

their serviceability. We refer in this connection to some members of the Adrenalin family—Adrenalin Chloride Solution, Adrenalin Inhalent, Anesthone Cream, Anesthone Inhalent. These products, in all of which the isolated active principle of the suprarenal gland (Adrenalin) is an active constituent, have rendered long, efficient service in the treatment of hay fever, and one feels no hesitancy in heartily commending them.

Adrenalin Chloride Solution, which is perhaps more widely used than any other preparation in the treatment of hay fever, is sprayed into the nasal chambers and pharynx by means of a hand atomizer adapted for aqueous liquids, or it may be applied on a pledget of cotton. For the former purpose it is advisable to dilute the solution as marketed (1:1000) by the addition of four or five times its volume of physiologic salt solution.

Adrenalin Inhalent, which is a solution, in an aromatized neutral oil base, of the suprarenal active principle, is well adapted for vaporization and inhalation from an oil atomizer. Used as an adjunct to Adrenalin Chloride Solution, or independently, it gives good results, parts not accessible to other medication being readily reached by the medicated vapor. It should be diluted by the addition of three to four times its volume of olive oil.

Anesthone Cream was devised by Dr. J. E. Alberts, of The Hague, Holland. It contains Adrenalin and a harmless local anesthetic (para-amido-thyl-benzoate), incorporated in a neutral ointment base, and is applied to the inside of the nostrils four or more times a day, the patient snuffing it well up after each application, the quantity required being in size about that of an ordinary pea. It affects a relief which continues for hours in many cases, a fact worth remembering when one considers the fleeting effect of most local anesthetics.

Anesthone Inhalent contains the same active ingredients as Anesthone Cream, but the proportion of Adrenalin is doubled (1:10,000). These ingredients are incorporated in an aromatized neutral oil base. It is sprayed into the nose, first being diluted with olive oil or liquid petrolatum.

Another agent which has been used with marked success in the treatment of hay fever is Mixed Infection Phylacogen. It is administered by hypodermic or intravenous injection. The initial dose should be small, a 2-Cc. dose subcutaneously, or a 1/2-Cc. dose intravenously, being suggested. Many physicians are of the opinion that the use of Mixed Infection Phylacogen marks a distinct advance in hay-fever therapy.