

- 1160 Sanitation Problems in Food Vending Machines. S. H. Hopper.
J. Milk Food Technol. 29, 372-373 (December, 1966).

Sanitation problems arise from the manner in which a machine is operated. Good food in good condition put into a vending machine will stay that way if the machine is kept clean and in first class working order.
-- Public Health Eng. Absts.

- 1161 Experiments on the Communion Cup. Betty C. Hobbs, Jill A. Knowlden and Anne White.
J. Hyg. 65, 37-48 (March, 1967).

Results show that the common communion cup may serve as a means of transmitting infection. The disinfectant action of wine was found to be negligible. There are 9 references.
-- Public Health Eng. Absts.

SKIN DISEASES AND BURNS

- 1162 Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of the Skin. W. Montagna.
Arch. Dermatol. 96, 357-363 (October, 1967).

Skin protects the organism from injury, maintains its homeostasis, adapts it to its environment, enhances or forms locomotory devices, secretes substances that attract or repel, and fashions certain purely ornamental structures.

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

- 1163 Contact Dermatitis in Animals. G. H. Muller.
Arch. Dermatol. 96, 423-426 (October, 1967).

Contact dermatitis (primary irritant and allergic types) in animals has recently received attention, probably due to the increased interest in comparative dermatology. In dogs the areas affected are those that are sparsely covered with hair or that are hairless. Only when the offending agent is a liquid are hairy regions involved. In its natural habitat the skin of animals is adequately covered to protect it from the environment. The incidence of contact dermatitis increases as more of the protective covering is lost, as it is in some domestic animals. In addition, increased exposure of domestic animals to the myriads of potential sensitizers in man's environment favors development of contact dermatitis. It is frequently impossible to find the offending contactant in animals; relief depends on administering corticosteroids topically and systemically.
-- J. Am. Med. Assn. References & Reviews

- 1164 The Shapes of Infectious Disease Lesions in the Integument of Plants, Animals and Humans. A Dermatologist's Point of View. R. Jackson. Can. Med. Assn. J. 97, 573-579 (Sept. 9, 1967).

This paper illustrates the various geometric shapes produced by infectious diseases in the integument of plants, animals and humans. Three basic patterns are found: the circle and its variants, the linear and the diamond. The factors determining the shapes of lesions formed by these infectious diseases are: local anatomical features; local immune mechanisms; general immune mechanisms and general hypersensitivity state; adequacy of nutritional elements; and the amount and basic nature of the infecting agent. These factors are discussed and examples are given illustrating the role of each. Considering the many different types of infectious diseases in the integument of plants, animals and humans, it is remarkable that there are so few basic shapes and that almost always a particular disease produces a characteristic shape. There are 8 references.
-- Author's summary

- 1165 Allergy to Chromium, Nickel and Cobalt. S. Fregert and H. Rorsman.
Acta Dermato-Venereol. 46, 144-148 (1966).

Because of reports that patients with allergic eczematous contact dermatitis due to metals are often allergic to more than one metal, 5,416 patients suspected of having contact dermatitis were given patch tests to chromium, nickel and cobalt to investigate the possibility of cross sensitization between these metals. The investigation revealed that co-existing allergy to these metals is due to the occurrence of several allergenic metals in sensitizing objects rather than due to cross-sensitization. Of the 261 males found allergic to one or more of these