

metals, 88% were allergic to chromium as compared to 13% of the 277 female patients who reacted to tests. Seventy-seven per cent of the females were sensitive to nickel as opposed to 10% of the males.
-- J. Occ. Med. Absts.

- 1166 Incidence of Skin Diseases Among Leather Workers in Kampur. J. Chandra and K. C. Sahu. Indian J. Dermatol. 11, 134 (July, 1966).

Leather manufacturing is a basic Indian industry. The authors constructed a questionnaire which was circulated among 9,089 workers in 24 tanneries. The return information was focused among 6,681 workers in 13 tanneries. The maximum incidence of dermatologic disease occurred in the rainy season. In the total survey, the authors adjudged 51 cases of occupational dermatoses as follows: dermatitis (34 patients), 66.7%; ulcers of the hands or feet (10 patients) 19.65%; involvement of nails (4 patients), 7.84%; leukoderma (3 patients), 5.88%. It was concluded that the incidence of dermatoses in the Indian leather industry was 3.83% a level considered by the authors to cause no great concern.
-- J. Occ. Med. Absts.

- 1167 "Creeping Eruption" Treated by Thiabendazole. M. J. Miller and G. R. Maynard. Can. Med. Assn. J. 97, 860-861 (September 30, 1967).

Invasion of the human skin by larvae of the dog and cat hookworms (Ancylostoma caninum and A. braziliense) causes an intensely pruritic skin eruption with characteristic linear, serpiginous and progressive trails. This disease, variously termed "creeping eruption", "cutaneous larva migrans" and "beach worm", is widely distributed in the tropics and subtropics and frequently reported from the Caribbean littoral and certain of the islands. Infection with these parasites appears to be favored by contact with sand and sandy beaches. The use of thiabendazole for the treatment of a patient with "creeping eruption" in Barbados who had proved refractory to all other forms of treatment is described. There are 5 references.
-- Authors' introduction

- 1168 Scalp Pustules Due to Corynebacterium Acnes. H. I. Maibach. Arch. Dermatol. 96, 453-455 (October, 1967).

This report describes a specific pustular infection of the scalp. Frequently misnamed as staphylococcal folliculitis, it is due to Corynebacterium acnes. The discrete, turgid, pustules occur over the entire scalp, but not prominently over the posterior and lateral scalp. Erythematous papules and erythema are occasionally intermingled. Gram stain of pus reveals numerous pleomorphic intracellular and extracellular rods. Treatment consists of prolonged tetracycline therapy. It is considered the scalp analog of pustular acne.
-- J. Am. Med. Assn. References & Reviews

- 1169 Epidemiology and Public Health Significance of Ringworm in Animals. W. Kaplan. Arch. Dermatol. 96, 404-408 (October, 1967).

An imposing number of fungi have been incriminated as agents of ringworm in man and lower animals. Individual dermatophytes differ considerably in their host range and importance as incitants of disease in man. From an epidemiologic standpoint these organisms can be classified into the following three groups: zoophilic, geophilic, and anthropophilic. Zoophilic dermatophytes are basically lower animal pathogens, but most have the ability to infect humans. Geophilic dermatophytes are soil fungi that have the additional capacity to cause ringworm in some species of lower animals and also in man. Anthropophilic dermatophytes are primarily adapted for parasitism of man, but some species occasionally cause ringworm in animals. The principal agents of ringworm in animals are discussed individually in terms of their host range and patterns of spread among susceptible host species. The public health significance of these infections in animals is presented.
-- J. Am. Med. Assn. References & Reviews