

**Laboratory demonstration of drug responses  
using the videograph recording system**

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**The effects of autonomic drugs in mice**

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**Audio-visual teaching material used on courses  
for new Home Office Licensees**

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**The implications of microprocessors for the  
curriculum in pharmacology**

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(introduced by C.W.M. WILSON)

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Microprocessors offer a new approach to the develop-  
ment of individualized programmes of learning more

especially in the acquisition and testing of self-know-  
ledge. They are likely to prove much more flexible  
than the machines used for branch programming in  
the past and to encompass the development of higher  
level learning skills. The implications of these devel-  
opments for clinical pharmacology are considered in  
relationship to the practical use of the microproces-  
sor.

**Autonomic outflow stimulation at different  
spinal cord levels and the resulting  
cardiovascular, gut and bladder responses in  
the frog**

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Gillespie & Muir (1967) showed how electrical stimu-  
lation of sympathetic outflow *via* a steel electrode in

the spinal canal of the pithed rat affected arterial  
blood pressure. Gillespie, Maclaren & Pollock (1970)  
successfully applied the technique to various organs—  
bladder, colon and heart in rat and cat.

We have extended the application to *Rana Tempor-  
aria*. A stainless steel electrode, insulated up to the  
tip, is inserted into the spinal cord of the pithed frog.  
The second electrode, bare all the way, lies under the  
dorsal skin of the entire trunk.

The chest is opened and the heart, 'hooked up' by  
thread to an isotonic transducer (Washington T2).  
Following femoral vein cannulation, an infusion of