As an alternative to the up to now proposed dog mined in the chimpanzee blood: factors II, VII, application the following parameters were deter­
omizations of the thrombogenicity of PPSB preparati­
nations were possible only up to now in in vivo models. However, in several patients DIC or thromboembolic complications developed. Some of the manufacturers have altered production methods eliminating certain activated coagulation factors from the preparations. After these modifications some of these preparations were found to be less effective clini­cally. In the first study, we compared potential throm­bogenicity of two preparations: Autoplex and FEIBA and as control prothrombin complex preparation with no appreci­able activated factor content (Prothromplex) for the ability to induce thrombosis in an isolated segment of the renal vein of C57BL/J, ICR/HA male mice, and Sprague-Dawley male rats. The minimum thrombosis inducing dose was 200 prothrombin complex units per kilogram of Pro­thromplex, 25 FEIBA units of FEIBA and 0.45 FEIBA units of Autoplex. The fact that Autoplex is approximately 51 times more active than FEIBA can probably be explained by the fact that the latter contains more factor IXa and Xa activity than the former.

Neither the untreated control preparation nor the PPSB from 6-propiolactone treated and UV irradiated plasma showed signs of a thrombogenic effect in this chimpanzee model.

Recent experiments have shown, that PPSB (factor IX-concentrate) derived from B-propiolactone/ultra­violet (6-PL/UV)-treated (cold sterilized)plasmas is not infectious in chimpanzees in respect to hepatis B and Non A-Non B. To answer the ques­tion whether the 6-PL/UV treatment influences the tolerance and efficacy of the cold sterilizedPPSB concentrate, long term application of PPSB-Biotest was performed in chimpanzees.

After 12 applications of 25 units factor IX/kg in weekly intervals no signs of intolerance were observed by means of skin testing and observation of blood pressure during i.v. application. Deter­mination of coagulation factor activity during the application period shows the same factor IX-recovery at the beginning and at the end of the study.