HOMOLOGOUS SERUM JAUNDICE ASSOCIATED WITH USE OF IRRADIATED PLASMA. *G. James, R. F. Korns, and A. W. Wright.* From Bureau of Epidemiology and Communicable Disease Control, New York State Department of Health; and Albany Medical College, Albany, N. Y. J. A. M. A. *144:* 228–229, 1950.

These three reports present a total of 18 patients in whom hepatitis followed the transfusion of irradiated plasma, and seemed to be the result of the transmission of a (viral) agent in this plasma. Jaundice appeared from 43 to 116 days after plasma transfusion in various patients. The disease was mild in almost all patients in the first and third reports; in the second report, death occurred in 2 of the 3 patients studied. In the third report, 12 instances of jaundice were found out of 20 patients who received the same batch of plasma, and it was suggested that this particular lot of plasma was at fault.

It is not clear precisely what type of ultraviolet irradiation these icterogenic plasmas received. There is some evidence that irradiation at 1849 Angstrom units may have different effects on certain properties of plasma than irradiation at 2537 Angstrom units (J.A.M.A. *143:* 1057, 1950). However, it is clear that irradiation with ultraviolet light is not, at present, the final answer to the prevention of post-transfusion (viral) hepatitis. —*S.E.*

ERRATUM

MOVITT, E. R.: Megaloblastic erythropoiesis in patients with cirrhosis of the liver. Blood *5*: 468–477 (May), 1950. In figure 2, pages 471, parts (*a*) and (*b*) were reversed. The upper photomicrograph (a) actually shows bone marrow after treatment; the lower (*b*) shows marrow before treatment.