

**PROOFREADING MARKS:** Please use red pen or pencil and the system of marking illustrated below in correcting proofs. If possible place all marginal marks in the right margin. If two or more corrections pertain to the same line, make the marginal marks in proper sequence and separate them by vertical lines.

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EXPLANATION

Experimental Results

We found very insignificant variations in the proportions of segmented neutrophils, lymphocytes, and monocytes. We were unable to find any definite relationships in view of the small variations. In some cases an increase in the proportion of monocytes was found after a course of intra-arterial procaine infusions. For instance, whereas before treatment a monocyte count of between 1 and 65 percent was observed in 62 patients after treatment this range of monocyte counts was observed in 40 patients, similarly, monocyte counts of between 7 and 120 were found before treatment in 87 patients and after treatment in 100 patients.

As an additional measure, in order to obtain a deeper understanding of the nature of the processes taking place in the patient after intra-arterial infusion of procaine, G. N. UPINTSEV and V. B. Blank [1957] undertook an investigation with the object of studying possible changes in the morphological composition of the blood in patients with peptic ulceration.

This investigation was in direct relationship to our own, and helps in the solution of problems concerning the reflex regulation of the blood system in general, and during intra-arterial  $C_{12}H_{25}NO_2$  infusion in particular. Changes in the leucocyte count of the peripheral blood and in the monocyte formula were studied. A study of the morphological changes in the immediately after infusion and for some time thereafter was also thought to be of interest.

The patients investigated were divided into two groups. The patients of the first group were investigated as follows, 1) before infusion, 5) on the 3rd day after the second infusion, and 6) 5 days after the last intraarterial procaine infusion.

In order to study the course of these changes, to repeated intra-arterial procaine infusions and the reaction of the body for a longer period of time, the second group of patients was investigated (1) before infusion, (2) 10 minutes after infusion, 3, 1 hour after infusion, and (4) the day after infusion. The same investigations were also repeated on the 3rd and 5th day and terminated in a final investigation 5 days after the last infusion, i.e., on the 12th to 13th day after the patients' first infusions. Seventy peptic ulcer patients—forty males and thirty females, were examined.

<u>bold</u>	Set boldface
<u>del</u>	Delete
<u>o # o</u>	Delete and close up
<u>o</u>	Close up to normal space
<u>cap</u>	Close up
<u>lc</u>	Capitalize
<u>lc</u>	Set lower case
<u>lc</u>	Insert comma
<u>lc</u>	Insert semicolon
<u>lc</u>	Spell out
<u>lc</u>	Insert space
<u>lc</u>	Transpose letters [or words]
<u>lc</u>	Substitute letter written in margin for letter[s] struck out in text
<u>lc</u>	Set lower case after initial capital
<u>lc</u>	Move right
<u>lc</u>	Move left
<u>lc</u>	Run into same paragraph
<u>lc</u>	Make superscript
<u>lc</u>	Make subscript
<u>lc</u>	Start new paragraph
<u>lc</u>	Substitute word written in margin for word[s] struck out in text
<u>lc</u>	Insert word[s] written in margin [only for brief additions]
<u>lc</u>	Correct word as shown [rewrite badly mangled words]
<u>lc</u>	Insert period
<u>lc</u>	Insert colon
<u>lc</u>	Insert omitted material, see manuscript [or attached typescript]
<u>lc</u>	Insert hyphen
<u>lc</u>	Retain hyphen
<u>lc</u>	Transpose phrase to position indicated
<u>lc</u>	Set in roman type
<u>lc</u>	Insert parentheses
<u>lc</u>	Insert space between lines
<u>lc</u>	Set in italic type
<u>lc</u>	Insert apostrophe
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