

- 41 Common Problems in Industrial Ophthalmology. C.W. Lepard.
Med. del Deporte y del Trabajo 14, 2881-2887 (Oct. 1949). (English Section)

Removal of foreign bodies from the eye is a major problem in industrial ophthalmology. The steps in removal of a foreign body from the cornea are: (1) obtaining an accurate history; (2) anesthesia of the conjunctiva and cornea; (3) finding the foreign body; and (4) removing it. Each stage involves complications that are discussed. Effects of ultraviolet and infrared radiation, visual requirements for various jobs, including color perception, and safety glasses are considered briefly.

- 42 Excretion of Silver in a Patient with Argyrosis. Ineffectiveness of Treatment with BAL. F.S. Gerbasi and A.R. Robinson. Am. J. Clin. Path. 19, 668-675 (1949).

In a case of chronic argyrosis, during treatment with BAL (2,3 dimercapto-propanol), silver in urine and feces was determined by the Lundegardh flame or the copper-spark technique. Although small amounts of silver were excreted in the urine, there was no change in excretion before and after administration of BAL, nor in the concentration of silver in the skin.

-- Chem. Absts.

- 43 Vital Capacity Measurements in Cornish Tin Miners. Jessie Garrad.
Brit. J. Ind. Med. 6, 221-229 (Oct. 1949).

Cornish tin-miners, in Geevor and South Crofty Mines, were examined clinically and radiologically in order to determine the association between vital capacity and radiological lung changes, and, to assess the vital capacity measurement as an index of a man's pulmonary condition during a survey lasting several years. The initial survey in 1946 showed that at both mines the mean vital capacity of men with abnormal x-rays (Groups II, III, and IV) was smaller than that of the normal (Group I) and at Geevor this difference was significant. The decrease in the observed vital capacity of abnormal men both in this survey and the followup survey in 1947 was shown to be a function of age. In the 1947 Geevor survey the vital capacity was related to the radiological chest volume, which was found to be unaffected by age or radiological lung changes. When the "expected" vital capacity was calculated from the radiological chest volume, similar and overlapping values were obtained for each of the four x-ray groups. Therefore, a comparison of the observed and "expected" vital capacities is of no diagnostic value. The limits within which a man's "expected" vital capacity would fall are so wide as to include the whole possible range of his observed volume. Therefore, this comparison cannot be used to trace a man's annual progress. If the standard deviation of the "expected" vital capacity is ignored in such a comparison, anomalous and misleading figures may result. The literature is briefly outlined. -- Condensed from Author's Summary

- 44 A Tropical Occupational Disease due to Derris, with Investigations of the Effect of Derris on Goldfish. R.D.G.P. Simons. Act. Derm. venerol. Stockh. 28, p. 601 (1948) Swedish.

The bark of the derris root contains rotenone, degueline, tephrosine, and toxicarol. In experiments with goldfish, derris powder was found to