

plasma containing approximately 28 grammes of sodium citrate. The first determination was made after 18-19 grammes had been given and was 35 volumes per cent. After 28 grammes the CO₂-combining power was 53 volumes per cent, and early the following day 62 volumes per cent. In this case a large amount of citrate given relatively quickly did little more than aid in the correction of an acidosis, which was probably much severer than the first of our readings indicates, and it seems unlikely that sufficient citrate to be dangerous could be given in the form of stored blood or plasma. . . .

"Our results justify the conclusion that reduction in blood volume demands a reasonably quantitative replacement of protein fluid if a permanent improvement in condition is to be obtained and maintained through a perhaps severe operation. In some cases the amount of fluid required is almost unbelievably large but with each successive pint transfused there should be an appreciable rise in blood pressure of 10-20 mm. Hg. If this does

not occur continued bleeding should be suspected. Nevertheless, over-enthusiasm for quantitative replacement has its dangers. An overfilled circulation is almost as great a menace as one which is dangerously emptied." 4 references.

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Concentrated Blood Plasma Thought Best Remedy for Shock. Swift and Dramatic Results Within a Few Minutes with Plasma Redissolved After Drying and Freezing. Science News Letter 39: 99 (Feb. 15) 1941.

"For rescuing soldiers or civilian patients from the dangerous condition of shock, concentrated blood plasma is the best remedy, four Texas physicians declare in a report to the American Medical Association. . . . Swift and dramatic results with this treatment were obtained, patients often recovering consciousness within a few minutes. The doctors believe it extends the scope of treatment of shock 'to include cases otherwise unresponsive.' "

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