A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ACRIDINE ANTISEPTICS

BY

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1 9 4 4

Graebe, __., and
Caro, __.

1871

(Acridine)

Annalen, 158: 265, (Chemical News, 88: 272)

From crude anthracene a yellow, crystalline base has been isolated. Because of its irritating action on the skin, it has been named acridine.

Graebe, __.

1872

(Relationship of acridinic acid to quinoline)

Berichte d. deutsch. chem. gesselsch., 5: 15, (Chemical News, 88: 272)

A report of research showing the relationship of acridinic acid to quinoline in order to establish the formula of acridine.

Graebe, __.

1880

(Relationship of acridinic acid to quinoline)

Ber., 13: 99, (Chemical News, 88: 272)

A report of research showing the relationship of acricinic acid to quinoline in order to establish the formula of acridine.

Bernthsen, __.

1882

(Phenyl derivative of acridine)

Ber., 15: 3011, (Chemical News, 88: 272)

Research in preparation of acridine from simpler compounds with benzonitrile and diphenylamine, yielding a phenyl derivative of acridine.

Bernthsen, __. 1883

(Phenyl derivative of acridine)

Ber., 16: 767, (Chemical News, 88: 272)

Further research in the preparation of acridine from simpler compounds, yielding a phenyl derivative with benzonitrile and diphenylamine.

Bernthsen, __., and
Bender, __. 1883

(Preparation of the base acridine)

Ber., 16: 1802, (Chemical News, 88: 273)

Preparation of acridine base by condensation of diphenylamine and formaldehyde.

Bernthsen, __., and
Fisher, O. 1883

(Methyl acridine)

Ber., 16: 68, (Chemical News, 88: 273)

Research in the preparation of acridine yielding a methyl acridine.

Riedel, __. 1883

(Constitution of acridine)

Ber., 16: 1609, (Chemical News, 88: 272)

Research concerning the structure of acridine by comparison of acridinic acid with quinoline.

Schütte, H. 1893

Beitrag zur kenntnis der Acridin, 8°.

Erlangen, (Index Catalogue L. S. G.,S. 4, 1: 124)

Senier, A. 1903

On acridines

(Astr.) Chem. News, Lond., 88: 272, 285, 296.

Methods of formation are given for acridine; acridones and thioacridones; dihalide salts and alkhalides; dihydrids; and napthacridines. A history of each set of reactions is also given.

Fühner, H. 1904

Ueber das Verhalten des Akridins im organismus des Kaninchens

Arch. f. exper. Path. u. Pharmakol, Leipz., 52: 391-397, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 123)

Jodlbauer, A., and Salvendi, H. 1905

Ueber die Wirkungen von Adridin

Arch. internat. de pharmacod., Brux. & Par.; 15: 223-240 (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

Gueorguieff, J. 1906

Amino et oxy-Acridins. 8°.

Genéve, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 123)

Benda, L. 1912

Ueber das 3:6-diamino-acridin

Berichte d. deutsch. chem. gesselsch., 45: 1787, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 123)

The 3:6-diamino-acridine used as a trypanoside by Ehrlich had not been prepared in a pure crystalline form but, by the methods used, a black amorphous mass was obtained. Here a method is given for obtaining a crystalline substance soluble in hot water giving a lemon yellow solution with a bright green fluorescence.

Browning, C.H. and Gilmour, W. 1913

Bactercidal action and chemical constitution with special references to basic benzol derivatives.

J. Path. Bact. 18: 144, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

ACRIDINE GROUP--The substitution of one or more CH_3 groups, either in the benzol rings or in the amino radicles or in both positions, reduces the bactericidal effect. B. typhosus being more susceptible than B. coli to these substances.

In the case of diamino-acridine, it was found that serum increased the bactericidal action on Staphy. aureus, B. anthracis, B. coli, and B. typhosus.

———, —. 1917

Flavine

Interstate M. J., St. Louis, 24: 901, (Index Medicus, N.S., 15: 655)

———, —. 1917

The antiseptic "flavine" (acriflavine)

Lancet, Lond., 1: 888, (Index Medicus, N.S., 15: 391)

Bond, C.J. 1917

Acriflavine paste as a dressing for infected wounds.

Brit. M. J., Lond., 2: 6, (Index Medicus, 15: 461)

Browning, C.H. 1917

Research on the antiseptic properties of "Flavine" compounds.

Brit. M. J., Lond., 1: 824, (Index Medicus, N.S., 15: 391)

Browning, C.H. 1917

The antiseptic "Flavine" (acriflavine)

Lancet, Lond., 1: 927, (Index Medicus, N.S., 15: 391)

Browning, C.H. 1917

The germicidal power of flavine

Lancet, Lond., 2: 621, (Index Medicus, N.S., 16: 24)

Browning, C.H. 1917

The physiological and antiseptic action of flavine

Lancet, Lond., 2: 436, (Index Medicus, N.S., 15: 599)

Browning, C.H.;
Gulbransen, R. and
Thornton, L.H.D. 1917

The antiseptic properties of acriflavine and proflavine, and brilliant green; with special reference to suitability for wound therapy.

Brit. M.J., Lond., 2: 70-75, (Index Medicus, N.S., 15: 506; J. A. M.A., 69: 673)

Concentrations of these substances which at first inhibit and finally kill bacteria, are without harmful effect on phagocytosis or on the tissues locally or generally, hence they are especially suited for therapeutic purposes in infected wounds. Acriflavine and proflavine are enhanced in their bactericidal potency by the presence of serum; brilliant green, in common with most other antiseptics, is reduced in its activity by the presence of serum.

Browning, C.H. and
Ligat, D. 1917

The use of flavine antiseptics in wounds

Lancet, Lond., 2: 766-768, (Index Medicus, N.S., 16: 31)

Dakin H.D. and
Dunham, E.K. 1917

Relative germicidal efficiency of antiseptics of the chlorine group and acriflavine and other dyes

Brit. Med. J. 2: 641, (J. A.M.A., 69: 2152)

Antiseptics of the chlorine group were found to be more effective than acriflavine, proflavine, brilliant green, and malachite green.

Fleming, A. 1917

The physiological and antiseptic properties of flavine

Lancet, Lond., 2: 508, (Index Medicus, 15: 599)

Fleming, A. 1917

The physiological and antiseptic action of flavine; with some observations on the testing of antiseptics.

Lancet, Lond., 2: 341-345, (Index Medicus, 15: 556)

Hewlett, R.T. 1917

Notes on the germicidal power of flavine

Lancet, Lond., 2: 493, (Index Medicus, 15: 599)

Hewlett, R.T. 1917

The germicidal power of flavine

Lancet, Lond., 2: 727, (Index Medicus, 16: 24)

James, V.C. 1917

(Notes on the use of flavine as an antiseptic)

J. Roy. Army Med. Corps, Lond., 28: 392-395, (Index Medicus, 15: 269)

Notes on the use of flavine as an antiseptic in Colonel Pelcher's wards in the Alexandra military hospital.

———, —. 1918

The antiseptic "flavine"

Dental Reg., Cincin., 72: 37-39, (Index Medicus, 16: 210)

Abelmann, A. 1918

Keeping qualities of trypaflavin solutions

Pharm. Ztg., 63: 270; J. Soc. Chem.Ind., 37: 559A, (Chem. Abstr., 13, 9: 989)

The yellow dystuff trypaflavin (diamino-methylacridinium chloride) is employed therapeutically in the form of a 0.1% solution. The 1% solution is extremely sensitive to strong sunlight; it turns brown after exposure for 1 day, the brown color slowly increasing on further exposure to light. A solution exposed to light and left open to air for a month became dark brown and developed a growth of ACTINOMYCES in spite of undecomposed trypaflavin still present. Trypaflavin solutions keep perfectly well in the dark, and decompose only slowly in diffused daylight; 1% solutions are considerably more stable than the 0.1% solutions.

Bâle, A'. 1918

Cadmium compound of the acridine series as a disinfectant

Soc. Anon. Pour. L'ind. Chim., Swiss, 79,018, (Chem. Abstr., 13, 19: 2418)

A cadmium compound allowed to act upon n-methyl-2,7-dimethyl-3,6-diaminoacridine in the presence of a suitable solvent produces a brickred powder soluble in water with an orange-yellow color, and in concentrated sulfuric acid with a yellowish green fluorescence, and possessing strong bactericidal properties.

Bâle, A'. 1918

Cadmium compound of the acridine series as a disinfectant

Soc. Anon. Pour. L'ind. Chim., Swiss, 79,021, (Chem. Abstr., 13, 19: 2418)

A cadmium compound allowed to act upon 3,6-diaminoacridine in the presence of a suitable solvent yields a brown powder, soluble in water and alcohol with a yellowish green fluorescence; it is insoluble in ether, chloroform, and benzene. It is strongly bactericidal.

Bâle, A'. 1918

Cadmium compound of the acridine series as a disinfectant

Soc. Anon. Pour. L'ind. Chim., Swiss, 79,023, (Chem. Abstr., 13, 19: 2418)

A cadmium compound allowed to act upon 3'-aminophenyl-3-aminoacridine in the presence of suitable solvent forms a black-brown powder, readily soluble in water and alcohol with a green fluorescence and strongly bactericidal.

Bâle, A'. 1918

Cadmium compound of the acridine series as a disinfectant

Soc. Anon. Pour. L'ind. Chim., Swiss, 79,025, (Chem. Abstr., 13, 19: 2418)

A cadmium compound allowed to act upon n-methyl-2,7-dimethyl,3,6-methyl-diaminoacridine in the prescence of a suitable solvent produces a brick-red powder, rather soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether, and possessing marked bactericidal properties.

Bâle, A'. 1918

Cadmium compound of the acridine series

Soc. Anon. Pour. L'ind. Chim., Swiss, 79,029, (Chem. Abstr., 13, 19: 2418)

N-methyl-3,6-diaminoacridine is brought into action with cadmium compounds in the presence of suitable solvents. The dry product is a light brown powder, soluble in water and alcohol, and difficultly soluble in ether. The concentrated solutions are dark brown, the dilute solutions showing an intensive yellowish green fluorescence.

Bâle, A'. 1918

Copper compound of the acridine series as a disinfectant

Soc. Anon. Pour. L'ind. Chim., Swiss, 79,022, (Chem. Abstr., 13, 19: 2418)

Bâle, A'. 1918

Copper compound of the acridine.....

Soc. Anon. .....

A copper compound allowed to act upon 4'-aminophenyl-3-aminoacridine in the presence of a suitable solvent forms a dark brown powder, readily soluble in water, and rather soluble in alcohol; it is insoluble in ether, benzene, Chloroform. The dilute solutions in water, alcohol and concentrated sulfuric acid are green and fluorescent. The product is strongly bactericidal.

Bâle, A'. 1918

Gold compound of the acridine series as a disinfectant

Soc. Anon. Pour. L'ind. Chim., Swiss, 79,020,(Chem. Abstr., 13, 19: 2418)

A gold compound allowed to act upon 3,6-diaminoacridine in the presence of a suitable solvent, produces a black-brown powder, rather difficultly soluble in water, difficultly soluble in alcohol and insoluble in ether. The solutions in water, alcohol and concentrated sulfuric acid show with great dilution a yellowish green fluorescence. The product is strongly bactericidal.

Bâle, A'. 1918

Gold compound of the acridine series as a disinfectant

Soc. Anon. Pour. L'ind. Chim., Swiss, 79,028, (Chem. Abstr. 13, 19: 2418)

N-methyl-3,6-diaminoacridine is brought into reaction with a gold compound in the presence of a suitable solvent. The product is a brown powder when dry, difficultly soluble in water and organic solvents. The product is strongly bactericidal in its action.

Bâle, A'. 1918

Mercury compound of the acridine series as a disinfectant

Soc. Anon. Pour. L'ind. Chim., Swiss, 79,017, (Chem. Abstr., 13, 19: 2418)

A mercury compound is allowed to act upon n-methyl-2,7-dimethyl-3,6-diaminoacridine in the presence of a suitable solvent. The product is a yellowish brown powder, soluble in water with a yellowish green color and possessing exceptional bactericidal power.

Bâle, A'. 1918

Mercury compound of the acridine series as a disinfectant

Soc. Anon. Pour. L'ind. Chim., Swiss, 79,026, (Chem. Abstr. 13, 19: 2418)

A mercury compound allowed to act upon n-methyl-2,7-dimethyl-3,6-methyl-diaminoacridine in the presence of a suitable solvent forms a red-brown powder, readily soluble in hot water and alcohol with green fluoresence, insoluble in ether and possessing marked bactericidal properties.

Bâle, A'. 1918

Silver compounds of the acridine series, having disinfecting properties

Soc. Anon. Pour. L'ind. Chim., Swiss, 78,859, (Chem. Abstr. 13, 19: 1371)

N-methyl-2,7-dimethyl-3,6-diaminoacridine is brought intO reaction with silver solutions in the presence of a suitable solvent. The dry product is a brown-red powder, soluble in water with an orange red color, in alcohol with an orange yellow color and marked fluorescence, in acetone, ethyl acetate, and glacial acetic acid with a yellow green fluorescence, and in concentrated sulfuric acid with a pure yellow color. It checks, even in a highly diluted state, the growth of bacteria in general.

Bâle, A'. 1918

Silver compound of the acridine series as a disinfectant

Soc. Anon. Pour. L'ind. Chim., Swiss, 79,019, (Chem. Abstr., 13, 19: 2418)

A silver compound allowed to act upon 3,6-diamino-acridine in the presence of a suitable solvent forms a black powder, soluble in water with a green color in alcohol, acetone, and ethyl acetate with a yellowish green fluorescence, and in glacial acetic acid with a reddish brown color. Concentrated sulfuric acid dissolves the compound with a wine-red color and a strong fluorescence; it is insoluble in ether. Its bactericidal action is strong.

Bâle, A'. 1918

Silver compound of the acridine series as a disinfectant

Soc. Anon. Pour. L'ind. Chim., Swiss, 79,024, (Chem. Abstr., 13, 19: 2418)

N-methyl-3,6-diaminoacridine is brought into reaction with a silver compound in the presence of suitable solvents. The product, when dry, is a dark violet powder, soluble in water and alcohol, with yellowish green fluorescence, and strongly bactericidal.

Bâle, A'. 1918

Silver compound of the acridine series as a disinfectant

Soc. Anon. Pour. L'ind. Chim., Swiss, 79,027, (Chem. Abstr., 13, 19: 2418)

N-methyl-2,7-dimethyl-3,6-methyl-diaminoacridine allowed to react with a silver compound in the presence of a suitable solvent forms a brownish red powder, soluble in water with an orange-red color, and in alcohol with an orange-yellow color and marked fluorescence. It is insoluble in ether and is strongly bactericidal.

Carslaw, R.B. and Templeton, W. 1918

Acriflavine and proflavine

Lancet, Lond., 1: 634, (Index Medicus, 16: 408 & 462)

Some notes on their use in infected gunshot wounds.

Davis, E.G. and Harrell, B.E. 1918

Acriflavine in the treatment of gonorrhea. an experimental and clinical study.

J. Urol., 2: 257-276, (Chem. Abstr., 13, 2: 144; J. A.M.A., 71: 1694)

Acriflavine was found to inhibit the developement of the gonococcus in protein-containing mediums in a dilution 1:300,000. It will penetrate through the submucosa of the urethra and bladder. It is non-toxic and only slightly irritating to the urethral mucous membranes. The average duration of gonorrhea under this treatment is distinctly less than with the usual methods. In an occasional case it seems without effect on the course of the disease.

Davis, E.G. and White, E.C. 1918

Urinary antisepsis with acriflavine and proflavine

J. Urol., 2: 299,(J. A.M.A., 71: 1695)

Preliminary experiments indicate that acriflavine and proflavine may prove of value for internal use in alkaline infections of the urinary tract.

Hewlett, R.T. 1918

The antiseptic properties of flavine and the treatment of septic wounds

Am. Med., Vt., 13: 283-85, (Index Medicus, 16: 451)

Morgan, W.P. 1918

Acriflavine and proflavine

Lancet, Lond., 1: 350, (Index Medicus, 16: 278)

Morgan, W.P. 1918

Observations on the action of acriflavine and proflavine

Lancet, Lond., 1: 256, (Index Medicus, 16: 276; J. A.M.A., 70: 961)

Acriflavine is, as regards its antiseptic and toxic properties, more potent than proflavine. It has very marked bactericidal inhibiting action on streptococci and a less marked on staphlococci, but on some organisms its effect is practically insignificant. Its action is therefore strikingly significant.

Savery, H.M. 1918

The value of flavine; a clinical appreciation

Brit. M.J., 2 : 283, (Index Medicus, 16: 637)

Bohland, K. 1919

Trypaflavin, eine inneres antisepticum

Med. Klin., Berl., 15: 1173-1176, (Index Medicus, 3, 1: 201)

Browning, C.H. and Gulbransen, R. 1919

The testing of antiseptics in relation to their use in wound treatment

J. Hyg., 18: 33-45, (Chem. Abstr., 13, 15: 1729)

Extended investigations have confirmed the original values found for the antiseptic and bactericidal preparations of acriflavine, proflavine, and brilliant green. Inferior potencies reported by other workers depend on methods which fail to detect bacteriostatic action, i.e. inhibition of bacterial activity, which is a marked property of the above compounds. For the therapy of a local infection, as a wound, such bacteriostatic action is of great value. It is not essential that the chemical agent should itself kill the organisms. Successful results can be obtained by a cooperation between the antiseptic and the tissues. The flavines in virtue of their low toxicity to mammalian tissue and high bacteriostatic power are well suited to act as local therapeutic agents. They are not neutralized by admixture with serum, therefore they do not require frequent renewal in a wound.

Browning C.H.; Kennaway, E.L. and Gulbransen, R. 1919

Hydrogen ion concentration and antiseptic potency, with special reference to the action of acridine compounds

J. Path. Bact., Cambr., 23: 106-108, (Index Catalogue L.S.G., S. 4, 1: 123; Index Medicus, 18: 115)

Council of Pharmacy and Chemistry 1919

Acriflavine and Proflavine, N.N.R.

J. Am. Med. Assoc., 73: 1542

The committee gives a report on the literature concerning acriflavine and proflavine. A review of this literature shows that 73% of the repotrs may be considered favorable, 20% are distinctly unfavorable, and 7% are doubtful. These reports are based on bacteriological studies and clinical trial.

Council of Pharmacy and Chemistry 1919

Acriflavine and Proflavine, N.N.R.

J. Am. Med. Assoc., 73: 1443

A general description of the action of acriflavine and proflavine is given with a separate monograph describing completely each of the drugs, these monographs to be placed in New and Non-official remedies, are given.

Neufeld, F. and
Schiemann, O 1919

Chemotherapeutische Versuche mit Acridinfarbenstoffen

Deut. med. Wschr., 45: 844-846, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 123; Index Medicus, 18: 564)

Quackenbos, Maxwell 1919

The use of acriflavine

J. Am. Med. Assoc., 73: 1629

Acriflavine's chief value is its remarkable power to stimulate epithelial growth on healthy granulating surfaces.

Stowell, T.E.A. 1919

Acriflavine emulsion as a wound dressing

Brit. Med. J., 2: 244, (J. Am. Med. Assoc., 72: 1035)

The formula of an emulsified preparation of the dye is as follows: acriflavine, 0.1; thymol, 0.005; white wax, 4.0; liquid paraffin, 76.0; and distilled water, 20.0. This emulsion is put up in small sterile bottles, stoppered and sealed. The addition of thymol has given better results in cases of mixed infection, and its presence has not prejudiced the results in simpler cases.

Tubby, A.H.;
Ferguson, A.R.;
Mackie, T.J.; and
Hirst, L.F.

1919

A report of the action of flavine and its derivatives

Lancet, 1: 838-840, (Index Medicus, 17: 539)

The injections of flavine appeared in some of the expereimental work to have some delaying affect upon the early death of rabbits from staphylococcal septicemia, but the dose required to produce this effect may later contribute to the death of the animal. No definite curative influence can be demonstrated either with proflavine ar acriflavine in the treatment of bacillaemia due to staphylococci.

Tubby, A.H.;
Livingston, G.R. and
Mackie, J.W.

1919

Treatment of gunshot wounds with acriflavine paste

Lancet, 2: 251 (J. Am. Med. Assoc., 72: 899)

The paste used consisted of Bismuth carbonate, 25%; paraffin, 75%; acriflavine, 0.5%. This paste was used in place of "Bipp", and , it is believed, with better results.

Young, Hugh H.;
White, Edwin C. and
Swartz, Ernest O.

1919

A new germicide for use in the genito-urinary tract: mercurochrome-220

J. Am. Med. Assoc., 73: 1483

Mercurochrome-220 has practically fifty times the germicidal strength of acriflavine in urine medium for one hour. Studies of the comparative value of mercurochrome-220 and acriflavine are not complete but with both drugs, methods of great value in treatment of genito-urinary infections have been produced.

Burkhard, H. and Dorn, R. 1920

Bakteriologische und klinische Untersuchungen über das Trypaflavin

Beitr. z. klin. Chir., Tübing., 119: 617-637, (Index Medicus, 3, 1: 201)

Langer, H. 1920

Zur Theorie der Chemotherapeutischen Leistung; nach Versuchen an Akridinum-Farbstoffen

Deut. Med. Wschr., 46: 1015, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124; Index Medicus, 3, 1: 3)

Ritter, A. 1920

Zur Wirkungsweise und anwendung des Trypaflavins

Deut. Ztschr. f. Chir., 159: 13-32, (Index Medicus, 3, 1: 456)

Rosen, R. 1920

Acriflavine in treatment of venereal conditions

Mich. State Med. Soc. J., 19: 161, (J. Am. Med. Assoc., 74: 1423)

Acriflavine has not answered the requirements of an ideal gonococcicide clinically but it is a valuable addition for the treatment of venereal conditions. It would be an ideal gonococcus prophylactic.

Willisch, H. 1920

Erfahrungen mit intravenöser Injection von Trypaflavin bei Infections - Krankheiten, inskesondere bei puerperaler Grippe.

Klin. therap. Wchnschr., 27: 215-217, (Index Medicus, 3, 1: 201)

Berliner, M. 1921

Ueber die bakterientotende Wirkung einiger Metall-Trypaflavinverbindungen

Berl. Klin. Wchnschr., 58: 177, (Index Medicus, 3, 1: 727)

Browning, C.H. and Gulbransen, R. 1921

The antiseptic potency of acriflavine with consideration on the variability of results in testing antiseptics

Brit. J. Exper. Path., Lond., 2: 95-102, (Index Medicus, 3, 1: 755; J. Am. Med. Assoc., 76: 1614)

The sterilizing concentrations of acriflavine in heated ox serum for B. coli and Staph. pyrogenes aureus are respectively 1:100,000 and 1:200,000, these being the modal values obtained in an extensive series of tests. The sterilization concentrations in dilute peptone water, with a reaction from pH 7.2 to 7.8, are found to be for B. coli, 1:20,000 and for Staph. pyrogenes aureus, 1:200,000. These values represent a much higher activity than those originally given.

Lenz, E. 1921

Untersuchungen über die pharmakologischen Elementarwirkungen in der Acridinund Acridium gruppe

Zschr. ges. exp. Med., 12: 195-261, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

Rosenstein, P. 1921

Ueber chemotherapeutische antisepsis (Erfahrungen mit Rivanol-Morgenroth)

Deut. med. Wchnschr., Leipz. u. Berl., 48: 1320-1322, (Index Medicus, 3, 2: 220)

Scal, J. Coleman 1921

The treatment of Otitis externa with acriflavine

J. Am. Med. Assoc., 77: 1102

The use of acriflavine eliminates the necessity for any heroic treatment. In a series of seventeen cases, the process has been arrested with one application, if the patient was seen early, while in well developed cases, three applications have sufficed. The substance used is the ordinary acriflavine now on the market.

Stephan, R. 1921

Ueber den Wirkungsmechanismus der Trypaflavins

Med. Klin., Berl., 17: 492-496, (Index Medicus, 3, 1: 1092)

Thieme, H. 1921

Zur Kenntnis des Trypaflavin

Ber. d. deutsch. pharm. gesellsch., Berl., 31: 323-344, (Index Medicus, 3, 2: 506)

_____, _____. 1922

Rivanol

Klin.-ther. Wschr., Wien, 29: 174-176, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

Bennett, C.;
Blacklock, J.W.S. and
Browning, C.H. 1922

The action of flavine antiseptics on localized pyogenic infections; with special reference to the process of healing

Brit. M. J., Lond. 2: 306-309, (Index Medicus, 3, 3: 100)

Biberstein, H. 1922

Versuche mit Rivanol bei Gonorrhoe and pyodermien

Deut. med. Wchnschr., Leipz. u. Berl, 48: 769, (Index Medicus, 3, 2: 983)

Blass, O. 1922

Rivanol ale granulationshemmendes Mittel

Deut. med. Wchnschr., Berl., 29: 174-176, (Index Medicus, 3, 2: 983)

Boks, D.B. 1922

(On rivanol)

Med. Weekbl., Amst., 29; 37-40, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124; Index Medicus, 3, 2: 709)

Schnitzer, R. and
Rosenberg, E. 1922

Ueber den Einfluss des Serums auf die Wirkung des Rivanols

Klin. Wschr., Berl., 1: 2383, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 123)

Siebrecht, H. and
Ujhelyi, J. 1922

Unsere bisherigen Erfolge mit Rivanol bei lokalen Infektionen

Deut. med. Wchnschr., Leipz. u. Berl., 48: 481, (Index Medicus, 3, 2: 709)

Weise, K. 1922

Vergleichende Untersuchungen über die Wirkung verschiedener Wunddes-infektionsmittel aus der acridinreihe

Ztschr. f. Hyg. u. Infektionkrankh., Berl., 97: 56-76, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124; Index Medicus, 3, 3: 324)

Bleyer, L. 1923

Ueber die trypaflavinaufnahme durch abgetötete Bakterien

Biochem. Ztschr., Berl., 136: 392-402, (Index Medicus, 3, 3: 1083)

Block, E. and
Schiff, F. 1923

Ueber Rivanolwirkung

Klin. Wchnschr., Berl., 2: 747, (Index Medicus, 3, 3: 1030)
Biochem. Ztschr., Berl., 138: 150-155, (Index Medicus, 3, 4: 198)

Brunner, C. and
Ritter, A. 1923

Zur Wirkung des Rivanols auf die Gewebe

Klin. Wchnschr., Berl., 2: 1352-1354, (Index Medicus, 3, 4: 198)

Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry 1923

Neutral acriflavine

J. Am. Med. Assoc., 80: 1455

The monograph of Neutral acriflavine with standards set up for the N.N.R. is given.

Ferris, H.C. 1923

The antiseptic potency of neutral acriflavine as supplied in the practice of orthodontia

Dental Cosmos., Phila., 66: 168-172, (Index Medicus, 3, 4: 481)

Kok, D.J. 1923

(Rivanol in veterinary practice)

Tijdschr. v. diergeneesk., Utrecht, 1: 313-320, (Index Medicus, 3, 3: 1030; Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

Laquerer, E.;
Sluyters, A. and
Wolff, L.R. 1923

(Reports on the new chemotherapeutic antiseptic rivanol)

Nederl. Tijdschr. v. Geneesk., Haarlem, 67: 1006-1015,2, (Index Medicus, 3, 4: 198)

Ledl, F. 1923

(Therapeutic and experimental experiences with Rivanol)

ČAsop. lék. česk., Praha, 62: 1478-1484, (Index Medicus, 3, 4: 629; Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

Michaelis, L. and
Hayashi, J. 1923

Die abhängigkeit der Wirkung des Trypaflavin und des Rivanols von der alkalität

Ztschr. f. Immunitätsforsch. u. exper. Therap., Jena, Orig., 36: 518-522, (Index Medicus, 3, 4: 890)

Morgenroth, J.;
Schnitzer, R. and
Berger, E. 1923

Ueber die Bakteriotropie und Organotropie des Rivanols

Klin. Wchnschr., Berl., 2: 1633-1637, (Index Medicus, 3, 4: 198)

Salwen, G. 1923

(Trypaflavine intravenously in septic conditions)

Svensk. Läk.--Tidning., Stockholm, 20: 60-54, (Index Medicus, 3, 3: 1083)

Schnitzer, R. and
Rosenberg, E. 1923

Vergleichende Untersuchungen über den Einfluss des Serums auf die antiseptische Wirkung des Rivanols im Reagenzglas und im Tierversuch.

Deut. Ztschr. f. Chir., Leipz., 177: 325-342, (Index Medicus, 3, 3: 1030)

Spencer, H. 1923

Effects of the intravenous injections of acriflavine

J. Lab. and Clin. M., St. Louis, 9: 322-326, (Index Medicus, 3, 4: 481)

Blass, O. 1924

Zwei Jahre Rivanol

Deut. Med. Wchnschr., Leipz. u. Berl., 1: 1245-1247, (Index Medicus, 3, 5: 470)

Block, W. 1924

Kritisches Sammelreferat über die Wirkung des Rivanols

Deut. Med. Wchnschr., Leipz. u. Berl., 1: 1133-1164, (Index Medicus, 3, 5: 470)

Brehm, __. 1924

Rivanol in der Veterinärmedizin

Ztschr. f. Veterinärk., Berl., 36: 100-103, (Index Medicus, 3, 5: 203; Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

Davis, E. 1924

Urinary antisepsis; clinical results following the oral administration of acriflavine

J. Urol., Balt., 11: 29-44, (Index Medicus, 3, 4: 481; J. Am. Med. Assoc., 82: 999)

The experimental work which has led up to the internal administration of acriflavine is outlined, and the results obtained by clinical use of the dye are summarized.

Davis, J.C. 1924

The treatment of Septicemia and local infections by intravenous infections of neutral acriflavine

J. Florida Med. Assoc., 11 : 160-162, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

(Editor) 1924

Removal of mercurochrome and acriflavine stains

J. Am. Med. Assoc., 83: 1866

A method for removing the stain with dilute hydrochloric acid, potassium permanganate, and hydrogen dioxide solutions is given.

Eisenberg, C. 1924

Unsere bisherigen Erfahrungen mit Rivanol

Zentralbl. f. Gymäk., Leipz., 48: 2013-2017, (Index Medicus, 3, 5: 470)

Esau, P. 1924

Schadigung durch Rivanol?

Zentralbl. f. Chir., Leipz., 51: 792-794, (Index Medicus, 3, 4: 890)

Jacob, J.R. and
Verasingam, K.V. 1924

Treatment of gonorrhea by intravenous injections of acriflavine

Indian Med. Gazette, 59: 80, (J. Am. Med. Assoc., 82: 1151)

In the early cases successful and rapid results were obtained by using a 1:500 solution, injecting 100 cc. intravenously, two days later 150 cc. and on the fourth and fifth day 200 cc. In cases of posterior urethritis, the best results were obtained by combining the intravenous with local treatment.

Kayser, K. 1924

Klinische Erfahrungen mit Rivanol

Monatschr. f. Geburtsh. u. Gynaek., Berl., 67: 55-58, (Index Medicus, 3, 5: 203)

Laqueur, E.;
Sluyters, A. and
Wolff, L.K. 1924

Experimentelles über das neue chemotherapeutische antiseptic um "rivanol"

Ztschr. f. d. ges. exper. Med., Berl., 42: 247-266, (Index Medicus, 3, 5: 203)

Libowitz, M. 1924

Experimentelles Beitrag zur Anwendung des 1% Rivanols in der Bauchhöhle

Med. Klin., Berl., 20: 1509, (Index Medicus, 3, 5: 723)

Mendel, J.H. 1924

Acriflavine and neutral acriflavine; their history and use in aural surgery

Laryngoscope, St. Louis, 34: 443-449, (Index Medicus, 3, 5: 4)

Mühsam, __. and 1924
Hillejan, __.

Ueber Rivanolbehandlung

Deutsche med. Wchnschr., Leipz. u. Berl., 1: 1169-1171, (Index Medicus, 3, 5: 303)

Nakamura, S. 1924

Vergleichen de Versuche über die abtötende Wirkung von Trypaflavin auf Streptocokken in vitro und in vivo

Ztschr. f. Hyg. u. Infektionskrankh., Berl., 103: 640-648, (Index Medicus, 3, 5: 508)

Rosenstein, P. 1924

Erwiderung auf den Aufsatz des Herrn Esau, schadigungen durch Rivanol?

Zbl. Chirurgie, 51: 1460 1462, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

A response to statements of P. Esau occurring in Zbl. Chir., 51: 792-794.

Schnabel, A. and
Kasarnowsky, S. 1924

Trypaflavin als Streptokokken über empfindlichmachende Substanz

Klin. Wchnschr., Berl., 3: 346-349, (Index Medicus, 3, 4: 660)

Spencer, H. 1924

Effects of intravenous injections of acriflavine

J. Lab. & Clin. Med., St. Louis, 9: 316, (J. Am. Med. Assoc., 82: 1226)

Acriflavine in a concentration of 1:2000, or lower, in physiological sodium chloride solution, has no agglutination action on human erythrocytes. Acriflavine injections, to the amount of 0.1 gm. per kilogram of body weight (rabbit) induces a slight but transitory reduction in the number of erythrocytes, and a considerable increase in the number of leukocytes. White mice injected simultaneously with the tolerated dose of acriflavine and the minimal lethal dose of virulent pneumococci are not protected.

Block, W. 1925

Ueber Leistungen des Rivanols und ihre Abhängigkeit von des anwendungstechnik

Klin. Wchnschr., Berl., 4: 40, (Index Medicus, 3, 5: 1118)
Arch. f. klin. Chir., Berl., 136: 198-210, (Index Medicus, 3, 6: 237)

Bunch, __. and
Osmolovskaia, I. 1925

(Treatment of purulent and infected wounds with Rivanol)

Bieloruss. med. Misl., 2: 101-109, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

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de Takats, G. 1925

Chemotherapy with rivanol (2-aethocy-6,9-diaminoacridine)

Surg. Gynec. and Obst., Chicage, 41: 79-91, (Index Medicus, 3, 5: 1118)

(Editor) 1925

Thioflavine and acriflavine

J. Am. Med. Assoc., 85: 1083

Thioflavine is one of many yellow dyes that have been used in the arts for years. Chemically, thioflavine is methyl dihydro-thio-p-toluidine sulfonate. Acriflavine is diamino-methyl-acridinium chloride. The two substances are not closely related chemically, and from a chemical standpoint it would not be logical to predict the pharmacological properties of the thioflavine from the known actions of acriflavine.

Graftdijk, __. 1925

Acriflavine in treatment of wounds

Nederlandsch. Maandschrift voor Geneeskunde, 13: 249, (J. Am. Med. Assoc., 86: 238)

A case is given illustrating the use of acriflavine as a dressing, and it is credited with warding off grave infection in this case and several others--"this is its field; not after infection has developed."

Jausion, __. and
Marceron, __. 1925

Le coup de lumiere acridinique; son traitement préventif par la resorcine

Bull. Soc. fr. derm. Syph., 32: 358-362, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

John, H. 1925

Ueber Lichtempfindlichkeit des Trypaflavins

Vorläufige Mitteilung. Biochem. Ztschr., Berl., 155: 159, (Index Medicus, 3, 5: 1183)

Meleney, Frank L. and
Zau, Zung-Dau 1925

Action of acriflavine on the blood and certain tissues of rabbits; with special reference to Hemolytic streptococcus septicemia

J. Am. Med. Assoc., 84: 337

The bacterial inhibiting action of neutral acriflavine within the body is so slight against the hemolytic streptococcus, even in lethal doses of the dye, that is not a legitimate intravenous medicament in hemolytic streptococcus infections. It has a selective action on certain body tissues of the rabbit which cause it to be taken up by some of those tissues in such concentrations as to injure or destroy them. The kidney and liver are particularly affected.

Pearson, G.J. 1925

Use of acriviolet in treatment of infection of ear

Iowa State Med. Soc. J., 15: 489, (J. Am. Med. Assoc., 85: 1161)

Acriviolet is being used in all cases of chronic otorrhea which do not demand immediate operation, but has not been used long enough to be sure that cases that have been dried up are going to stay dry. It has faciliated clearing up an infection process more than any other solution used in cases in which there is good drainage and no large area of necrotic tissue, that is, where it has access to the infection.

Sattler, E. 1925

Ueber Rivanol-Behandlung

Ztschr. f. Immunetätsforsch. U. exper. Therap., Jena, 45: 81-85, (Index Medicus, 3, 6: 559)

Brandon, G.A. 1926

Some experiences with intravenous acridine compounds in the chemotherapy of gonorrhea

Semana Médica, 33: 1228, (J. Am. Med. Assoc., 88: 211)

Acriflavine was used in the treatment of more than 200 cases of gonorrhea of all types often complicated. All patients of whom we kept track either have been completely cured or have improved.

Coopman, H.L. 1926

(Rivanol in septic processes)

Ned. tschr. geneesk., 70: 1307-1309, 2, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

Donath, F. and
Perlstein, A. 1926

Drugs and the blood picture

Wiener klin. Wchnschr., 39: 888, (J. Am. Med. Assoc., 87: 1344)

Neoarsphenamine, acriflavine and scarlet red were injected into healthy men and rabbits. All three drugs caused monocytosis, which was especially pronounced after twenty-four to forty-eight hours.

Eggerth, A. H. 1926

The bactericidal action of acridine dyes and the adjuvant effect of serum

J. Infec. Dis., 38: 440, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

Gallois, P. 1926

L'acridine (acriflavine, tripaflavine, gonocrine) et les érythèmes actiniques

Vie méd., Par., 7: 2465-2469, (Index Catalogue L. S. G. S. 4, 1: 124; Quart. Cumul. Index Medicus, 2: 66)

Grimaldi, F.E. and
Canard, R. deSurra 1926

Acriflavine as exclusive treatment in gonorrhea

Semana Médica, 33: 1219, (J. Am. Med. Assoc., 88: 211)

The intravenous injection of various brands of acriflavine proved enough without other treatment to cure chronic gonorrhea which was of months or years standing.

Härtel, F. and
Lauterbach-Horwitz, A. 1926

Unsere Erfahrungen mit Rivanol, nebst Bemerkungen über die Japonische myositis

Deutsche Ztschr. f. Chir., Leipz., 145: 320-337, (Index Medicus, 3, 6: 1215; Index Catalogue L.S.G., S. 4, 1: 124)

Herzig, A.J. 1926

Acriviolet

Laryngoscope, St. Louis, 36: 445-452, (Index Medicus, 3, 6: 960; Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

A further study and clinical report of the use of acriviolet in diseases of the upper respiratory tract and ear.

LeBourhis, A. 1926

Un cas de stomatite à la suite d'injections intraveineuses de gonacrine

Rev. stomat., Par., 28: 593-595, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

Lemoine, Jean 1926

Contribution à l'étude du chlorohydrate de diaminomethyl-acridinum (ou gonacrine, ou trypaflavine) et de ses indications thérapeutiques

Paris, 63 p., 8 , (Index Medicus, 3, 6: 1752)

Lüscher, G. 1926

Untersuchungen über das Verhalten von Trypaflavineiweissverbindungen (Peracrina 303) in Organismus

Ztschr. f. Immunitätsforsch. u. exper. Therap., Jena, 46: 265-287, (Index Medicus, 3, 6: 929; Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

Marcozzi, A. 1926

Acridine therapy in gonorrhea

Arch. ital. di dermat. sif., 2: 153-171, (Quart. Cumul. Index Medicus, 2: 520)

Sapniewski, J.V. 1926

The pharmacological properties of di-meta-amino-benzoyl rivanol

J. Pharm. Exp. Ther., Balt., 30: 439-446, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

Saxl, P. et al 1926

Chemotherapy of infections

Wiener Klin. Wchnschr., 39: 211, (J. Am. Med. Assoc., 86: 1325)

Rabbits were protected against an otherwise lethal staphylococcus infection by preliminary intravenous injections of acriflavine and some other drugs, or by oral administration of acriflavine or scarlet red.

Simmons, J.S. 1926

Intravenous use of acriviolet and mercurochrome in bacterial infections

J. Inf. Dis., 39: 273, (J. Am. Med. Assoc., 87: 2031)

The number of clinical cases in which the dyes were used was small, still, from these results, and from the decidedly unfavorable results attending the experiments on animals, continued use of the drugs is considered unadvisable.

Tenney, C.F. and
Lintz, J. 1926

Effects of intravenous injections of acriflavine in sepsis

Arch. Internat. Med., 37: 445, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124; J. Am. Med. Assoc., 86: 1654)

Of eleven patients with generalized infections who were treated with intravenous injections of neutral acriflavine, six had positive blood cultures. Of these six, five died despite the treatment. No improvement following the intravenous use of neutral acriflavine in cases of sepsis or bacteremia could be seen.

Tuchler, J. 1926

Eine neue Applikationsform des Rivanols

Berl. tierärztl. Wschr., 42: 70, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 125; Index Medicus, 3, 6: 882)

Aidin, __. 1927

Injections of acriflavine for tuberculosis

Brit. Med. J., Lond., 2: 217, (J. Am. Med. Assoc., 89: 1553)

Aidin injected 1 cc. of a 1:1000 acriflavine in saline solution twice a week in nine cases of bone, lung and peritoneal tuberculosis without any change for the better in the course of the disease.

Braasch, W. F. and
Cathcart, E. P. 1927

Clinical data and prognosis in cases of chronic Pyelonephritis

J. Am. Med. Assoc., 88: 1630

Among the drugs that have been advised for intravenous use in overcoming urinary infections, mercurochrome-220 soluble, acriflavine, methenamine, and arsphenamine have been used most widely. While they are of undoubted value in the treatment of acute and subacute pyelonephritis, they have not been effective in eradicating chronic infections.

Brunner, T. 1927

Collargol, trypaflavine, urotropin injections in pyogenic infections

Fortschr. d. Therap., 3: 349-353, (Quart. Cumul. Index Medicus, 2: 66)

Buchholz, W. and
Lange, H. 1927

Ileus and intestinal micro-organisms

Münch. med. Wchnschr., 74: 233, (J. Am. Med. Assoc., 88: 1690)

Buchholz and Lange inhibited the growth of bacteria in an occluded intestinal loop by acriflavine. They conclude that death in ileus cannot be due to poisoning by bacterial toxins.

Bull, C.G. and
Bailey, G.H. 1927

Effect of antiseptics on nasal flora of rabbits

Am. J. Hyg., 1: 185, (J. Am. Med. Assoc., 88: 1841)

The observations made seem to eliminate the possibility of freeing the upper respiratory passages of rabbits of pathogenic organisms by treatment with antiseptic solutions. Solutions of mercurochrome, zinc sulfate, mild silver protein, phenol, dichloramine, acriflavine, crystal violet, and brilliant green, allowed to run into the nostrils of rabbits, were devoid of any beneficial influences, either in effecting the nasal discharges associated with the snuffles or in removing pathogenic organisms.

Burke, Lucius E. 1927

Discharges from vagina other than bloody

Tenn. State Med. Assoc. Proc., 94, (J. Am. Med. Assoc., 88: 1596)

A method of treatment of leukorrhea or gonorrhea is given using injections of protein and a packing with a 2% acriflavine solution.

Burke, V. and
Rodier, E.A. 1927

Preparation of neutral acriflavine solutions for intravenous injection

J. Lab. Clin. Med., 13: 231-237, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124; Quart. Cumul. Index Medicus, 2: 66)

Burke, V. and
Rodier, E.A.

1927

The effect of intravenous injections of neutral acriflavine on the bacteriostatic action of the blood

J. Lab. Clin. Med., 13: 237-244, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124; Quart. Cumul. Index Medicus, 2: 66)

Carrillo, __. and
Barralt, __.

1927

Accidente carioso, consecutivo a una inyección de tripaflavina
(Accident following injection of trypaflavine)

Semana Med., B. Air., 34: 159, 2, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124; Quart. Cumul. Index Medicus, 2: 66)

Conner, H.M.

1927

Gentian violet and acriviolet in treatment of pernicious anemia

Med. J. and Record, N.Y., 125: 9, (J. Am. Med. Assoc., 88: 761)

A mixture of acriflavine and gentian violet, equal parts has been given in doses varying from 1/10 to 4/10 grain (6 to 25 mg.) in enteric coated tablets, although sometimes much larger doses are tolerated. It seems rather likely that the best results will be obtained when the dose is gradually increased to the limit of tolerence. In all cases, rest in bed and a diet rich in meat, eggs, and greens was prescribed. None of the patients continuing the dye treatment have died.

Current Comment 1927

Acriflavine for Undulant Fever

J. Am. Med. Assoc., 88: 407

Within one year after the start of treatment of a group of coes, infected with Brucella abortus, intravenously with acriflavine, their blood was losing its power to agglutinate the organisms. From the practical standpoint, the most important results of the experiment is the improvement of the calving records of the treated cows. Undulant fever caused by an organism indistinguishable from Brucella abortus may also yield to treatment with acriflavine.

(Editorial) 1927

Thrush

J. Am. Med. Assoc., 89: 1429

In the case of thrush the fungicidal efficacy of several of the newer dyes has been investigated. They tend to approach the requirements of the ideal antiseptic for this purpose in that they combine rapid penetration with minimal toxicity. Methyl violet was early tested; acriflavine and mercurochrome-220 soluble also have had favorable reports. The greatest promise, however, is centered in the use of gentian violet.

Goldschmidt, R. 1927

Prüfung einiger Akridindervate in vitro und in Tierversuch

Zsch. Immunforsch., 54: 442-470, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

Gonzalez, Hurtado, R. 1927

El tratamiento de las colecciones purulentas porel rivanol

Rev. as. Méd. Mes., 6: 257-259, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

Grimaldi, F.E. and
Canard, R. deSurra 1927

Gonorrhea therapy with acridine; one year's experience

Semana méd., 2: 906-908, (Quart. Cumul. Index Medicus, 2: 520)

Herrold, Russell D. and
Culver, Harry 1927

The treatment of acute gonorrhea with antiseptics in gelatin

J. Am. Med. Assoc., 88: 459

Neutral acriflavine was used in gelatin with good results. No doubt many other drugs would make a satisfactory combination with the gelatin. The acriflavine does not seem to produce any subjective or objective symptoms of irritation in dilutions as low as 1:4000 of gelatin water containing from 10% to 15% of gelatin.

Horta, Parreiras 1927

Acriflavine in Foot-and-mouth disease

J. Am. Med. Assoc., 90: 131

A report telling of the success attending the trial of acriflavine in foot-and-mouth disease in cattle is given. An outbreak was promptly controlled in this way and the new method has already 264 cures to its credit.

Huddleson, I.F. 1927

Therapeutic value of proflavine and acriflavine in carrier state in Bang's abortion disease of cattle

J. Am. Vet. Med., 71: 231-234, (Quart. Cumul. Index Medicus, 2: 59)

A report of two cases treated

Hvidt, C. 1927

Experiences in a malignant sore throat epidemic

Ugeskrift for Laeger, 89: 186, (J. Am. Med. Assoc., 88: 1942)

In 1926, Hvidt studied 2,000 cases of sore throat among a population of 18,000, in Kolding, Denmark. Intravenous injections of an acridine preparation had a favorable effect in cases with signs of septic infection.

Izar, G. 1927

Acriflavine in the treatment of Malta Fever

Rossegna Internazionale di clinica e Terapia, Naples, 8: 750, (J. Am. Med. Assoc., 90: 653)

In patients with Malta fever, the intravenous injections of acriflavine (0.01 gm. per kg. of body weight) acted favorably on the course; in addition to the bactericidal action of the drug, there may be some vaccinating action by the killed germs, as shown by the increased agglutinating power in the blood of treated patients.

Izar, G. and
Mastrojeni, G. 1927

Chemotherapy of Malta Fever

Riforma Medica, 43: 100, (J. Am. Med. Assoc., 88: 1524)

It was found that acriflavine dyes have considerable

bactericidal influence on Bacterium melitense in vitro.

Jausion, H. and
Pecker, A. 1927

Pilocarpine plus acridine in treatment of gonorrhea

Comptes Rendus de la Société de Biologie, 96: 163, (J. Am. Med. Assoc., 88: 1936)

A dose of 5 cc. of a solution containing 0.02 gm. of diamino-acridine chloromethylate and 0.001 gm. of pilocarpine nitrate per cubic centimeter was injected by vein. The injections were repeated at intervals of one day. Usually nine injections brought about recovery or great improvement.

Lachner, F. 1927

Acriflavine in Polyarthritis rheumatica

Münchener med. Wchnschr., 74: 1276, (J. Am. Med. Assoc., 89: 1373)

In numerous cases of polyarthritis Lachner employed in every stage, with and without heart complications, a 2% acriflavine solution intravenously, in doses of 1 cc. daily or every other day. He did not use any other remedy. The results were good both subjectively and objectively.

Marx, E. 1927

Symptomatology and treatment of chronic Lethargic encephalitis

Münchener med. Wchnschr., 74: 1916, (J. Am. Med. Assoc., 90: 426)

Since 1920 Marx has treated these cases with intravenous injections of an aqueous solution of trypaflavine with good results on the mentality and physical well-being of the patient.

Martin, A. Pulido 1927

Acriflavine in gonorrheal arthritis

Siglo Medico, 74: 296, (J. Am. Med. Assoc., 88: 1771; Quart. Cumul. Index Medicus, 2: 117)

After other treatment had failed, Pulido treated fifteen patients with gonorrheal arthritis and polyarthritis by intravenous injections of 2% acriflavine. All were cured.

Melun, __. 1927

Considérations sur les accidents dans les injections gonacriniques intra-veineuses
(Accidents from intravenous injections of gonocrine in treatment of gonorrhea)

Ann. mal. vénér., 22: 428-431, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124; Quart. Cumul. Index Medicus, 2: 66)

Milne, C. 1927

Treatment of chronic tuberculosis with sulfates of ceric earths, chaulmoogra oil and proflavine

Tubercle, Lond., 8: 360, (J. Am. Med. Assoc., 89: 327)

Milne agrees with Petroff that acriflavine and proflavine have an inhibitory acrion on the developement of the tubercle bacilli when these dyes are used in culture media. The dyes as therapeutic agents in experimental tuberculosis are of no value, but instead have a tendency to accelerate the progress of the disease.

Noltenius, F. 1927

Zwei Fälle von Hautschädigung durch Trypaflavin unter intensiver sonnenbestralung
(Abnormal pigmentation from sensitization to sunlight following trypaflavine therapy; two cases)

Münch. med. Wchnschr., 74: 1497, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124; Quart. Cumul. Ind. Med., 2:66)

Olascoaga, D. Martinez 1927

Acriflavine in obstetrics and gynecology

Revista Médica del Uruguay, 30:741, (J. Am. Med. Assoc., 90: 1168)

In several cases of gonorrhea in both men and women intravenous injections of acriflavine had no effect. In one case of gonorrhea and in several cases of puerperal fever the treatment was successful. In fifty cases of cervical metritis local treatment with acriflavine was successful.

Sala, Navarro P. 1927

Acridine therapy in gonorrhea

Med. ibera, 2: 230, (Quart. Cumul. Index Medicus, 2: 520)

Schmelev, V. 1927

(Use of rivanol in surgery)

Vest. khir., 10: 184-188, 30, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

Schulte, W.G. 1927

Sloughing of the urethra following the use of a 10% solution of acriflavine.

Calif. and West. M., 27: 80, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

1927

Sinton, J.A.;
Bird, W. and
Eate, S.N.

Treatment of benign tertian malaria with peracrina 303, (Acriflavine compound)

Indian J. M. Research, 15: 277-286 (Quart. Cumul. Ind. Med., 2: 792)

1927

Sugano, M.

Changes in blood picture following intravenous injection of trypan flavine solution

Kyoto Med. Soc. Journ., Japan, 1: 26, (J. Am. Med. Assoc., 89: 1555)

Following intravenous injection of a trypan flavine solution, Sugano noted a leukocytosis, especially an increase in polymorphoneutrophils, a bactericidal action and a favorable influence on antibody formation. No injurious action, cumulative effect or tendency to habituation was observed.

1927

Teodor, S.

(Rivanol in Chirurgie)

Cluj. med., Bucur., 8: 90-92, 3-4, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 124)

1927

Tinker, M.B. and
Sutton, H.B.

Skin disinfection with especial reference to the use of acriflavine

J. Am. Med. Assoc., 88: 1560

All acriflavine painted on the skin must be left, not washed away with alcohol it is nonirritating to the skin.

Virdis, G.A. 1927

Il rivanolo nella cura della offizioni settiche ostetriche e ginecologiche

Ross. ostet., Nap., 36: 275-302, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

Augé, __. 1928

Reaction immédiate et violente à la suite d'une injection intraveineuse de gonacrine

Bull. Soc. path. exot., 21: 713-715, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

Bancroft, F.W. and
Rogers, S.S. 1928

Late treatment of burns

Arch. Surg., Chicago, 16: 979, (J. Am. Med. Assoc., 90: 2138)

Infection frequently occurs beneath the membrane tanned by application of a 5% aqueous solution of tannic acid to a recent burn. If infection occurs, the eschar is debrided and the underlying cellulitis treated. Acriflavine, 1:5,000, applied as a wet dressing, tends to diminish infection and apparently aids epithelization.

Boyd, M.L. 1928

Acute anterior gonorrheal urethritis cured with acriflavine

J. Urology, Balt., 19: 89, (J. Am. Med. Assoc., 90: 725)

With a 1:1000 aqueous solution of acriflavine acute gonorrheal urethral infections can be controlled provided the treatment is begun before the infection has reached the posterior pendulous or bulbous portion of the urethra.

Browning, C.H. and
Gulbransen, R. 1928

The action of acridine antiseptics: acriflavine and rivanol on streptococci with special reference to subcutaneous infections in mice

J. Pharm. Exp. Ther., Balt., 34: 187-195, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

Burch, Lucius E. 1928

The treatment of pelvic inflammation

J. Am. Med. Assoc., 90: 166

A report of an operation for treatment of cervical gonorrhea, by opening the cervex and inserting gauze treated with a germicide, is given. The germicides used were mild and strong silver protein, mercurochrome, trinitrophenol, tincture of iodine, zinc chloride, and acriflavine.

Burke, V.;
Ulrich, C.; and
Hendrie, D. 1928

Bacterial adaptation to acriflavine

J. Inf. Dis., Chic., 43: 126, (J. Am. Med. Assoc., 91: 990)

Since bacteria acquire specific dye tolerence in a few hours, rotation of dyes (acriflavine and gentian violet) in the treatment of infections may be beneficial.

Christoffersen, N.R. 1928

Ueber Septakrolbehandlung bei septikämischen zustanden

Acta med. Scand. suppl., 26: 101-117, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

Coste, F. 1928

Treatment of meningococcemia

Paris Medical, 2: 550, (J. Am. Med. Assoc., 92: 937)

Two cases of meningococcemia are reported cured by specific protein therapy and two cured by intravenous injections of acridine dyes. After protein therapy had failed acridine dyes were administered. The acridine dyes act mainly as antiseptics, germicides and their bactericidal properties are not influenced by the degree of sensibilization of the organism, there fore, they are efficient in any period of meningococcemia.

(Editor) 1928

Acriflavine base in urinary infections

J. Am. Med. Assoc., 91: 515

Infection of the urinary tract have been cleared up by the use of acriflavine base in half-grain doses three times daily by means of enteric-coated pills.

(Editor) 1928

New treatment of undulant fever

J. Am. Med. Assoc., 92: 244

A report of the use of acriflavine in treatment of undulant fever by Mm. H. Darre' and A. Lafaille to the (Paris) Academy of Medicine is given.

(Editor) 1928

Treatment of blastomycosis with methylene blue and acriflavine

J. Am. Med. Assoc., 91: 1733

Prof. Aguiar Pupo recently discussed the treatment of blastomycosis before the Medical Society of São Pablo. In tow of the four cases cured, he used intravenous injections and local applications of methylene blue and acriflavine or injections only of 10 cc. of methylene blue or alternated with injections of 5 cc. of 0.05% trypaflavine according to the seriousness and obstinancy of the case.

(Editor) 1928

Treatment of encephalitis with acriflavine (Trypaflavine)

J. Am. Med. Assoc., 90: 1063

Information concerning the intravenous use of aqueous solutions of acriflavine in thr treatment of encephalitis is given.

Galván, J.M.González 1928

Acriflavine in biliary sepsis

Revista Médica deSevilla, Seville, 45: 59, (J. Am. Med. Assoc., 90: 1673)

Two cases are reported in which intravenous injections of acriflavine corected the fever and resulted in recovery of the patients.

Graham, J.G. 1928

Fixation of antiseptics by dressings and tissues

Brit. Med. J., Lond., 1: 173, (J. Am. Med. Assoc., 90: 1079)

In treatment of wounds with an antiseptic such as acriflavine, allowance must be made for the considerable affinity of cotton dressings for this class of antiseptics. Experiments for determing actual concentration of antiseptic in gauze are carried out and results given.

Hunt, R.; Voegtlin, C.; and 1928
McCann, W.S.; Eggleston, C.
Rowntree, L.G.;

The status of intravenous therapy-IV intravenous use of dyestuffs as antiseptics

J. Am. Med. Assoc., 90: 764

A review of literature concerning the intravenous use of gentian violet, mercurochrome-220 soluble and acridine derivatives is given.

Nielson, O.J. 1928

Action of acridine derivatives on blood sugar following injections

Bibliotek for Laeger, Copenhagen, 120:481, (J. Am. Med. Assoc., 91: 1000)

No particular fall in blood sugar value, was noted in non-diabetics. In fasting diabetics more or less marked decrease in the blood sugar values occured, but often no greater than in fasting diabetics without injection. The belief is that acridine derivatives act directly on thepathological process underlying diabetes.

Nielson, O.J. 1928

Derivatives of Acridine in treatment of diabetes

Bibliotek for Laeger, Copenhagen, 120: 427, (J. Am. Med. Assoc., 91: 688)

In the twenty seven cases discussed in detail in this preliminary report, acriflavine or other acridine derivative was used with results apparently far surpassing those following purely dietetic treatment. The effect is not immediate and is absolutely not like that of insulin, and the treatment is thus not indicated in acute insufficiency.

Ravina, A. 1928

Les dérivés de l'acridine et leur node d'action thérapeutic

Bull. gén. thér., Par., 179: 97-101, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

Reaves, R.G. 1928

Acriviolet treatment of Vincent's angina

Arch. Otolaryngology, Chicago, 7: 166, (J. Am. Med. Assoc., 90: 1250)

Reaves recommends the use of a 2% solution of a mixture of acriflavine and gentian violet, equal parts, in the treatment of Vincent's angina. In his experience this has been a specific treatment for the disease.

Reilly, J. and
Coste, F. 1928

Rapid disinfection of carriers of meningococci

Paris Médical, 2: 557, (J. Am. Med. Assoc., 92: 937)

In five cases of meningococcus carriers two daily applications of a derivative of acriflavine were made to the rhino-

pharynx. In all cases negative cultures were obtained from two to three days of treatment.

Shimoda, T. 1928

Biochemical study on trypaflavine

Sei-I-Kwai, 47: 6,6, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4,1: 124)

Zachariae, G. 1928

Beitrag zur trypaflavin-behandlung

Med. Welt, Berl., 2: 1645, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 125)

Zau, Z.D. and
Meleney, F.L. 1928

Antistaphylococcic effects of intra-arterial injection of certain dyes (mercurochrome-220 soluble, gentian violet and acriflavine) in treatment of experimental staphylococcic infections in dogs.

Ann. of Surg., Phila., 88: 961, (J. Am. Med. Assoc., 92: 344)

The dyes were ineffective by this method and it could hardly be expected that intravenous injections of the same quantity would be efficacious in similar conditions.

Zoltán, P. 1928

(Cases of accidental over doses of trypaflavine injections)

România med., 6: 153,(Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

Blocklock, J.W.S. 1929

Effect of flavine antiseptics on tissue growth in vivo

Brit. J. Surg., Lond., 16: 401, (J. Am. Med. Assoc., 92: 934)

Blocklock states that antiseptics of the diamino-acridine series (flavines) do not inhibit the growth of tissues in vivo, as is shown by the occurrence of mitosis in various types of cells from 0.018 to 0.2 mm. below the actual growing surface of the wound.

Bossler, A. 1929

Treatment of ulcerative Colitis

Med. J. and Record, N.Y., 129: 320, (J. Am. Med. Assoc., 92: 1555)

Several methods for treatment of this disease are given including injections of solutions of potassium permanganate, mercurochrome, acriflavine base, sulfonated bitumen, and fluid-extract of hydrastis by means of a special rectal tube.

Bujard, E. 1929

Contribution à l'étude de l'action de la trypaflavine sur le testicule

Arch. Anat. Mier., Par., 25: 426-432, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

Butomo-Moltehanoff, E.G. 1929

(Problem of the use of rivanol in gynecology and obsteterics)

Mosk. Med. J., 9: 31-38, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

Collins, G.W. and
Stasiak, Aranka

1929

Comparative chemical examination of different brands of acriflavine hydrochloride (acriflavine) and acriflavine base ("neutral" acriflavine)

J. A. Ph. A., 18: 659-669

Chemical analyses were made of different brands of neutral acriflavine in 1926

The appearance of the different products differed markedly.

The compound apparently does not contain a molecule of water of crystalliazatio.

The pH curve of the electrometric titration appears to indicate the purity of a product.

The results obtained indicate that the product of the American manufacturers is at a par with those of the foreign.

The difference in color (in the dry state) appears to be due to the fineness of the powder and the presence or absence of a very small amount of impurity, removable by animal charcoal.

(Editor)

1929

Acriflavine hydrochloride and acriflavine base

J. Am. Med. Assoc., 93: 695.

A review of recent literature dealing particularly with pH of solutions of acriflavine hydrochloride and acriflavine base and standards for them is given.

Hausmann, W. and
Krumpel, O.

1929

Ueber die absorption des trypaflavins (Diaminomethyl-akridin) in ihrer Beziehung zur photebiologischen sensibi-lsation.

Strahlentherapie, 32: 407-412, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 124)

Hill, T.C. 1929

Rivanol dextrose; a new antiseptic for application to the mucous surfaces of the urinary tract

Am. J. Surg., n.s., 6: 67-70, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

Hoffman, A.M. 1929

Treatment of undulant fever with acriflavine

J. Am. Med. Assoc., 92: 2169,

It is hoped that more cases of undulant fever will be treated with acriflavine in an attempt to prove or disprove its value that these cases have been reported. Acriflavine, if given properly, can do no harm. In the dosage attempted, it did abort what apparently would have been prolonged sieges of undulant fever.

Jeck, H.S. 1929

Present-day treatment of gonorrhea in the male

J. Am. Med. Assoc., 93: 249

Several cases of gonorrhea in men are cited, using a 1: 5000 solution of acriflavine in treatment.

Keith, N.M. 1929

Intravenous medication in relation to chemotherapy

J. Am. Med. Assoc., 93: 1521

The use of acriflavine hydrochloride in general septic conditions was suggested by its high antiseptic and bactericidal action in vitro. Intravenous injections have been given in a few cases of septicemia and epidemic encephalitis but the actual results are difficult to evaluate.

Kolmer, J.A. 1929

Pneumonococcus and streptococcus meningitis .

J. Am. Med. Assoc., 92: 874

A report of experimental creation and treatment of these forms of miningitis is given. Treatment with the bactericidal dyes, including the acridines, are not effective.

Kopelowitz, J.C. 1929

Undulant fever: case treated with acriflavine intravenously.

Missouri State M. Assoc., J., 26: 444, (J. Am. Med. Assoc., 93: 1178)

Kopelowitz reports a case of undulant fever in which a cure was effected by the intravenous injection of acriflavine.

Lenz, E. 1929

Zur Toxikologie des trypaflavins

Schweiz. med. Wschr., 59: 1152, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 124)

Liengme, A. 1929

La toxicité de la trypaflavine

Schweiz. med. Wschr., 59: 964-966, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

Norioka, E. 1929

Use of trypaflaflavine in rheumatism

J. Oriental Med., Darien, 10: 17, (J. Am. Med. Assoc., 92: 1022)

Injections of 1 cc. of 2% solution of acriflavine hydrochloride intravenously were used in 33 cases of rheumatism. A cure was affected in 23 cases, and five were relieved of pain. No results was noted in five cases. Usually two injections gave relief from pain.

Pianitzsky, F.A. 1929

(Effect of rivanol on the flora of infected wounds)

Vest. Khir., 16-17: 175-183, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

Schaumann, O. 1929

Ueber die spasmolytische Wirkung des Rivanols

Arch. Schiffs and Tropenhyg., 33: 489-492, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

Simpson, W. M. and Fraizer, Eunice 1929

Undulant fever

J. Am. Med. Assoc., 93: 1958

The treatment of the disease is essentially symptomatic. Acriflavine has been used rather extensively by the French; the American cases in which it has been tried lead one to expect little favorable effect from its use.

Strohm, J.G. 1929

Acriflavine base in venereal prophylaxis

J. Am. Med. Assoc., 93: 1828

The author recommencs the use of a 1:4000 solution of acriflavine base as a gonococcicide but urges care in its use.

Weitzman, I. 1929

Note on rivanol in treatment of dysentaries.

Tr. Roy. Soc. Trop. M. and Hyg., Lond., 23: 101, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4,1: 124)

Heathcote, R. St.A., and Urquhart, A.L. 1930

The pharmacological and toxicological actions of acriflavine

J. Pharm. Exp. Ther., Balt., 38: 145-160, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

Lemierre, A. 1930

A propos des azotémies constatées après les injections de trypaflavine

Bull. Soc. méd. hôp., Par., 3 s., 46: 1779, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

Levrat, M., and Badinand, A. 1930

Azotémie au cours de l'intoxication expérimentale par la trypaflavine chez le lapin.

C. rend. Soc. biol., Par., 105: 394-396, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

Marcozzi, A. 1930

Ulteriori considerazioni sui derivati acridinici

Gior. Ital. Derm., 71: 1364-1369, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

Meyer, J.L. 1930

A study of the effect of acriflavine given intravenously on experimental uterine infection in the dog.

Am. J. Obst., 20: 760-775, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

Morimoto, S. 1930

Ein Fall von durch Trypaflavin herrorgerufenen urticariösen Ausschlägen

Acta derm., Kyoto, 15: 586, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

Pawlas, T. and Skowron, S. 1930

(Affect of colors derived from acridine on the male sexual cells and their production)

Bull. internat. Acad. polon. sc., p. 433-437, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

Reis, M. van der 1930

(Treatment of septic conditions with trypaflavine)

Ned. tschr. geneesk., 74: pt. 2, 5498-5500, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

Renaud, M. 1930

L'acridine et ses dérivés dans le traitment des affections bactériennes

Rev. Crit. Path., Par., 1: 339-356, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

Schaumann, O. 1930

Versuche über Aufnahme, Verteilung im Organimus und Ausscheidung des Rivanols, sowie seine photodynamische Wirking

Arch. Exp. Path., Lpz., 151: 197-218, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

Sheehan, W.J. 1930

Flavine in general surgery

Brit. M. J., 1: 822, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

Skowron, S.H. 1930

(Effect of trypaflavine on the karokinetic division of the cell)

Bull. internat. Acad. polon. sc., p. 419-431, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

Treuherz, W. 1930

Ueber zwei schwere Unfälle mit trypaflavin

Derm. Wschr., Lpz., 90: 317, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

Dujarric, R. de la Riviere; Roux, E. and Cavallier, F. 1931

Propriétés de la trypaflavine irradiés et des quelques colorantes irradiés

C. Rend. Soc. Biol., Par., 106: 346-348, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

Gate, J.; Tourniaire, A. (et al.) 1931

Recherches sur le fonetionnement hépato-rénal au cours de l'acridinothérapie

C. rend. Soc. biol., Par., 108: 1235, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

Jausion, H.; Pecker, A. and Medioni, G. 1931

Les accidents de l'acridinotherapie; innocuité des doses usuelles

Bull. Soc. méd. hôp., Par., 3 s., p. 397-406, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

Le Guyon, R. 1931

Action de la trypaflavine sur les cultures du bacilles tuberculeux

C. rend. Soc. biol., Par., 108: 1225, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

Lossitzkaya, V.A. and Voskressensky, N.A. 1931

(Preventative use of rivanol in gynecology)

J.(Zhurnal) akush. Jensk.Boliez., 42: 302-312, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

Messina, R. 1931

L'influenza del trypan sula genesi del glicogene; insulina e glicogene

Arch. farmac. spet., Roma, 53: 178-191, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

Monasterio, G. 1931

Ueber die Wirkung des Trypaflavins auf den Stoffwechsel

Arch. exp. Path., Lpz., 159: 172-179, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

Raymond, A. de 1931

Note thérapeutique sur le traitement des syndromes cholériformes par la trypaflavine

Bull. Soc. path. exot., 24: 783-786, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

Renaud, M. 1931

Antisepsie profonde par le complexe savonneux d'acridine

Bull. Soc. Méd. hôp., Par., 3 s., 47: 110-119, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

Strandberg, J. 1931

(Intravenous trypaflavine treatment with special regard to its dangers)

Svenska lak. tid., 28: 1457-1467, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 125)

Thiers, H. 1931

Reáction colorée permettant de décler des traces de chloromethylate de diaminoacridine

C. rend. Soc. Biol., Par., 107: 643, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

Ufland, S.A. 1931

(Rivanols in dental practice)

Soviet stomat., 9: 57-61, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 125)

Veress, F. and Goldberger, E. 1931

Uber den Wert dex Trypaflavins in der Behandlung der Gonorrhoe und der Staphylokokkenbakteriurie

Derm. Wschr., Lpz., 93: 1265-1274, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 125)

——, —. 1932

Eliminazione del giallo di acridina con la secrezione lattea

Gior. Ital. Derm., 73: suppl., 285-287, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

Achitov, E. 1932

Un cas d'urémie trypaflavinique

Progrès Méd., p. 486, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

Bergh, A.A.H. van den 1932

Trypaflavine

Meded. Rijks.-Inst. pharm.-ther. ond., p. 136-142, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

Jausion, H.;
Pecker, A. (et al) 1932

L'association des sels d'acridine aux violets du triphenylmethane, dans la cure de la gonococcii et des etats septicemiques

Bull. Soc. méd. Hôp., Par., 5 s., 48: 218-230, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

Kartagener, M. and
Ramel, F. 1932

Ueber eine todliche trypaflavinvergiftung unter dem Bilde der nekrotisievenden Nephrose

Klin. Wschr., Berl., 11: 1273-1275, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

Ledl, F. 1932

(Rivanol in treatment of suppurative and septic processes)

Cos. lék cesk, 71: 915, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

LePrescott, S. 1932

An oily solution of acriflavine

Pharm. J., Lond., 128: 66, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

Murray, D.H.; Heathcote, R.S.A. and Urquhart, A.L. 1932

Acriflavine; its use in therapeutics, given intravenously; its pharmacology and toxicology

C. rend. Congr. internat. med. trop., 5: 539-589, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

DeBruce, D'.H. and Tison, __. 1933

Deux observations d'intoxication trypanflavinique à' manifestations cutanées

Echo méd. nord, Lille, 37: 79-82, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

Eigler, G. and Geisler, W. 1933

Schädigungen nach endolumbalen Trypaflavingaben

Münch. med. Wschr., 80: 454, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

Haxthausen, H. 1933

Persistent hypersensitivity to light after intravenous injections of trypaflavine

Brit. J. Derm. Syph., 45: 16-18, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

Levrat, M. and
Morelon, F.

1933

Action toxique des petites doses de trypaflavine chez le lapin

C. rend. Soc. biol., Par., 112: 184, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

Levrat,M. and
Morelon, F.

1933

Influence de la lumiére sur la toxicite de la trypaflavine chez le lapin

C. rend. Soc. Biol., Par., 112: 183, (Index Catalogue L. S. G., S. 4, 1: 124)

Kricherskiĭ, I.L.;
Magidson, O. Yu.;
Halperin, E.P., and
Grigorrskii, __.

1934

The synthesis of acridine compounds for the treatment of malaria.

Giorn. batter.,13: 685-699; Ber. ges. Physiol. Exp. pth. Pharmakol., 83: 220, (Chem. Abstr., 31: 3208)

Two new acridine compounds have been synthesized and proved clinically effective (1) Acrichin N5, which is 2-methoxy 6-chloro-9-diethyaminopropylaminoacridine dihydrochloride, has a therapeutic index of 15, which is the same as that of atebrin, and is more easily prepared, and (2) Acrichin N8, which is 2-methoxy-6-chloro-9-diethylaminobutyl-aminoacridine dihydrochloride, with a therapeutic index greater than that of atebrin.

Dawson, W.T.;
Gingrich, W. and
Hollar, E.D. 1935

Intravenous toxicity of Atabrine

Am. J. Trop. Med., Balt., 15: 515,(J. Am. Med. Assoc., 105: 1805)

In view of the very slow excretion or destruction of the drug in the body, it is reasonable to consider that a course of treatment with it should not be repeated wirhin a period of approximately eight weeks, and should be taken only under supervision of a physician.

Feldman, J.C. and
Kopeliowitsch, E.L. 1935

Acridine - derivatives of

Arch. Pharm. Ber. deut. Pharm. Ges., 273: 488, (J. A. Ph. A., 24: 385)

Among the derivatives of acridine which have some antimalarial reaction, atebrin (acrichin) is by far the most important. The halogen atom is found to be located at the sixth position..... The introduction of more than one molecule of chlorine into the acrichin molecule lowers the chemotherapeutical coefficient from 15 to 6.

Capuani, G.F. 1936

Pseudo-urobilinuria due to acridine preparations

Minerva med., 2: 602-604, (Quart. Cumul. Ind. Medicus, 21: 78)

Fobry, A.;
Moreau, P. and
Latnste, __.

1936

Psychomotor excitation in attempted suicide by atabrine

Bull. Soc. méd. chir. de l'Indochine, 14: 1067-1072, (Quart. Cumul. Index Medicus, 21: 78)

Isikawa, T.;
Kimura, T. and
Turusaki, H.

1936

Oxidation-reduction potential in pathology; metabolism of flavine

Tr. Soc. path. Jap., 26: 380-394, (Quart. Cumul. Ind. Medicus, 21: 78)

Kjaer, K.A.

1936

Euflavine preparations - bactericidal action of some, against staphlococcus aureus and Beta pyocyaneus

Dansk tids. Farm., 10: 102, (J. A. Ph. A., 25: 340)

In view of the variable content of diaminoacridine-hydrochloride in euflavine preparations the most effective content is sought. The bactericide action is slight against Staph. aureus, but is greatest with those containing 11.7-26% of the named base. The bactericidal action against B. pyocyneus is strong, and is greatest with preparations containing 11.7% or less of diaminoacridine.

Brumpt, Lucian

1937

Traitement experimental de la lambliase

Compt. rend. Soc. de biol., 124: 1040-1042, (J. Am. Med. Assoc., 116: 2837)

Cures were obtained in 80% of the animals infected with giardia lamblia with a 1% solution of basic acriding dye by mouth

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Chin, K. 1937

Pharmacologic effects of atabrin

Taiwan Igakkai Zasshi, 36: 159-160, (Quart. Cumul. Ind. Medicus, 21: 78)

Christophers, S. R. 1937

Dissociation constants and solubilities of bases of antimalarial compounds: atabrine

Ann. Trop. Med., 31: 43-69, (Quart. Cumul. Ind. Medicus, 21: 78)

Gali-Valerio, B. 1937

La lambliase et son traitement par l'atebrine

Schweiz. Med. Wxhnschr., 67: 1181-1182, (J. Am. Med. Assoc., 116: 2837)

Prompt and striking results were obtained in effecting a cure of giardiasis with atabrine.

Hirsch, W. 1937

Agglutinability by trypaflavine of Bacillus typhosus and its relation to Vi antigen

J. Path. and Bact., 44: 349-355, (Quart. Cumul. Ind. Medicus, 21: 78)

Nair, V.G. 1937

Intolerence to parenteral acriflavine

Indian J. Ven. Dis., 3: 11-12, (Quart. Cumul. Ind. Medicus, 21: 78)

Valentini, P. 1937

Grave syndrome of myeloradiculoneuritis due to too large a dose of atabrine in therapy of malaria in child.

Pediatria, 45: 51-59, (Quart. Cumul. Ind. Medicus, 21: 78)

Albert, A.; 1938
Francis, A.E.;
Garrod, L.P. and
Linnell W.H.

Relation between chemical constitution and biologic action in simple aminoacridines

Brit. J. Exper. Path., 19: 41-52, (Quart. Cumul. Ind. Medicus 23: 79)

Flarer, F. 1938

New method of treatment for Dermal Leishmaniasis (Oriental sore)

Presse Médicale, Par., 46: 1388, (J. Am. Med. Assoc., 111: 1803)

A report of the intravenous and local use of atabrine in dermal leishmaniasis. The treatment was followed by a permanent cure with the disappearance of the protozoans.

Kaplan, Y.D. and 1938
Lapidus, A.M.

Occupational keratitis in workers handling akrichin

Vestnik oftal., 13: 409-411, (Quart. cumul. Ind. Medicus, 24: 78)

Lucherini, T. 1938

Hemoglobinuria from use of atabrine; first case reported in Italy.

Policlinico, 45: 1849-1859, (Quart. Cumul. Ind. Medicus, 24: 78)

Storey, W.E. 1938

Toxic exanthema following prolonged atabrine administration and resembling Brill's typhus fever; case

J. M. A. Georgia, 27: 317-318, (Quart. Cumul. Ind. Medicus, 24: 78)

Young, W.A. and Hawking, F. 1938

Idiosyncrasy to acriflavine

Lancet, 1: 1275-1276, (Quart. Cumul. Ind. Medicus, 23: 79)

Allen and Hanburys, Ltd. 1939

Acriflex

Australasian J. Pharm., 20: 704,(J. A. Ph. A., 29: 45)

Acriflex is acriflavine, gycol and perfume in a stearate cream. It is used for the treatment of wounds by applying the cream on gauze or lint.

Choremis, K. and
Spiliopoulos, G. 1939

Paralytic manifestations after synthetic sntimalarial medicaments.

Ann. Paediatrici, Basel, 154: 194, (J. Am. Med. Assoc., 114: 1601)

A report of two cases of paralytic manefestation in the respiratory muscles following atabrine and plasmochin therapy.

Clark, B.B.;
Cominole, G. and
Maltin, J.S. 1939

Atabrin - effect of, on liver and kidney function

J. Pharmacol. and Exper. Therap., Balt., 65: 126, (J. A. Ph. A., 24:169; J. Am. Med. Assoc., 112: 1867)

When dogs were given oral doses of atebrin representing 33 or 66% of the acute M.L.D. daily for 14 and 4 consecutive days, respectively, there was evidence of impaired hepatic function as judged by the bromsulfalein and bilirubin tests. When dogs were given 17% of he acute M.L.D. daily for 6 weeks. No reduction in liver function was noted in 3 of the 4 dogs used. No evidence of renal damage was noted in 11 of the 12 dogs given daily doses of atabrine ranging from 17 to 66% of the acute M.L.D.

Das-Gupta, S.J. 1939

Acridine derivatives as antimalarials

J. Indian Chem. Soc., 16: 364, (J. A. Ph. A., 24: 202)

Certain sulfonamidophenylsulfonamido-5-dialkylamino-alkylaminoacridines and 5-acridylsulfanilysulfanilamides have been prepared and described.

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deMuro, P. 1939

Atebrinbehandlung bei Giardiasis (Lambliasis)

Deut. med. Wchnschr., 65: 262-263, (J. Am. Med. A., 116: 2837)

deMuro reports that oral administration of atabrine is more effective than the intramuscular administration in freeing patients of Giardia.

Devine, J.B. 1939

Three dye treatment of burns

Med. J. Australia, Sydney, 1: 924, (J. Am. Med. Assoc., 113: 1261)

A report of the use of a mixture of gentian violet, brilliant green and neutral acriflavine in treatment of burns without previous cleansing of the area.

Hunter, R.A. 1939

Treatment of tuberculosis cervical adenitis by intra-glandular injections of gelatin; acriflavine, calcium chloride (GACC)

Tubercle, Lond., 20: 161, (J. Am. Med. Assoc., 112: 1873)

A report of the treatment of 21 children with tuberculous cervical adenitis by injection of a solution of GACC into the abscessed gland. The abscess regressed in twenty cases.

Morrison, L.M. and
Swalm, W.A. 1939

New effective parasiticide in Giardiasis

Am. J. Digest. Dis., 6: 325, (J. Am. Med. Assoc., 113: 1067)

The report of a cure of 10 cases of giardiasis with atabrine.

Mossino, Antonio 1939

A new sulfamido derivative of acridine

Ateneo parmense 11: 470, (Chem Abstr., 34: 3879; J. A. Ph. A., 30: 153)

An alcoholic solution of diaminoacridine was treated with an alcoholic solution of sulfonaminophenylazopyruvic acid. After heating, filtration and partial evaporation, a red powder was obtained.

This preparation inhibited the growth of Staph. pyrogenes, and Strept. hemolyticus.

Tscherntzov, O.M. and
Drozdov, N.S. 1939

5-Aminoacridines - substituted, preparation and antimalarial action of

J. Gen. Chem., U.S.S.R., 9: 1435, (J. A. Ph. A., 29: 93)

Ten derivatives of substituted 5-aminoacridines have been prepared by the general method of heating the substituted 5-phenoxyacridine with the substituting amine in molten phenol at 100° for one hour, and examined for antimalarial activity. Two compounds, 8-chloro-3-dimethylamino-5-(δ-diethylamino-α-methylbutyl)-aminoacridine, an oil, and 2-chloro-5-(δ-piperidino-β-hydroxypropyl)- amino-7-methoxyacridine, a crystalline substance, showed a pronounced schizotropic action in bird malaria.

Wood, W.C. 1939

Acriflavine emulsions - study of the antiseptic value of

Pharm. J., 142: 327

An investigation was undertaken to compare the antiseptic and germicidal properties of various oily preparations of acriflavine. It was concluded that 1-the present B.P.C. emulsion of acriflavine has little antiseptic value, 2-emulsions of the oil-in-water type seem to have far greater bacteriostatic and germicidal properties than those of the water-in-oil type, 3-the activity of the water-in-oil emulsions inversely proportional to their stability as an emulsion.

Young, W.A. 1939

Acriflavine - idiosyncrasy to

Lancet, 237: 369, (J. A. Ph. A., 29: 382)

A return of a patient previously reported to have an idiosyncrasy to acriflavine permitted further studies upon this case. Other related compounds were investigated upon the skin of this patient, and the intensity for the reaction of these drugs may be placed in the following order: acriflavine, atebrine, gonacrin, fluorescein, eosin, safranin, acridine hydrochloride, and rivanol.

Bolliger, A. 1940

Acridines - volumetric determination of, by means of methylene blue

Quart. J. Pharm. Pharmacol., 13: 1-6, (J. A. Ph. A., 30: 108)

A method for the volumetric determination of (a) diaminoacridine (base); (b) 2:8-diaminoacridine sulfate (proflavine, B.P.C.); (c) 2:8-diamino-10-methylacridinium chloride; (d) acriflavine B.P. mixtures, by titrating an excess of picric acid standard solution with methylene blue standard solution to a permanent blue end point.

Linnell, W.H. and
Stuckey, R.E. 1940

Acridine series - chemotherapeutic studies in VII. Hydroxy and chloroalkoxy derivatives of acridine

J. Pharm. Pharmacol., 13: 162-171, (J. A. Ph. A., 30: 93)

(1) Certain hydroxy and chloroalkoxy derivatives of acridine have been prepared, with the object of exploring their bactericidal properties. (2) The following compounds have been prepared for the first time: 9-hydroxy-chloroxy compounds follow. (3) New methods of preparation for 3-hydroxyacridine and 3-hydroxyacridone and hydrolysis and dealkylation of mesochloroalkyloxyacridenes have been evolved.

Albert, Adrien 1941

Proflavine - synthesis of, from m-phenylene diamine and its derivatives

J. Chem. Soc., p. 484-487

In a continuation of the investigation of the mechanism of the reaction whereby condensing m-phenylenediamine, glycerol and formic acid proflavine is obtained in good yield.

Baro Graf, J. C. 1941

Acridine--Anew microchemical reaction of.

Pubs. inst. invest. microquim, Univ. nacl. litorl. (Rosario, Argintinas 5: 31,) (J.A.Ph. A., 32: 219)

Silico-tungstic acid is a good reagent for the microchemical identification of acridine, producing crystals.

Berry, H. 1941

Acridine derivatives - bacteriostatic values of certain

Quart. J. Pharm. Pharmacol., 14: 363-367, (J. A. Ph. A., 32: 63; Squibb Abstr. Bull., 15: 654)

Several series of acridine derivatives have been tested for bacteriostatic activity. The contention that an intact acridine nucleus is necessary for bacteriostatic activity has been confirmed.

Berry, H. 1941

Acriflavine - components of

Chemist and Druggist, 134: 267, (J. A. Ph. A., 31: 268)

Data obtained afford little evidence of the formation of any definite eutectic or compound. No mixture of the components possesses greater bacteriostatic power than either component. These facts point to the presence in acriflavine of one or more unknown constituents which, while not affecting the bacteriostatic value, do enhance the solubility.

Bispham, W.N. 1941

Atebrine - toxic reactions following

Am. J. Trop. Med. Paras., 21: 455-459,(J.A.Ph.A., 31: 121; Squibb Abstr. Bull., 15: 603)

Reported toxic reactions are: severe headache, abdominal pain, gastrointestinal disturbances, mental depressions, and psychoses. Headache disappears on cessation of treatment. Abdominal pain was minor. Other gastrointestinal complications are infrequent. Mental depression disappeared on drug withdrawal. Other reported psychotic conditions can usually be attributed to other causes. Increasing elimination of atabrine eliminates most of its toxic symptoms.

Culbertson, J.T. 1941

Specific chemotherapy of Giardia infections

J. Lab. and Clin. Med., 26: 1465, (J. Am. Med. Assoc., 117: 891)

A report of two cases of giardia infection cured with atabrine therapy.

Delafield, M.E. 1941

Antiseptic Snuffs

Brit. Med. J., Lond., 1: 145, (J. Am. Med. Assoc., 116: 2441)

The effect of three antiseptic snuffs (proflavin, penicillin, and sulfathiazole) was studied and data given.

(Editor) 1941

Rush atabrin to the Burma Road

J. Am. Med. Assoc., 116: 306

A report of the use of atabrine against malaria in Burma and a rush order sent there by clipper.

Faust, E.C. 1941

Chemotherapy of intestinal parasites

J. Am. Med. Assoc., 117: 1331

A discussion covering the use of anthelmintic therapy and chemotherapy, including the use of atabrine, in the treatment of intestinal parasites of the protozoa and helminths groups.

Hartman, H.R. and
Kyser, F.A. 1941

Giardiasis and its treatment; a clinical study

J. Am. Med. Assoc., 116: 2835

A report of several cases treated with atabrine to cure giardiasis.

Lerro, S.J. 1941

Atabrine - report of two cases of toxicity to

Military surgeon, 89: 668, (J. A. Ph. A. 31: 120)

Two cases of toxicity to atabrine in a total of 109 cases of malarial fever treated; initial signs and symptoms appeared in both cases after 0.6 gm. of atabrine had been given orally over a period of 28 to 30 hours.

Loria, F.L. 1941

Treatment of tularemia with acriflavine

Am. J. Med. Sc., Phila., 202: 803, (J. Am. Med. Assoc., 118: 842)

The administration of acriflavine was followed by a definite clinical improvement. The drug probably acted as a bacteriostat, inhibiting the growth of the organisms sufficiently to give the host time to increase the antibodies to the point of overcoming the infection. The body defense was not definite until acriflavine was administered.

Mazza 1941

Atebrine - tests with, in Leishmaniosis

Prensa Medica Argentina, 34 , (J. A. Ph. A., 31: 124)

Atebrine applied locally by infiltration to the ulcers for seven days has produced cicatrization in 15 days. It has also been used in leishmaniosis of the buccal mucosa.

Russell, Dorothy S. and Falconer, M.A. 1941

Antiseptics in brain wounds: an experimental study of the histological reaction of cerebral tissue to various antiseptic solutions.

Brit. J. Surg., 28: 472, (J. Am. Med. Assoc., 122: 117)

A 1:1000 solution of proflavine and 2:6-diaminoacridine in isotonic saline solution buffered at a pH of 6.2 were shown to be harmless when applied to rabbit's exposed brain tissue, while acriflavine 1:1000 and euflavine 1:2000 caused hemorrhage and necrosis.

Coda, David 1942

Malaria - chemoprophylaxis of

Arquiv. hig. saude. publ., May, 217, (J. A. Ph. A., 33: 85)

Atebrine, 0.3 cg. or plasmoquin 0.02 cg. prevent relapses in 7000 cases treated only 3.7% were reinfected.

Dore, W. 1942

The treatment of malaria

Am. J. Trop. Med., 22: 227, (Squibb Abst. Bull., 15: 845)

A method of treatment of malaria using atebrin(I), quinine (II) and Plasmochin(III) in the different stages is described.

Dauncic, V. 1942

Atebrin treatment of certain virus diseases

Wien, klin. Wochscrh., 55: 608, (J. A. Ph. A., 33: 83)

No specific treatment of virus diseases, states the author, has thus far yielded satisfactory results; the treatment of such is purely symptomatic. Good results were obtained

by administration of atebrin in 5 cases of mumps and 5 cases of measles. In influenza cases also good results were obtained as indicated by a rapid fall in temperature.

Mitchell, G.A.G. and
Buttle, G.A.H. 1942

Proflavine Powder in wound therapy

Lancet, 243: 416, (J. A. Ph. A., 32: 55; Sq. Abst. Bull., 15: 1519)

Proflavine is much less toxic than acriflavine and it has been used in pure form as a dressing for certain intractable wounds. So far it has been used in 80 cases as dressing with beneficial results in almost every case. Where staphlococci are the infecting organisms, proflavine has proved more efficient than any other drug so far tried, and many cases with mixed infections have also responded well.

Schalm, O.W. 1942

The treatment of chronic bovine mastitis

J. Am. Vet. Assoc., 100: 323, (Sq. Abst. Bull., 15: 475)

A preparation consisting of nitroacridine, rivanol lactate, amyl saccharine and sodium biborate, in a 1,250 aqueous solution, when instilled for 55-180 minutes in lactating quarters and for overnight in dry udders, brought a cure of 90.0% in the 61 udders treated.

Browning, C.H. 1943

The present status of aminoacridine compounds (flavines) as surface antiseptics

Brit. Med. J., 1: 341, (J. A. M. A., 122: 117)

Successful results with acridine compounds have been obtained repeatedly in recent w ounds of mice inoculated with streptococci.

Brumpt, L.C. 1943

Effectiveness of atebrin in the treatment of coccidiosis in domestic animals

Compt. rend. soc. biol., 137: 144-145, (Chem. Abst. 38: 1561)

Atebrin, 10 mg./kg. given orally daily for five days, was usually effective against coccidiosis in kittens, although occasional oocytes were found 15 days or more later.

Campbell, W. and Gilchrist, G.F. 1943

Bactericidal efficiency of atabrine, sulfapyridine and sulfaninlamide.

South Afri. Med. J., Cape Town, 17: 389, (J. A. M. A., 125: 523)

Tests for comparing the bactericidal efficiency of atabrine sulfapyridine and sulfanilamide were devised, and the results are given.

DasGupta, J. 1943

Malaria - chemotherapy of

J. Ind. Chem. Soc., 2: 137, (J. A. Ph. A., 33: 85)

The preparation of various 5-thioacridine derivatives is described.

(Editor) 1943

The rehabilitation of the flavines

Brit. M. J., 1: 355, (J. A. M. A., 122: 117)

The reason for the failure of acridine compounds in the pase is explained by the wrong choice of compounds and misapplication. Thus, acriflavine, which has been most popular in the past, was recently demonstrated to be least satisfactory

Recent researchers show proflavine to be the compound of choice as an efficient wound antiseptic, probably superior to the sulfonamides in the presence of gas gangrene.

1944

(Editor)

Fifty soldiers volunteer for atabrine experiment

J. A. M. A., 124: 368

This experiment was to determine whether the level of atabrine concentration in the blood is lowered by excessive perspiring. The experiment was carried on with the voluntary aid of 50 soldiers. It reveals that the full strength of the suppressive remains and only the water in the system evaporates.

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