

causal stimuli for hypothalamic activation appear to be complex and multifactorial. Mental stress, effects of anaesthesia, afferent impulses from the operative site (pain in particular), blood loss, noxious products of cell damage and any unappreciated variations in post-operative fluid uptake – all are contributory. Amongst these, hurtful afferent discharges from the operative site appear to be most dominant. This postulation is supported by

denervation experiments which will be reported separately¹⁴.

Zusammenfassung. Es werden Zellveränderungen des Hypothalamus bei traumatischen Hautschädigungen untersucht und Vergrößerungen neurosekretorischer Zellen, Protoplasmaveränderungen sowie Veränderungen der Sekretionsprozesse festgestellt.

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¹⁴ S. R. CHOUDHURY, in preparation.

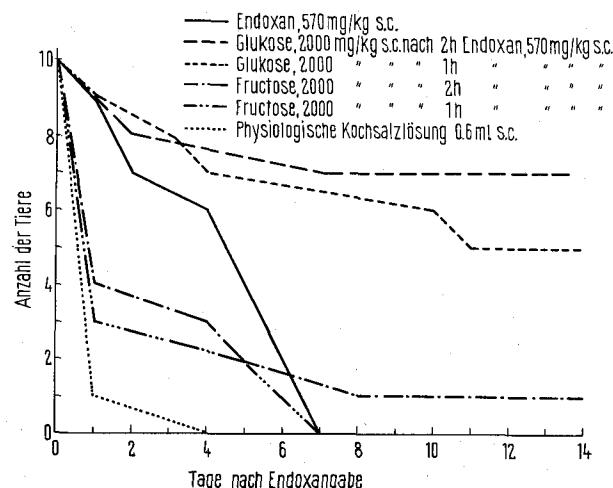
¹⁵ Acknowledgments. The author is grateful to Professor G. A. G. MITCHELL for his advice during this investigation. Mr. P. HOWARTH is acknowledged for his assistance with the photographic material and Miss M. HARDMAN for secretarial help.

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Protective Effect of Pretreatment with Glucose against Cyclophosphamide-Intoxication in Female Mice

The question of the reduction of the toxicity of alkylating chemotherapeutic agents presents an actual problem, when it is successful to reduce the toxicity of an alkylating agent without weakening the desired chemotherapeutic effect. Arterenol¹, Serotonin antagonists^{2,3}, Thiol compounds⁴⁻⁷ as well as the antihistaminic Tripelenamin⁸ reduce the toxicity of various N-Lost-derivatives. The following investigation took its starting point from the observation that female mice tolerate i.v. injection of Cyclophosphamide (Endoxan) better than the usual 0.9% NaCl solution when a 10% glucose solution is used.

As experimental animals NMRI-mice (SPF-Koloniezucht, Süddeutsche Versuchstierfarm, Tuttlingen) with a body weight of 28–31 g. Cyclophosphamide was given as a NaCl-free substance. The investigation showed that a prophylactic dose of 2000 mg/kg glucose s.c. induced a remarkable tolerance against Cyclophosphamide-intoxication.



Survival curve of female NMRI mice under the influence of the DL_{90} of Cyclophosphamide (Endoxan) after prophylactic treatment with glucose, fructose or physiological saline solution.

dependence on the room temperature. At a room temperature of 23°C it was shown that 2 h, at a room temperature of 26°C 1 h is the optimal time interval between glucose and Cyclophosphamide application.

From the figure it is evident that glucose reduces the toxicity of Cyclophosphamide. The stereoisomeric form of glucose, fructose, does not reduce the toxicity of Cyclophosphamide. A slight acceleration of the recovery rate is observed when 0.6 ml physiological saline solution is given 1 h before the DL_{90} of Cyclophosphamide.

Summary. Pretreatment of female mice by 2000 mg/kg glucose 1–2 h before the application of the DL_{90} of cyclophosphamide induced a remarkable protective effect. A similar increased tolerance by glucose pretreatment in male mice succeeded only in castrated or diethylstilboestrol treated animals.

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