By using the sex chromosomes as distinguishing markers, the authors demonstrated the occurrence of chimerism in the bone marrow of three adult marmosets, presumably as a result of prenatal exchange of circulating hematopoietic tissue. It is believed that blood chimerism occurs in most marmosets but, interestingly, freemartins are not observed in marmosets.—T. E. B.


Many viruses which infect man contain RNA, therefore the activity of RNase in human blood was studied because of the role it might play in host defense. Unlike blood DNase, the blood RNase level was not altered by clotting. Similarly, incubation had no effect on the RNase level which suggests that neither activators nor inhibitors were released. In uremic patients the RNase was above the upper limit of normal in all cases, but there was not a good correlation with serum urea nitrogen. A blood level of 0.1 μg. of RNase may be expected to destroy the infectivity of naked RNA about 400 times faster than the mean type of DNase activity in whole blood.—O. P. J.


No.—V. H.


The case is reported of a male aged 49 who received phenindione 100 mg. daily for 25 days. Thereafter he complained of fever, petechial rash and urticaria. There was generalized lymphadenopathy and the purpura became confluent over the extremities. A transient leukopenia was followed by an elevated WBC (17,000/cu. mm.). Large bullae formed on the skin which desquamated. The patient died 5 weeks after the onset of symptoms. His blood urea rose to 312 mg./100 ml. before death.—I. C.


In a case of chronic myeloid leukemia there was detected an unstable Hb which moved faster than Hb A. The parents and the two children of the patient did not show a similar anomaly.—J. B. C.


Keeping the dose of iodine131-labeled human serum albumin between 0.15 to 0.20 μc./Kg. of body weight, the daily plasma-albumin turnover rate appeared to range from 3–6 per cent, 3–4 per cent, and 14–17 per cent of total albumin for normal, cirrhotic and nephrotic groups respectively.—J. B. C.


The measurement of the coefficient of thermal conductivity of blood and of tissues is of interest in connection with hypothermia, in which blood at low temperatures pumped into the circulation does not cool all parts of the body equally. This is partly because the flow in some parts of the body is greater than in others, and partly because some tissues conduct heat to a greater extent than do others.—O. P. J.

ERRATUM

In the paper entitled “The Red Cell Chromium Elution Rate in Patients with Some Hematologic Diseases,” by Martin J. Cline and Nathaniel I. Berlin (January Blood, pp. 63–69), equation (4), page 64, was printed incorrectly. The equation should read:

\[ N = N_0 e^{-(k_s + k_d) t} \]
The Red Cell Chromium Elution Rate in Patients with Some Hematologic Diseases

MARTIN J. CLINE and NATHANIEL I. BERLIN

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