

- 42 LEAD POISONING. SECTION II. 51 FATAL CASES OF SUSPECTED LEAD POISONING; AND 46 OF NON-FATAL LEAD POISONING; DIAGNOSIS; TREATMENT; SUMMARY. V.A. Gant. Ind. Med. 7, 679-99 (November 1938). For Section I see Abstract No. 845, November 1938 bulletin.

In the second section of his paper the author devotes considerable space to case histories of patients which are classified as lead poisoning among children, as chronic industrial cases, as doubtful and unjustified cases, and as acute cases, with discussions in each instance. In the concluding sections of the paper, the author repeats that since there are no symptoms pathognomonic of lead alone, diagnosis without chemical findings (determination of lead in blood or urine) is incomplete. Disodium phosphate is proposed as the best therapeutic agent in the treatment and should be used in conjunction with a normal calcium diet.

- 44 SOME OBSERVATIONS UPON THE EXAMINATION OF MEN EXPOSED TO A LEAD HAZARD AT MOUNT ISA, INCLUDING AN ORIGINAL METHOD FOR THE EXAMINATION OF BLOOD FOR POLYCHROMASIA. L.A. Windsor-McLean. Med. J. Australia 2, 367 (September 3, 1938). (Australian). During 1937, only 6 of the 1231 men employed in all departments of the Mount Isa Mines in Australia were adjudged to be incapacitated by plumbism. In connection with his own examinations of 115 of these workers for lead poisoning, the author found only 1 worker suffering from the positive symptoms, the remainder of the workers presenting various symptoms not attributable to any action of lead. A conclusion is drawn that hemoglobin percentage provides no indication of lead absorption and that the ratio between the large and small lymphocytes is of little or no value. The technic for estimating the number of polychromatophilic cells per million erythrocytes is explained in detail but no conclusion is drawn as to the significance of the results.

- 45 DETECTION OF LEAD POISONING IN A MOTOR CAR FACTORY. P. Molitor, M. Arnoldson and G. Harter. Arch. Mal. Profes. 1, 124-8 (1938). (French). A solder containing 30 per cent lead was used on assembled automobile parts in a French factory. When two workers who came under notice were found to have lead poisoning, the remaining workers were examined. It was found that 10 out of 39 men examined had clear cases of lead poisoning with an additional 4 classed as doubtful. The men were employed in smoothing and rubbing down soldered parts. In another factory this work was being done in separate compartments where the men wore respirators, rubber gloves and impermeable clothing and upon examination no cases of poisoning were found in this group.

- 46 STABILITY OF ANEMIC CONDITIONS IN EXPERIMENTAL LEAD POISONING. Loureau, G.S. deSacy and A. Arthus. Compt. rend. Soc. de biol. 128, 512-4 (1938). (French). In some tests on rabbits subjected to experimental lead poisoning, variations in individual susceptibility to the poisoning and response to treatment were found to be a predominant factor. Marked differences were noted in red cell blood count and in power of recovery of the animals.

- 47 DISTRIBUTION OF LEAD IN THE CAT AFTER INTRAVENOUS INJECTION OF A COLLOIDAL LEAD PREPARATION, AND THE EFFECT OF IRRADIATION ON THIS DISTRIBUTION. B.L. Crawford, H.L. Stewart, C.F. Willoughby and F.L. Smith. Am. J. Cancer 38, 401-22 (1938). Cats receiving intravenous injections of a colloidal lead preparation generally remained in good clinical condition without loss of weight or anemia, and the organs of these animals showed slight, if any, structural changes. When, however roentgen irradiation was given in addition, toxic manifestations ensued and pronounced structural changes in the organs occurred. These were of the same nature as were observed in animals treated by irradiation alone, but were more marked and are attributed to the combined toxic effects of the two agents. The lead injection brought about significant increase in the lead concentration of most