The pathophysiology of LPS endotoxins

Employing the slit-lamp method of Amsler and Hube the effect of endotoxin on the permeability to fluorescein of the blood-aqueous barrier has been investigated. It has been demonstrated that LPS toxins prepared by Westphal’s method from different strains of E. coli increased significantly the capillary permeability. This increase of permeability has two peaks, one 30 minutes and the other 3 hours after the intraperitoneal injection of endotoxin. Hyperimmune serum produced in rabbits by the administration of endotoxin as well as antihistaminics prevented the increase in capillary permeability.