Artificial skin tested
(continued from page 1)

In a conventional autograft, both layers of a patient's skin are removed, leaving the undamaged part of the body. This results in scarring of the undamaged skin. Using artificial skin as a base necessitates the removal of only the top layer, including pigmented skin. Bell's living skin equivalent lacks hair follicles, sweat glands, and pigment cells, "since we have selected against the formation of scar tissue altogether."

It has also been discovered that exposure to the artificial skin does not induce the clotting of blood platelets. A research group at Beth Israel Hospital is investigating the use of the inner layer substance to cover wounds. Still, Bell warned that "we have to produce enough skin to cover wounds within a month of an injury to cover wounds. Still, a temporary covering will be necessary while the living skin equivalent is growing," said Bell. Bell was referring to Yannas' Stage 1 skin, and was unaware of the Stage 2 developments.

Demonstrators protest Draper defense research
(continued from page 1)

\[\text{...} \]

\[\text{...} \]

\[\text{...} \]