

- 209 Safety in Industry. Organization and Administration No. 3. The Fundamentals of Accident Prevention. Bull. No. 247. U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards. 14 pp. (1962). FOR SALE BY: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. PRICE: 15 cents.

This publication points out that while successful safety programs may differ considerably in the emphasis placed on certain aspects of them, there are certain basic elements which must be incorporated into every program if maximum results are to be obtained. Four basic elements are identified, and program activities to implement these elements are discussed. This bulletin should be particularly helpful to establishments just starting to organize their safety activities.

INDUSTRIAL MEDICAL PRACTICE

- 210 Microstructure of the Lung. V. E. Krah1.
Arch. Environmental Health 6, 37-42 (Jan. 1963).

A brief survey of the microscopic anatomy of the delicate, sensitive, and responsive lining of the respiratory tree is presented. Two experimental methods are suggested by means of which normal pulmonary anatomy and physiology, phagocytosis, pulmonary ventilation, and perfusion, etc., may be studied.
-- Author's summary

- 211 Age Related Changes in the Fibrous Proteins of the Lungs. J. A. Pierce.
Arch. Environmental Health 6, 50-57 (Jan. 1963).

Human lung collagen and elastin were measured with an alkaline extraction method. The elastin content of the lungs increased as age advanced during adult life. The collagen content did not change. Several techniques employed have failed to show any differences between elastins obtained from young and old people. The lungs of women contain quantities of collagen and elastin similar to those found in the lungs of men.
-- Author's summary

- 212 Rehabilitation in Disseminated Sclerosis. An Evaluation of 28 Patients.
W. O. Geisler and A. T. Jousse. Can. Med. Assn. J. 88, 189-191 (Jan. 26, 1963).

The results of rehabilitation have been described and evaluated in a group of 28 patients moderately severely disabled with disseminated sclerosis between the ages of 19 and 71 years and in a controlled hospital setting. Twenty-three suffered chronic progressive disease and 5 were in remission from an acute exacerbation. They had had the disease an average of 12.7 years and were hospitalized an average of 5.4 months. On admission, 24 required much assistance with their activities of daily living, 6 had poor control of elimination, and 4 were depressed. On discharge, 13 cared for themselves with little or no help, 4 had overcome their problems of elimination, and 3 had improved emotionally. A major symptom in 13, fatigue, did not preclude successful performance, but a progression of disease or failure to react steadily did. None were gainfully employed. Six years after discharge, 18 of 20 were alive and happy at home.
-- Authors' abst.

- 213 Hepatocellular Cytoplasmic Changes in Acute Alcoholic Hepatitis. F. Schaffner, et al.
J. Am. Med. Assn. 183, 343-346 (Feb. 2, 1963).

Liver biopsy specimens from 25 patients with alcoholic liver disease and jaundice and hepatic insufficiency were studied histologically, histochemically, and electron microscopically, and attempts were made to correlate findings with clinical features and results of

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