(1~2c.c. of 7% solution per kg of body weight).

2. The diminishing effect is temporary, the original level of total protein reestablished in a short time, in 3 hours in human subjects.

3. Injection of the same quantity of 1.3% sodium bicarbonate solution or distilled water causes no appreciable alteration in the total protein concentration.

4. Injection of 5% saline solution in rabbits causes more remarkable decrease of the total protein concentration of the serum than that of sodium bicarbonate solution above mentioned.

ON THE INFLUENCE OF INTRAVENOUS INJECTION OF 7% SODIUM
BICARBONATE SOLUTION ON THE TOTAL PROTEIN CONCENTRATION OF THE CEREBROSPINAL FLUID AND THE
ANTERIOR CHAMBER FLUID OF THE EYE

By

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Intravenous injection of 7% solution of sodium bicarbonate in the dose of 1~2.0c.c. per kg of body weight entailed the following effect in the body fluid.

Total protein concentration in the cerebrospinal fluid or the aqueous humor was not influenced in a definite way by the injection, while it invariably showed increase in ganglionectomized rabbit after the injection.

REGARDING THE CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF
EMINENTIA OPTICA 4TH NOTE
PRESENCE OR ABSENCE AND THE DEGREE OF DEVELOPMENT OF
EMINENTIA OPTICA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE SENSE
OF VISION AS AFFECTED BY SINUS OPERATION.

By

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For the purpose of obtaining some information regarding the clinical significance of Eminentia Optica, a term proposed by the senior (R.T.) for the

osseous elevation on the wall of the accessory cavity appearing along the course of the optic nerve. The authors statistically studied the results of accessory cavity operations. Influences of ordinary operation of accessory cavity on the function of vision was first statistically. The influence was next considered with relation to the optic eminence.

It was ascertained that its presence or absence and the degree of its development, made no difference in the influence on the function of vision. In other words, the difference whether there was a conspicuous elevation with very thin osseous tissue between the optic canal and the accessory cavity or there lacked the elevation and a thick layer of osseous tissue separated the optic canal and the accessory cavity, did not entail any statistically significant difference in the influence on vision found after the operation of the accessory cavity.

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