35 Miniature Chest Roentgenograms in Schools and Industries in San Antonio, Texas. P.A. Pamplona and W.F. Hamilton. Am. Rev. Tuberc. 60, 501-513 (Oct. 1949).

A chest survey was made of 12,115 students and industrial workers in San Antonio. Both students and workers are classified in three groups. Group A is composed of Whites, excluding Mexican Nationals and those of Mexican descent. The excluded whites from Group A comprise Group B. Group C contains only negroes. The roentgenographic findings for 8,982 students showed evidence of reinfection tuberculosis in 43, or 0.4 per cent. The highest rate, 0.82 per cent, was found in Group B. The rate in Group A was slightly higher than in Group C. A total of 3,132 industrial workers showed evidence of reinfection tuberculosis in 73 persons, or 2.3 per cent. The comparative rates of incidence for the three groups were the same as for the student groups, though much higher. Emphasis was placed on the socio-economic status and its relationship to the prevalence of tuberculosis among those in Group B. Other abnormalities of the chest were found in 0.32 per cent of the students, with bone involvement as the primary finding. Of the industrial workers examined, cardiovascular abnormalities prevailed among 0.95 per cent of the nontuberculous. -- Condensed from Authors' Summary

36 Asbestosis: VI Analysis of Forty Necropsied Cases. K.M. Lynch, and W.M. Cannon. Dis. Chest 14; p. 874 (1948).

The authors report an analysis of 40 cases in which asbestosis was found at necropsy. Cases are divided into minor, medium, and advanced grades, the advance of the disease and the prominence of asbestosis bodies showing a direct relation to the duration of exposure. In 4 of 14 cases of advanced grade, pulmonary tuberculosis was the primary cause of death. Only in cases of recent exposure was recent fibrosis found, this providing support for Gardner's belief that fibrosis does not progress indefinitely after cessation of exposure. Presence of asbestosis bodies is not invariable in experimentally produced asbestosis, but is more typical of human asbestosis. Lung damage occurs before the formation of asbestosis bodies, which may represent an attempt by the tissues to segregate the particles; they persist in the lung indefinitely. Pleural fibrosis is an outstanding, though not invariable, feature of asbestosis; the reason for this is not clear as the particles do not reach the pleura. The occurrence in asbestosis of nodular fibrosis of silicotic type, which King and others have produced experimentally, was confirmed in 8 cases. Carcinoma of the lung occurred in three out of 40 cases--an incidence of 7.5 per cent, which is seven times greater than general incidence--all in cases of medium--or advanced grade--asbestosis. This figure is in accordance with the experience of other workers, and calls for further study. Tuberculosis occurred in six cases, but it is suggested that this incidence is not significant; this is not quite convincing. Gardner stated that experimental asbestosis does not predispose to tuberculosis. (Unfortunately the occupational histories of these cases are not complete). -- Brit. J. Ind. Med.

37 Antihistamines in the Treatment of the Common Cold. A Preliminary Report. J.W. Middleton and J.A. Rider. Dis. of Chest. 16, 879-884 (Dec. 1949).

(1) Sixty-three cases of the common cold were treated with antihistamines and 29 with placebos as a control. (2) There appeared to be a definite