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BOOKS, PAMPHLETS AND NOTICES

423 Pulmonary Deposition and Retention of Inhaled Aerosols. T.F. Hatch & Paul Gross. Prepared under the direction of the American Industrial Hygiene Association for the Division of Technical Information, United States Atomic Energy Commission. 1964. Available From: Academic Press, 111 Fifth Avenue, New York 10003. Price: $5.95 clothbound, or $3.45 paperbound.

This is the first of an Industrial Hygiene Monograph Series prepared under the direction of the AIHA for the USAEC Division of Technical Information, and it sets the highest possible standard from the standpoints of interest, scope, accuracy and timing.

The authors, both world renowned scientists in their field have numerous publications to their credit. They have cooperated in producing an exceedingly well organized and documented presentation of the best current knowledge of all known factors, which produce or influence pulmonary physiopathology. Special attention is given to the nature of respirable particles and aerosols and to clearance mechanisms: of particular interest to physicians are the beautifully illustrated material on histopathology and vivid demonstrations of the importance of particle size. The influence of particle size on respiratory spread of communicable diseases such as tuberculosis, and also of diseases of occupational orgin such as metal fume fever is shown. The section on "Particulate Contaminants in Community Air Pollution" will be of interest to all in the field of Air Pollution Control, as will the one on "Potentiation of Respiratory Irritation by Aerosols." A 15 fold potentiation of physiological effect of SO_2 in the presence of 10 mg/m^3 of timely divided particles of sodium chloride (85% less than 0.13 "micron") is described, based on Dr. Amdur's work. The authors note however, that a mass concentration of 10 mg/m^3 represents a highly abnormal situation, scarcely ever to be encountered in ordinary situations of community air pollution. The monograph is beautifully bound and print is easily readable.

Its value is considered to be out of all proportion to its low cost, and certainly all those in the field of occupational health and safety will wish to have ready access to this valuable reference text. -- R.T.P.deT

424 Man, Medicine, and Work. Historic Events in Occupational Medicine. J.S. Felton, Julia P. Newman, and D.L. Read. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Division of Occupational Health, PHS Publication No. 1044. 52 pp. (1963). Available From: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402. Price: 40 cents.

This publication, which traces the growth and development of occupational medicine, was developed from an exhibit by Dr. Jean S. Felton, of the University of California. Beginning with prehistoric man, the publication portrays man's efforts to control his environment and his battles against the sometimes mysterious, and always present, danger of occupational illness. Not until Bernardino Ramazzini, the father of occupational medicine, made his classic studies in the 17th century on the diseases of workers were any efforts made to protect people who worked. Ramazzini's advice went unheeded while the world underwent the economic and social upheaval of the industrial revolution. The wholesale poisonings, crippling and maiming of workers, inherent in the industrial environment of the time, however, created a social awareness of the problem, and the modern concept of occupational medicine was born. Today, workers can face their jobs with far greater assurance of health and well-being than ever before thought possible.

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