

<b>Zeitschrift:</b>	Bulletin der Schweizerischen Akademie der Medizinischen Wissenschaften = Bulletin de l'Académie suisse des sciences médicales = Bollettino dell' Accademia svizzera delle scienze mediche
<b>Herausgeber:</b>	Schweizerische Akademie der Medizinischen Wissenschaften
<b>Band:</b>	8 (1952)
<b>Heft:</b>	1-2: Symposium über die Beeinflussung des reaktiven Geschehens durch Hypophyse und Nebennierenrinde = Symposium on the influence of the hypophysis and the adrenal cortex on biological reactions = Symposium sur l'influence de l'hypophyse et de la corticossurrénale dans les réactions biologiques

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**Allergische Reaktionen  
Allergic reactions - Réactions allergiques**

**3a) Anaphylaxie - Anaphylaxis**

D. C. 615.361.45:576.809:616.018.2

Department of Anatomy, University of Utah School of Medicine, Salt Lake City, Utah  
Chairman: Prof. T. F. Dougherty

**Mechanisms of Action of Cortisone in Resistance  
to Sequels of Anaphylaxis**

**By Th. F. Dougherty**

It seems clear from the topics considered by the several speakers at this Symposium that the eventual common aim of our researches is to obtain information concerning the etiology of the connective tissue diseases. There are many possible areas of disagreement concerning the classification of such alterations and, indeed, even concerning the integration of facts at hand relating to the etiology of various diseases which we tend to incorporate under the inclusive term «connective tissue disease». Thus, it is essential to delineate clearly the frame of reference which one chooses to regard as a process common to the diverse clinical manifestations produced by changes in the structure of connective tissue. The search for a unified concept of disease leads one to consider that the inflammatory response represents the sole biological event which is common to the vast array of superficially dissimilar parenchymatous alterations. With this point-of-view in mind, debatable though it might be, it becomes evident that most connective tissue diseases are inflammatory responses to phlogogenic stimuli.

There are two general theories concerning the etiology of the connective tissue diseases. According to one point of view these alterations are due to an imbalance in the secretions of the adrenal cortex (1). On the

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Investigations reported here were financed by the Life Insurance Medical Research Fund, Research Division of Armour and Company, and Medical Division, United States Army.

The author wishes to thank Dr. *Augustus Gibson*, of Merck and Company, and Dr. *Edwin E. Hayes*, of Armour and Company, for the generous supplies of Cortone and Compound F and ACTH.