EXPERIMENTAL MEDICINE

(Abst. No : 026 to 036)

26. INFLUENCE OF PRENATAL TREATMENT OF MALATHION AND ESTRADIOL-17-BETA ON THE DERANGEMENT OF LIPID METABOLISM IN THE RATS AND THEIR PUPS.

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Pregnant rats were given malathion 13.78 mg, 27.56 mg. and 82.6 mg. per 100 gm. body weight i. g. from 6th to 13th day of gestation and estradiol -17-beta 1 μg per day per 100 gm. body weight s.c. from 3rd to 20th day of gestation. Rats were allowed to deliver. Mother and pups were killed on 21st day of lactation for the datermination of serum. liver and brain total cholesterol, triglyceride and phospholipid. Hepatic total lipolytic activity, malate dehydrogenase and glucose -6- phosphate dehydrogenase activities were also investigated. Exposure to malathion at different doses caused a dose dependent stimulation In all the lipid parameters estimated except for total lipolytic activity. Exposure to estradiol 17- beta alone and in combination wirh different doses of malathion further exeggerated the above effect. Pups from the different groups evoked a similar response.

27. HISTAMINE LEVELS IN DIMETHYLNITROSAMINE INDUCED HEPATIC FIBROSIS IN RATS

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Hepatic fibrosis was induced in albino rats by administration of Dimethylnitrosamine (DMN) intraperitoneally in doses 1 μl (diluted 1:100 with 0:15M NaCl)/ 100 g body weight. The injections were given on the first three consecutive days of each week over a period of 3 weeks. Control animals also received an equal volume of 0.15 M NaCl without DMN. Treated and control animals were sacrificed on day 7,14 and 21. Histamine levels in serum and liver

were estimated by spectrophotofluorimetry after solvent extraction and purification. There was a significant increase in histamine levels both in serum and liver samples of DMN treated animals on 7, 14 and 21st day. The increase was more significant in the case of liver histamine levels in comparison with serum. The maximum histamine level was observed in the liver on 21st day samples. The exact mechanism for raised histamine level in hepatic fibrosis is not known. It may be due to the activation of mast cells followed by an enhanced production of histamine in the liver. The increased bile salts in hepatic fibrosis may serve as an inducing agent for the mast cell production An increased proliferation of hepatic mast cells in cirrhotic liver has been reported. Further studies are in progress.

28 COMPUTERISED SUPER SPECIALITY PAPERLESS PATIENT MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

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This paper describes how medical records are computerised. Medical Records include appointments, out-patients, followup, treatment, investigations, operative notes & anesthetic notes.
Our special features of computerization is performing retinal drawings using computer graphics. In addition, it also has the facility for analysis.

29 CELLULAR AND BIOCHEMICAL PROFILES OF BRONCHOALVEOLAR LAVAGE FLUID FROM RATS EXPOSED TO MOSQUITO COIL SMOKE

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Adute inhalation exposure (4 hrs continuously) of rats to mosquito coil smoke was conducted with Rhema Labortechnik head only exposure dynamic inhalation equipment. Airflow through the inhalation chamber was maintained as 10 L/min. (chamber capacity 63L). Control rats were exposed