AD NUMBER

AD840889

NEW LIMITATION CHANGE

TO

Approved for public release, distribution unlimited

FROM

Distribution authorized to U.S. Gov't. agencies and their contractors; Foreign Government Information; 12 JUL 1967. Other requests shall be referred to US Army Biological Laboratory, Attn: Technical Release Brancn [TID], Frederick, MD 21701.

AUTHORITY

SMUFD d/a ltr, 15 Feb 1972

TRANSLATION NO. 1980

DATE: 12 July 1967

DDC AVAILABILITY NOTICE

Reproduction of this publication in whole or in part is prohibited. However, DDC is authorized to reproduce the publication for United States Government purposes.

STATEMENT #2 UNCLASSIFIED
This document is subject to special export controls and each transmittal to foreign governments or foreign nationals may be made only with prior approval of Dept. of Army, Fort Detrick, ATTN: Technical Release Branch/ TID. Frederick, Maryland 21701

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
Fort Detrick
Frederick, Maryland

BRONCHOSCOPICAL OBSERVATIONS AFTER INHALATION OF DYES UNDER NORMAL AND MORBID CONDITIONS OF THE RESPIRATORY TRACT

---

p. 2-3

Dr W. Schiessle, Freiburg im Breisgau, Medical University Clinic, Internal Department of the Robert Koch Clinic (Director: Professor Dr. and Dr. hon. causa L. Heilmeyer)

The introduction gives a brief survey of the methods hitherto used in order to investigate the penetration of the respiratory tract of animals and man by inhaled aerosols.

A report is then given on the methodology of the author's own dye-inhalation experiments on man. A small number of persons in the experiment inhaled Evans Blue with a bronchoscope inserted in the upper trachea or in the lower interbronchial area. Most of them inhaled the dye before bronchoscopy.

In demonstrating the results in the normal respiratory tract and in case of various pathological conditions in the bronchial system and in the pulmonary parenchyma, the author in each instance shows first of all a photograph giving a general view of the lungs, often supplemented by photographs of the layers, and then the bronchoscopically obtained color photograph with the dye precipitation that is present, usually supplemented by bronchograms. ( )

In the discussion of the results the conditions for the precipitation of inhaled dye and the intensity thereof are discussed on the basis of schematic diagrams. Conclusions as to the possibilities and limits of aerosol therapy

are drawn. Also dealt with i[illegible]e significance of broncho-scopic investigations for cl[illegible]ing further scientific questions of aerosol inhalation.