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Relation of Weight of Placenta, Cord and Membranes to Weight of Infant in Normal Full-term and in Premature Deliveries.

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(Introduced by A. H. Morse.)

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The correlation between the weight of the infant and the weight of the placenta, cord and membranes has been studied in 4129 instances. The instances were distributed in 2 main classes, one class consisting of fetuses weighing under 1500 gm. and the other class of infants weighing 1500 gm. or over. In the latter case males and females were analyzed separately.

In each case a positive correlation was found (approximately $r = 0.5$). A good fit to linear regression was observed, particularly in the case of infants weighing 1500 gm. or more. A critical survey was made of previously reported work in this field.

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The Form of the Electrocardiogram. I. Intrinsicoid Electrocardiographic Deflections in Animals and Man.

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Wilson, Wishart, and Herrmann¹ have called attention to the laws which govern the flow of currents in solid conductors and to the fact that these laws determine the distribution of the potential differences produced by the heart beat within the body and at its surface, and have pointed out that leads in which one electrode is placed close to the heart and the other at a distance from it are semi-direct leads.

In experiments now in progress, it has been found that semi-intrinsic or intrinsicoid deflections may be obtained from the ventricles of the dog when the heart is covered by a pad of gauze, 1½ to 2 cm. thick, soaked in normal saline solution. Compared with

¹ Wilson, Wishart and Herrmann, *Proc. Soc. Exp. Biol. and Med.*, 1926, xxiii, 276.