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ABSTRACTS FROM EAST EUROPEAN
 SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL JOURNALS
 No. 61
 - Biology and Medicine Series -

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FOREWORD

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ABSTRACTS FROM EAST EUROPEAN
SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL JOURNALS
No. 61
- Biology and Medicine Series -

This report consists of abstracts of articles from the East European scientific and technical journals listed in the table of contents below.

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OUTER MONGOLIA

Docent IBRAKHIMOV, Department of Public Health, Azerbaidzhan Institute for Postgraduate Medical Education (Original version not given)

"Public Health in the People's Republic of Mongolia."

Sofia, Khigiena, Vol 5, No 4, May-Jun 1962; pp 43-48.

Abstract: There was no Western medicine in 1920 in Outer Mongolia, but only Tibetan lamaist medicine; 50% of all male population were Buddhist lamas, over 700 lamaseries; the lamas controlled virtually all wealth of the country and also all medical practice. Reforms began after the 1921 revolution: in 1925 formation of Department of Health Affairs in the Ministry of Interior and of first 15-bed hospital with outpatient clinic; later 5 more such clinics in larger localities; at first Soviet physicians worked in these places and also Tibetan practitioners in separate rooms; in 1930 Tibetan medicine was outlawed at Sixth /Party?/ Congress and scientific medicine made only official one. First regional /aymak/ hospital established in 1927; now there are 18, each 100 to 120 beds, 7 to 13 physicians. Medical First-Aid Stations staffed by medical technicians (feldshers) started in 1932; now 400;

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Sofia, Khigiena, Vol 5, No 4, May-Jun 1962; pp 43-48.

3 nursing schools now graduate over 150 nurses yearly. A plan for reorganization was completed in 1960. Now in Ulan Bator 3 general hospital total 850 beds; 3 tuberculosis hospitals 550 beds; infectious diseases' hospital 375 beds, children's 450 beds, mental 200 beds, and others; large network of child nurseries (89) and mother-and-child consultation stations (400) in the country. Also obstetric hospital 150 beds. Child mortality decreased 7 to 1. Intensive vaccinations. Till 1942 all physicians educated in USSR; then university "Kh. Tshoybalsan" established with departments of natural history, medicine, physics-mathematics and foreign languages. Medicine taught first by Soviets, now mostly Mongolians, first graduating class 1947 13 MDs, now 100 to 120 yearly. Whilst in 1925 there were 273,000 population per physician, in 1950 24,000, now about 1,000; plan 700 by end of fourth 5-year plan in 1965. There are 2 medical research institutes. Public Health budget 1960: 100 million tugrids. Population had decreased 4.5% from 1862 to 1916 but now yearly growth rate one of highest in the world: true rate 32.1, with birth rate 40.8 and death rate at 8.7 per thousand.

2/2

BULGARIA

Dr Mircho KRUSTEV, Research Associate (Nauchen sotrudnik), Regional Veterinary Institute (RVI=Raionni veterinarnii institut), Stara Zagora

"Treatment of Vibrionic Dysentery in Swine with Neguvon."

Sofia, Veterinarna Sbirka, Vol 59, No 10, 1962; pp 6-7.

Abstract: Report of an outbreak of vibrionic dysentery in cooperative farms in villages Mileva and Zimnitsa; 20 to 30% of all pigs were ill with hemorrhagic diarrhea, laboratory diagnosis included accompanying ileal ascariasis and colonic trichocephalosis. Individual administration orally of Neguvon 75 milligram per kilogram /presumably single dose?/ gave excellent results, recovery even of severely ill animals; no segregation of healthy from recovered as has to be done with arsenical preparations which induce carrier state. Drug is recommended.

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BULGARIA

Dr Dragan SAVOV and Dr Ivan GENOV (affiliation not given)

"Escherichia coli Septicemia in Poultry."

Sofia, Veterinarna Sbirka, Vol 59, No 10; pp 7-9.

Abstract: Escherichia coli infection in several chicken farms: serotypes O₁, O₂ and O₇₈; severe clinical and histopathologic course: enteric, respiratory symptoms; also pericardial and perihepatic lesions, mortality especially high in newly-hatched chicks - up to 40%. Treatment includes general sanitation measures, often neglected while rapidly expanding poultry raising in Bulgaria during the course of the last few years; vitamin-mineral - fortified feed, antibiotics or sulfaguanidine if former not available. Epidemiologic data and experimental study in 150 chicks confirmed diagnosis. A dozen Western and a few Bulgarian authors are cited without references.

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BULGARIA

Dr Blagoi GEORGIEV (Affiliation not given)

"Chemoprophylaxis and Therapy of Ascariasis in Checkens."

Sofia, Veterinarna Sbirka, Vol 59, No 10, 1962; pp 10-12.

Abstract: Mainly a review of the published literature, citing and discussing the findings of a dozen Bulgarian and Soviet, a few Western authors; giving posological and therapeutic details mainly on phenothiazine and piperazine preparations; CCl₄, "askaridol", "tetragal" benzene, "tenaren" (lead acetate and calcium chloride); new feeds with sodium fluorosilicate; various piperazine salts.

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BULGARIA

Dr Ivan PRANDZHEV, Candidate of Veterinary Sciences (kandidat na veterinarnite nauki) (No affiliation given)

"Caesarean Section in Swine."

Sofia, Veterinarna Sbirka, Vol 59, No 10, 1962; pp 13-17.

Abstract: A rather thorough review of the subject with indications, details of incision, antibacterial prophylaxis with antibiotics and sulfonamides; local anesthesia with procaine; occasional premedication with 10 or 20 ml. of 50% analgin. In 1956-1962, author did 37 sections; 6 by paralumbal and 31 by paramedian route; only in 3 could the progeny be salvaged; 34 recovered, the other 3 had to be killed within 12 hours postoperative. Four photographs.

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BULGARIA

Dr Ivan FRANGOV, Regional Veterinary Hospital (Okrushna veterinarna lechebnitsa), Kostinbrod.

"Dry Therapy of Placental Retention in Cattle."

Sofia, Veterinarna Sbirka, Vol 59, No 10, 1962; pp 17-19.

Abstract: Conservative treatment of bovine retained placenta and related complications such as endometritis by introduction of sulfa or antibiotic or tryptaflavin powder through cervical os by special applicator. Of 29 cows treated 1960-1961, 20 were considered cured (bore healthy calves afterwards). Diagnostic and therapeutic details.

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BULGARIA

Dr Boshil BOZHILOV, Regional Veterinary Station (RVS=Raionna veterinarna stanitsa), Khaskovo, and Dr V. MITEV, Veterinary Practitioner (veterinaren lekar)

"Poisoning of Lambs with the Weed Lolium temulentum."

Sofia, Veterinarna Sbirka, Vol 59, No 10, 1962; pp 19-20.

Abstract: Epidemic poisoning in 150 lambs, with symptoms 12 to 18 hours after consuming feed ration of 200 Gm. of cereal grains, later found to contain 18% of "oat-like" seeds of Lolium temulentum: general signs of depression, lassitude, diarrhea, thirst. Recovery after symptomatic treatment. Experimental feeding duplicated symptoms. No fatalities.

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BULGARIA

Dr Galubim GULUBIMOV, Associate at the Veterinary Medical College
(asistent pri VVMi = Visshi veterinarni meditsinski institut)

"Alcohol-Procaïne Epidural Anesthesia in Obstetric and Gynecologic
Diseases in Cattle."

Sofia, Veterinarna Sbirka, Vol 59, No 10, 1962; pp 20-21.

Abstract: Report of use of method in 50 cows with uterine prolapse,
dystocia and other gynecologic conditions in cows. Alleges synergism
of anesthetic action, prolonging it without adverse effect. Clinical
details are given. Studies continue.

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BULGARIA

Dr Strashimir ENCHEV (No affiliation given)

"Finding of Mycobacterium tuberculosis in Eggs from Tuberculous Hens
and Method of Sanitary Evaluation."

Sofia, Veterinarna Sbirka, Vol 59, No 10, 1962; pp 22-24.

Abstract: Investigation of egg transmissibility of avian tuberculosis
agent confirmed high percentage, although it varied with the time of
infection. Details of how to kill bacteria with heat and what other
precautions to use before approving such eggs for limited consumption
by men and animals.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Josef MASEK, Louis KRÍKAVA and Katerina OSANCOVA, Institute for Study of Human Nutrition (Ustav pro vyzkum vyzivy lidu), Head (reditel) Prof Dr J. MASEK, Prague.

"Levels of Cholesteremia and Phospholipids in the Population. Part 2. Cholesteremia in the Czech Population and Seasonal Variations."

Prague, Casopis Lekarů Ceskych, Vol 101, No 51, 21 Dec 1962; pp 1489-1494.

Abstract [English summary modified]: Comprehensive epidemiologic data are given from a number of groups in Bohemia, correlated by age and season of the year; comparing with data of studies by Ancel Keys and other worldwide analyses, discussion of factors. Concludes that Czech levels are intermediate between those of highly industrialized countries such as the USA and those that are more primitive in this respect. Cholesteremia in children is high, and if this persists, average levels will increase. Six graphs, 6 tables, about 50 references, a dozen Czech, rest Western.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

J. LIBANSKY, L. CHROBAK, D. MRKOS, J. FORTYNOVA, F. CERNIK and O. SEMRAD; Institute of Hematology and Blood Transfusion (ustav hematologie a krevni transfuze) Head (prednosta) Prof Dr J. HOREJSI; Head of Clinical Division (prednosta klinického oddeleni) Docent Dr J. LIBANSKY; Second Clinic of Internal Medicine, Medical Faculty Charles University (II. interni klinika lekárske fakulty KU [Karlovy University]) Hradec Kralovy, Head Prof Dr J. REHOR; First Internal Medicine Clinic Medical Faculty University JEvP [J.E. Purkyně] Brno, Head Prof Dr M. STEJFA; Hospital (nemocnice) Havlickuv Brod.

"Hemopoietic Disturbances of Medicinal Etiology."

Prague, Casopis Lekarů Ceskych, Vol 101, No 51, 21 Dec 1962; pp 1494-1503.

Abstract [English summary modified]: Analysis of drug induced blood dyscrasias in 4 Czech cities 1957-1959: 65 cases whereof 7 fatal. Chloramphenicol only incriminated once, but aminopyrine preparations 31 times. Total aminopyrine used in Prague city and region (Kraj) in 1959: 10,835.8 Kg. Analysis by sex, age, (75% women, average age 54) and other criteria; discussion of preventive measures which include

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Prague, Casopis Lekaru Ceskych, Vol 101, No 51, 21 Dec 1962; pp 1494-1503.

attempts to limit the consumption of some of the most potentially toxic drugs from this standpoint. Fifteen tables, 3 graphs, 6 Czech and 1 Swiss reference.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Miloslav MATOUSEK, Head (prednosta) Department of the History of Medicine (Ustav dejin lekarstvi), Palacky University (PU/Palackeho Universita), Olomouc.

"175th Anniversary of Birth of Jan E. Purkyne."

Prague, Casopis Lekaru Ceskych, Vol 101, No 51, 21 Dec 1962; pp 1503-1505.

Abstract: Brief biographical sketch of the great Czech scientist and physician: what led him to medical school, to remain a Czech rather than become Germanized like Skoda and Rokitansky; his battle for recognition of the Czech language in medical school; his role in the establishment of the Czech Medical Association (Spolek lekaru ceskych) in 1862, and of the Casopis Lekaru Ceskych in the same year. Photograph of Purkyne.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

TVAROH, Dr Frantisek, Docent [Affiliation not given]

"Fourth International Angiological Congress. The Metabolism of Vascular Walls."

Prague, Casopis Lekaru Ceskych, Vol 101, No 51, 21 Dec 62, pp 1505-1509

Abstract: List of domestic and more important foreign participants; very brief summaries of some reports; history of International Angiological Congresses; general scientific conclusions of the Fourth Congress held in Prague 4-9 Sep 62. Political importance of the participation of 205 scientists from capitalist countries stressed.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Augustin SYROVATKA, Institute for the Care of Mother and Child, Head (reditel) Docent Dr M. VOJTA; Chief of Pediatric Research (vedouci pediatrickeho vyskumu) K. POLACEK, MD, Prague.

"Traffic Accident Mortality of Children in Czech Krajs."

Prague, Casopis Lekarů Českých, Vol 101, No 52, Dec 28, 1962; pp 1513-1517

Abstract [English summary modified]: Mortality from traffic accidents in children up to age 14 did not decline since 1949, while mortality due to poisonings and all other accidents declined significantly in all age groups except in girls aged 10 to 14. Older children are more vulnerable to bicycling accidents, younger ones as pedestrians. There has been, however, a large increase in the number of motor vehicles on the road during this period. Educational and other measures to decrease traffic mortality in children are outlined and discussed. Four tables, 4 graphs; 12 references including 9 Czech, 3 Western.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Docent Dr Otakar SMAHEL and Prof Dr Jiri SYLLABA (No affiliation given)

"Unveiling of Memorial Plaques to Dr J. Podlipsky and Dr B. Eiselt."

Prague, Casopis Lekarů Českých, Vol 101, No 52, 28 Dec 1962; pp 1517-1519.

Abstract: Josef Podlipsky (1816-1867) was a Czech patriot, physician and writer, was one of the two co-founders of the Casopis Lekarů Českých in 1862. Because of his known nationalistic leanings he was under constant surveillance by the Austro-Hungarian authorities, and his effort to get equal rights for the Czech language at Charles' University in Prague bore fruit only 16 years after his death. Bohumil Eiselt, the other co-founder of the journal, was a young assistant professor, in straightened circumstances in 1862; he later wrote the First Czech textbook on pathology and therapeutics, was head (prednosta) of the first Czech clinic in 1874. He died in 1908, aged 77. Photographs of the two scientists and of the memorial plaques unveiled on the buildings where they lived and worked.

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YUGOSLAVIA

K. WEBER, Department of Forensic Medicine and Criminology, Medical Faculty, (Zavod za sudsku medicinu i kriminalistiku Medicinskog fakulteta), University of Zagreb.

"Analytical Methods in the Toxicology of Organic Phosphate Compounds."

Zagreb, Arhiv za Higijenu Rada i Toksikologiju, Vol 12, No 3-4, 1961; pp 169-177.

Abstract [German summary modified]: Organic phosphates can be divided according to their intended use into pesticides and neurotoxic war poisons. Despite their reputation as poisons, however, even the latter type are not the most poisonous substances known. Analytical reactions used to determine them are: spectrophotometry or pH-metry; Warburg respirometer; total P; diazo dye formation; polarography, chromatography; chemiluminescence of luminol; fluorometry of indole oxidation products of photometry of o-diazimidine oxidation products. Table, 3 graphs, structural formulae; 8 Yugoslav, 9 Western references.

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YUGOSLAVIA

E. SVETLICIC, Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, School of Veterinary Medicine (Zavod za farmakologiju i toksikologiju Veterinarskog fakulteta), and Institute for Medical Research and Occupational Medicine (Institut za medicinska istrazivanja i medicinu rada), Zagreb.

"Therapeutic Possibilities in Poisoning with Organic Phosphates."

Zagreb, Arhiv za Higijenu Rada i Toksikologiju, Vol 12, No 3-4, 1961; pp 179-183.

Abstract [English summary modified]: Brief review of toxicology - muscarinic, nicotinic and central effects on the nervous system plus the remote ones on the peripheral one (demyelination). Best and main countermeasures are facilitation of breathing by removal of upper respiratory secretions; tracheotomy, oxygen; atropine or oximes or both (reference to author's dissertation 1959). Five references including 3 Western ones.

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YUGOSLAVIA

Bisenija HRISTIC and D. MILENKOVIC, Institute for Forensic Medicine (Institut za sudsku medicinu), Belgrade.

"Fatal Poisonings by Parathion Absorption Through the Skin."

Zagreb, Arhiv za Higijenu Rada i Toksikologiju, Vol 12, No 3-4, 1961; pp 185-189.

Abstract [French summary modified]: Report of 3 fatal cases in which parathion was absorbed through the skin: farming couple who in a misguided attempt to cure themselves of scabies inuncted their bodies; young man who sprayed orchard in shirt-sleeves soaking clothes and himself with spray. Authors applied 5 Gm. of 20% solution to 100 square cm. of shaved rabbits' backs. Both rabbits died, parathion definitely present in intestine, p-aminophenol in urine. In human cases parathion also found in viscera but technic may have been faulty (no change of knives.) Three tables; French, US, 2 German references.

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YUGOSLAVIA

Bisenija Hristic and D. MILENKOVIC (Affiliation as above)

"Detection of Parathion in Organs of Exhumed Bodies."

Zagreb, Arhiv za Higijenu Rada i Toksikologiju, Vol 12, No 3-4, 1961; pp 191-194.

Abstract [French summary modified]: Parathion can be detected in viscera of poisoned persons even following prolonged internment and decomposition as seen in experiment wherein 54% was recovered 90 days after addition, and in 3 forensic cases exhumed after 18, 30 and 42 days respectively. Table, Greek, US and 2 German references.

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YUGOSLAVIA

Ljubica HRISTIC-SOJIC and P. STUPAR, Department of Forensic Medicine, Faculty of Medicine (Institut za sudsku medicinu Medicinskog fakulteta), University of Belgrade.

"Case of Homicide with Parathion."

Zagreb, Arhiv za Higijenu Rada i Toksikologiju, Vol 12, No 3-4, 1961; pp 195-198.

Abstract [English summary modified] Parathion was added to drinking water stored in the field; intended victim was over 70 years old and it is doubtful that there would have been any suspicions about his sudden death had not another neighbor drunk of the same water by chance, succumbing also in a very similar manner. This eventually led to necropsy, analysis, confession. Plea for tighter control of such pesticides and for necropsy of all persons who die without being treated by a physician, also in the rural hinterland.

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YUGOSLAVIA

Ana MAGDIC and Jelena FRKETIC, Department of Forensic Medicine and Criminology, Medical Faculty (Zavod za sudsku medicinu i kriminalistiku Medicinskog fakulteta), University of Zagreb.

"Poisoning with Karposan."

Zagreb, Arhiv za Higijenu Rada i Toksikologiju, Vol 12, No 3-4, 1961; pp 199-202.

Abstract [French summary modified]: Histopathologic data and discussion of case. A one-and-a-half year old child drank 50 grams of Karposan (=parathion); died within 30 minutes despite immediate aid; cerebral and pulmonary edema. Clinical and laboratory details. Six slides.

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YUGOSLAVIA

Jelena FRKETIC, Department of Forensic Medicine and Criminology
(Zavod za sudsku medicinu i kriminalistiku Medicinskog fakulteta),
Medical Faculty, University of Zagreb.

"Cases of Parathion Poisoning."

Zagreb, Arhiv za Higijenu Rada i Toksikologiju, Vol 12, No 3-4, 1961;
pp 203-206.

Abstract [English summary modified]: Brief report of 6 fatal cases,
all accidental except for one probable suicide; and a number of
non-fatal instances. The case histories and analytical data are
given in some detail. Three Yugoslav and 8 German references.

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YUGOSLAVIA

Z. BINENFELD, V. VOJVODIC and V. BOZIC, Department of Toxicology,
Military Medical Academy (Institut za toksikologiju VMA [Vojne
medicinske akademije]), Belgrade.

"Therapeutic Effectiveness of PAM-2-Chloride on Armin-Poisoned Mice."

Zagreb, Arhiv za Higijenu Rada i Toksikologiju, Vol 12, No 3-4, 1961;
pp 207-217.

Abstract [English summary modified]: Study with pyridylaldoxime
methyl-lactate or -chloride synthesized by authors and used in
prophylactic and therapeutic studies on armin-poisoned mice; LD₅₀
i.p. is 253 and 243 mg./Kg. respectively; biochemical tests with
rabbit erythrocyte and plasma cholinesterase; discussion. Seven
tables, 8 Yugoslav, 3 Soviet and 7 Western references.

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YUGOSLAVIA

Z. BINENFELD and V. VOJVODIC, Toxicology Institute of Military Medical Academy (Institut za toksikologiju VMA (=Vojno medicinska akademija)), Belgrade.

"Use of a New Compound, TMB-4-Cl₂, in Protecting Armin-Poisoned Mice."

Zagreb, Arhiv za Higijenu Rada i Toksikologiju, Vol 12, No 3-4, 1961; pp 219-221.

Abstract [English summary modified]: Title compound (1,3-trimethylene bis(4-formylpyridine chloride) dioxime) was prepared, and had an LD₅₀ in mice of 88 mg./Kg. (i.p.); optimal dose was 15ug./Kg. given together with atropine 25 mg./Kg.: protected 100% of mice against 50 LD₅₀ of armin if given 15 minutes before, and against 20 LD₅₀ when given 30 seconds after armin. Essentially, the compound proved equivalent to parent TMB-4 compound in these and other tests, but it is 2.5 times more soluble in water.

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YUGOSLAVIA

Z. BINENFELD, Department of Toxicology, Military Medical Academy (Institut za toksikologiju VMA (=Vojno medicinska akademija)), Belgrade.

"Effect of PAM-2 and of TMB-4 on 'Arminase'."

Zagreb, Arhiv za Higijenu Rada i Toksikologiju, Vol 12, No 3-4, 1961; pp 223-226.

Abstract [English summary modified]: Author extends his previous studies that showed how PAM-2 and TMB-4 with atropine re-activate armin-inhibited cholinesterase; how NaF increases and SKF525-A decreases arminase. He now reports that neither PAM-2 nor TMB-4 affect arminase nor do they influence NaF or SKF 525-A effect on the enzyme. Table; of 14 references, 5 are "to be published," 1 unpublished data, author's thesis; 3 Yugoslav, 4 Western.

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YUGOSLAVIA

B. SVETLIČIĆ, Institute of Medical Research and Occupational Medicine
(Institut za medicinska istraživanja i medicinu rada), Zagreb.

"Toxicity of Parathion for Rats Aged One to Twelve Months."

Zagreb, Arhiv za Higijenu Rada i Toksikologiju, Vol 12, No 3-4, 1961;
pp 227-230.

Abstract [English summary modified]: LD₅₀ i.p. in rats varied very much according to their age. The animals which were 3 to 8 months old were most resistant and they are therefore recommended for toxicity studies. Graph, 2 Western and 1 Yugoslav reference.

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YUGOSLAVIA

H. MAVER and T. BELANARIĆ, Military Hospital (Vojna bolnica) Zagreb.

"Poisoning with Parathion by Means of Cooked Meals."

Zagreb, Arhiv za Higijenu Rada i Toksikologiju, Vol 12, No 3-4, 1961;
pp 231-235.

Abstract [English summary modified]: Of 35 customers in a restaurant in Novo Mesto in Slovenia in 1961, 26 fell severely ill 2 hours after dinner and 10 had to be hospitalized; very bizarre and perplexing symptom constellation and systematic toxicity testing revealed flour used in preparing sauce was toxic to rats, eventually found to contain up to 1,000 ppm parathion; replacement flour also, even cotton or burlap sacks were soiled, typical stains and odor; contaminated in freight car wherein parathion had been transported earlier and some containers had burst, then flour sacks thrown unwittingly into pools on the floor of cars. Table, 2 Yugoslav references.

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YUGOSLAVIA

Docent Dr B. NAJDANOVIC, Department of Internal Medicine, Hospital (Interno odeljenje Bolnice) "Dr Dragisa Misovic", Chief (Sef) Prof Dr F. BULIC, Belgrade.

"Prevention and Treatment of Arteriosclerosis"

Belgrade, Medicinski Glasnik, Vol 16, No 9, Sept 1962; pp 381-386.

Abstract: A general review of recent literature; role of diet, especially proportion of unsaturated fatty acids and cholesterol therein; exercise, smoking, occupational and other factors. Discussion of therapy, mentioning author's favorable experience with Aminophos, Ateroid and Triparanol (no details); also 2% procaine parenterally was therapeutically effective in senile patients. Pletymograms in smoker and non-smoker, 5 tables, 5 diagrams; 5 Yugoslav, 28 Western references.

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YUGOSLAVIA

Prof Dr Uros RUZICIC and Dr Radmila RUZICIC, Prematures' Nursery (Stacionar za prevremeno rodjenu decu) Head (Upravnik) Dr M. SUBIC; and Pediatric Clinic Medical Faculty (Decja klinika Medicinskog fakulteta) Head Prof Dr B. TASOVAG, University of Belgrade.

"Dietary Animal Proteins, Morbidity During Pregnancy and Weight of Premature Neonates."

Belgrade, Medicinski Glasnik, Vol 16, No 9, Sept 1962; pp 387-391.

Abstract [English summary modified]: Dietary habits of mothers of 720 premature infants were analyzed and correlated with maternal diseases during pregnancy (excluding gynecologic and hormonal) and birth weight and fate of their children. There was clear correlation indicating that inadequate nutrition, especially low ratio of animal proteins, is accompanied by greater incidence and severity of infectious diseases during pregnancy, lower birth weight. Seven diagrams, 1 Yugoslav and 8 Western references.

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YUGOSLAVIA

Prof Dr J. ZUJOVIC, Docent Dr D. KORAC, Dr V. MILOSEVIC and Dr Lj. PETROVIC, Pediatric Clinic Medical Faculty (Pedijatrijska klinika Medicinskog fakulteta) Head [Upravnik] Dr B. TASOVAC, University of Belgrade.

"Milk Proteins in the Treatment of Childhood Diarrheas and Dystrophies."

Belgrade, Medicinski Glasnik, Vol 16, No 9, Sept 1962; pp 390-391.

Abstract [English summary modified]: Study in 146 infants and in 5 children aged 1 to 4 years and fed "92% Hyperprotidine 'Guigoz'" or casein "Jugodijetetika" because of diarrhea or intolerance to milk. Authors confirm that milk proteins are superior in such cases to skimmed milk, but state that nutritional reasons require change to skimmed - semi-skimmed - whole milk as soon as possible. Two tables, 6 Western references.

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YUGOSLAVIA

Docent Dr M. STOJSIC, Infectious Diseases Clinic of Medical Faculty (Infektivna klinika Medicinskog fakulteta), Head (Upravnik) Prof Dr B. DJORDJEVIC, University of Sarajevo.

"Post-Vaccinal Encephalitis."

Belgrade, Medicinski Glasnik, Vol 16, No 9, Sept 1962; pp 391-393.

Abstract: Postvaccinal encephalitis was seen in 3 children, aged 6 and 11 months, and 3 years respectively, in Sarajevo in 12 years. One died; this was the 3-year-old which agrees with the general consensus that older children are more susceptible. The literature is reviewed in detail and discussed. Six tables, 20 Western references.

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YUGOSLAVIA

Docent Dr B. MILOJCIC, Dr S. UDICKI, Docent Dr S. KRAJINOVIC and Dr F. VESELI (Affiliation not given)

"Brucellosis on a Farm near Belgrade and Practical Significance of the Atypical Forms of This Disease."

Belgrade, Medicinski Glasnik, Vol 16, No 9, Sept 1962; pp 393-396.

Abstract: [German summary modified]: Tabulation of 89 cases diagnosed in Yugoslavia from 1950 to 1960; 67 of these were in Croatia. Based on the unexpectedly high incidence of positive titers (10 persons) in a large state farm where constant recrudescences of the disease in pigs and cattle caused authors to suspect possible role of human carriers, authors suggest that atypical and subclinical forms in man are much more frequent than believed and may play an important role in perpetuating brucellosis in some farming areas. Table, 1 Western text and 4 WHO reports; 7 Yugoslav references.

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YUGOSLAVIA

Dr S. NEDELJKOVIC, (Affiliation not given), Belgrade.

"Current Drugs for Treatment of Peripheral Vascular Diseases."

Belgrade, Medicinski Glasnik, Vol 16, No 9, Sept 1962; pp 396-401.

Abstract: Essentially a didactic review of the symptoms and probable or known causes, diagnostic methods and therapeutic practices in these diseases: role of concurrent diseases (infectious, endocrine, cardiovascular), smoking; physiotherapy, active and passive exercises; reflex vasodilation by heating contralateral or other body parts; vasodilators, anticoagulants, fibrinolysin, steroids, MAO inhibitors, tolbutamide, oxygen; arteriography, surgery; acute occlusion of peripheral arteries; prognostic patterns. Three tables, 24 Western references, mostly US.

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YUGOSLAVIA

Dr Jordan BOCEV, Chief (Sef) General Hospital (Opsta bolnica), Titov Veles.

"Current Therapeutic Practices in Placenta Previa."

Belgrade, Medicinski Glasnik, Vol 16, No 9, Sept 1962; pp 401-404.

Abstract [English summary modified]: A didactic review of the subject. Early diagnosis and continuous medical surveillance during pregnancy are essential and the safest mode of delivery is low cesarean section, with careful control of blood loss through all stages. Transfusions must be ready for both mother and newborn. Three brief case reports; 3 Yugoslav and 7 Western references

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YUGOSLAVIA

Docent Dr Zlatimir KECMANOVIC, Docent Dr Ivan LAMBIC, Dr Boris NEDVIDEK and Dr Ljubica LOPICIC; Eye Clinic of Medical Faculty of University (Klinika za bolesti oclju Medicinskog fakulteta), Head (Upravnik) Prof Dr I. STANKOVIC; and Third Sanitarium (Dom zdravlja) "Boris Kidric," Head Primarius Dr Z. BEROVIC, Belgrade.

"Corneal Changes Following Prolonged Resochin Treatment."

Belgrade, Medicinski Glasnik, Vol 16, No 9, Sept 1962; pp 404-407.

Abstract: Discussion of the literature regarding the controversial deposits in the cornea following prolonged R sochin treatment, and review of 41 patients treated by authors (rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus and similar): only in 6 of these could any corneal changes be found, and symptoms were doubtful, elicited only upon specific questioning. One photograph of deposits, 22 Western references.

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YUGOSLAVIA

Docent Dr D. STANKOVIC, Department of Occupational Medicine (Odeljenje medicine rada, Central Hygiene Institute (Centralni higijenski zavod), Sarajevo.

"Diagnostic Value of Laboratory Tests in Detecting Early Stages of Lead Intoxication."

Belgrade, Medicinski Glasnik, Vol 16, No 9, Sept 1962; pp 407-409.

Abstract [French summary modified]: Hematologic Laboratory data in 67 workers exposed to lead fumes while working with lead batteries were compared with data from several thousand industrial workers. Results are tabulated: erythrocytes, reticulocytes, ratio of basophil-stippled erythrocytes and of non-segmented leukocytes all showed highly significant differences ($p=0.001$ by Student t test); hemoglobin significant (0.05), monocytes also (0.055); no differences in WBC, segmented WBC, lymphocytes, eosinophils or basophils. Twelve tables, 4 Western and 7 Yugoslav references.

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YUGOSLAVIA

Dr. D. IVANKOVIC, Dr R. POPOVIC, Dr D. ROSIC and Dr V. RISTIC-BORCIC, Department of Internal Diseases, City Hospital - Teaching Unit of Medical Faculty of University (Interne odeljenje Gradske bolnice - Nastavna baza Medicinskog fakulteta) University of Belgrade; Head (Upravnik) Prof Dr M. ANDREJEVIC, Belgrade.

"Ismelin in the Treatment of Arterial Hypertension."

Belgrade, Medicinski Glasnik, Vol 16, No 9, Sept 1962; pp 410-412.

Abstract [English summary modified] Authors treated with guanethidine 30 hospitalized and 38 outpatients, most of them having either essential (33) or atherosclerotic (19) form of hypertension. Average duration of treatment was 2 to 3 weeks; dose 30 to 50 milligrams per day. Only side effects were mild diarrheal syndrome in 2; good results on hypertension in all patients. Comprehensive discussion of literature on the drug. Structural formula, 2 tables, many Western authors cited in text but no bibliographic references.

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YUGOSLAVIA

Dr St. STOJSIC and Dr E. LIEMAN (Affiliation not given.)

"Symposium on Diseases of the Liver, Gallbladder and Bile Ducts."

Belgrade, Medicinski Glasnik, Vol 16, No 9, Sept 1962; pp 412.

Abstract: Report of this Second Annual Meeting on Internal Medicine held in Palic June 1962 under the sponsorship of the Internal Medicine Section of the Serbian Medical Association for the Autonomous Region of Vojvodina, briefly reviewing subjects of around 30 papers presented on infectious hepatitis, serum transaminase test, cholestatic hepatoses due to drugs; parasitic diseases and infections; congenital atresia. Next year, meeting will also be held in Palic, devoted to Metabolic and Endocrine Diseases. A drug exhibit is part of meeting.

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YUGOSLAVIA

Dr Vojislav DJUKANOVIC and Dr Djordje KOZAREVIC, Secretariat of the Federal Executive Council for Public Health and Social Welfare (Sekretarijat SIV [Savezno Izvršno Veće] za narodno zdravlje i socijalnu politiku) and Federal Institute of Public Health (Savezni savod za zdravstvenu zastitu), Belgrade.

"Mortality and Leading Causes of Death in Yugoslavia."

Belgrade, Narodno Zdravlje, Vol 18, No 11, 1962; pp 365-377.

Abstract [English summary modified]: Over-all mortality in Yugoslavia decreased from around 20 per 1,000 in early 1920s to around 10 in 1961. It is now lowest in Montenegro, highest in Kosovo-Metohija part of Serbia. In same period, infant mortality went from 170 to 80; now lowest in Slovenia (29.4) highest in Kosovo-Metohija (127.2.) Senility and ill-defined causes still lead in death certificates (26.7%) followed by atherosclerotic and degenerative cardiovascular diseases (10.5%), cancer (8.1), pneumonia (7.3%), central nervous system diseases (5.7) tuberculosis 4.8, accidents 4.8 per cent. Data by regions; 10 tables, 15 diagrams, 6 Yugoslav, 9 Western references.

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YUGOSLAVIA

Docent Dr B. MILOJCIC (Affiliation not given), Belgrade.

"Epidemiologic Significance of Respiratory Diseases in Pre-School and School Children."

Belgrade, Narodno Zdravlje, Vol 18, No 11, 1962; pp 378-384.

Abstract: A comprehensive discussion of patterns and preventability of respiratory infections in children. Morbidity and mortality vary very much by region; Slovenia has a mortality structure resembling that of Sweden or England; Macedonija and the Kosovo-Metohija region of Serbia, on the other hand, are in a much less favorable position and pneumonia and respiratory infections are much more frequent as causes of death. Discussion of droplet and other modes of infection, prevention possibilities; treatment. Six tables, 2 Western and 4 Western references.

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YUGOSLAVIA

Prof Dr V. MILICEV, Docent Dr B. BERIC and Dr M. MILOJEVIC; Regional Institute of Public Health (Pokrajinski zavod za zdravstvenu zastitu) and Regional Health Center (Pokrajinski zdravstveni centar) Novi Sad

"Status and Problems of the Combat Against Malignant Tumors in the Autonomous Region (Autonomna Pokrajina, AP) of Vojvodina."

Belgrade, Narodno Zdravlje, Vol 18, No 11, 1962; pp 384-390.

Abstract: Statistical, financial and organizational details are given to support the authors' contention that the present diagnostic and therapeutic facilities and staffing are totally inadequate to cope with the problem, and that the economic implications alone of the latter require much greater investments. Morbidity and mortality from cancer has been increasing quite consistently in Vojvodina as it has in all other parts of Yugoslavia. Six tables, 2 diagrams, 2 Western and 5 Yugoslav references.

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YUGOSLAVIA

Assistant Dr Dusan POPOVIC and Dr Jovan PETRASKOVIC, Medical Faculty of University (Medicinski Fakultet); Regional Public Health Institute (Pokrajinski zavod za zdravstvenu zastitu APV (Autonomna pokrajina Vojvodina=Autonomous Region of Vojvodina)), and Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Main Regional Hospital (Ginekolosko-porodjajno odeljenje Glavne pokrajinske bolnice), Novi Sad.

"A Plan for Registration and Record-Keeping of Malignant Tumors in the AP Vojvodina."

Belgrade, Narodno Zdravlje, Vol 18, No 11, 1962; pp 390-394.

Abstract: One imponderable in all Yugoslav mortality statistics is the high proportion of lay coroner - certified deaths (and causes of death): 47% of all deaths in Yugoslavia in 1948 were certified by lay coroners rather than physicians. This percentage is decreasing, however. Economic considerations alone dictate the establishment of some kind of universal and obligatory source of current data about cancer. One such system is proposed. Questionnaire drafts are shown and discussed.

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