

# UNCLASSIFIED

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 Branch [TID], Frederick, MD 21701.
AUTHORITY
SMUFD d/a ltr, 15 Feb 1972

THIS PAGE IS UNCLASSIFIED

AD840889

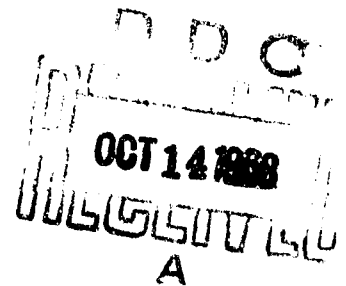
TRANSLATION NO. 1980

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 (Direc-  
tor: 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 au-  
thor's own dye-inhalation experiments on man. A small number  
of persons in the experiment inhaled Evans Blue with a broncho-  
scope inserted in the upper trachea or in the lower inter-  
bronchial area. Most of them inhaled the dye before bronchos-  
copy.

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 gen-  
eral 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. Conclu-  
sions as to the possibilities and limits of aerosol therapy

are drawn. Also dealt with is the significance of broncho-  
scopic investigations for clarifying further scientific ques-  
tions of aerosol inhalation.