

Iodine salts thus formed in the system are to be ascribed to the influence exercised by leucocytes in such a manner that the alkaline iodide present in the blood or in the tissues is decomposed at the seats of greatest metamorphosis, that is to say, in the leucocytes, and thus liberated Iodine endowed with even increased assimilatory capacity.

Besides the elimination of Iodine as potassium iodide through the kidneys, some is also eliminated through the salivary glands. According to Klingmüller, there is also in addition to the conversion of Iodine into potassium iodide, another form of conversion in the organism which manifests itself in the excretion of an organic Iodine compound in the urine. At present the question whether this kind of Iodine metamorphosis is of the therapeutic importance has not yet been settled.

All observers are in accord that the use of Iodipin as anticipated is not attended with those disagreeable accessory effects that are so marked a result of the administration of potassium iodide. When administered internally, Iodipin very rarely causes iodism, and when it does occur, the symptoms are not so pronounced or extended as in the case with the alkaline iodides.

On the contrary, favorable mention is made of the influence exercised by Iodipin on the alvine evacuation and the increase of nutrition brought about as a consequence of internal or subcutaneous administration of Iodipin. Similar evidence is given as to the absence of any disinclination to taking it. In the case of some patients who are sensitive to the oily taste, it has been administered with warm milk or coffee, or mixed with some peppermint oil or cognac, and after each dose it is advisable to chew a piece of brown bread.

Naturally it might be anticipated that Iodipin would prove useful in all diseases in the treatment of which iodine salts have been found beneficial. These expectations have been fully confirmed. O. Frese has employed it in cases of bronchitis, bronchial asthma and emphysema with very satisfactory results, and he has administered the 10 per cent. preparation in doses of two or three teaspoonfuls daily. Frese's experience was thoroughly confirmed by Kindler, who found that asthmatic patients treated with Iodipin very rapidly obtained relief of bronchial symptoms. The chief applications of Iodipin are in the treatment of the manifold forms of serophulous and syphilitic disorders. Reports as to its use in such cases are published by Losio, Burkhart, Rosenthal, Radestock, and more especially Klingmüller. All observers agree as to the efficiency of the preparation. In the treatment of all kinds of tertiary syphilis the use of Iodipin is stated to give especially good results, whether the symptoms of disease present themselves in the muscles, the bones, the intestines, or the nervous system. Similar results are reported in cases of arterial or other forms of vascular aneurism, as well as in some cases of tabes.

Burkhart prescribes Iodipin in daily doses of two or three teaspoonfuls. Radestock, who holds that all Iodine preparations