Implications for the Future, New Dimensions for Meeting Health Needs and Conference Summary. In his concluding remarks, Dr. David D. Rutstein, Professor and Chairman, stated: Almost every discussion during this conference revealed a distressing lack of professional leadership. The most important conclusion of this conference is that the professionals mus provide the leadership to make sure that the decisions in closing the gaps of medical care wi be based on the firm foundation of science and knowledge. Of course, the pressures of a complex society and of the public will have their effect on the shape of medical-care legislation, but it is for us to accept the professional responsibility for defining the alternatives and their significance. Such leadership will demand medical statesmanship of high order, directed clearly to the single goal of decreasing disease, disability, and untimely death in the United States.

INDUSTRIAL MEDICAL PRACTICE

328 Periodic Health Examinations Using an Automated Multitest Laboratory. M. F. Collen. J. Am. Med. Assn. 195, 830-833 (March 7, 1966).

If periodic health examinations are to be provided to large numbers of people at a reasonable cost, the use of an automated multitest laboratory has several advantages: (1) improved efficiency of service to patients through close integration of many test procedures; (2) improved efficiency for physicians by providing, with the first office visit, a large amount of information about their patients; (3) improved quality control with automated equipment; (4) improved economy by providing at least four times as many tests for the same cost and at a greater speed; (5) earlier possible detection of a wider range and greater number of unsuspected diseases among apparently healthy people; the concept of health evaluation in addition to disease detection becomes possible by providing the physician with a more comprehensive profile of the individual patient's physiological state; and (6) computer data processing and computational capabilities permit multivariable epidemiologic research heretofore not possible.

329 Trainability of Old Men. A. M. Benestad. Acta Med. Scand. 178, 321-327 (Sept. 1965).

Thirteen old men, aged 70-81 years, volunteered in a training program involving treadmill exercise for five to six weeks. The training resulted in a decrease of the heart rate, oxygen uptake relationship. This indicates an improved work efficiency. There was also noted a significant rise in blood volume and total amount of hemoglobin, and a tendency to enlargement of cardiac volume. These findings are assumed to be beneficial reactions. They are, together with the reduced heart rate, interpreted as the cause of a greater oxygen pulse and a possible greater stroke volume. Thus the final result is an improved pumping capacity of the heart. The training did not affect the aerobic work capacity. The influence on the mental well-being, however, was a marked response to the training. -- Aerospace Med. Absts.

330 Work Performance Ratings of Former Psychiatric Patients. N. J. Cole, D. R. Shupe, and R. B. Allison. J. Occ. Med. 8, 1-4 (Jan. 1966).

The psychoneurotic group under study in this investigation proved to be indistinguishable from their matched controls in rated work ability; essentially the same respective numbers earned subaverage, average, and superior ratings within a given vocational category. While the schizophrenic subgroup, evaluated on the same basis, showed a greater tendency to earn subaverage work ratings than did their controls, two-thirds of these employees still earned average of superior work ratings. These findings cast doubt on the gloomy outlook held by some people, both mental health professionals and employers, concerning the general employability of any former psychiatric patient. -- Cond. from authors' conclusions.

331 New Data Concerning the Influence of Ethyl Alcohol on Human Visual Thresholds. G. Verriest and D. La Plasse. Exptl. Eye Res. 4, 95-101 (June, 1965).

Sixteen abstinent and 24 moderately drinking male subjects have been submitted twice to an elaborate and standardized test run, involving measurements of threshold luminance during the course of dark adaptation, during glare in the dark adaptation, during glare in the dark adapted state, and after glare in the dark adapted state, as well as measurements of threshold luminance for ten visual acuities belonging to the scotopic and mesopic ranges, and measurements of the pupillary diameter under photopic conditions. In every subject of each group one test run was done under control conditions, and the other after an alcohol ingestion giving rise to a blood alcohol concentration of about 0.065%. The great majority of the paired

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