

Item 4 (a)
148/1

Comments on the Experimental Series (JA₂ 132 to 138)
Performed in November 1968

In this experimental series so many mice died that it was not possible to evaluate the results of JA₂ 133 to 135. A survey of the mortality of the animals is given in the following table:

JA ₂ No.	Sample	Number of Mice which Died After Painting				Time Between Painting and Exitus	Symptoms Before Exitus
		1st p.	2nd p.	3rd p.	total		
132	B0	3	0	2	5	5 - 15 min	tremor, convulsion
133	B6 ^a	15	10	11	36	5 - 24 h	apathy
134	B6 ^b	0	4	15	19	5 - 24 h	apathy
135	B6 ^c	1	21	0	22	5 - 24 h	apathy
136	B7 ^a	0	0	6	6	5 - 15 min	tremor, convulsion
137	B7 ^b	0	0	0	0	-	-
138	B7 ^c	0	0	0	0	-	-

Furthermore, two untreated control animals died before the test was started. They were found to be infested to a moderate degree with *Syphacia obvelata* (worms and eggs). According to Cotchin and Roe, this oxyurid nematode is a common parasite in mice, which only causes visible damage if the infestation is severe. Of the 88 mice which died in the course of the treatment, ten were examined for infestation with worms. None of these mice was found to be infested.

RESEARCH PLANNING					
REVD.		- 7 FEB 1969			
D.O.S.				ACK.	✓
C.I.A.	✓			FILE	3 ✓

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Histological Findings:

The skin of the animals painted with the condensate of Cigarette B0 showed the usual ulcers, circumscribed necroses and minor lympholeucocytic infiltration. Similar findings were obtained in JA₂ 136 to 138.

In JA₂ 133 to 135, all the skin samples were highly necrotic and highly infiltrated. In most of the animals large areas of the skin were devoid of any intact epidermis. The skin surface was covered by necrotic tissue (inflammatory cells and cell detritus). The corium was soaked with oedema fluid.

Assessment:

In the tests of B0 and B7^a, the mice died from nicotine shock. This is demonstrated by the rapid death, the preceding convulsions and the histological skin findings.

In JA₂ 133 to 135, death did not take place until hours after the treatment. Convulsions were not observed, and the histological examination revealed severe skin damage. The death of these animals was due to intoxication by the disintegration products of the epidermis. This suggests that the condensates used in these tests have a highly irritating effect on the epidermis of mice.

KMI/rs/ila

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