Colloid Lability of Serum in Skin Diseases.

I. Serum Cobalt Reaction.

By

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Inoue reported a new colloid lability reaction of serum by substituting cobalt for calcium in Weltmann's coagulation reaction and he named it "serum cobalt reaction" (1942).

I examined this reaction on 616 patients with various dermatoses and 57 controls. The results are embodied in Table I.

TABLE I.

Group	Cases	Coagulation-band		
		shortened (%)	normal (%)	Lengthened (%)
Parasitic dermatoses	43	3 (7.0)	34 (79.0)	6 (14.0)
Virus dermatoses	25	2 (8.0)	21 (84.0)	2 (8.0)
Pyodermas	60	10 (16.7)	38 (63.3)	12 (20.0)
Allergic dermatoses	141	31 (22.0)	86 (61.0)	24 (17.0)
Chemical dermatitis	62	7 (11.3)	43 (69.4)	12 (19.3)
Seborrheal dermatoses	52	0 (0)	38 (73.1)	14 (26.9)
Neurodermatitis	29	2 (6.9)	16 (55.2)	11 (37.9)
Other dermatoses	204	15 (7.4)	138 (67.6)	51 (25.0)
Controls	57	0 (0)	57 (100.0)	0 (0)

The pyodermas, allergic dermatoses and chemical dermatitis frequently showed either shortning or lengthening of the coagulation band. In the neurodermatitis and seborrheal dermatoses the coagulation band had the tendency to be lengthened. But in most of the parasitic and virus dermatoses it remained unaltered.

The details given in a forthcoming paper in this Journal.