

Industrial Hygiene Digest

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH NEWS

LITERATURE ABSTRACTS

MEDICAL

ENGINEERING

CHEMICAL

TOXICOLOGICAL

LEGAL --- decisions and trends

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FOUNDATION FACTS

Foundation Facts is a monthly news-letter issued to industrial concerns holding [illegible] in Industrial Hygiene Foundation. The Foundation is a nonprofit association of industries for the advancement of healthful working conditions.

[illegible]me 17 July, 1955 No. 7

ANNOTATED NOISE BIBLIOGRAPHY PUBLISHED BY I-H-F

Months of painstaking search and review went into the preparation of An Annotated Bibliography on Noise, Its Measurement, Effects and Control, publication of which was recently completed by Industrial Hygiene Foundation. The 364-page bibliography covers 2,336 articles and other literature, and is intended as a useful reference for engineers, physicians, executives and others who may be concerned with problems resulting from excessive [illegible]

The proper approach to an understanding of the problem of [illegible] solution necessitated a systematic survey of the knowledge of [illegible] preparation and printing of this issue of the Bibliography [illegible] funds contributed by various organizations. Therefore [illegible] distribute a limited number of copies to member companies [illegible] Hygiene Foundation. If requests for additional copies [illegible]

CLOSE ASSOCIATE OF FOUNDATION [illegible]

[illegible] Industrial [illegible] United States Steel Corporation. He was also a [illegible] Foundation's Research Advisory Council.

NEW COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Recent additions to the Medical Committee of the Foundation [illegible] Dr. Melvin N. Newquist, Medical Director, The Texas Company; [illegible] Roberts, Medical Director, The Pennsylvania Railroad; and Dr. [illegible] Smith, Medical Director, Johns-Manville Corporation.

Added to the Legal Committee is James Hill, Compensation Department, Ford Motor Company.

PATHOLOGY YEAR BOOK INCLUDES FOUNDATION LITERATURE

The Year Book of Pathology and Clinical Pathology for 1954-55 contains an abstract of the paper on "Permeability of Lung Parenchyma to Particulate Matter," by Dr. Paul Gross and Dr. Marian Westrick of the Foundation's toxicology laboratory. The year book outlines the significant advances in path-

(Cont. on next page)

silicic acid with a high degree of polymerization distinctly inhibited mobility and phagocytosis, that freshly prepared polysilicic acid had very little effect, and that monosilicic acid had no effect at all on phagocytosis.
-- Bull. Hyg.

854 The Reactivity of Finely Ground Quartz. C. Claeys and E. Quinot. Staub, No. 37, 393-403 (Sept. 15, 1954). German.

The surface layers of finely ground quartz and of silica were dissolved in distilled water. Optical, electrical, and chemical properties of the solutions were investigated, and their visible and ultraviolet absorption spectra were examined. Anomalies in the quartz spectra are attributed to carbon dioxide. The carbon dioxide content of the solution, estimated by Van Slyke's method, was greater than could be accounted for by carbon dioxide dissolved in the distilled and degassed water used in the experiments. The abnormal reactivity of finely ground quartz particles is ascribed to the presence of carbon dioxide, in the shape of carboxyl groups forming a complex with the silica. It is claimed that several biological effects of fine quartz may be explained by means of this hypothesis. -- Cond. from Bull. Hyg.

855 Primary Cortical-Cell Tumor of the Peritoneum in a Case of Asbestosis. F. Leicher. Arch. Gewerbepath. Gewerbehyg. 13, 382-392 (1954). German.

A case of asbestosis following long exposure to asbestos is described. In addition to typical symptoms and findings, leptomeningitis was present and tubercle bacilli were found in the spinal fluid. The patient died with cachexia. Autopsy showed tuberculosis of the lumbar spine with bilateral psoas abscess and mixed infection in both lungs. Asbestosis, stage two, was found in the lungs with definite fibrosis; there was slight asbestosis in the lymphatic glands, and asbestos bodies were found in the spleen. On the peritoneum of the mesentery and over the peritoneal cavity there were thickened patches and many small nodules; a flat tumor, half the size of a hand and 1 cm. in thickness, was attached to the peritoneum on the under side of the diaphragm. The results of the examination of the tumor are fully described and illustrated. Asbestos was found in the tumor tissues by x-ray diffraction. It is uncertain how the asbestos reached the peritoneal cavity; the most probable route was thought to be by direct penetration of the asbestos fibers from the lung through the pleura and thence through the diaphragm.