

there is a shelf or flange half way up the bevelled edge; the cage rests on this shelf. The upper surface of the grid supporting the animal is 5.5 cm. above the bottom of the plate.

Food is provided in a glass cup kept in place by a glass rod, the upper end of which passes through a cork held in a ring on the upper grid collar. A water fountain of simple design is also supported from the collar of the upper grid. Urine and feces are collected on a double layer of acid-soaked filter paper. Satisfactory recovery of nitrogen, calcium and phosphorus has been obtained when the papers are changed at 3-day intervals. This cage prevents access to metals, eliminates coprophagy, consists of easily replaceable parts with relatively low cost and is readily cleaned and sterilized.

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#### Effect of Digitalis on Duration of Electrical Systole ("Q-T" Interval) in Cardiac Failure.

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Previous studies have shown that the "Q-T" interval of the human electrocardiogram is related to the duration of the cardiac cycle ("R-R" interval)<sup>1</sup> and that the "Q-T" interval is lengthened in relation to the cardiac cycle in cases of heart failure.<sup>2</sup> Since digitalis is the drug most successfully used in combating cardiac insufficiency, a study of the effect of this drug was made. It was found that adequate doses of digitalis almost uniformly produce a relative shortening of the "Q-T" interval and that a change in the same direction occurs in normal individuals<sup>2</sup> as well as in cardiac patients. Moreover, this effect of digitalis is seen at least as early as any other known change produced by its administration. A discussion with further details will be given in the complete paper.

The accompanying table gives a few examples of this effect of digitalis. Several hundred records, including those of 5 normal individuals, have been studied. In the table "K" is a constant in the

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<sup>1</sup> Cheer, S. N., and Li, R. C., *Chin. J. Physiol.*, 1930, 4, 191.

<sup>2</sup> Cheer, S. N., to be published.

TABLE I.  
Effect of digitalis on "Q-T" interval.

Diagnosis	Date	"R-R" interval	"Q-T" interval	"K"	"T" lead II	Digitalis
Case 2		sec.	sec.		mm.	
Rheumatic mitral disease	June 6	0.580	0.330	0.433	9.0	None
" "	" 16	0.610	0.260	0.333	6.0	3.3 gm. in 10 days
Moderate heart failure	" 29	0.690	0.280	0.337	4.0	4.7 " " 23 "
" "	July 12	0.590	0.290	0.377	4.0	6.0 " " 36 "
Case 3						
Same, but severe failure	June 12	0.582	0.355	0.465	5.0	None
" "	" 14	0.660	0.330	0.406	4.0	1.4 gm. in 2 days
" "	" 19	0.580	0.270	0.355	4.0	2.2 " " 7 "
" "	" 28	0.568	0.275	0.365	4.0	2.7 " " 10 "
" "	July 10	0.590	0.270	0.352	4.0	3.3 " " 28 "
Case 5						
General arteriosclerosis	Mar. 18	0.510	0.300	0.420	4.0	None
" "	" 19	0.550	0.315	0.425	4.0	1.2 gm. in 2 days
Hypertension	" 20	0.560	0.305	0.408	4.0	1.2 " " 3 "
Chr. nephritis	" 21	0.570	0.295	0.390	4.0	1.4 " " 4 "
Coronary thrombosis	" 24	0.597	0.285	0.369	4.0	2.0 " " 7 "

formula, "Q-T" interval =  $\sqrt{K}$  "R-R" interval, so that "K" is an index of the ratio, "Q-T" interval : cycle length.

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### Biochemical Studies of Human Semen. III. Factors Affecting Migration of Sperm Through the Cervix.\*

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The viscous mucus which normally fills the canal of the cervix uteri presents a first barrier to the migration of spermatozoa from the vaginal lumen to the upper parts of the tract where fertilization occurs. When a mass of this mucus is exposed to the action of normal seminal fluid, the gross appearance is that of a lysis, with loss of viscosity and disintegration of the mass, apparently due to specific enzymic action.<sup>1</sup> This action is inhibited by the presence in the mucus of notable amounts of pus, leucorrhoeal cells, etc.

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<sup>1</sup> Kurzrok, R., and Miller, E. G., Jr., *Proc. Soc. Exp. Biol. and Med.*, 1927, 24, 670; *Am. J. Obs. and Gyn.*, 1928, 15, 56.