

NIH



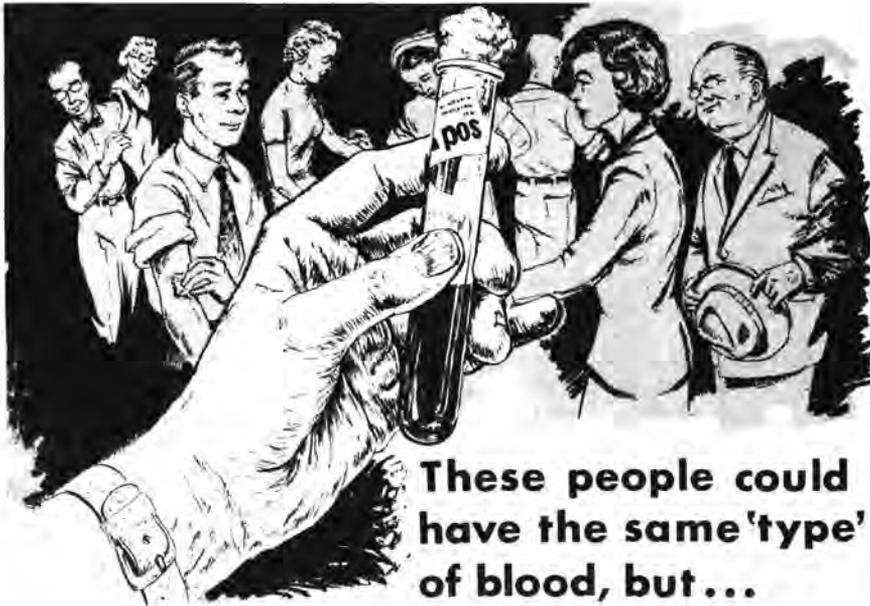
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DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

April 1, 1957, Vol. IX, No. 8

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

DBS BLOOD DONOR PANEL NEEDS NEW MEMBERS



**These people could
have the same 'type'
of blood, but...**

Your own particular red blood cell type consists of a combination of "factors" that may be as rare as one in 5,000. Rare or common, your blood is needed for the "NIH Panel of Typed Blood Donors."

Are you a member of the panel? A wide variety of red blood cell types is needed by DBS to test blood grouping and Rh-typing serums that are submitted by licensed manufacturers of these products before release to blood banks all over the country.

This program was initiated at NIH last year. The 576 NIH employees who have given blood samples for this purpose are now members of the panel. But many more donors are needed.

This is what you do to become a member of the panel. Fill out the

reply form attached to the memorandum that will be sent to you. An appointment will be made for you to give a small sample of blood. This sample will be tested and a pocket card issued containing detailed information concerning your blood type.

After your name is placed on the panel, you will be called at intervals ranging from one to twelve times a year to give a small amount of blood (20 ml.) for testing purposes. You will then be paid a minimum of \$2.00 each time you are called upon to give blood.

Full details on the program and an application blank for the initial donation will be circulated to all employees this week.

PEDIATRIC GROUP TO HOLD CLINIC SESSION AT NIH ON APRIL 3

Four hundred members of the American Academy of Pediatrics will visit NIH April 3 to attend a series of lectures on pediatric research. Their visit is part of a three-day meeting being held by the Eastern Section of the Academy at the Sheraton-Park Hotel.

After opening talks by Drs. J. A. Shannon, A. C. McGuinness, and N. B. McCullough, scientists representing various NIH Institutes will describe and demonstrate new methods of diagnosis and treatment now in use at NIH.

Recent surgical advances that will be discussed include the operation for congenital stricture of the aorta, and the operation that successfully separated the cranially joined Siamese twins.

DR. MICKELSEN SERVES ON COMMITTEE FOR WORLD HEALTH DAY

Dr. Olaf Mickelsen, Chief of the Laboratory of Nutrition and Endocrinology, NIAMD, is representing NIH on the Planning Conference Technical Committee for World Health Day, April 7, 1957.

The Technical Committee has been preparing for the ninth annual commemoration of international cooperation in health matters. The theme for this year's World Health Day is "Food and Health."

World Health Day is held each year on April 7, the anniversary of the incorporation in 1948 of the World Health Organization within the framework of the United Nations. For the first time, a second UN agency, the Food and Agriculture Organization, will assist WHO in the

(See Mickelsen, Page 2)



EMPLOYEE HEALTH NOTES

Common fungus diseases that affect the skin are usually mild, but can be annoying and sometimes incapacitating. Simple hygienic measures are often preventive, although some persons, despite good personal hygiene, are unusually susceptible.

The best known and most widespread of the fungus diseases is "athlete's foot." The first indication of infection is scaling between the toes, accompanied by itching and a painful, burning sensation. Later, blisters form under the toes and on the soles of the feet.

Recent evidence has shown that the athlete's foot fungus is often present on the feet of persons clinically free from the disease. Exposure to the fungus in swimming pools, shower stalls, and bathrooms plays only a minor role in the spread of infection. The most common cause of the disease is decreased skin resistance, which results in an activation of the dormant fungi. Keeping the feet clean and dry is the most effective preventive and therapeutic measure. A number of fungicidal medications are available.

Ringworm of the scalp, another fungus disease, usually affects children and often occurs in epidemics. It is difficult to cure, and a physician should be consulted as soon as the disease is suspected.

Less common fungus diseases include fungus infections of the fingernails and toenails, in which the nails thicken and break easily. Tinea versicolor, or "liver spots," usually affects the chest and back, and is characterized by a change in color of the affected skin area. In winter the rash is darker than the surrounding skin, but in summer, when there is tanning, the rash is lighter because sunlight is filtered out by the fungus.

Other fungus infections, such as "barber's itch," are also treated by good personal hygiene and medication. Advice and further information on the treatment of fungus infections and other disorders is available at the Employee Health Service.

SURGEONS INSPECT RESEARCH PROGRAM

Over a hundred scientists attending the American College of Surgeons sectional meeting last month visited NIH March 21 as part of a tour of local scientific institutions.

The surgeons were eager to inspect the surgical research program at NIH, and toured experimental animal surgery and clinical research surgery areas of several Institutes. Drs. Joseph E. Smadel and Joseph J. Bunim spoke to the group on aspects of the NIH research program.

SGT. BRUMITT IS GUARD OF THE MONTH

The March Guard of the Month award has been presented to Sgt. Avery H. Brumitt. In the 11 years Sgt. Brumitt has served on the NIH Guard Force, he has shown proficiency in all aspects of his position and has an outstanding attendance record.

Sgt. Brumitt recently conducted a survey of the amount of valuable property received and distributed by the Guard Force after working hours.

A native of Tennessee, Sgt. Brumitt served with the U. S. Army before coming to NIH.

DR. KRESHOVER ELECTED TO BOARD

Dr. Seymour J. Kreshover, Associate Director, NIDR, was elected an associate trustee member of the Board of Medical Education and Research of the University of Pennsylvania, for the academic year 1956-57.

Dr. Kreshover received his degree in dentistry from the University of Pennsylvania in 1938. He came to NIH last year from the Medical College of Virginia.

MICKELSEN Contd.

worldwide campaign to dramatize the role of nutrition in world health.

The function of the Technical Committee is to prepare suitable program material and literature on several nutrition topics. This material will be distributed widely through all informational media and will be used mainly by local citizens' health committees. This year, many state and city citizens' nutrition councils will also participate.

Publication Preview

The following manuscripts were received by SRB Editorial Section between March 7 and March 14.

Allen, G. Physiological observations on the Ramah Navaho.

Biometrics Branch, NIMH. Patients in public institutions for mental defectives and epileptics, 1955.

Bersack, S. R., et al. Inflammatory pseudopolyposis of the small and large intestines with the Peutz-Jehers syndrome in a case of diffuse histoplasmosis.

Bronk, J. R., et al. Ionic requirements for oxidative phosphorylation ATP-P³² exchange and ATPase.

Bryan, W. R. Host virus relationships in tumor-inducing viruses.

CC Staff. Clinical pathological conference on hypopituitarism.

Cotten, M. deV., et al. Relationship among stroke work, contractile force, and fiber length during changes in ventricular function.

Duhl, L. J. Can a guidance program help your camp?

Eagle, H., et al. The metabolic utilization of phenylalanine and tyrosine by human cells in tissue culture.

Felix, R. H. Practical psychiatry in industry.

Fredrickson, D. S., et al. Cardiovascular aspects of metabolic disease.

Frost, L. L., et al. Interpersonal communication and cerebral seizures.

Gay, W. K. Iodinated organic compounds as radiographic contrast media in canine practice.

Goodrich, D. W., et al. Some concepts about therapeutic interventions with hyper-aggressive children.

Halperin, M., et al. Note on multiple comparisons for adjusted means in the analysis of covariance.

Herbsman, H. Early history of pulmonary surgery.

Hertz, R., et al. Observations on adrenal carcinoma with special reference to the effects of amphenone.

Hobbs, G. L., et al. Establishment of a clone of mouse liver cells from one isolated single cell.

Horecker, B. L., et al. Ribulose diphosphate (dibarium salt).

Huebner, R. J., et al. The importance of adenoviruses as agents of respiratory and ocular illnesses.

Kelman, H. C. Three processes of acceptance of social influence: Compliance, identification, and internalization.

Kety, S. S. The cerebral circulation.

Kurland, L. T. The frequency of intracranial and intraspinal neoplasms in a small urban community.

Landowne, M. The relation between intra-arterial pressure and impact pulse wave velocity with regard to age, arteriosclerosis, and arterial hypertension.

Lerner, E. M. II, et al. Experimental *Streptobacillus moniliformis* infection in rats.

Mann, G. V. Essential fatty acids and atherosclerosis: A critique of the present knowledge.

Miller, A. D. The role of the school system in a mental health program.

Ormsbee, R. A., et al. Biologic and serologic characteristics of echo viruses from West Virginia.

Perry, V. P., et al. The establishment of clones of human skin epithelial cells.

Ray, O. M., et al. Cancer research in the United States.

Redl, F. Strategy and techniques of the life space interview.

Rodnan, Gerald P., et al. The Electrophoresis of animal hemoglobins.

Rosenfeld, G., et al. Biosynthesis of norepinephrine and epinephrine by the isolated perfused calf adrenal.

Rich, A. Formation of a three-stranded polynucleotide molecule.

Ryle, A. P., et al. Studies on the disulfide bridges in ribonuclease.

Schanker, L. S., et al. Absorption of drugs from the stomach. I. The rat.

Schmid, R. Congenital defects in bilirubin metabolism.

Segal, S., et al. The effect of the infusion of D-ribose on blood glucose levels in man.

Segal, S., et al. On the biosynthesis of L-fucose by *aerobacter aerogenes*.

Shack, J., et al. Deoxypentose nucleic acids and nucleoproteins of malignant tissues. III. Electrophoretic studies of the deoxypentose nucleic acids of lymphoma L#1 and of calf thymus.

Shock, N. W. Chapters I, II, and III for revision of "Trends in Gerontology."

Sokoloff, L. Rheumatic diseases: Experimental and human pathology.

Stadtman, T. C., et al. Studies on the enzymic reduction of amino acids. II. Purification and properties of a D-proline reductase and a proline racemase from *clostridium sticklandii*.

Stadtman, T. C., et al. Studies on the enzymic reduction of amino acids. III. The formation and properties of a new optically inactive L-proline derivative that is completely metabolized by D-amino acid specific enzymes.

Van Scott, E. J., et al. The growing hair roots of the human scalp and morphologic changes therein following amethopterin therapy.

Vernick, J. J. Illustrations of strategy problems in life space interviewing around situations of behavioral crisis.

von Brand, T., et al. Physiological observations on starvation and desiccation of the snail *Australorbis glabratus*.

Walker, G. N. Synthesis of 1,2,3,9,10a-hexahydro-3-ketophenanthrenes from 3-aryl-7-acetoxycoumarins.

Watkin, D. M. The assessment of protein in aged man.

Wolcott, G. B., et al. On the position of malarial parasites with relation to erythrocytes.

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NIH HOST TO BRAZILIAN DIPLOMATS



Dr. David M. Fried (second from left) points out interesting features of the CC Rehabilitation Department to visit Brazilian diplomats and scientists. Left to right are Mr. Henrique Valle, Dr. Fried, Ambassador Ernani do Amaral Peixoto, Dr. Orlando Fontes, and Dr. Alcides Pereira.



R & W NOTES

The fourth program in the R & W Film Society series will feature a group of films spotlighting "Famous Personalities." All films will be shown on Wednesday and Thursday evenings at 8:15 p.m. in the CC Auditorium from April through November, unless otherwise announced.

The first presentation will be "The Magnificent Yankee," the story of Oliver Wendell Holmes, on April 17 and 18. In order of presentation, other films are "The Story of Dr. Ehrlich's Magic Bullet," "Gentleman Jim," "Juarez," "The Court Martial of Billy Mitchell," and "Till the Clouds Roll By." An individual ticket to the series costs \$2, a family ticket admitting two persons is \$3, and a dependent ticket is \$1. For tickets and information contact Bill Gray, ext. 2303.

R & W garden plots will not be available to employees this year because the area which has been used for gardening is needed for parking facilities. The activity, however, may be revived at a future date when space is available.

The Hamsters will hold a business-social meeting on April 15 at 8:00 p.m. in Top Cottage. The

INFORMATION STAFFS HOLD SEMINARS

A series of weekly seminars conducted by and for NIH Information Staffs began March 14. These are part of an expanding training program for information personnel.

Designed to improve the quality of public reporting of research and other programs at NIH, the series as planned will consist of three 7-week sessions on such subjects as the press, reports, and health education.

NIH Photographers Convention Committees

Two NIH photographers played active roles at the International Convention of the Photographers' Association of America, held March 24-29. They are Vernon E. Taylor, who served on the membership committee, and Randolph A. Kennedy, a member of the hospitality committee.

spring play will be discussed, as well as the production of "Life at NIH" to be presented this fall.

A wide selection of Easter candy will be on sale at the Film Desk in the CC Lobby early in April. The Film Desk is also expanding its stock to include ballpoint pens and miniature folding binoculars, which will be on sale soon.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY RESTORES HEALTH AND INDEPENDENCE



Weaving increases the range of shoulder motion, develops coordination in upper and lower extremities, and with the addition of weights, increases strength.



A disabled homemaker is learning to adapt an essential household task to her physical limitations.

Rehabilitating a patient to an active and useful life is the function of occupational therapy. Through medically guided activity, occupational therapy contributes to the patient's recovery and independence by teaching him to help himself.

The Occupational Therapy Service, under the direction of Mary Beach, O.T.R., treats approximately 50 to 60 percent of CC in-patients. The staff includes 11 therapists and is part of the Rehabilitation Department, CC, headed by Dr. David M. Fried, psychiatrist.

Occupational therapy is designed for patients with all types of disabilities, including chronic illnesses, physical disabilities, and emotional disturbances. Patients are referred by their NIH physicians to Dr. Fried. After consultation Dr. Fried prescribes treatment, which is carried out by the occupational therapist. Patients confined to bed-rest are treated in the hospital units; those who are ambulant attend one of several clinics specific to their needs.

The activities of occupational therapy are utilized to aid the patients in adjusting to their illnesses and hospital life, and in increasing their physical, mental, and vocational capacities. Unlike many other forms of treatment, occupational therapy considers the whole person in order



Fingerprinting is not only fun for Tommy, but it also helps to increase the range of motion in his elbow. To help the patient to reach his highest functional level.

In planning the patient's program to meet his specific needs, the therapist must be able to arouse and maintain the interest of the patient and utilize and competently demonstrate a wide variety of skills.

The tools of treatment include such creative and manual arts as ceramics, leatherwork, painting, weaving, metalcraft, woodcraft, music, printing, and photography. The program also offers facilities for training in activities of daily

living. These include feeding, dressing, grooming, writing, and homemaking activities. When indicated by the physician, the therapist may be called upon to devise and adapt special equipment for self-care.

Activities are carefully selected and directed to fit the particular needs of each patient. Thus therapy for a patient with restricted range of motion of the shoulder will be different from therapy for a patient with weakness in the muscles of the hands.

Some of these patients may have to prepare for new vocations. Pre-vocational evaluation is done to determine the patient's aptitudes and interests, taking into account his limitations. These findings are then utilized in planning for the patient's vocational program after his discharge.

Some patients suffer from a general weakness after a long illness. They receive therapy especially designed to build up their work capacity and endurance under a carefully planned work tolerance program. Patients with emotional disturbance participate in activities directed toward restoring more normal patterns of behavior.

Thus occupational therapy plays an important role by helping restore the patient to health, and by increasing his usefulness to himself, his family, and his community.