

TREATMENT WITH THE VACCINE PASPAT OF SOME CASES OF INFECTIOUS ALLERGIC NOSE COMPLAINTS AND BACTERIAL ASTHMA

By

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Paspat is a polyvalent antigen mixture derived from products of metabolism and extractive substances of destroyed staphylococci, streptococci, pneumococci and tuberculosis bacilli in conjunction with Ephedrine. Manufacturers: Luitpold-Werk Munich, Germany.

The present paper deals with the treatment of patients of all ages suffering from allergic disturbances of longer or shorter standing. The cases treated with Paspat were under observation for periods ranging from two months to three years. The product was applied to the upper part of the thigh by means of intracutaneous injection or scarification in doses of from 0.1 to 0.2 c.c. administered every 4 or 7 days, the whole treatment involving 10 or more doses. A simultaneous general treatment was carried out with anti-allergic medications, vitamins and antibiotics (using in particular chloramphenicol in the form of succinate alone or streptomycin administered as aerosol with Bennet's apparatus (positive pressure); succinate of "Quemicitina" manufactured by the firm of Carlo Erba, Italy).

The last group includes patients who did not undergo a complete course of treatment; besides, there were other aetiological factors, presence of complications and prolonged evolution of the disease.

Results:

Complete cure	22 patients
Distinct improvement	70 patients
No response	28 patients

Total ... 120 patients

Cases treated:

L.S. 20 years of age. Sister suffering from asthma. First symptoms of asthma when 8 years old, accompanied by sneezing and nasal obstruction. Asthma disappeared with change of climate after the lapse of one year, but the nasal disorders persisted. When the patient was 15 years old, the asthmatic conditions reappeared in consequence of an acute influenza. Administration of 10 doses of Paspas by scarification brought about the disappearance of all symptoms. One year under observation.

R.W. 6 years of age. Mother suffering from asthma. Asthmatic attacks for 8 months. Administration of 10 doses of Paspas by scarification. After the 5th dose the symptoms disappeared. Four months under observation.

S.V. 15 years of age. Affected with hereditary bronchial asthma on the father's and the mother's side. First symptoms of asthma appeared at the age of 7 years following whooping cough. In addition the patient was suffering from conjunctivitis, allergic rhinitis and urticaria. The attacks increased in frequency and intensity and became permanent when the patient was 11 years old. After two successive courses of treatment with Paspas—10 doses applied intracutaneously—a distinct improvement was observed. Repetition of the treatment after one year with satisfactory result. Three years under observation: no symptoms in spite of occasional attacks of catarrh.

The vaccine Paspas can be successfully used in children and adults and is free from side-reactions. It can be administered on a large scale as it is possible to carry out ambulant treatment, particularly in those cases in which specific treatment is impossible for other reasons. In the cases under observation it seemed to us that the administration by means of scarification yields better results than intracutaneous injection; perhaps some psychological factor plays a part.

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KERATOCONJUNCTIVITIS PHOTOALLERGICA

Von

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Seit *Epstein & Burckhardt* vor etwa zwei Jahrzehnten nach grundlegenden Beobachtungen und Untersuchungen den Begriff Photoallergie prägten bzw. experimentell fundierten, wurden an der Haut eine ganze Reihe photoallergischer Erkrankungen bekannt.

In der Augenheilkunde dagegen wurden photoallergische Vorgänge im Sinne der Epstein-Burckhardt'schen Definition offensichtlich nicht beobachtet. Zwar kannte man Lichtsensibilisierungen bei Porphyrien, Photophobie bei inflammatorischen bakteriell oder allergisch bedingten Hornhautveränderungen und die durch kurzwelliges Ultraviolettlicht abnormer Stärke ausgelöste Keratoconjunctivitis photoelectrica; ein eindeutig den photoallergischen Dermatosen entsprechende Augenkrankung dagegen war unbekannt.

In den letzten beiden Jahren konnten nun durch enge Zusammenarbeit zwischen der Hamburger Universitäts-Augen- und -Hautklinik bei mehreren Patienten offensichtlich photoallergisch ausgelöste Augenaaffektionen weitgehend abgeklärt werden.

Die Anamnesen sind so eindrucksvoll, dass zwei kurz erwähnt werden sollen:

Im ersten Fall handelte es sich um einen 42jährigen Seemann, der in den letzten 9 Jahren als Bergungstaucher gearbeitet hatte und seit 3 Jahren an einer

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