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Original Communications

- Retention of Injected Hydroxocobalamin Versus Cyanocobalamin Versus Liver
Extract-Bound Cobalamin 145

VICTOR HERBERT, RALPH ZALUSKY AND HELEN R. SKEGGS

Prior studies have shown that when hydroxocobalamin is given intramuscularly in 500 or 1,000 μ g. doses it is retained longer at the site of injection, produces a more sustained rise in serum cobalamin levels and results in less short-term loss of cobalamin in the urine than do similar doses of cyanocobalamin. The present studies were undertaken to determine the reaction to 100 μ g. doses of these agents in normal subjects and in treated subjects with vitamin B₁₂ deficiency. The results support the earlier findings.

- Partition of Urinary Nitrogen in Children with Kwashiorkor Treated with Animal and
Vegetable Proteins 150

P. S. VASANTGADKAR, P. S. VENKATACHALAM AND P. G. TULPULE

This report deals with the pattern of urinary nitrogen partition in patients with kwashiorkor before and after treatment with dietary proteins of vegetable and animal origin. Four different diets were used. Although total urinary nitrogen increased appreciably even on the first day of treatment, the pattern of nitrogen partition remained unaltered. The direct correlation observed between percentage of urea nitrogen in urine and plasma albumin values before and after treatment suggests that the percentage of urea nitrogen may be as good an index of the severity of kwashiorkor as the serum albumin level.

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- Problems in Nutritional Supplementation and Enrichment 157
A. R. P. WALKER

Erratum

In the article entitled "Evidence Against Preferential Intestinal Absorption of Physiologic Quantities of Liver-Bound Vitamin B₁₂ by Patients with Pernicious Anemia" by L. W. Sullivan, V. Herbert and P. Reizenstein (*Am. J. Clin. Nutrition*, 11: 568, 1962), the figure 13.1 in Table II is incorrect; it should be 131.