

approximation. For this calculation it has been assumed that limited work in the over-all picture is equivalent to employment during one half of the elapsed time. On this basis a formula has been devised to indicate the proportion of working time since heart disease was diagnosed. In this formula the number of years of full time work and one half the number of years of limited work are added, and the sum is divided by the number of years since heart disease was diagnosed. Thus, an individual whose heart disease had been known for 10 years and who had worked five years full time and five years at limited work would be considered as having worked 75 per cent of the time.

$$\frac{5 + 2.5}{10} = 0.75$$

Using this crude method, we calculated the proportion of working time in relation to functional classification and in relation to age. The results are given in tables 5 and 6. They can be summarized briefly by stating that except for those having a functional classification of "3" or worse and those in the age group of 55

TABLE 5.—Percentage of Time Worked Since the Discovery of Heart Disease of 580 Patients, By Functional Classification

Functional Classification at Discovery of Heart Disease *	Patients Who Had Never Worked, Owing to		Patients Who Had Worked Given Percentage of Time					Total
	Cardiac Reasons	Other Reasons	Under 25%	25-49%	50-74%	75-99%	100%	
P & P †.....	0	0	0	2	0	6	26	34
1.....	3	1	1	1	11	19	81	117
2.....	31	8	5	10	48	24	126	252
3 and worse.....	61	7	2	6	43	12	46	177
Total.....	95	16	8	19	102	61	279	580

* The classification follows the 1940 Classification of the New York Heart Association.

I. Functional classification (degree of cardiac disability)—

Class 1. Ordinary physical activity does not cause discomfort.

Class 2. Ordinary physical activity causes slight discomfort.

Class 3. Ordinary physical activity causes marked discomfort.

Class 4. Patient is unable to carry on any physical activity without discomfort.

II. Therapeutic classification (recommendations for physical activity)—

Class A. Physical activity need not be restricted.

Class B. Ordinary physical activity need not be restricted, but patient should be advised against unusually severe or competitive efforts.

Class C. Ordinary physical activity should be moderately restricted, and more strenuous habitual efforts should be discontinued.

Class D. Ordinary physical activity should be markedly restricted.

Class E. Patient should be at complete rest, confined to bed or chair.

† The abbreviation stands for possible and potential heart disease.

years and over, most of the patients in this series had worked most of the time since their heart disease became known. Approximately two thirds of the class 1 and 2 patients, and a similar proportion of those under 35 years of age, were found to have remained in full time unlimited employment for the entire period of known heart disease.

Detailed analyses were made of the relationship between age, length of time the patients had been followed in the clinic, changes in the functional and therapeutic classification during this period, and past working experience. Statistical data on this material are too voluminous for presentation, but a summary of the information follows:

In general, patients under 35 have been followed in the cardiac clinic for a long period, many of them for more than 15 years. They have been working for the