

FACTSHEET HUMAN EXPERIMENTATION-74 (SFS3.001)

Project Name: Pathological Physiology and
Therapy of Lymphoma

Date Started:
Date Terminated:

Institution: Argonne Cancer Research Hospital
Funding Source(s): AEC

Identification: AT(11-1)69
Project Duration:
Principal Investigator(s): J.E. Ulmann

Responsible Government Official(s): James L. Liverman, Ph.D.

Objective(s) of Project: To develop new approaches to the diagnosis and staging of lymphoma

Short Description: Studies in the laboratory are concerned with the metabolism of normal and abnormal lymphocytes from the peripheral blood, lymph nodes and spleen of patients and control subjects. Dr. Hopper is concentrating on immunologic defects in patients with lymphoma.

Over 80 patients have undergone diagnostic laparotomy and splenectomy. The procedure has proved useful in the staging of both Hodgkin's disease and other lymphomas, and as well tolerated even in elderly patients. Benefits include greater precision in staging and detection of unsuspected widely disseminated disease.

Follow-up Data:

References: N.S.A. 02:1312 (1972)

Attachment(s):

1066865

DOE/HQ

312 PATHOLOGICAL PHYSIOLOGY AND THERAPY OF LYMPHOMA. Ultmann, J. E. (Argonne Cancer Research Hospital, Chicago, Ill.). Contract AT(11-1)69.

This active clinical and laboratory research program emphasizes new approaches to the diagnosis and staging of lymphoma; protocol studies on radiocurability of lymphoma; and rigidly controlled combination chemotherapy protocol studies of the treatment of advanced lymphoma and acute myeloid leukemia. Studies in the laboratory are concerned with the metabolism of normal and abnormal lymphocytes from the peripheral blood, lymph nodes and spleen of patients and control subjects. Dr. Hopper is concentrating on immunologic defects in patients with lymphoma.

Over 80 patients have undergone diagnostic laparotomy and splenectomy. The procedure has proved useful in the staging of both Hodgkin's disease and other lymphomas, and was well tolerated even in elderly patients. Benefits include greater precision in staging and detection of unsuspected widely disseminated disease.

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