Figures

Figure 1

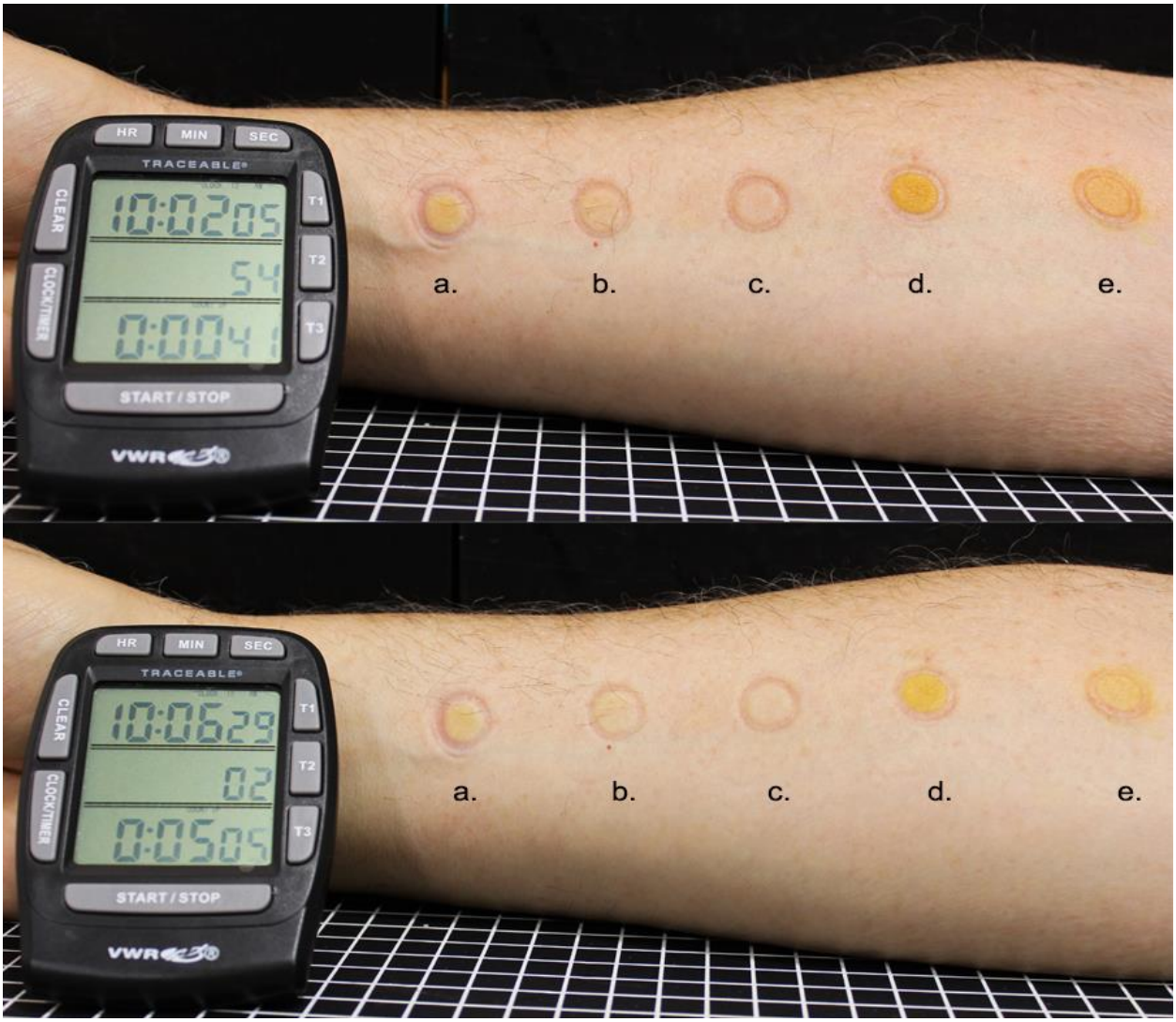
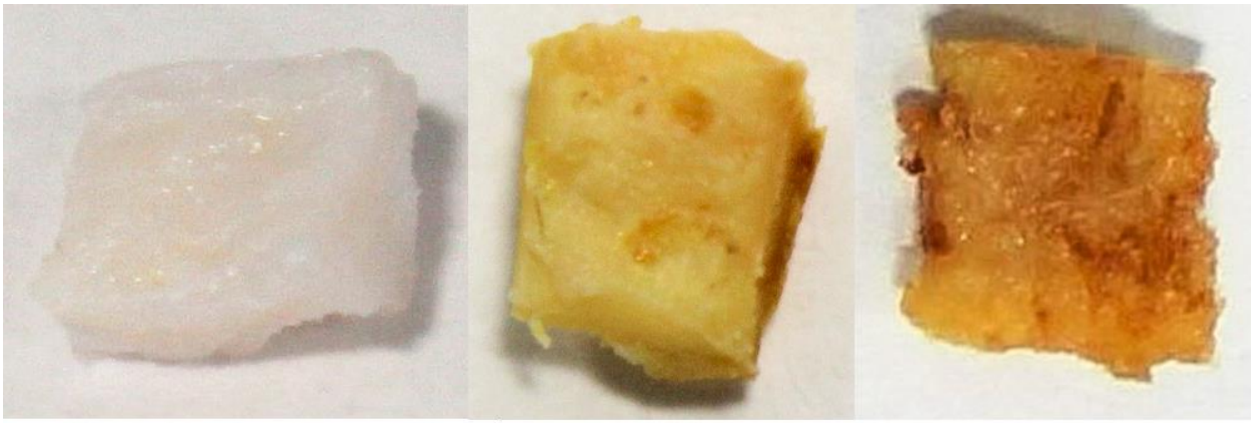


Figure 2

a. b.

Figure 3



a. b. c.

Figure 4

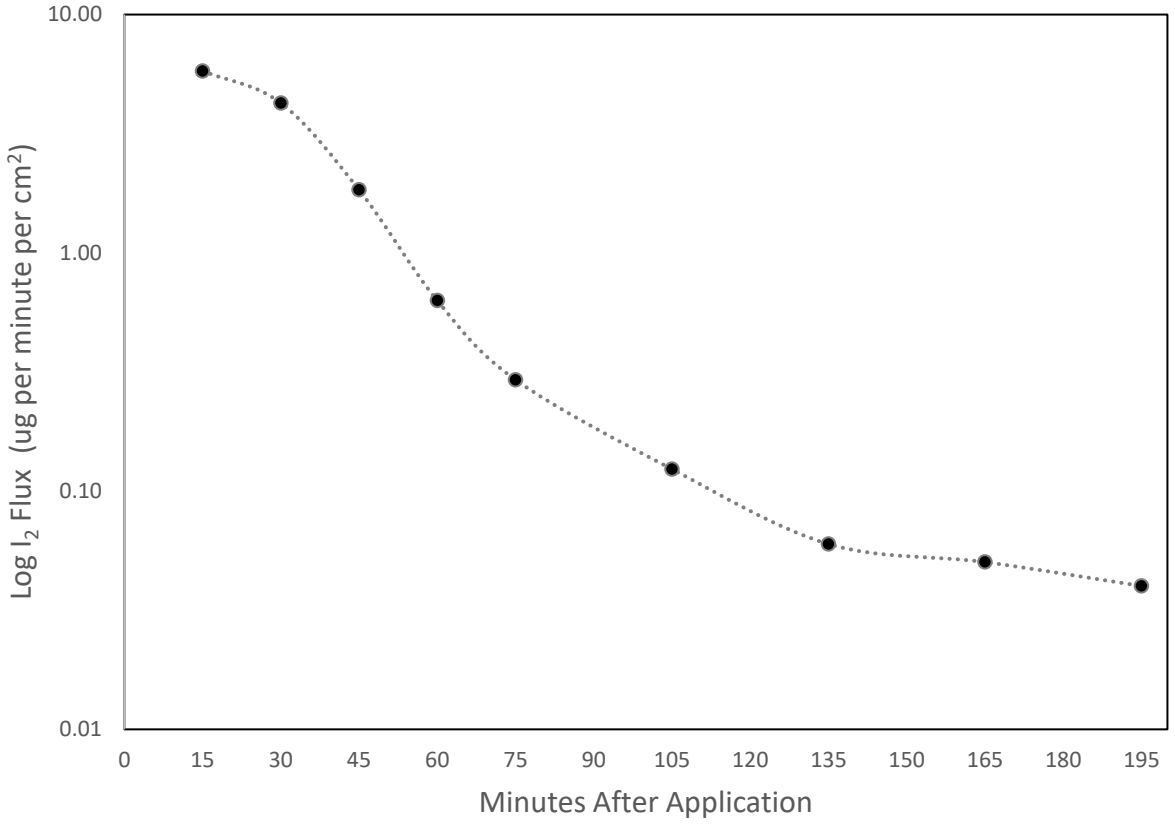

10.00
1.00
0.10
0.01
Log I_2 Flux (ug per minute per cm^2)
0
15
30
45
60
75
90
105
120
135
150
165
180
195
Minutes After Application

Figure Legends

Figure 1.

One mL of (a) 300 ppm I_2 in water; (b) 10% PVP; (c) 7800 ppm I2-glycerin, (d) Lugol's solution and (e) were simultaneously contacted to the forearm of a volunteer for 3 minutes and residual was removed with a Dacron alcohol wiped. Images were taken immediately after application (top) and after 5 minutes (bottom).

Figure 2.

Figure 2. (a) Iodine staining of pig skin epidermis after application of 30 uL of 66,000 ppm I_2-glycerin to a 1.77 cm^2 circular piece of pig skin. (b) I_2 detected (aqua color) in purplish hypodermis tissue using a SenSafe Iodine Check test after removal of the epidermal and dermal skin layers.

Figure 3.

Cubes of hypodermis tissue 5 x 5 mm were sectioned, hydrated for 30 minutes and then patted dry. Cubes of hypodermis tissue were submerged in 1 ml of the following 3 compositions: (a) 10% PVP-I, (b) Lugol's solution, and (c) glycerin with 15,200 ppm I_2. Each piece of hypodermis tissue was removed after 15 minutes and rinsed thoroughly with water until a color change was not detected. The degree of staining was proportional to I_2 exposure.

Figure 4.

I_2 flux (ug/min-cm^2) at 34^{o}C from a hydrated 1.77 cm^2 piece of pig skin treated with 10 ul of a 66,000 ppm I_2-glycerin composition.