

Industrial Hygiene Digest

INDUSTRIAL HEALTH NEWS

LITERATURE ABSTRACTS

MEDICAL

ENGINEERING

CHEMICAL

TOXICOLOGICAL

LEGAL . . . decisions and trends

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INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE FOUNDATION
MELLON INSTITUTE
4400 FIFTH AVENUE -:- PITTSBURGH 13, PA.

FOUNDATION FACTS

Foundation Facts is a monthly news-letter issued to industrial concerns holding memberships in Industrial Hygiene Foundation. The Foundation is a nonprofit association of industries for the advancement of healthful working conditions.

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The preliminary program for the Sixteenth Annual Meeting and Conferences of the Industrial Hygiene Foundation, at Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, to be held on November 14 and 15, has been completed and sent to member organizations.

The four professional conferences: Medical, Legal, Chemical, and Engineering, will be held November 14. The Medical Conference will be open to guests from the medical profession, and the other conferences will be limited to specialists from member companies. The agenda includes a joint Medical-Legal session on Compensation Laws.

The General Meeting will be held on November 15. Its theme: THE CONSERVATION OF MANPOWER AND HEALTH.

- Program -

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blood protein fractions, which behave differently in the presence of an exudative inflammatory process and in the presence of a proliferative cirrhotic inflammation. Fibrinogen and globulin and their fractions to a varying degree are increased at the expense of proteins in the presence of exudative inflammatory processes. The gamma globulin fraction is primarily increased in the presence of chronic inflammation with productive and cirrhotic processes. Weltmann's reaction, the Costa test, the cadmium sulfate reaction, and Napier's aldehyde test were compared as indications of the deviations of the gamma globulin. Each proved effective in a large percentage of cases, but none gave unequivocal results. Riebling's hydrochloric acid-collargol reaction was most useful in indicating severe hepatic impairment and cardiac decompensation.
-- Cond. from Arch. Ind. Hyg. & Occ. Med.

1142 Electron Microscopy of Asbestosis Bodies and the Fibers of Asbestos. J. Champeix and J. Bouteville. Arch. Maladies Profess. 11, 607, (1950). (In French).

Asbestosis bodies recovered from sputum have a central fiber of asbestos coated with a colloidal gel, which is probably protein. Removal of the enveloping gel by micromanipulation reveals some transparency of the edges of the asbestos fiber, believed to result from solution. Fibers shorter than 10 microns are not found in the bodies and it is suggested that the smaller fibers dissolve completely. On this evidence the authors suggest that pulmonary fibrosis may result from solution of asbestos rather than from some physical irritation. -- Brit. J. Ind. Med.

1143 Studies on Aerosols. VI. Effect of Aluminum Powder and of Sodium Chloride Aerosols upon the Pulmonary Deposition of Silica Dust (Long Exposure). L. Dautrebande, W.C. Alford, D.A. Irwin, E.R. Mitchell, E.C. Thompson, F.L. Weaver and E.J. Wood. Arch. Internat. Pharmacodyn. et Ther. 80, 388-412, (1949). (In French).

Prolonged inhalation of sodium chloride aerosols produces no harmful effects in rabbits and rats. The mixture of silica and aluminum aerosols with air containing a high concentration of quartz dust lessens the amount of dust deposited in the lungs. Histologic examinations of lung sections shows that the distribution of the aerosol-treated dust in the lung is less conductive to the development of silicosis than in the case of untreated dust. -- Biol. Absts.

1144 Air-Borne Dust Conditions in British Wartime Flax Scutching Factories. K.L. Goodall and P.J. Hardwick. Brit. J. Ind. Med. 8, 161-178, (July, 1951).

The literature on flax dust hazards is reviewed, and data are given on the dust and health conditions existing in British flax scutching factories between 1943 and 1945. Air-borne dust concentrations in the flax scutching rooms were high at the time, and dust surveys were made in order to ascertain the causes of these conditions and to remedy them. The overall average measured was 31 mg. per sq. m., with a range of 3 to 208 mg. The amount of mineral content varied from 15 to 40% with free