of Thermal Responses to Pentylenetetrazol, J. Pharmacol. & Exper. Therap. 126: 143 (June) 1959.)

ANALEPTICS The effect of Megimide and Metrazol were studied in mice, rabbits and dogs. Megimide proved to be a convulsive agent similar to Metrazol. It also acted as an antagonist to the depressant action of pentobarbital, urethane and ethyl alcohol. Subconvulsant doses in dogs and mice would lead to convulsions if the animals had previously received large doses of morphine. Megimide is not a specific barbiturate antagonist, since it will antagonize depression produced by drugs of unrelated chemical structures. No data were obtained to indicate that Megimide was a better antagonist than metrazol, in acute barbiturate poisoning. (Zapata-Ortiz, V., De-LaMata, C. R., and Campos-Iturrizaga, A.: Effect of Bemegride (Megimide) and Metrazol on Some Neurodepressors, J. Pharmacol. & Exper. Therap. 125: 347 (April) 1959.)

BARBITURATE ANTAGONIST Treburon, primarily an anticoagulant drug, has been
noted to have analeptic actions in dogs anesthetized with pentobarbital. This activity was
investigated in dogs, rabbits and pigeons. A
reduction of time for return of righting reflexes in animals anesthetized with barbiturates
and given Treburon was statistically significant.
No toxic effects were noted. (Joseph, A. D.,
Jindal, M. N., and Patel, M. A.: Treburon as
Barbiturate Antagonist, Lancet 1: 815 (April
18) 1959.)

INTRA-ARTERIAL THIOPENTAL The effects of thiopental injected intra-arterially have been studied on spiral strips of rabbit aorta, after intra-vascular injections into the ears of rabbits, and the profused hind leg of dogs. Thiopental causes a contraction of the isolated strips, a constriction of the profused vessels of the rabbit ear. This constriction is due to release of nor-epinephrine from structures in or near the artery wall. The constriction was not due to the alkaline pH of the

solution injected. Hexobarbital which has now caused vascular thrombosis has almost no constructor action in the rabbit ear. The attempts to observe a similar constrictor action of thiose pental in the profused dog's hind leg were unsuccessful. (Burn, J. H., and Hobbs, R. Mechanism of Arterial Spasm Following Intrafaction of Thiopentone, Lancet 13, 1112 (May 30) 1959.)

PHENOBARBITAL EXCRETION acid-base equilibrium of the blood of chloral ized dogs was altered by experimentally in duced hyper- and hypoventilation or by the intravenous injection of hydrochloric acid N/₽ solution or sodium bicarbonate solution 3.5 per cent. Phenobarbital was determined witlea spectrophotometric method. In a group of 11 nephrectomized dogs, respiratory or meta bolic alkalosis increased the level of phence barbital in the blood. In a group of 47 dogs the renal exerction of phenobarbital was found to occur by a filtration-reabsorption process and to increase with alkalosis. The pK of phenobarbital is 7.26; changes in pH of the plasma will therefore exert an influence upon the ionization of phenobarbital and concome ittantly affect its excretion through the kidney (Mollaret, P., and others: Acid-Base Balance and Renal Excretion of Phenobarbital, Compt rend. Acad. Sc. 248: 2257 (April) 1959.)

BARBITURATE INTOXICATION Based upon experimental data in dogs that alkalosise increased the excretion of phenobarbital be the kidneys by inhibiting tubular reabsorption 50 cases of barbiturate intoxication were

€ treated with injections of 3 per cent solutions of sodium bicarbonate (up to 5-6 liters per-24 hours). Artificial ventilation was main tained in the cases with marked respiratory depression. The authors report very favorable results in their series and no deaths. (Molo laret, P., and others: Treatment of Barbiturate Intoxication, Compt. rend. Acad. Sc. 248: 2424 (April) 1959.) (Abstractor's Comment: No€ blood levels of barbiturate, pH or carbon di oxide substantiate these data.)