

Renal diseases

In continuing his studies on the induction of the organic growth in chicken embryos (MURPHY and DANCHAKOFF, 1916), NEUMANN (1963, 1967) tested the effect of spleen, liver and kidney for the organic growth of chicken embryos.

According to Tab. 44, 45, spleen and kidney implants in hen's eggs show better and more specific growth-stimuli than e.g. liver.

Increases of diuresis were not obtained in any tests on animals (GORDONOFF, 1960).

Only few experiments have been conducted e.g. those by MOENCH (1955), MOENCH and BURKHARD (1957) on the influence of heterologous tissular lyophilisates on the experimental nephritis in rabbits and on the neosalvarsan nephrosis in white rats.

In proportion to the clinical importance of the renal diseases and dysfunctions, little useful material on cell therapy in renal diseases is available. The reservedness shown so far in this respect may be accounted for by partly occa-

Tab. 44: Influence of splenic, hepatic and renal tissue on the weight of these three organs

transplant	embryos	spleen			kidney	liver
		weight mg	over 16 mg			
			const.	weight		
controlls	76	10,4	1 %	16	87	347
spleen tissue	90	14,2	22 %	22	104	365
liver tissue	19	10,9	2 %	21	86	351
kidney tissue	69	12,4	17 %	19	129	352

Tab. 45: Induction of the organic growth

Weights in % of spleen, liver and kidney after implantation of splenic hepatic and renal tissues.

transplant	Effective organ increases in weight as against control animals		
	spleen	kidney	liver
spleen	36 %	20 %	2 %
kidney	19 %	48 %	1 %
liver	4 %	1 %	1 %

sional reports on «nephritis» or « autoimmune phenomenon» of the kidneys after cell therapy. Verified casuistics on immunological changes of kidneys after cell implantations, however, do not exist.

The author's own experience is restricted to a few individual cases. In two cases of *Lowe' syndrome*, no demonstrable effect was reached. Aminoaciduria and the total development in cy-

stnosis were influenced favourably for a short while of just 4 weeks, without any lasting effect. Convincing, however, was the outcome of an intraperitoneal injection of fetal kidney and placenta in a case of decompensated steroid-resistant nephrosis, which had caused a hydropic deformation of the whole body. Diuresis, which effected an extensive restitution, set in already on the second day after the implantation.