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Summary of Discussion

Dr. John K. Davidson reported his experience with twenty-three insulin-resistant patients treated with sulfated insulin (resistance was said to be present when the insulin requirement was over 200 units per day). Twenty-two of the twenty-three patients had a good to excellent response in terms of a decrease in insulin requirement. Labeled sulfated insulin had an appreciably shorter half-life in the blood than the labeled insulin with which the patients had been treated.

Dr. Henry T. Ricketts asked what would be the effect of Brij 98 on the absorption of proteins other than insulin and on other nutrients. *Dr. John A. Galloway* replied that there were no data on this topic.

Dr. Rachmiel Levine noted that in *Dr. Galloway's* experiments the plasma insulin levels with Brij 98 were very substantial but that the blood glucose response was

disproportionately small. He raised the question whether some change in the insulin molecule was induced by Brij 98 so that its biological effectiveness was decreased, even though the IRI levels were higher. *Dr. Galloway* had considered this possibility but has no data on the subject.

Dr. Galloway, in reply to a question, stated that the absorption of Brij 98 insulin is less than 1-2 per cent.

Dr. J. Schlichtkrull reported that he had confirmed the remarkable stability of neutral insulin.

Dr. Richard L. Jackson responded to a question by stating that the only chemical difference between acid and neutral insulin is the addition of sodium hydroxide to a pH of 7.4.

—HENRY T. RICKETTS, M.D.