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## Original Articles

### SALVARSAN (EHRlich - HATA'S "606"; DIOXY - PARADIAMIDO-ARSENO-BENZOL.)

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In recent years much has been done in the preparation and pharmacological study of organic drugs. The outcome of the work has shown that in many cases it is possible to foretell the pharmacological action merely from the examination of the structural formula of the drug. It has also been found possible to alter, in a fairly definite way, the pharmacology of a compound by the introduction of a certain radicle or group of elements into its molecule. Thus a substitution product in which the acetyl group  $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}$  is introduced differs pharmacologically, as a rule, in a fairly definite way from the compound from which it is derived. This is illustrated in the relations of acetanilide to aniline, aceto-salicylic acid (aspirin) to salicylic acid, aceto-phenetidine (phenacetine) to phenetidine, the acetyl derivative being in each case more analgesic and antipyretic in character. One might give many other illustrations of similar relations, all of which tend to show that there is frequently a fairly definite relationship between the structural formula of a compound and its pharmacological action. The study of these relations, which is called by some "chemico-therapy," is a very attractive one, and occupies the attention of many investigators, among whom may be mentioned Ehrlich and his co-workers, Hata and Bertheim, who have, for several years, been especially