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from the complete program those parts that suit its needs. The eye program must be tailored to fit the specific plant or company by considering the questions: How much; how done; in what order; by whom and for what purpose? Close cooperation and liaison between management and the medical profession are the keys to success.

331 Use of Fluorescein in Eye Injuries. I.J. Cohen. J. Occ. Med. 5, 540-541 (Nov. 1963).

Fluorescein is a vegetable dye that has an affinity for irregular surfaces. This makes it specially useful in demonstrating areas of irregularity on the cornea such as the abrasions caused by injury or disease. It will even mark the point of entry of a penetrating wound so that it can be seen by an untrained observer. Its use is simple and safe, and it should become part of the diagnostic routine in all first-aid rooms when eye injuries are suspected. Fluorescein is available in two forms: a solution to be used in drops, and individual strips of filter paper chemically treated and impregnated with sufficient fluorescein for a single examination. Two frequent pitfalls in the use of fluorescein, and the means of avoiding them are as follows: (1) An excess of dye or an excess of tearing will cause everything to appear stained and thus confuse the observer. This is corrected by absorbing the excess tears in the corner of the eye, which will usually also remove the excess dye. (2) Shreds of mucous deposited on the cornea will also take up the dye. They can be differentiated from abrasions of the cornea by the use of gentle pressure on the lower lid; this will make them move and allow their removal from the corneal surface. Used in this way, fluorescein is a safe, convenient and effective adjunct to the examination of the eye. It should be employed routinely whenever injury of the cornea is suspected.

332 Pulmonary Alveolar Microlithiasis. An Unusual Case (Associated With Milk-Alkali Syndrome). L.M. Portnoy, B. Amadeo, and G.R. Hennigar. Am.J. Clin. Pathol 41, 194-201 (Feb. 1964).

Pulmonary alveolar microlithiasis is a rare disease of unknown etiology and pathogenesis. The clinico pathologic features of an unusual case are described, and it is postulated that the pulmonary alveolar microlithiasis is secondary to mineralization of desquamated epithelial cells in a patient with the milk-alkali syndrome. There are 17 references. --Authors' summary

333 The Prevalence of Tuberculosis Among Patients of the Mayo Clinic. E.F. Lindberg, D.T. Carr, and A.G. Karlson. Proc. Staff Meetings Mayo Clinic 38, 148-152 (April 10, 1963).

A review of the records of the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota, for the years 1958 through 1960 revealed that 336 patients had been proved to have tuberculosis by the isolation of Mycobacterium tuberculosis, a prevalence of about one case per 1000 patients. Of the 232 patients with pulmonary disease, 147 were men and 85 were women; the disease was most prevalent in the age group 40 to 69 years in both sexes. Extrapulmonary disease was distributed evenly between the sexes; the systems most frequently affected were urinary, skeletal, and lymphatic systems. Of 153 patients that were tested with tuberculin, only 126 or 82.4%, reacted to a dose of 5 tuberculin units (TU). Only two failed to react to 250 TU. The authors emphasize that all physicians, regardless of specialty, should continue to search for tuberculosis among their patients. --Can. Med. Assn. J. Absts.

334 Viral Infections and the Common Cold. H.E. Johnson, et al. Diseases of Chest 45, 46 (Jan. 1964).

The common cold is subject to complications such as superimposed infection. The etiologic agents are many. The symptoms of the common cold may be caused by other viruses in the initial phase of more serious respiratory infection. A satisfactory cold vaccine is difficult to make because of the multiplicity of etiologic agents. Interferon offers a real possibilty in the protection against viruses. Because of its species specificity it cannot be

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