

SE), indicating that for some animals little, if any, time was allowed for expression of side effects. We feel it is reasonable to assume that, while polymodal nociceptors are present in the vein wall, it would take some time for offending substances to penetrate and reach the receptors.

We believe it may be possible to find compounds or solutions which lead to false positive or false negative results. We have tested D-amphetamine in the screen to determine if such a stimulant would result in a false positive result. Negative results were obtained in five of five rats treated with 1 mg/kg D-amphetamine in an initial investigation. We believe results from this model should not be interpreted without additional information. Should other studies on a test substance show the material to be an emetic, hypotensive, etc., via other routes, these factors should be considered in interpreting results.

3. Point No. 4 indicates that, although solutions tested varied greatly in pH, differences in other physical characteristics of the test solutions were not identified and thus a clear stimulus response was not demonstrated. The objective of

this study was not to identify and investigate any one characteristic of intravenous solutions which may or may not invoke the pain response, but was instead aimed at objective measurement of an animal's response to infusion. Further, carefully designed study into each component or characteristic of an intravenous solution is obviously necessary to determine its role in the pain response. The model will greatly aid in this endeavor.

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Obituary for Razia Zaman and Shahanara Zaman Saroya

Razia Zaman was born on February 24, 1955 and Shahanara Zaman Saroya was born on April 17, 1957. They were the beloved daughters of Dr. Masood Zaman and Ms. Rabia Zaman. Razia obtained her Ph.D. in Clinical Pharmacology at the University of Birmingham and completed a postdoctoral program at the University of Georgia before taking a Senior Research position with Hazleton Laboratories in Madison, Wisconsin. Shahanara obtained her Ph.D. in Toxicology at the University of Michigan and was carrying out postdoctoral studies at the University of Wisconsin.

Razia and Shahanara died tragically in an automobile accident on July 11 of this year. Both Razia and Shahanara were loved and respected by all those who were fortunate enough to meet them, know them, and work with them. They were taken from us at the prime of their lives and words cannot express the terrible loss. They grew up together, played, and worked together. Now they lie in peace, together. Razia and Shahanara are survived by their parents and their sister Samina, and Shahanara by her husband Naeem.

L. Bernstam, *University of Michigan*

I. Bernstein, *University of Michigan*

K. Brabec, *University of Michigan*

M. Brabec, *Eastern Michigan University*

R. Brown, *University of Michigan*

J. Busch, *Parke-Davis Co.*

M. Coon, *Parke-Davis Co.*

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A. Selen, *ICI America*

J. Stewart, *University of Georgia*

F. Vaughan, *University of Michigan*

P. Welling, *Parke-Davis Co.*

Many friends at Hazleton Laboratories and the University of Wisconsin