The technical aim was methods sensitive for fibrin with coincident portrayal of local tissues; the pathological aim was to elucidate different fibrinous vascularoses. Fibrinous vascularosis is deposition of fibrin within, and possibly beyond, the wall of blood vessels without visible fibrin in the lumen. This interstitial fibrin undergoes change with time, showing affinity for larger molecule dyes. The last stage is a pseudo-collagen. [The SC indicates that this paper has been cited in over 290 publications since 1962.]

"Subsequent studies on the methods and their applications particularly to the diabetic kidney showed that the fibrinous deposits within the vessel walls and beyond (what we called 'fibrinous vascularosis'), eliciting no xenophbic reaction, undergo intrinsic alteration with time. As it ages, the fibrin loses its affinity for the small anionic dyes and takes the larger anionic dyes that characteristically in trichromic methods stain collagen. Thus, the old fibrin becomes a pseudo-collagen and we have to question the canonical views on hyalin. The fact that the sites and shapes of amyloid deposits in the kidney so remarkably resemble the fibrinous deposits in the diabetic kidney is surely of significance to those interested in amyloidosis. Finally, considering the growing interest in dysoria, definable as an upset of the normal balance between the selective permeability of the vessel's wall and the pressure within the vessel, and the fact that fibrinous vascularosis is the visible result of the less sudden and less destructive degrees of dysoria, it is perhaps not surprising that there is increasing interest in staining methods for fibrin."

"Another possible explanation of the interest in our article could be enticement by the excellent colour reproduction of the photomicrographs, and I now submit that the printers did even better in two related subsequent publications. To this I would add the wise caution of the same H. Edward MacMahon who was at the birth of neuropathology. He founded the Institute of Medical Laboratory Sciences and then Dundee to have as fellow workers senior technicians who have collaborated wholeheartedly and played their part in contributing their skill and their ideas. It was, therefore, a great thrill and surprise to receive, as had my onetime encouraging teacher and later colleague, the late D. F. Cappell, the rare honour of the Sims Woodhead Medal for Services to Medical Laboratory Technology, presented by the Institute of Medical Laboratory Sciences."

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