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# U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE ARTHUR S. FLEMMING, Secretary

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

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# EXPERIMENTAL LYMPHOCYTIC CHORIOMENINGITIS OF MONKEYS AND MICE PRODUCED BY A VIRUS ENCOUN-TERED IN STUDIES OF THE 1932 ST. LOUIS ENCEPHA-LITIS EPIDEMIC

By CHARLES ARMSTRONG, Surgeon, United States Public Health Service, with Pathology by R. D. Lille, Surgeon, United States Public Health Service

In the transmission from monkey to monkey of infectious materials derived from a fatal case of the 1933 St. Louis epidemic of encephalitis, a virus has been encountered apparently quite distinct from the strains previously isolated in monkeys by Muckenfuss, Armstrong, and McCordock, and subsequently in white mice by Webster and Fite. This virus, which differs from any virus with which the author is familiar, will be designated in this paper, from the pathological picture produced by intracerebral inscalation of monkeys and mice, as the virus of experimental lymphocytic choriomeningitis.

# ORIGIN OF THE VIRUS

The virus was encountered during monkey-to-monkey transfer of infection from a patient C.G., who died during the 1933 St. Louis epidemic of what was apparently encephalitis of the type prevailing there, as judged by the symptoms and central nervous system pathology.

# HISTORY OF CASE

Case C.G., colored housewife, 42 years of age, resident of St. Louis County, had been in poor health for the preceding 12 years; suffered with chronic constipation and had had an abdominal operation; was said to suffer from diabetes. She had been in usual health during 3 weeks prior to present illness, which began on August 13, 1933, with general malaise—"just sick all over."

## AUGUST 31, 1934, pp. 1019-1027

Dr. Charles Armstrong describes for the first time a neurotrophic virus, quite distinct from the 1933 strains of St. Louis encephalitis, but encountered during experimental transmission of those strains. Dr. R. D. Lillie describes the pathology produced by the virus in mankeys and mice.