The Association of Clinical Pathologists: 86th general meeting

The 86th general meeting of the Association of Clinical Pathologists was held at Douglas, Isle of Man, on 22 and 23 April 1971. There were three symposia, 'The Isle of Man—a living laboratory', 'Erythroblastosis foetalis', and 'Chronic obstructive lung disease'. The guest lecture was given by Professor J. Landon on 'Radioimmuno—and related assays: their applicability to all branches of pathology'. The 'buzz groups' on this occasion were concerned with 'Realistic surveillance of infection', 'The Australia antigen', and 'Laboratory hazards'. The remainder of the very full programme was devoted to scientific communications, abstracts of which follow.

Recent Advances in Immunofluorescence Techniques

C. E. D. TAYLOR (*Central Middlesex, London*)

Two recent advances in immunofluorescence techniques will be discussed.

The first concerns a marked improvement in optical filters, and the second the use of fibre optics for measuring fluorescence emission from single organisms as small as rickettsia. The optimum wavelength for exciting fluorescence in fluorescein is 495 nanometers because light of this wavelength is maximally absorbed by the dye which then emits light at 525 nanometers. Until recently it has not been possible to use a wavelength of 495 nanometers for this purpose because glass filters could not be made with a sufficiently sharp cut-off at 500 nanometers to allow separation of the exciting light at 495 nanometers from the emitted light at 525 nanometers. Hence it has been customary to use an ultraviolet or near ultraviolet light source to excite fluorescence, because light of the wavelength usually selected (365 nanometers) can be separated easily from the emitted light at 525 nanometers. Rygaard and Olsen have developed an all-dielectric interference filter by means of which it is now possible to use light at the optimum wavelength of 495 nanometers to excite fluorescence, resulting in several advantages which will be discussed.

The photometric equipment consists of a fibre optic probe forming part of the microscope eye-piece, connected, via a photomultiplier, to a photometer. Results of the application of this equipment to

titration of a conjugate will be shown, and also measurements of rates of fading for single organisms under varying conditions.

Reaction of a Rabbit Antihuman Thymic Lymphocyte Serum with Leukaemic Blast Cells

J. G. HUMBLE (*Westminster Medical School, London*)

The antihuman thymic lymphocyte sera were raised in large white New Zealand rabbits by intravenous injection of thymic cells obtained at operation. One rabbit was sampled at six weeks and also at nine months of continuous immunization. The sera were inactivated at 56°C and adsorbed with equal volumes of washed human AB red cells. The sera were tested for cytophilic antibody by a modified Teraski technique. Both sera were active (20% kill) at a dilution of 1/80. They were used at a dilution of 1/20 by the indirect fluorescent technique on films and imprints of the material to be tested. Preparations from 75 cases of reticulo-endothelial malignancy have been studied. Both the six weeks' and nine months' sera were strongly active against lymphocytes but continuing immunization rendered the serum active not only against normal lymphocytes, lymphoblasts, and plasma cells, but also against granulocytes and even megakaryocytes. The sera would not react with reticulum cells, splenic pulp cells, or nucleated red cells except in one case of Di Guglielmo's syndrome. Leukaemic blast cells showed only flecked fluorescence located over the nucleus but more differentiated cells showed cytoplasmic fluorescence as did the abnormal cells of lymphosarcoma. This was in contrast to the cells of reticulum cell sarcoma where the cells did not react. The plasma cells of myelomatosis uniformly showed good cytoplasmic fluorescence.

R Factors in Bacteria Causing Asymptomatic Urinary Infection in Antenatal Patients

ELIZABETH J. SHAW (*Introduced by DR NAOMI DATTA*) *Bacteriology Department, Royal Postgraduate Medical School, University of London*

Drug resistance of bacteria infecting man has become increasingly prevalent over recent years, particularly amongst organisms which cause infection in hospitals. Resistance in the Enterobacteriaceae is commonly due to the presence of R factors, infective extrachromosomal DNA molecules. The presence of R factors in organ-

isms colonizing the intestinal tract and also in organisms causing infections in hospitalized patients has been well documented. There have only been a few studies on the prevalence of R factors in bacteria causing infections outside hospitals. Because of the prevalence of R factors reported in livestock and human faeces it was of interest to see whether the R bacteria, present in the normal intestine are causing disease in the general community.

Antenatal patients presenting at the Hammersmith Hospital since July 1966 were examined for asymptomatic bacteriuria and the causative organisms for R factors. Asymptomatic bacteriuria was found in 2% of patients and 25% of the causative organisms were resistant to at least one antibiotic. The resistant patterns found were unusual in that all but two of the isolates were resistant to only one drug, chiefly ampicillin (four cases) or sulphonamide (two cases). In no instance could transfer of resistance be shown. The survey is being continued to determine if strains collected so far are representative of the infecting organisms.

Coagulase-negative Staphylococci from the Blood of Neonates

A. B. CLYMO, ROSALINDE HURLEY, AND A. P. NORMAN (*London*)

Obvious signs of infection are not usually present in newborn babies with non-specific symptoms who fail to thrive.

Blood was drawn from antecubital veins and cultures were made from 163 babies who failed to thrive, from 40 babies jaundiced without known cause, and from 55 normal babies. Ninety-six blood cultures were made from placental veins at delivery.

After six weeks there was no growth in specimens from normal babies or from placental veins. There were 20 positive cultures from 163 babies who failed to thrive (12%) and five positive cultures in 40 jaundiced babies (12.5%). The bacteria isolated were Gram-positive, catalase-positive, coagulase-negative staphylococci.

The relationship of this finding to the clinical findings is discussed.

Experience in Estimation of Placental Function in Late Pregnancy

R. E. REWELL (*Liverpool Maternity and Women's Hospitals*)

The small, premature foetus is notoriously at risk perinatally. An established clinical rule that a birth weight of less than 2,100g and a period of gestation of less