

- 36 CNISSON DISEASE -- CLINICAL AND STATISTICAL STUDY. G. Pancheri. Med. del. Lavoro 49, 193-212 (1938). (Italian).
The author reports on a series of cases of cnisson disease. In the first of two series recorded there were 45 cases during 70,500 work hours and in the second series, during which there was more stringent regulation of the time of decompression, there were 33 cases in 153,000 work hours. This value is still quite high for well regulated diving operations and was due possibly to the fact that there was no safety apparatus which enforced longer decompression periods.
- 39 CUTANEOUS HAZARDS IN THE FUR INDUSTRY. O.L. Levin and H.T. Bohrmann. Ind. Med. 7, 673-7 (November 1936).
The health hazards in the fur industry together with a brief description of the processes and materials used are presented. By far the most common hazard is dermatitis although other diseases that are encountered are anthrax, catarrh and asthma. The diseases are caused by contact with the skins themselves, with the acids and other chemicals used, and with the numerous synthetic and organic dyes. The action of some of the substances is a purely chemical one but in many cases it is anaphylactoid, where the individual is allergic to the material. Prevention is best accomplished by personal cleanliness and by good sanitary measures within the plant.
- 40 BURNS FROM ACETYLENE WELDING. J. Am. Med. Assoc. (Queries and minor notes) 111, 463 (1938).
A doctor writes that many cases of burns from acetylene welding become infected although immediate treatment is provided. It is probably not the flux that causes the infection but more likely the dust and small metal particles present on the skin. For this reason very thorough cleansing of the wound is necessary.
- 41 LEAD IN THE PRINTING INDUSTRY. J.M. Napier, P.F. Rezin and R.W. Colina. J. Ind. Hyg. & Toxicol. 20, 641-5 (December 1938).
Evidences obtained in a preliminary survey of the printing industry in Michigan, by the Bureau of Industrial Hygiene, indicated, contrary to contention, that sufficient lead fumes were present in the air to constitute a hazard. They then made tests in 14 representative printing establishments to determine the actual concentrations present. Most of the previous work on lead in printing shops had been done before exact methods of lead determination were in use and were thought to be inaccurate in many cases. The results of the present tests indicate that the former contentions are entirely unfounded and that considerable lead fumes can be given off from the lead melting pots when heated above the melting point even though the metal is not agitated. They found that lead fumes are more important than lead dust and that the film of oxide on the surfaces of the melting pots had no appreciable effect on the concentrations of the fumes.
- 42 HYGIENIC CONDITIONS IN BOOK PRINTING PLANTS IN NAPLES. R. Tecce and C. Bessoro. Folia med. 24, 117-33 (1938). (Italian).
In an investigation of the hygienic conditions in 15 Neapolitan printing shops, measurements were made of the height and cubic content of rooms, dust concentration and temperature and humidity of the working spaces. The plants were divided into good ones having 15.7-70.0 cubic meters per worker, 150-190 particles per c (Owens counter) 5.4-6.0 dry kata value and 14.7-17.2 wet; the medium and poor plants had 4.3-42.6 cu.m. per worker, 270-300 particles per cc. and dry and wet kata values of 4.0-4.7 and 12.3-15.8. The lighting was poor in most shops. The lead content of deposited dust varied from 5.5 to 15 per cent. Examination of workers showed 80 per cent to have lead lines and 23 per cent to have stippled erythrocytes.

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