Mosquito News

Serv. Publ. Health Bty. 67 (13): 451-463, 14 figs., 6 tables, 6 refs.


Malaria Treated Effectively
By Giving Less Quinine

From the New York World Telegram
January 28, 1943

Malaria-stricken soldiers can be treated just as effectively by giving less quinine over a short period of time than in the standard method. This plan is advocated by Dr. Aubrey H. Hamilton, Lieutenant Commander, U.S.N., who has had 20 years' experience in anti-malarial work in the war zone of southeast Asia.

Huge savings of war-scarce quinine and valuable time
of hurried physicians is foreseen in a report just issued here in collaboration with the Board of Economic Warfare and Department of Commerce.

Only about a third as much quinine would be required to complete treatment of a hundred typical cases as compared to the standard treatment. This amounts to a saving of over 50,000 grains. Treatments would require 46% fewer days.

The hydrochloride form of quinine was most used by Dr. Hamilton and his associates. It does not upset the soldier's stomach as readily as other forms. The tablets also are not likely to harden into pellets that remain unabsorbed by the body, as occurs with quinine sulfate in tropical climates.

Quinine hooked onto hydrogen and chlorine atoms can also be taken either by mouth or injection.

"Experience in the Philippines and in Santo Domingo tends to indicate that the danger of using the intravenous route for administering quinine has been over-stated in standard textbooks," Dr. Hamilton declares.

Although preferring quinine, Dr. Hamilton also evaluates the use of other antimalarials. For cinchona bark, from which we get quinine, cannot supply all the antimalarial units needed during the war. Cinchona, or "Jesuit's Bark", obtained from South America does not contain as much quinine as that from Jap-held territory. But other components from this bark with antimalarial action can be inexpensively and efficiently extracted to augment our supply of antimalarials.

The Transmission of Plasmodium Lophurae, An Avian Malaria Parasite, By Anopheles Quadrivittatus

By Herbert S. Hurlbut

and

Redginal Hewitt

This article is published in Public Health Reports, Volume 57, Number 50, December 11, 1942.

Science in 1942

Science

Vol. 97, No. 2507

January 15, 1943

28,585 cases of jaundice, with 62 deaths, occurred in the Army among men vaccinated with certain batches of anti-yellow fever vaccine but following a change in the method of producing the vaccine and restriction of its use to men destined for service in yellow fever endemic areas, cases of the jaundice stopped.

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Your attention is directed to Science of December 11, 1942, in which T. D. A. Cockerell, Citrus Experiment Station, Riverside, California reviewed F. W. Edwards new book "Mosquitoes of the Ethiopian Region." III. Culicine adults and pupae. Mr. Cockerell says "its 498 pages include descriptions of all the species, many illustrations, and very interesting comments on species and varieties, geographical distribution and trophi topics with regard to distribution."

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In "Time" of February 1, 1943, there appeared on page 40 some very interesting comments about malaria, antimalarial chemicals, and their use. The chemicals discussed are quinine, atabrine, plasmodin and tutaquine.

PERSONAL NOTES

From Science Magazine, January 29, 1943:

Dr. William R. Herms, professor of parasitology and head of the Division of Entomology and Parasitology of the University of California, has been called to active duty by the War Department as Lieutenant-Colonel in the Sanitary Corps. He has been a Reserve Officer since 1924 and has been called for duty at the Army Medical Field Service School, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. He will be