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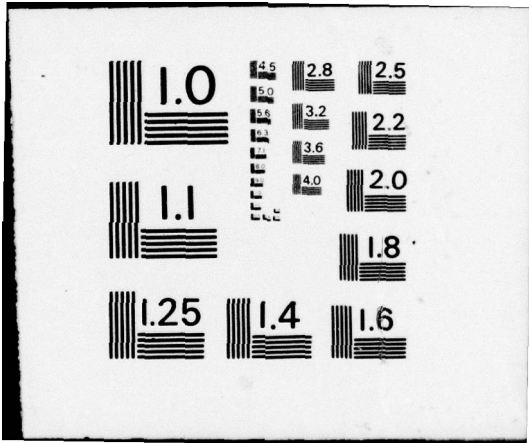
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TRANSLATION NO.: MUL 0528

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TITLE: Alterations of the Nasal Mucosa of Cadavers of Epidemic Encephalitis,

10

AUTHOR(S): Watanabe, Yochio/Watanabe

11 13 Dec 76

12 4p.

REFERENCE: Tr. Soc-path. Jap. 30:580-2, 1940

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REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING FORM
1. REPORT NUMBER	2. GOVT ACCESSION NO.	3. RECIPIENT'S CATALOG NUMBER
4. TITLE (and Subtitle) Alterations of the nasal mucosa of cadavers of epidemic encephalitis		5. TYPE OF REPORT & PERIOD COVERED Translation
7. AUTHOR(s) Watanabe, Y.		6. PERFORMING ORG. REPORT NUMBER MUL 0528
9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS Tr. Soc-path Jap. 30:580-2, 1940		8. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER(s)
11. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS USAMRIID Library Fort Detrick, Frederick, Md. 21701		10. PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS
14. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS (if different from Controlling Office)		12. REPORT DATE 13 December 1976
		13. NUMBER OF PAGES 2
		15. SECURITY CLASS. (of this report) Unclassified
		15a. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE
16. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of this Report) Approved for public release: distribution unlimited.		
17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different from Report)		
18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES		
19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) Encephalitis Pathohistology St. Louis Virus		DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT UNCLASSIFIED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> White Section UNANNOUNCED <input type="checkbox"/> Buff Section JUSTIFICATION <input type="checkbox"/>
20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)		BY DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY CODES Dist. AVAIL. and/or SPECIAL H

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Tr soc-path jap
30:580-2, 1940

Alterations of the nasal mucosa of cadavers of
epidemic encephalitis

by

Yochio Watanabe

Institute of Pathology of Keio-Gijuku University, Director:
Prof. R. Kawamura.

Our Director, Prof. R. Kawamura, gave a report in 1936 on the pathohistologic findings in the nasal mucosa of the mouse infected with encephalitis by means of instillation of Niigata and St. Louis type virus.

In the summer of 1938 and 1939 I carried out the ^{an} examination ^{was made} of the nasal mucosa of the respiratory and vestibular region in the course of 7 autopsies (3 adults and 4 infants who had been sick for 3-15 days) of cases of Japanese epidemic encephalitis that had broken out in Tokyo. The following findings were obtained.

In the vestibular region, aside from hyperemia and edema, there were no unusual alterations. In the respiratory region the main alteration which was encountered was gelatinization of the epithelia and nasal glands (fig. 1) and cellular infiltration, (Fig. 2), which revealed a picture of acute, catarrhal inflammation accompanied by hyperemia and edema.

MUL 0528

The cellular infiltration was observed in the area of the subepithelial tissue or in the vicinity of the glandular tissue, or diffusely in the interglandular tissue. The cellular elements were often large lymphoid cells, mixed with lymphocytes and leukocytes with lobular nuclei. Very often stratified calcium deposits could be seen in the nasal gland which stained dark with hematoxylin. In one case isolated endothelial giant cells were found in the tissue.

In brief, according to the pathohistologic study, all the cases examined by me revealed a picture of slight acute catarrhal rhinitis.

Figures

1. Lower concha. 10 year old male. 5 days of disease.
2. Lower concha. 14 year old female. 9 days of disease.

FIGURES NOT INCLUDED