

STANDARDIZATION OF KETENONE SOLUTIONS

In keeping with the fact that photochemic catalysts possess greatest efficiency at an optimum dilution, the standardization of each dose is important. Several methods of estimating activity are available; namely, the direct method of determining the increase in the rate of tissue oxidation secured in living tissues *in vitro*, and clinically the rate of improvement in the dispersion of the blood and tissue colloids dependant upon the removal of toxicity. The former method is carried out in the Warburg chamber in its original or better, an especially adapted form. A glyoxylide solution thus found to increase the rate of oxidation of living tissues between twenty-five and thirty-five per cent in two hours is generally satisfactorily effective clinically as well.

To estimate its efficacy as a direct detoxicant, the rate of fall of blood pressure in hyperpiesis and the rate of return of the basal metabolism rate toward normal from a high or low rate are interesting tests. A fall of fifteen points from hypertension in a half hour indicates an efficient solution. The drop in the white cell count, and the rate of disappearance of an angioneurotic oedema may be used as satisfactory criteria, also. Solutions of a dilution of one to 10^{-10} or even of one to 10^{-30} are found to be actively efficient. These findings have been confirmed by Maisin. However, biological means of standardization are not as satisfactory as accurate dilution of a definite weight of material. The spectrographic qualities and clinical progress secured are the only practical tests we can recommend.