

- 725 Health in Industry. Mary E. Reilly. Bull. Natl. Tuberc. Assn. 43, 69, 70 (May 1957).

Even a small tuberculosis association can develop an effective industrial health education program within its community if it will analyze and help meet local need. Such a program is especially applicable to small plants, although such organizations should also work closely with the staffs of the medical divisions of the larger plants. Before management, labor, or employee groups are approached, the responsibility of each should be studied. Suggestions are given for the approach to each group. Features of a program include distribution of health literature, x-ray examinations of employees, and calling attention to the resources of other public health organizations.

CHEMICAL HAZARDS

- 726 Acute Ammonia Poisoning. 1. Plasma Coagulation Tests. H. Recine. Med. lavoro 47, 167-171 (Mar. 1956). Italian.

In the course of experimental research on ammonia poisoning the author studied the behavior of plasma coagulation tests. The results indicate direct damage in the form of prothrombinemia.
-- English summary

- 727 Acute Ammonia Poisoning. 2. Serum Proteins, Paper Electrophoresis Studies. H. Recine. Med. lavoro 47, 172-175 (Mar. 1956). Italian.

In the course of experimental research on acute ammonia poisoning, the author presents studies of the serum protein changes by means of paper electrophoresis and discusses the results.
-- English summary

- 728 Physiological Effects of Ozone. H. G. Clamann and R. W. Bancroft. Federation Proc. 16, 22 (Mar. 1957).

The LD₅₀ of ozone for a three-hour exposure was found to be 12.6 ppm for mice and 25.7 ppm for guinea pigs. Death was caused by edema and hemorrhage of the lungs. Studies on five human subjects showed great differences in individual sensitivity. Irritation of the respiratory tract was observed at concentrations as low as 0.6 ppm after 30 minutes. Gross changes of respiratory function (reduction of vital capacity in more than 50%, and pulmonary edema) occurred after one hour at 6 ppm. The soft tissues of the respiratory tract seem to be the only tissues attacked by ozone. The sense of smell is definitely affected. An effect on the conjunctiva of the eye was neither felt nor observed by inspection. No effects upon blood and circulatory system were found.

- 729 Clinical Effects Associated with Inert-Gas-Shielded Arc Welding. M. Kleinfeld. Proc. Am. Acad. Occ. Med. 8, 91-95 (1956).

The process of inert-gas-shielded metal arc welding is described with special emphasis on the use of a consumable electrode. The hazards of the process include ultraviolet radiation, ozone, oxides of nitrogen, and metal fumes. Data obtained in a medical and environmental study of plants using this process are presented. The ozone hazard is emphasized in the light of severe illnesses which occurred. The difficulties in the diagnosis of ozone poisoning, the minimal chest findings in the presence of severe symptoms and roentgenographic abnormalities, and the prolonged morbidity are stressed. Appropriate control measures are described with emphasis on good engineering practice.

-- Cond. from author's summary