

through study of changes in blood pressure, weight-height ratio, and subsequent disease manifestation. (3) The experience of the study demonstrated clearly that a research project of this kind can be integrated with the routine operations of a medical department at a minimal cost without disturbing such operations or the relationship between the employees and the medical department. However, necessary conditions are the existence of an adequate medical plant program and the cooperation of the staff. Certain compromises must be made with respect to diagnostic procedures, sampling, study subjects, and follow-up outside the plant. While strikes, lay-offs, and other aspects of in-plant operations are factors that must be considered carefully in the planning of longitudinal studies, the ease with which repeated observations can be made in a plant situation is in sharp contrast to the difficulties inherent in community studies. There are eight references.

-- Authors' summary

- 843 Serial Electrocardiograms Recorded on One Subject Over a Period of 42 Years (1923-1965). H.N. Segall. *Can. Med. Assn. J.* 95, 31-33 (July 2, 1966).

A longitudinal study of the range of normal in the electrocardiogram was carried out, using the author as the subject: 18 records were made in the course of 42 years (1923-1965). Only minor differences were demonstrated which are believed to represent differences in posture or in relation to meals, because the electrocardiograms were not recorded under standard basal conditions. The QRS was wider in the precordial than in the limb leads. The amplitude of T-waves varied within a range of 1-11.5 mv.

-- Author's abst.

- 844 A Common Source Multi-Household Outbreak of Chimpanzee-Associated Hepatitis in Humans. F.M. Davenport, et al. *Am. J. Epidemiology* 83, 146-151 (Jan. 1966).

An episode of chimpanzee-associated hepatitis involving five human cases in four households is described. A 10-month-old male chimpanzee was the source of infection. Of eight persons who handled the animal, five developed infectious hepatitis. Of the three who remained well, one had experienced jaundice at an earlier time. Four of the five human cases had contact with the source chimpanzee only during a two-day interval. The maximum possible incubation periods for these four persons were: 25, 26, 28, and 36 days. Of the five cases, one was subclinical and symptomatic for only a few days; the remaining four had mild, but typical infectious hepatitis.

-- Public Health Eng. Absts.

- 845 Implications of Foodborne Infectious Hepatitis. D.O. Cliver. *Public Health Repts.* 81, 159-165 (Feb. 1966).

A review of 22 food-associated outbreaks of infectious hepatitis, which occurred from 1943 to 1964, included seven in which shellfish were incriminated as the vehicle of transmission; the rest were attributed to a variety of other foods. A majority of the foods implicated had not been cooked. The virus, however, is sufficiently stable to withstand limited heating, and a greater number of cooked foods might have been included if more investigations had been conducted with this in mind. Reports of what is known of the virus of infectious hepatitis indicate that most of the properties of this agent, which may apply to transmission in foods, have also been described for other viruses infectious for man. This information may, therefore, serve as a model for the study of outbreaks of other foodborne virus diseases. There are 41 references.

-- Public Health Eng. Absts.

- 846 On Hazards of Cancer from Ultraviolet Light. H.F. Blum. *Am. Ind. Hyg. Assn. J.* 27, 299-302 (May-June, 1966).

Direct quantitative comparison cannot be drawn between experimental induction of cancer in laboratory animals with ultraviolet light and the hazard of skin cancer in man resulting from this agent. Reasons for this are: (1) the very different optics in the two cases, ultraviolet light penetrating to deeper tissues in mice than in man and hence producing different types of cancer; (2) quantitatively indeterminable biologic differences between man and experimental animals; (3) the fact that reliable statistics permitting comparison of incidence of skin cancer with incidence of exposure to ultraviolet B of sunlight are sparse and difficult to obtain. The cumulative carcinogenic effect of repeated doses, clearly shown in animal experiments, makes it important to consider this hazard in terms of repeated exposure, whether to sunlight or to artificial sources of ultraviolet light or to a combination of both, rather than in terms of the magnitude of single doses.

-- Author's abst.

03122237