

occupationally exposed persons, such as nurses, medical students and hospital personnel; in population groups with high tuberculosis morbidity and mortality, and where there has been a known exposure to tuberculosis or where an exposure is likely to occur, as in the households of patients returning home from hospitals or sanatoriums. For the present, the vaccine will not be distributed generally. -- J.A.M.A.

896 Industrial Medical Potentials. A Time and Job Analysis of Medicine in Industry. W.J. Fulton. Ind. Med. 18, 270-282 (July, 1949).

This is an extensive discussion of the cost and value of an adequate medical service. First the services are classified as direct and indirect, the direct including all care of injuries and medical complaints and checking returning absentees. It is shown that one direct service case per about 15 employees per shift is to be expected quite constantly. The cost of a medical department to take care of these cases is shown to be lower than the cost of treatment by outside physicians. An extensive comparison is then made between the operation of an adequate and an inadequate medical service under the same conditions, based on experience in an actual plant. The adequate service is one providing two nurses, one first-aid attendant, and a clerk, besides the physician, in a plant with 2,000 employees. The average time taken per case is 11.57 minutes, of which 30% is for clerical work. Using these figures and the rate of one service to 15 employees, the author shows that the adequate staff will have time for some of the indirect services--physical examinations, industrial hygiene, safety cooperation, sanitation, etc., while the inadequate staff of two nurses only, will be cramped in providing the direct service. Finally the author applies the same considerations briefly to compulsory health insurance. In the preceding sections he has shown that 30% of the people take 85% of the physician's time, and the disproportion will be increased as the restraints are withdrawn. One out of 25 of the population will find reason to call on the doctor each day, giving each physician a load of 32 visitations per day for direct services. The quality of medical service under such circumstances must deteriorate.

897 Ingenious and Unusual Devices for Use in Industrial Medical Departments. Ind. Med. 18, 263-267 (July, 1949).

Two Time Savers in Testing Applicant's Vision. C.E. Kohler. A frame for holding pseudo-isochromatic plates and a device for holding Jaeger test types are described.

Four Practical Aids for the Industrial Medical Department. K.D. Smith. The following devices are described briefly: (1) a Sam Browne belt to replace semicircular strapping of the chest with adhesive; (2) removal of plaster casts by a Gigli saw blade started from a rubber tube molded into the cast; (3) use of a rubber mat in physical examinations; and (4) a container for sterile eye droppers.

Two Simple Devices for Use in Industrial Surgical Departments. Ethel Lyle and H.F. Kipping. These include an instrument for cleansing wounds and plastic boxes for storing surgical and hypodermic needles.

Dispenser for Semi-Solid Cleanser. W.E. Bones.

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