outflow (via the tip of the movable pithing rod) or to injected drugs. In each animal, left ventricular pressure (and hence dPv/dt) was also monitored via a cannula placed within that in the carotid artery. Cardiac output was measured by thermal dilution, enabling calculation of peripheral resistance. This preparation can assist in identifying the peripheral cardiovascular effects of drugs.

J.C. McG. received a Wellcome Trust Interdisciplinary Fellowship, and J.E.M. an M.R.C. Fellowship.

Reference


The episcope for large screen projection of tracings on opaque media during their recording for demonstrations

J.B.E. BAKER

*Department of Pharmacology, Charing Cross Hospital Medical School, London W6*

Measurement of inflammatory exudation and local blood flow changes in rabbit skin, using [131I]-albumin and 133Xe

M.J. PECK & T.J. WILLIAMS (introduced by G.P. LEWIS)

*Department of Pharmacology, Institute of Basic Medical Sciences, Royal College of Surgeons of England, London WC2A 3PN*

Measurement of blood flow in rabbit skin homografts and autografts using a 133Xe-clearance technique

G.P. LEWIS, M.J. PECK, T.J. WILLIAMS & BEVERLEY A. YOUNG

*Department of Pharmacology, Royal College of Surgeons, London WC2A 3PN*

Prostaglandin production by rat polymorphonuclear leucocytes

ELAINE MccALL & L.J.F. YOULTEN

*Department of Pharmacology, Royal College of Surgeons, London WC2A 3PN*