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The Influence of Tissue Therapy on the Bubo of Rabbits During Tularemia (Monograph)
(From the Roslovskij on the Don Medical Institute "Dir., Prof. G. S. Uvahnenko;
Dir., Scientific Instruction, Korganov, N. N.") Pub. 6-52.

We assigned ourselves the goal of observing the influence of tissue therapy on tularemic infection, characterized by the presence of a durative unresolving bubo.

We tried the tests on 3 rabbits with a record of infection from two years three months to two years seven months. Of them, one had a neck bubo and two inguinal bubos. As a control we took two healthy rabbits and also two rabbits having bubos for 2-2½ years, but not subjected to implantation. Before the implantation the rabbits were checked for temperature, quantity of leukocytes, reaction to agglutination, weight and size of bubo.

Conservation of the tissues was done by the method of academician V. P. Filator.

For the first transplanting we used the splenitis of a ram and for the second the splenitis of a pig.

Observations showed, that the temperature reaction in the first transplantation stayed normal. The second; on the next day it ascended 0.2 to 0.3 degrees, and after this lowered to normal. In almost all the retested and controlled rabbits, starting with the second week, after the first and second transplantation, a rise by more than 1½ times was noticed in the number of leukocytes. It lasted 1 to 3 days. Analysis of the blood on the 22nd day (the period of maximum accumulation of antibodies) showed that the titers of agglutinins after the first and second transplantations had become lowered to

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1-2 cultivations. There were no important weight changes in the rabbits. Before the transplantation, the bubos were of a compact nature and well contoured; after the transplanting they became softer and lastly, became smaller in size, and in one rabbit, resolved itself completely 10 months after the transplanting.

On the basis of our tests we come to the following conclusions:

1. In rabbits with experimental tularemia with the presence of a durative unresolving bubo with the help of tissue therapy, it is possible to obtain a full or partial resolution of the bubo.

2. Our application of splenitis tissues proved effective:

a. A neck bubo of 2 years 7 months duration fully resolved 10 months after a two fold implantation.

b. In two rabbits, inguinal bubos, present for two years three months and two years seven months, receded by one-third, while in rabbits not subjected to implantation, remained without any noticeable change.

3. A one day rise in temperature, and also observed leukocytosis from the second week after the 1st and 2nd implantations, can be explained by the introduction of the biogenic stimulatives, because analogical appearances were observed also in the controlled well rabbits, also having received implantations.

4. For definitive conclusions of the importance of the application of tissue therapy for durative unresolving bubo it is necessary to conduct subsidiary observations on a large quantity of animals and with a large number of implantations.