414 Methodology in Industrial Health Studies. The Cohort Approach with Special Reference to an Asbestos Company. T. F. Mancuso and Elizabeth J. Coulter. Arch. Environmental Health 6, 210-226 (Feb. 1963).

The cohort approach, utilizing Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance (BOASI) source data, can be effectively applied to the study of chronic illness in industrial populations. The research potential of BOASI records, separately and in conjunction with other sources of data, merits further special consideration and application in the study of a wide range of attributes related to industrial populations. -- Authors' conclusion

415 Methodology in Industrial Health Studies. The Demographic Approach. T. F. Mancuso and Elizabeth J. Coulter. Arch. Environmental Health 6, 515-524 (Apr. 1963).

This paper provides a brief discussion of the demographic approach to studying the health of industrial populations. Specific mention was made of the importance of data on geographic location, including urban-rural and county residence duration of residence, sex, color, age, country of birth, and socio-economic factors. Particular reference was made to the interrelation of some of these factors. -- Authors' summary

416 Decisive Thinking in the Prevention and Treatment of Emotional Disorders. P. J. Olivere. Ind. Med. & Surg. 32, 147-148 (Apr. 1963).

A simple, logical system of treating emotional disorders has been presented. It is successful because its principles are acceptable to the patient. It builds up his ego and self-confidence, removes his feelings of insecurity and inferiority, and changes his general negative attitude toward life to a positive attitude with a bright outlook on life. This is done simply by the correction of a bad thinking habit—worry—and the application of decisive thinking. -- Author's summary

417 One Thousand Consecutive Contact Lens Cases. H. H. Boyd. Northwest Med. 61, 933 (Nov. 1962). (Northwest Medicine, Northwest Medical Publishing Association, 500 Wall Street, Seattle 1, Washington*).

Problems of fitting and wearing contact lenses are discussed in relation to 1,000 cases of visual defect of various types. Women constituted 65.9% of the series. Previous failure had occurred in 104 cases, but eventually only 50 patients failed to achieve all-day wearing. Statistical review of the cases indicated that at least 55.5% of the individuals with defective vision can wear contact lenses for 8 to 10 hours the first day, and 54.4% can wear them all day long within 2 to 3 days. The fluorescein pattern technique was found, in this study, to be confusing and inaccurate, whereas the use of a slit lamp allowed adequate lens fitting. Although most contact lens wearers are myopic, large corneal astigmatism does not preclude the use of such lenses. One of the common problems encountered was loss of lenses, which occurred in 30% of the cases reported. It is recommended that some form of replacement be offered to the patient by duplicating the lenses exactly, without repeat fitting sessions. The lenses must be checked from the laboratory, even if the laboratory is part of the ophthalmologist's own office. Failure can be reduced to a minimum by using good lenses with a radius matching that of the cornea. The incidence of complications such as development of edema of the epithelium, conjunctivitis, and corneal abrasion is discussed, and suggestions for relief and prevention of such complications are presented. No permanent pathological consequences from the use of contact lenses was recorded in the series reported. -- J. Am. Med. Assn. References & Reviews

418 Measurement of Blood Cholinesterase. R. F. Witter. Arch. Environmental Health 6, 537-563 (Apr. 1963).

The analyst has a variety of methods available for the assay of blood cholinesterase. The assay of serum or red cell cholinesterase can be carried out on the separated portions of

* Address not in current List of Periodicals.

03121212

FOX004878