

54 (750)

The pancreatic lipase of infants in acute intestinal disturbances.

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In the former communication which considered the pancreatic secretions in chronic malnutrition in infants, it was found that various ferments of the gland are normally secreted even in advanced instances of marasmus or atrophy. In the present study of an *acute* disease, of acute intestinal indigestion or alimentary intoxication, which was carried out also by the direct method, by the use of the duodenal catheter the lipase was found deficient, although the two other pancreatic ferments were present in considerable amount. The deficiency of lipase seemed to some degree characteristic of this disturbance; it is not a general characteristic of all febrile conditions and was not met with in pneumonia or empyema. It is possible that the lack of lipolytic activity in this disease should be correlated with the clinical manifestation of fat intolerance, and the metabolic studies showing a deficient absorption of fat.

55 (751)

The influence of protein concentration upon the absorption of antibodies from the subcutaneous tissues.

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The experiments so far completed indicate that the concentration of protein up to double its normal amount in an antitoxic or agglutinating serum or globulin solution has but little influence upon the absorption of the contained antitoxin or agglutinin from the subcutaneous tissues of man or animals unless the increased concentration of protein together with other substances gives rise to a greater local inflammatory reaction. The absorption of agglutinin was markedly less in a number of rabbits in which the subcutaneous injections of the high proteid solutions were followed by infiltration and necrosis of the adjacent tissues.