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The pathophysiology of LPS endotoxins

Employing the slit-lamp method of AMSLEK and HUBE the effect of endotoxin on the permeability to fluorescein of the Moor-aqueous barrier has been investigated. It has been demonstrated that LPS toxins prepared by WESTPHAL'S method from different strains of *E. coli* increased significantly the capillary permeability. This increase of permeability has two peaks, one 30 minutes and the other 3 hours after the intraperitoneal injection of endotoxin. Hyperimmune serum produced in rabbits by the administration of endotoxin as well as antihistamines prevented the increase in capillary permeability.