

Artificial abortion by ascorbic acid. E. P. Samborskaya and T. D. Ferdman (Inst. Motherhood Childhood Protect., Kiev). *Byul. Eksperim. Biol. i Med.* 62(8), 96-8(1966)(Russ). Pregnant female rats weighing ~180 g. were given either repeated daily subcutaneous injections of 25 I.U. of estrogen (folliculin) or 150 mg. of neutralized ascorbic acid (I). The controls were given saline. In the estrogen-treated group, abortion occurred in 11 of 13 rats on the 8th-11th day of pregnancy, 2 rats had normal offspring in time. In I-treated animals abortion was observed in 3 out of 14 rats on the 13th-15th day of pregnancy. Vaginal smears of these 2 groups were similar and differed from those of the control group. No abortion was observed in the control group. To 20 women aged 20-40 years in whom the menses did not occur, 10-15 days after the expected time, 6 g. of I was given daily for 3 days. In 16 women menses occurred 1-3 days after I therapy, and in 12 of them the urinary excretion of total estrogens increased from (av.) 284 to 360.4  $\mu$ g. No change in the urinary excretion of pregnanediol or 17-keto steroids was found. The administration of high doses of I is followed by an increase in the estrogen satn. of the body.

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