

- 520 Shedding Light on Night-Shift Problems. W.H. Richardson.
Chem. Eng. 72, 148, 150, 152, 154 (June 21, 1965).

To prevent night-shift problems, all instructions should be written, an inventory of products should be taken on each shift, and night-shift operators should be occupied constructively; supervisors must be told what to do and whom to contact when emergency maintenance work is to be done.
-- J. Am. Soc. Safety Eng. Abst

ACCIDENTS AND PREVENTION

- 521 Agricultural Injury Prevention. L.W. Knapp, Jr. J. Occ. Med. 7, 545-553 (Nov. 1965).

Agricultural industries in this country directly utilize the services of 7.1 million workers. In addition, 10 million other workers are engaged in ancillary activities such as the transportation and marketing of agricultural products. Agriculture yearly leads to more fatalities than any other pursuit and to a higher number of nonfatal accidents. The causes of agricultural accidents are no means unique, but in no small part they relate to farm machinery and equipment. There are many circumstances that mark the agricultural worker as dissimilar to the usual industrial employee. The same principles of accident prevention that are applicable to industry in general to agricultural activities, but some distinct measures are requisite. Various features of appropriate agricultural-safety programs are presented. There are 11 references.-- Author's summary

- 522 Sudden Illness as a Cause of Motor Vehicle Accidents. B. Herner, B. Smedby, and L. Ysander. Brit. J. Ind. Med. 23, 37-41 (Jan. 1966).

Forty-one of the 44,255 road accidents reported to the police in one region of Sweden during 1963 were, or probably were, caused by sudden illness in the driver of a motor vehicle. All were males. The illness was most often due to epilepsy or myocardial infarction. Eight drivers died at the wheel from their disease. No other persons were killed in the 41 accidents. Only 19 out of the 41 cases was there any possibility of a previous medical examination having indicated that the man was unfit to drive. In view of this, and the extremely small proportion—about 1 in 1,000—of accidents caused by sudden illness at the wheel, there is little point in providing for general measures such as periodic medical examination to prevent these accidents. Attention should be directed to other types of accidents and other groups of drivers. -- Authors' abstract

- 523 Aeromedical Factors of Titan II ICBM Support. A Summary of Two Years' Operational Experience. C.H. Sawyer, E.J. Sobieski, and B. Jay. Aerospace Med. 37, 167-172 (Feb. 1966).

Aeromedical procedures developed to support the lead Titan II Intercontinental Ballistic Missile Wing composed of 18 dispersed complexes are discussed. Mishap experience including a serious nitrogen tetroxide burn with associated chemical pneumonitis is reported. Human factors in combat missile crew duty with emphasis on fatigue, noise and nutrition are discussed. Propellant transfer experience with the USAF Rocket Fuel Handlers Clothing Outfit is summarized. The results of 2,939 preplacement and periodic propellant handler physicals are included. Experience gained in this missile program is referenced to future Titan II medical support requirements as well as other advanced weapon system developmental programs. -- Authors' abstract

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