

researchers, who confirmed the validity of this detection process; in 1964 in Japan, where an article revealed that detection of catalase activity in some patients was a determining factor in sorting out healthy persons from those affected by cancer. Later, in 1967, a researcher named Lie demonstrated that results revealed by catalase identified specific kidney ailments, such as reticulosis, kidney stones, and others.

Based on these observations and on the numerous possible applications of catalase detection by the disk method, the director of CRESALA and various co-researchers have set themselves two priority objectives:

1. to find a faster and more accurate measuring system for the disk flotation method of detection. An instrument for this purpose has been developed by specialists in electronic physics at UQAM;
2. to use this new instrument in our own medical and hospital circles to verify data revealed by the Japanese and American studies regarding the value of the method in detecting the presence or absence of cancer in patients, and its capacity for fast detection of kidney infections through urine analysis, either at the hospital or even in the doctor's office.

Thus, starting from an improvement of a method developed to check the quantity of catalase present in vegetables being blanched for canning, a serendipitous miracle has given CRESALA valuable data, resulting in a method for rapid, semi-automatic measurement of catalase, and an