Ringworm in Indian Medicine, Gurdip Singh and Gurmohan Singh (Sec. Skin and VD, Inst Med Sci, BHU, Varanasi 221005) *Ind J Derm,* 12 : 166, 1973.

The author presents a brief report on mycotic infections on Indian medicine.

Significance of the local Sweat Response in the Diagnosis of Leprosy, Sehgal VN, (Dept Venereol and Derm, Goa Med Coll, Panaji) *Dermatologica* 148 : 217, 1974.

Sweat response to intradermal carbachol injection was studied in hypopigmented skin lesions of 113 patients, comprising 88 with tuberculoid and 25 with dimorphous leprosy. The results were compared with contralateral controls. The sensory status of these patches prior to the test was carefully determined in each case and the patients were grouped accordingly. The sweat response was found to be significantly lowered in hypopigmented lesions. The cutaneous sensations and sweat functions were mostly corresponding. In a few cases, however, there was a demonstrable impairment of autonomic function, although the sensory functions were normal or equivocal. This method of assessment of autonomic functions, therefore, deserves a place as a diagnostic technique in leprosy.

Heat, Humidity and Pyodermas, Gurmohan Singh (Sec Skin and VD, Inst. Med Sci, BHU, Varanasi 221005) *Dermatologica* 147 : 342, 1973.

The effect of humidity and atmospheric heat on the incidence of pyodermas was studied by recording the out-patient department attendance of these patients and general skin attendance and correlating the percentage with the climatic variations. There was a definite increase in incidence of pyodermas during the months of June, July and August. During this period atmospheric temperature and relative humidity were also fairly high. The hydration of stratum corneum, which in turn is influenced by heat and humidity is responsible for excessive growth of bacteria and higher frequency of pyogenic skin infections.