

from the combustion of either cigarette paper or onion skin paper appears to be more "toxic" than that from the combustion of a cigarette or cigarette tobacco alone. The effect of cigarette or other smoke gases may result in part at least, from the particulate matter present in smoke gases.

-- Authors' summary

710 Acute Pulmonary Histoplasmosis in Laboratory Workers: Report of 2 Cases.

N. A. Vanselow, W. N. Davey and F. C. Bocobo.
J. Lab. Clin. Med. 59, 236-243 (Feb. 1962).

The clinical courses of 2 cases of acute pulmonary histoplasmosis occurring in laboratory workers are described. These persons were engaged in successful attempts at the isolation of *Histoplasma capsulatum* from soil samples collected from a highly endemic area of the disease. The risk of acquiring histoplasmosis by laboratory personnel is discussed and measures for the institution of adequate protection for such workers are outlined.

-- Public Health Eng. Abstr.

720 Helminths of Animals Transmissible to Man. T. W. M. Cameron.
Am. J. Med. Sci. 243, 339-381 (Mar. 1962).

The significance of the helminths as a health problem is brought out in a historical survey which shows both the diseases produced and the prevalence of these diseases. The author indicates that most helminths have a high degree of specificity for a single species of host animal and are problems only to that host. Some, however, can be transmitted by other animals. Zoological classification is by-passed in favor of a discussion of the helminths under the headings: (1) Parasites common in man, which also can and do infect other animals. (2a) Parasites common in man, of which the normal host is an animal. (2b) Parasites rarely reported from man, which normally occur in animals, and which are largely of academic interest. (3) Larval parasites of animal origin which can infect man and often cause serious disease. Under each of the above headings the author has discussed several species with regard to their historical significance, geographical distribution, host specificity, life cycle, method of infection, the disease produced, and the method of treatment, if any exists. He also discusses some of the preventive measures that are in existence or might be undertaken to control the spread of these parasites. The paper includes 95 references to the subject.

-- Public Health Eng. Abstr.

721 Testing of Metals Used in Orthopedic Surgery. K. H. Tager. Chirur. 33, 129 (Mar. 1962).
(Chirurg, Der. Zeitschrift fuer alle Gebiete der Operativen, Medizin, Springer-Verlag, Heidelberg, Platz 3, Berlin-Wilmersdorf (West), Germany).

Chemical composition and physical characteristics play an important part in the metals used for osteosynthesis, because therapeutic failures can often be traced to defects in these metals. The literature reveals that breaks in nails and other endoprostheses still occur despite careful attention to chemical, humoral, thermal, physical, electrical and toxic factors that play a part in experimental and clinical implantation of metals. The author submitted a number of broken endoprostheses to metallurgists for analysis. They found that the materials used in these prostheses were not resistant to corrosion. Three-flanged nails and rather solid Bohler nails had become deformed and later had broken. A steel alloy, referred to as 15/8 by German steel makers, proved unsuitable for use in orthopedic prostheses. Steel to which 2.5% of molybdenum had been added in addition to the usual amounts of chromium and nickel also proved nonresistant to corrosion. However, an 18/10/2 chromium-nickel-molybdenum steel, with 0.05% (at least less than 0.07%) carbon, less than 1% silicon, and less than 2% manganese proved satisfactory for osteosynthesis. Another excellent steel alloy used widely in orthopedic surgery contains titanium, cobalt, chromium, and tungsten. The author concludes that surgeons should demand that metal alloys that are used for orthopedic prostheses should meet certain legally established standards.

-- J. Am. Med. Assn. References and Reviews

* Address not in current List of Periodicals.