Review of Austrian Hematologic Literature

Year 1960

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Wien. klin. Wehnschr. (Volume 72, 1960)

Ambs, E. (pp. 569, 583) Cell diameter, erythrocyte thickness, population analysis, hemoglobin dissociation curve, size of nucleus, etc., were used as parameters in drawing conclusions as to the functional events of erythropoiesis.

Giesinger, E. (p. 160) demonstrated that the copper concentrations in the serum and erythrocytes are about the same.

Schnack (p. 79) wrote on iron metabolism, in particular on iron absorption and excretion.

Braunbrugger, H., and Giesinger, E. (p. 786) found that iron deficiency occurs more frequently in pregnancy than one is led to believe. A routine prophylactic treatment with iron is suggested for multipara and very young primiparas.

Vanura, H. (p. 900) reported an anemia in newborns due to bleeding into the maternal circulation. In one such case 4.5 per cent fetal hemoglobin was found in the mother’s blood.

Speiser, P. (p. 181) used strength and rise in titer as well as complete genetic evaluation of the Rh system in the father for prognosis in fetal erythroblastosis. The amount of free and bound antibodies to certain blood factors and their reaction within medium titer-strength in the child’s blood were also considered to be of prognostic value.

Weippel, G. (p. 438) considers the Jaksh-Hayem syndrome as an early infantile form of reaction. With increased demand, liver and spleen represent a potential reservoir for extramedullary hematopoiesis in infancy and early childhood (three cases reported).

Kahn, P. (p. 658) reported four cases of anemia sideroblastica refractoria, one of which went into chronic myelosis. The possibility of latent hemochromatosis was considered.

Radnot, M., Wallner, E., and Höng, M. (p. 101) demonstrated that the normal diurnal curve of eosinophile number is light dependent. The eosinopenic effect of light can be diminished with hydrgine.

Csapó, G., and Szucs, S. (p. 483). Administration of BZ 55 (N1-sulfanyl-N2-n-butylcarbamid in normals and diabetic patients did not cause the precipitous decrease in eosinophilia that is noted with insulin.

Jalocutitz, A. E. (p. 750) determined the number of leukocytes in colored and white people and tried in this way to evaluate the biological effectiveness of artificial radioactivity.

Biró, L., Selmec, I., Budahazi, M., and Batoró, G., (p. 174) found that adrenalectomy in rats, pretreated with typhoid vaccine, reduces the leukocyte reaction to a minimum. DOCA substitution restored the reaction and administration of cortisone increased it.

Oehnw, I. (p. 134) wrote an extensive review of the peculiarities of leukemic therapy in childhood. Children show a better response to treatment with corticosteroids, antimetabolites and transfusions than do adults.

Fleischacker, H., and Stacher, A. (p. 652) discussed the success of modern leukemia therapy. The results were good, but the life span of the patients was not prolonged.

Stacher, A., Bohmel, J., and Hahn, P. (p. 442) performed bone marrow transfusions in acute leukemia without preradiation. Only cases with very hypercellular marrow had been treated before with Purinethol. Multiple, small quantities (20-60 ml.) of bone marrow transfusions improved the hemorrhagic diathesis remarkably (thrombocytes increased). Patients with hypocellular marrow could even have remissions.

Kirchmair, H. warned against the combined therapy of x-ray and nitrogen mustard (Mitomen). A patient with lymphogranulomatosis who died of panmyelopathy was reported.
Jagerhofer, H. (p. 533) demonstrated 6 cases of atypical myeloma: (1) Plasmocytoma of the stomach with generalization; (2) solitary plasmocytoma of the lung; (3) solitary plasmocytes which generalized after two and one-half years of observation; (4) beta-1 and beta-2 plasmocytomas; and (5 and 6) two gamma plasmocytomas, in which the abnormal protein pattern improved after treatment with prednisolone.

Lauda, E. (p. 513) illustrated the significance of biopsies in internal medicine and hematology.

Hammel, H., and Siegel, H. (p. 655) demonstrated by thromboelastogram that butter-fat ingestion influences the coagulation in two steps (initially by inhibition, later by acceleration).

Scheibner, M. (p. 339) reported a case of acquired afibrinogenemia and hemorrhagic diathesis in acute myelosis.

Rosak, M. (p. 781) investigated the sensitivity of the antiglobulin consumption test by using different protein solutions as antigen.

Major, L. (p. 322) searched for the relationship between carcinoma and ulcer of the digestive tract and the ABO-blood group system.

Kaloud, H. (p. 121) described a case of icterus gravis caused by incompatibility of the classical blood groups and pointed out its significance in newborns in the differential diagnosis of Rh-incompatibility.


Giesinger, E. (p. 1) reconsidered the red cell copper value. They are low in polycythemia, increased in pernicious anemia, acquired hemolytic anemia, Marchiafava anemia, paramyeloblastic and chronic myelocytic leukemia.

Leibetseder, F. (p. 161) reported about the fatty acids in the red cells and the percentage of distribution.

Birk, W., Reimer, E. E., and Sutterlütti, G. (p. 143) concluded from the features of sideroblastic anemia (two cases) that the sideroblastosis in the bone marrow represents only a symptom of different enzyme disturbances.

Braunsteiner, H., Eibl, M., and Pakesch, F. (p. 373) reported electron microscopic observations of bacteriophagocytosis by macrophages. The bacteria were enclosed in a vacuole formed by the cell membrane (extracellular). The membrane was then destroyed by enzymes of the bacteria, and this finally resulted in destruction of the cells. Ferritin was never found in the free macrophages after erythrophagocytosis.

Birk, W., Peschl, L., and Reimer, E. E. (p. 489) used the leukocyte phosphatase to differentiate the chronic myelocytic leukemia (very low, about five) and the osteomyelosclerosis (very high activity). To score the activity, five grades of the intensity of the stain were used (0-4), the sum of the number of score multiplied by the percentage of the cells gave the value of activity.

Braunsteiner, H., and Pakesch, F. (p. 58) studied plasma cells by electron microscopy. They used the finding of ergastoplasma as the differentiating criteria. Cells that had the same morphology, but without such structure, were considered as reactive lymphoid cells without protein secretion.

Müller-Settele, A. (p. 320) described a simple statistical procedure for judging the significance of white blood cells.

Hartmann, G., Klima, R., Czitober, H., and Rieder, H. (p. 437) investigated the clinical and pathologic manifestations of osteomyelosclerosis. They believe that this disease is caused by non-uniform degenerative-inflammatory changes in the bone marrow with persistent dystrophic vascular disturbances. A preceding polycythemia is interpreted as a compensatory reaction (stimulus of asphyxia). Only from the clinical-pathologic viewpoint can this disease state be sharply delineated.

Pilgeradoff, W. (p. 177) described two cases (17 and 19 years of age) of marblebone disease (Albers-Schönberg's disease) which responded well to Decortin and also to Fortecortin therapy (extramedullary hematopoiesis disappeared with essential improvement of the anemia).
Kuhbock, I., Reimer, E. E., and Stoiber, T. (p. 228) discussed high dosage prednisone therapy in malignant blood diseases. Twenty-one cases were treated. The best results, even though only for a short time, were obtained in cases of lymphogranulomatosis, lymphosarcoma and reticulosis.

Deutsch, E., Eisner, P., and Fischer, M. (p. 457) established five criteria for drug induced fibrinolysis. There are direct and indirect fibrinolytic agents.

Sailer, S. (p. 307) studied the mechanism of action of nicotinic acid on blood coagulation and fibrinolysis in humans. The result was summarized in 12 points and discussed. Nicotinic acid probably releases an activator, which converts the inactive profibrinolysin of the plasma into an active fibrinolysin.

Hodgson, C. H., and Kaye, R. L. (p. 472) reported on the close relationship of the clinical pictures of pulmonary arteriovenous fistulae and hereditary telangiectasia. The authors suggested investigating the possibility of pulmonary arteriovenous fistulae in every case of hereditary telangiectasia (30 cases were reported).

Niederberger, P., Sailer, S., and Braunsteiner, H. (p. 221) destroyed mast cells with a histamin releaser and accomplished an increase in serum mucoproteins.

Krebsarzt (Volume 15, 1960)

Leibetseder, F. (p. 107) described the changes of red cells and white cells in cancer. Zographou, D. G. (p. 406) reported thrombocyte changes in malignant tumors.

Kuhbock, I., Reimer, E. E., and Stoiber, T. (p. 49) reported on oral maintenance therapy with nitrogen mustard phosphoamide ester (Eudoxan) in 17 cases of malignant hemostasis (good results in Hodgkin’s disease and lymphoreticulosis).

Jonasch, A. (p. 22) published two cases of reticuloendothelial sarcoma (one with bilateral breast carcinoma) with anemia, hemorrhagic diathesis, leukocytosis. In acute cases, therefore, leukemia had to be considered in the differential diagnosis.

Houvanitz, L., and Brandesky, G. (p. 198) studied the blood group distribution in 1,000 patients (female: male = 1:18) with bronchogenic carcinoma. Groups A and B predominated (statistically significant) in bronchogenic carcinoma. The predominance of the Rh+ patients did not quite reach statistical significance.

Wien. med. Wchnschr. (Volume 110, 1960)

Oppolzer, R. (p. 496) had to remove the spleen 13 years after cerebral arteriography with thorotrast because of severe abdominal complaints. The removal of the thorotrast storing spleen and cauterization of celiac ganglion with phenol resulted in cure.

Rigler, R., Rosenkranz, W., and Bouvier, J. (p. 498). Their studies on polyploidy and spleen pointed to a humoral function of the spleen.

Hofmann, A. (p. 223). After the healing of agranulocytosis, esophagus stenosis developed in a patient in spite of cortisone therapy.

Stacher, A., and Bohmel, J. (p. 448) reported about the immediate effect on coagulation by Elparan which has heparin-like action.

Kalich-Koenner, D. M. (p. 493) found in the investigated population three haptoglobin types which could prove of significance in paternity suits.

Klin. med. (Volume 15, 1960)

Moritz, E. (p. 329) presented an observation of splenic bone marrow inhibition.

Huber, H. (p. 126) described lymphogranulomatous changes in the urinary tracts in two patients.
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