

the



Record

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NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

30 Clinical Centers Aid Study of Aspirin Effect On Acute Heart Attacks

Recruitment of some 4,200 men and women, aged 30-69, who have experienced acute heart attacks begins this month at the 30 clinical centers participating in the National Heart and Lung Institute's Aspirin-Myocardial Infarction Study.

The study is trying to determine whether, and to what extent, regular administration of aspirin (1 gram daily) over a 3-year period will reduce mortality rates and reduce the threat of recurrent heart attacks or stroke in the study population.

CLOTS ARE MAJOR FACTORS

A major factor in many heart attacks and most strokes is the formation of blood clots (thrombi) in the coronary arteries that nourish the heart muscle or in blood vessels supplying blood to the brain.

Tissues "downstream" from the obstructed artery, deprived of essential nutrients and oxygen, may suffer extensive damage or destruction.

An estimated 1.5 million heart attacks and strokes, about half of them fatal, occur each year in the U.S.

Scientists have been seeking ef-

(See ASPIRIN STUDY, Page 6)



SWING INTO THE 1975 BOND DRIVE. Dr. George Flinn, CC Diagnostic Radiology Dept., knows that U.S. savings bonds will help provide security for daughter Joanno's future.

Senate Verifies Nominations Of Fredrickson, Cooper For Top DHEW Posts

Dr. Donald S. Fredrickson was confirmed by the Senate as NIH Director on May 8. The swearing-in ceremonies are expected to take place next month.

Dr. Fredrickson comes here from the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences; he joined that Institute as President last year.

Before that, Dr. Fredrickson had been with the National Heart and Lung Institute since 1953 — the year he came to NIH.

Later, he had served as Director of the Heart Institute for 2 years, but elected to return to research as chief of NHLI's Molecular Diseases Branch. A year later, in 1969, he was named Director of NHLI's intramural research.

Dr. Fredrickson is famed for his investigations in cardiovascular diseases. His research on that subject is known and studied by scientists here and abroad. (See the NIH Record of May 6.)

The Senate also confirmed the nomination of Dr. Theodore Cooper as HEW Assistant Secretary for Health. Dr. Cooper was formerly the Director of the National Heart and Lung Institute. He left NIH last year to accept the position of Deputy Assistant Secretary of Health, and was later designated as Acting Assistant Secretary.

Special Issue of French Journal Honors Dr. Tjio

The Lyon Medical Journal in France has honored Dr. Joe-Hin Tjio, head of the Section on Cytogenetics, Laboratory of Experimental Pathology, National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism, and Digestive Diseases.

The journal's Feb. 9 issue was entirely devoted to human cytogenetics, commemorating the honorary doctoral degree Dr. Tjio received from the Universite Claude-Bernard in Lyon in June 1974.

A lengthy editorial included the

Investigators Have Access to Detailed Collection of Brain and Spinal Tissue

The world's most comprehensive collection of normal and pathological brain and spinal cord tissue—the Yakovlev Collection of Normal and Pathological Anatomy and Development of the Human Brain—is now within access of NIH scientists.

It is named for Dr. Paul I. Yakovlev, a Harvard pathologist, who methodically and uniformly processed more than 250,000 slides of whole brain and spinal cord over a 42-year period.

Dr. John M. Van Buren, National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke, is NIH project coordinator of the collection which is housed in the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Walter Reed Army Medical Hospital, through a contract with NINCDS. It was formerly at Harvard University.

Dr. Van Buren, a neurosurgeon, considers this collection unique. The slides are processed in serial sections, and are made from slices of whole brain rather than from pieces of cerebral tissue.

Entire Brain Area Seen

This enables scientists to see anatomical changes throughout the entire brain rather than in isolated areas.

Also, normal (control) tissues are included for comparison, and since all slides are uniformly processed and stained, the technical accuracy of comparison is assured.

Scientists May View Slides

Scientists may view the slides during normal working hours, but may not borrow them for use in their own labs. Written application to use the slides may be sent to Dr. Kenneth M. Earle, chief of neuropathology at AFIP.

Dr. Van Buren, who used the slides in preparing a two-volume atlas on the human thalamus co-authored with Rosemary Borke, said the collection is most useful in investigating anatomical malforma-

text of the degree citation, remarks given at that time by the university president, and Dr. Tjio's response.

A list of Dr. Tjio's scientific publications and an article on Robertsonian translocations in the laboratory mouse, co-authored with Dr. Beverly J. White, NIAMDD, also appeared in the issue.



Dr. Van Buren used the slides in preparing a two-volume atlas on the human thalamus. He considers the collection useful in studying malformations.

tions and developmental disorders.

A catalog, which describes every case in the collection, lists five general classes of brain tissue. One,

(See TISSUE COLLECTION, Page 8)

Dr. Fischbach to Give Annual Solowey Lecture Tomorrow in Wilson Hall

Dr. Gerald Fischbach, of the Harvard Medical School faculty, will give the second Mathilde Solowey Lecture tomorrow (May 21), at 3 p.m. in Wilson Hall, Bldg. 1.

He will discuss The Distribution of Acetylcholine Receptors on Cultured Skeletal Muscle Cells.

Before joining Harvard, Dr. Fischbach was senior staff associate in the Behavioral Biology Branch, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.

He will be introduced by Dr. Floyd Bloom, National Institute of Mental Health, who was the first recipient of the Mathilde Solowey Award last year.

The award—consisting of an inscribed medal and lectureship at NIH—was donated by Dr. Solowey, a retired NIH scientist dedicated to the advancement of research in neurobiology and diseases of the central nervous system.

Following the lecture, a reception will be held for Dr. Fischbach in the Bldg. 1 cafeteria.



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Md. Academy of Sciences Honors

Dr. Anfinsen as Noted Scientist

Dr. Christian B. Anfinsen, Nobel Laureate and NIAMDD biochemist, has been named by the Maryland Academy of Sciences as one of two 20th-century scientists for inclusion in its Bicentennial Exhibit, "Explorers of Time and Space."

The exhibit will honor outstanding Maryland scientists, two each from the 18th, 19th, and 20th centuries.

The other 20th century scientist is Dr. Carroll Alley, a physics professor at the University of Maryland, whose work involves the use of the laser retroreflector.

The exhibit, which will be housed in the Maryland Science Center now under construction in Baltimore's Inner Harbor Project Area, is scheduled to open in April 1976.

TRAINING TIPS

The training courses listed below are being given at NIH in June. Application deadlines are approximately 2 weeks before the start of the course.

Travel Orders and Vouchers, June 9-12.

Basic Time and Attendance, June 13.

Time and Attendance Refresher, June 20.

Human Relations Workshop, June 25-27.

Report Writing, June 16-27.

Effective Writing, June 16-27.

Information about these courses is available in B/L/D Personnel Offices or the Training and Education Branch, Ext. 62146.

Dr. Frank J. McClure Receives Dean Award For Fluoride Research

Dr. Frank J. McClure, who had been with the National Institute of Dental Research for 30 years—from 1936 to 1966—was the recipient of the H. Trendley Dean Memorial Award at the 53rd general session of the International Association for Dental Research held in London last month. Dr. McClure was chief of NIDR's Laboratory of Chemistry.

The Dean Award honored Dr. McClure for his research which provided significant evidence of the



Dr. McClure (l) displays the award plaque in the office of NIDR Director Dr. Seymour J. Kreshover. Other staff members, including Dr. Nylen, came to the impromptu presentation.

safety of fluoridation of public water supplies. His studies also included human metabolism of fluoride, and the effects of diet and dental caries. Dr. McClure's career at NIDR was devoted primarily to fluoride studies.

NLM Plays Host to American Osler Society

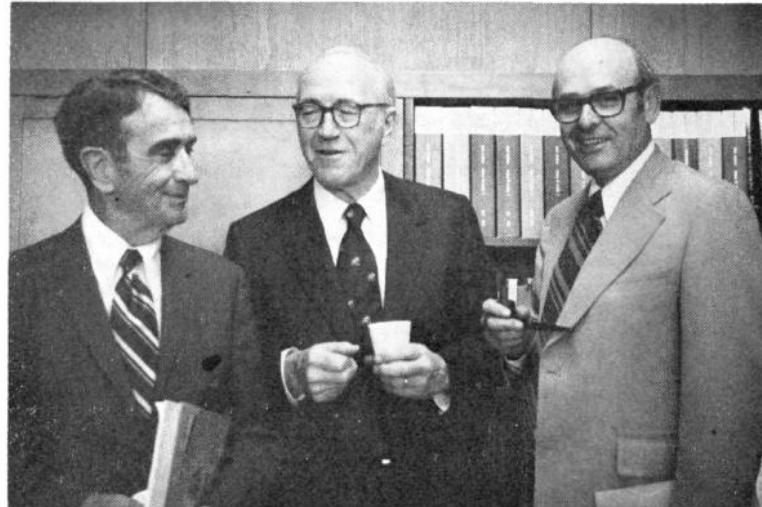
The fifth annual meeting of the American Osler Society was recently held in the History of Medicine reading room, National Library of Medicine. The society was organized for members of the medical and allied professions who are interested in the career of Dr. William Osler, physician and medical writer who was born in the mid-19th century and died in 1919.

During the meeting, papers on Dr. Osler's career were presented by several of the members includ-

ing Dr. Peter H. Niebyl, Johns Hopkins Institute of the History of Medicine, and Dr. Peter D. Olch, deputy chief of NLM's History of Medicine.

The careers of Dr. Osler's colleagues—Drs. William S. Halsted and William H. Welch—were also discussed.

Dr. Martin M. Cummings, NLM Director, and Dr. Olch were hosts for the meeting. At this session, Dr. Olch was elected to the society's board of governors.



Before the meeting, members and guests toured NLM and viewed the exhibit in the lobby of "The Hopkins Four." The members included Dr. A. McGhee Harvey, incoming AOS president; Dr. Edward C. Rosenow, Jr., outgoing president, and Dr. Cummings who is second vice-president of the organization.

Dr. McClure had also compiled a monograph—*Fluoride Drinking Waters*—covering all PHS research activities up to 1962 that are pertinent to water fluoridation.

In 1970, he published a book, *Water Fluoridation: The Search and The Victory*, a definitive account of the history, development, and the success of fluoridation.

Dr. Marie U. Nylen, chief of NIDR's Laboratory of Biological Structure, attended the IADR meeting and accepted the award in Dr. McClure's behalf.

NNMC Invites Scientists To Med. Book Display

The National Naval Medical Center is inviting NIH scientists to a book display by medical commercial trade publishers on Wednesday, June 4, between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. in the auditorium foyer on the 2nd floor of the tower main building.

Other medical book displays at which the publishers will also accept orders are planned for the first Wednesday of September, December, and March.

A shuttle bus has been scheduled between NIH, Bldg. 10, and NNMC, Bldg. 1, as follows:

Dr. Tower Participating In Moscow Conference On Multiple Sclerosis

Dr. Donald B. Tower, Director of the National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke, is participating in a conference on multiple sclerosis being held in Moscow from May 20 to 23.

Regional Research Told

The conference, organized through the US-USSR Health Exchange Program, will deal with epidemiologic, virologic, and other areas of current MS research.

Such an exchange was recommended by the National Advisory Commission on Multiple Sclerosis. The Commission's report, issued last year, called for increased US-USSR cooperation in studying the striking regional variations in MS incidence in various parts of the world, as well as other aspects of the problem.

Leaving from NIH: 10:35, 11:05, and 11:35 a.m., 12:05, 12:35, and 1:35 p.m.

Leaving from NNMC: 11 and 11:30 a.m., noon, 12:30, 1, and 1:30 p.m.

Indefatigable Doris Marshall Tells About Laminar Air-Flow Rooms at Open House



Outside the vinyl curtain looking in at the bed, Miss Marshall dons the reversible gloves which may also be worn by the patient. The rooms are acoustically set up so that the visitor and patient may comfortably chat together through the vinyl curtain.

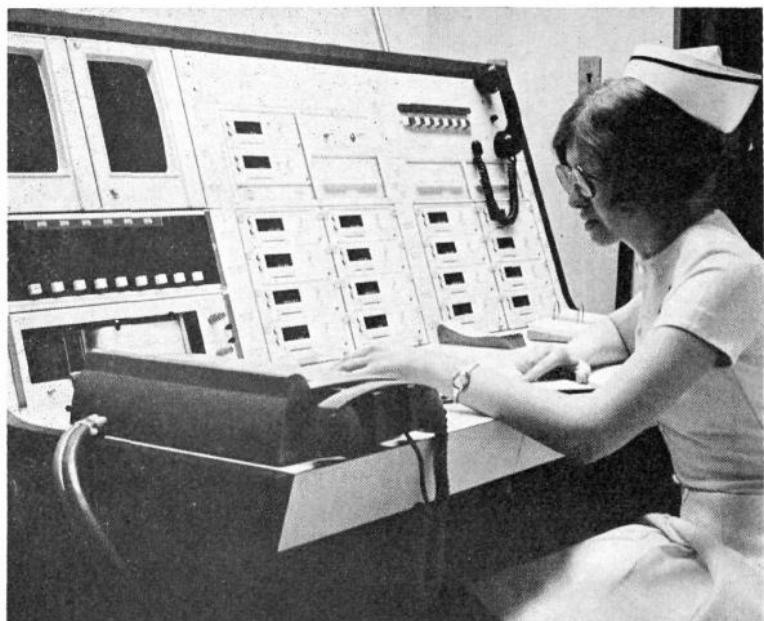
On the first day of Open House at NIH—Saturday, April 26—Doris Marshall, a Clinical Center pediatric oncology nurse with the stamina of an athlete, the tongue of an orator, and the aplomb of a diplomat, explained to groups of visitors the workings of the new laminar air-flow rooms on the second floor of the CC's B-wing.

From 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.—opening to closing—with time out for a 30-minute lunch break, Miss Marshall talked to each group of 25 people for about 20 minutes. There was no let-up; one group followed another.

Her interest in explaining the rooms was as unflagging at 4 p.m.

as it was at 10 a.m. Her voice was as even-keeled in the late afternoon as it was in the early morning, not a rasp or a clearing of the throat or a slurred word marred her talk.

Miss Marshall has been at NIH since 1971; she had graduated 2 years before from the Butler County Memorial Hospital School of Nursing in Pennsylvania. In conjunction with her courses there she



Miss Marshall explains about the series of buttons, flashes, knobs, screens, wires, and graphs—just some of the equipment that go to make up the console in the nurse's station. Information about the patient's blood pressure, pulse, respiration, and heart rate is relayed to the console by the bedside monitor.

also studied at Slippery Rock State College.

After graduation, Miss Marshall worked with cancer patients at the hospital. During this period she was selected by the American Cancer Society to attend a 2-month seminar in cancer nursing at Sloan Kettering in N.Y. She was chosen on the recommendation of the doctors and nurses she had worked with and the hospital board of directors.

The seminar was given in cooperation with the department of nursing at New York University. That course further sparked her interest in cancer nursing and research. So much so that, on her return to Butler as a member of the board of directors of the local Cancer Society, she taught about cancer detection and spoke before civic groups and nursing seminars on that subject.

Miss Marshall learned about cancer research at NIH through a high school current events class, did some research on her own, and that is why she came here.

Just 2 months ago, Miss Marshall completed a 6-month continuing education program "for the preparation of a pediatric oncology nurse." Six NIH nurses were chosen for the program. During the full-time 5-day week, lectures were presented by physicians from NIH and clinical consultants from universities.

"We also spent time in a clinical setting exercising the concepts we had learned during the lectures on pediatric oncology," she explained.

Her background attests to why she was so capable of imparting information on the workings of

these special rooms to a steady stream of visitors.

There are six rooms in this section; it is expected that patients will be occupying them at the end of this month. Two other laminar air-flow rooms, in use for some time, are located in another CC area.

Before entering the room, nurses don a special disposable outfit—mask, robe, gloves, gown, boots, and a cap that entirely covers the hair.

Miss Marshall explained about the ultraclean, moving, filtered air in easy-to-understand terms. She showed the line of demarcation, just outside the room, where no one, except nurse or doctor outfitted properly, ever crosses.

Bedside Monitor Explained

To the groups of visitors, two of the most interesting objects were the reversible gloves and the bedside monitor. The long gloves which cover the arms to above the elbows are attached to the vinyl curtain surrounding the bed. The bedside monitor relays to the console in the nurse's station information about the patient, such as blood pressure, pulse, respiration, and heart rate.

The rooms are acoustically set up so that patient and visitor may talk through the vinyl curtain.

After Miss Marshall's lecture came the questions from the visitors, most of whom had never viewed a laminar air-flow room before. She termed their questions "very astute."

"The groups were thoughtful, they were attentive and the questions they asked were certainly in line with patient care," she said.

In talking about nursing at NIH, (See DORIS MARSHALL, Page 7)

Kudos From Crowds of Visitors Attest To the Success of Open House at NIH

NIH played host to about 30,000 visitors during the 2-day Open House on the weekend of April 26 and 27. There was something to see, to do, and to listen to for everyone.

Exhibits in the big tent and films shown in several buildings drew crowds. Laboratories staffed by researchers, who explained—succinctly—their intricate studies, had waiting lines.

Lectures given by scientists in the Maser Auditorium were well-attended and listened to by attentive audiences. Both the National Library of Medicine and the NIH Library had interested viewers.

The Sun Shines Bright

And the weather cooperated. The sun shone, the dogwood and the azaleas were out, and even though there was excellent bus service which stopped at strategic points on the campus, many people elected to cover the health trail by walking.

See pages 4 and 5 for photographs on the Open House at NIH.

NIH OPENS

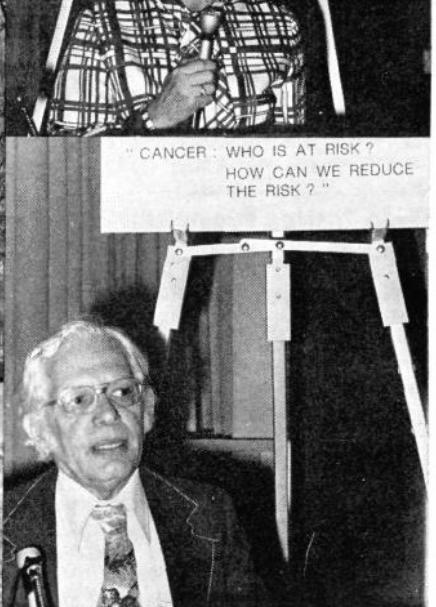
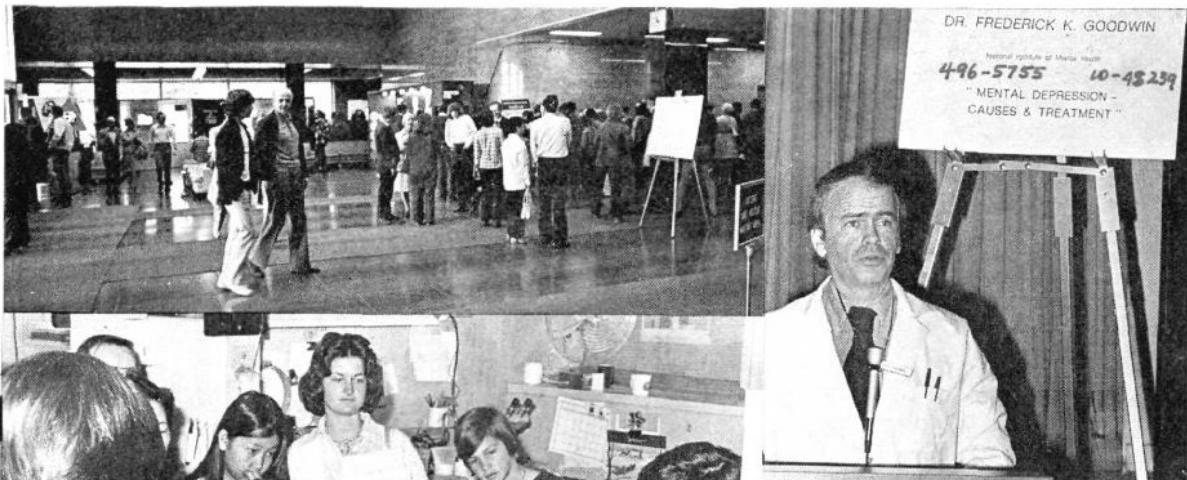
April 26-27

Photos by Tom Joyner



HOUSE 27, 1975

and Ed Hubbard



ASPIRIN STUDY

(Continued from Page 1)

fective means of preventing clotting complications of blood-vessel disease that are believed responsible for a high percentage of these disabling and frequently lethal events.

An early, probably critical event in the formation of an arterial blood clot is the aggregation or "clumping" of blood platelets.

Platelet aggregation is inhibited by a number of agents, including aspirin; and it is believed that such agents may confer some degree of protection against thrombosis in those at high risk of such complications.

The study is designed to test this hypothesis.

Persons seeking admission to the study may request referral by their physicians or may contact the principal investigator at the nearest participating clinical center.

In any case, the participant's regular physician will retain primary responsibility for all health matters outside the scope of the study and will be kept fully informed of his patient's progress in the clinical trial.

Volunteers found to be qualified in the course of several clinic visits will be assigned at random to either of two groups. The treatment group will receive one gram of aspirin daily (equivalent to three regular 5-grain tablets); the control group will receive a placebo.

For the relief of headache, other minor pain, or fever, all subjects will be provided with acetaminophen for use as needed.

All study participants will receive quarterly checkups at their respective clinical center plus a more comprehensive annual examination during the 3-year follow-up period.

A Policy-Data Monitoring Committee will periodically evaluate both adverse and beneficial drug effects. The clinical phase of the study will be completed by September 1979 unless the data warrant earlier termination.

Dr. William Friedewald is Project Officer for the AMIS study.

GMS Issues Proceedings On Automation in Labs

A publication, conference proceedings on *Selected Approaches to Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry in Laboratory Medicine*, was recently issued by the National Institute of General Medical Sciences, and is now available upon request.

The proceedings include papers on basic technologies.

Single copies may be obtained from Dr. Robert S. Melville, chief of the Automated Clinical Laboratory Section, NIGMS Biomedical Engineering Program, Ext. 67081.

Wind, Snow, Spring Challenge Workers Who Help Campus Bloom, Keep It Trim



James Harris (l) and Paul Dorsey enjoy working in the heavy equipment and paving unit, which includes a street sweeper, four trucks, air compressors, tree spades, front end loaders, bulldozers, a small crane, and other machines. During the winter the unit is responsible for sanding and snow removal on NIH roads and parking lots. The turf unit also keeps jeeps, gang mowers, riding mowers, and trimmers in the garage.

Thomas J. Cook, chief of the Grounds Maintenance and Landscaping Section, Division of Engineering Services, OD, has been unusually busy these last few weeks.

It's spring—time to prune and feed shrubs, time to repair the ravages of winter on NIH roads and parking lots, time to keep 14 men busy full-time mowing the 180 acres of grass on campus.

And then there were major wind storms which felled 18 trees and necessitated major pruning or surgery on 15 others, for a total of 900 man hours of extra work. And all this while special arrangements were being made for the Alumni Reunion and Open House which brought tens of thousands of visitors to the campus.

Mr. Cook and his section are re-



Mr. Cook checks the condition of a flowering tree in the holding nursery near Stone House.

sponsible for landscape design and maintenance outside the walls of buildings on campus, including excavations for repairs to utilities. The five units Mr. Cook super-

and the diseases they transmit. Spraying, root pruning, and fertilizing have combined to keep losses to two elms in the last 4 years.

The turf unit, in addition to mowing grass, reseeds areas with K31 fescue, a coarser, deep-rooted, spreading grass which is gradually replacing the more disease-prone Kentucky blue grass on campus. The turf unit also grows sod on the old golf course area and uses the strips to fill in bare areas near construction or "short cuts."

The weather is always a challenge to these workers, whether it brings a warm spell so that grass must be cut in December, rain that makes it impossible to use 5 tons of asphalt that has been picked up for paving, or wind damage or snow storms.

Mr. Cook notes that NIH tries to recycle some materials for landscaping. A new mulch made of ground up rubber tires is being considered; other mulches are made of brush chips or shredded hardwood in the more prominent areas. Even the wooden pedestrian bridges over the streams are made of recycled cedar and juniper trees from the campus.

The recent festivities on campus have been a challenge to the litter crews, who have installed more trash buckets, and put extra helpers on "pogo stick" duty. Mr. Cook notes that sometimes Clinical Center patient volunteers assist with outdoor work as an extension of their physical therapy.

It's All in a Day's Work

Site plans for the cell exhibit and for the rented 100-foot by 180-foot tent, which could seat 2800 for speeches and 1800 for meals, were designed by the section.

All in a day's work, says Mr. Cook, who is always busy, whether it's designing a Japanese garden, planning spots for more picnic tables, or trying out the latest in lawnmowers.



As limbs crashed and trunks split during a recent wind storm, members of the tree maintenance unit were immediately on the scene removing debris and trying to save as many damaged trees as possible.

Savings Bond Campaign Continues as Canvassers Alert All to Advantages

More than 400 canvassers and 18 coordinators working on the 1975 U.S. Savings Bond Campaign with Dr. Donald B. Tower, Campaign vice-chairman and NINCDS Director, are alerting employees to the advantages of savings bonds.

The results have been gratifying,



Posters urging DRG employees to "Take Stock in America" are being displayed throughout the Westwood Bldg. as the NIH U.S. Savings Bond Campaign enters its fourth week. Bill Stancliff (r) did the art work, and Betty Spaugh suggested the poster.

according to Dr. Zekin A. Shakhshiri, NIH Campaign Coordinator.

The many inquiries about the savings bonds reflect NIH employees' interest in planning for the future, he noted.

"Based on the calls we have received to date, a great deal of interest is focused on the educational advantages of the bonds."

"There is also interest in rotating bonds—those with co-owners or beneficiaries on a rotating basis," Dr. Shakhshiri said.

Prizes Drawn in June

To those few employees who have expressed concern about problems with payroll deductions for purchasing bonds, Samuel George, Operations Accounting Branch chief, reports that "savings bond deductions have the lowest error ratio."

A drawing for three prizes donated by R&W will be held in early June. Anyone who signs up through the payroll plan, as a new bond buyer or as a bond buyer who wants to increase an allotment, may participate in the drawing.

An employee should fill out a ticket stub with his or her name and address and give it to the canvasser at the time of signing up.

Social security numbers of co-owner or beneficiary, if known, should be furnished when signing up for purchase of bonds.

For further information, telephone Betty McDonald, Ext. 63297.

Medical statistics are like a bikini. What they reveal is interesting but what they conceal is vital.
—Anonymous.

DORIS MARSHALL

(Continued from Page 3)

Miss Marshall considered that "there are a multitude of resources here. For young nurses there is a potential for growth if you are willing to work."

She pointed out some of the nursing specialties at the CC, saying there were enough fields for one to find a particular interest.

"I was fortunate to find my field of interest. It is important to decide, and to explore opportunities for growth," she said.

As of now the administrative or executive side of nursing is not for her.

Prefers Patient Care

"I am more interested in working at the bedside of the patient and working with the families and the staff to develop better patient care," Miss Marshall stated.

Her guidelines to a successful career in nursing are worth heeding, and she is equally worth listening to as a guide explaining the operations of a laminar air-flow room.

On Sunday, the second and last day of Open House, Miss Marshall's duties were taken over by Rose Thomas and Peggy Reid who explained the workings of these special rooms to an overflow audience.

NIH Visiting Scientists Program Participants

4/22—Dr. K. Gurudath Rao, India, Section on Molecular Chemistry. Sponsor: Dr. Gunther L. Eichhorn, NICHD, Gerontology Research Center, Baltimore, Md.

4/27—Dr. Murray F. Brennan, New Zealand, Surgery Branch. Sponsor: Dr. Steven A. Rosenberg, NCI, Bg. 10, Rm. 10N116.

4/28—Dr. Wind-Show Cheng, Japan, Medical Oncology. Sponsor: Dr. Jacqueline J. Peng, NCI, Bg. 10, Rm. 6B10.

4/28—Dr. Uki Yamashita, Japan, Laboratory of Immunology. Sponsor: Dr. William E. Paul, NIAD, Bg. 10, Rm. 11N309.

Came in May

5/1—Dr. Mohamed Abbasi, Egypt, Drug Development Branch. Sponsor: Dr. M. Benton Naff, NCI, Blair Bg., Rm. 4A12.

5/1—Dr. Max Blum, Canada, Laboratory of Chemistry. Sponsor: Dr. Louis A. Cohen, NIAMDD, Bg. 4, Rm. 328.

5/1—Dr. Gyorgy Csako, Hungary, Laboratory of Biophysical Chemistry. Sponsor: Dr. Koloman Laki, NIAMDD, Bg. 4, Rm. B112.

5/1—Dr. Alice Tsan, Taiwan, Intramural Research. Sponsor: Dr. John Stephenson, NHLI, Bg. 31, Rm. 9A16A.

5/5—Dr. Alan C. Kay, United Kingdom, Laboratory of Biochemistry. Sponsor: Dr. Katherine K. Sanford, NCI, Bg. 37, Rm. 4D05.

NHLI and AHA Sponsor Workshop on Embolism, Deep Vein Thromboses

A workshop to assess knowledge on the detection, treatment, and prevention of deep vein thromboses (or thrombophlebitis) and pulmonary embolism was held on April 24-25 at Reston International Center in Virginia.

The 2-day meeting, co-sponsored by NHLI's Division of Blood Diseases and Resources and the American Heart Association, was attended by international specialists and researchers. Dr. Joseph C. Fratantoni, chief of the Blood Diseases Branch, was conference coordinator.

Deep vein thrombosis occurs when a clot forms on the wall of an interior vein of the lower extremities. If part or all of the clot or thrombus detaches itself from the vein wall, it may move up the vena cava and through the right side of the heart.

Then, depending on its size, it may partially block or totally occlude the pulmonary artery and its branches which deliver blood to the lungs.

A detached thrombus is called an embolus and a very large one can cause a massive pulmonary embolism, which is responsible for an estimated 50,000 deaths a year in the United States.

Once a thrombus has definitely established itself on the vein wall, certain therapeutic measures can be taken, but these measures have only uncertain success in preventing serious consequences.

This fact, coupled with inadequate diagnostic procedures to detect a well-established thrombus makes it clear that the preventive approach is the more desirable method.

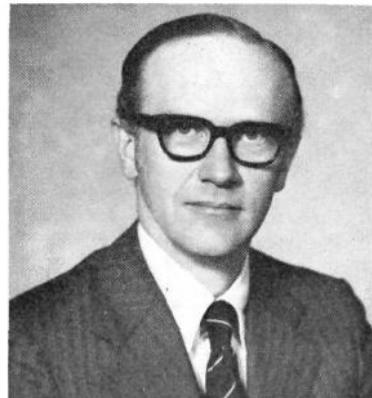
Diagnostic Methods Refined

Refined diagnostic procedures, such as labelled fibrinogen scanning, venography, and ultrasonic or electrical blood flow measurement techniques, now allow accurate evaluation of the earliest stages of thrombus formation. Much of this background research to permit the practical application was supported by NHLI.

At the workshop, all previous studies using anti-coagulants and platelet inhibitors prophylactically were reviewed and a high degree of efficacy reported in most surgical patients.

A special presentation of a clinical study which is to be published in *Lancet* was made by Dr. Vijay V. Kakkar, a surgeon at King's College Medical School Hospital in London.

In this study, over 4,000 patients undergoing major surgery at 36 medical centers were either given



Dan Taylor has been named chief of NICHD's Office of Research Reporting. He came to NIH from the U.S. Air Force where he was technical information officer of the Office of Scientific Research. He has also been information officer of the National Science Foundation and the President's Committee on Scientists and Engineers. On temporary assignment to the State Department, Mr. Taylor served as press officer of the U.S. Delegation to the UN Conference on Science and Technology for the Benefit of the Developing Nations; that meeting was held in Geneva. Prior to his Federal positions, he was a reporter for "The Washington Evening Star" and "The Hartford Courant."

no prophylactic therapy or injected with low doses of heparin immediately before, during, and for several days after major surgery.

The control group—roughly 2,000—was not given heparin unless a post-operative, labelled fibrinogen scan indicated the need for anti-coagulant therapy.

Dr. Kakkar's resulting data suggest that prophylactic low-dose heparin can prevent not only thrombus formation in the legs, but also reduce the incidence of fatal pulmonary embolism.

After his presentation, a discussion ensued on the implications and possible flaws of the study.

On the basis of clinical data, one certain conclusion was agreed upon by the panelists—medical practice will be significantly altered within the foreseeable future by the development of effective prophylactic regimens for the prevention of deep vein thrombosis and pulmonary embolism.

Improve Therapies

There was also general agreement regarding the treatment of thrombus formation: tailored therapies will be designed to fit the surgical patient's risk and clotting characteristics, and tests will be designed to detect patients at high risk.

The investigators also agreed that there is a need for improved diagnostic procedures to determine established thrombophlebitis and pulmonary embolism.

Proceedings of the workshop will be published.

Security Awareness Increases After Thefts Of Cash, Equipment

At NIH as elsewhere, security depends on individual alertness. Unfortunately, a recent series of thefts indicates that employees are often lax in security precautions on campus.

Last payday, money was taken from a number of women's handbags while offices were left unoccupied. Persons working in the offices had seen a slim, young, neatly dressed man, about 5 feet 8 inches tall, with an Afro haircut and short sideburns.

A good talker, who seemed to be in a hurry, the man stated that he was servicing air conditioners, carried air vent covers or fluorescent lights, or appeared to be emptying wastebaskets.

If a man fitting the above description comes to your office, please call the Guards' Office, Ext. 65685, immediately from another office. Be sure to give your office room number.

New anchor pad devices are credited with significantly decreasing office equipment losses over the past few months. Available at the self-service supply stores, the pads must be specially installed by trained personnel. Machines can later be removed for servicing or replacement.

Pocket calculators, cash, automobile tape decks, spare tires and wheels are currently the items which disappear most frequently. As with any security system, it is important to conceal valuables, lock locks, and take the keys.

Precautions Listed

Since NIH police cannot cover all areas simultaneously and thieves often observe patrol patterns, employees must keep on the lookout for strangers or suspicious behavior.

TISSUE COLLECTION

(Continued from Page 1)

termed "normative," contains serial brain sections from the smallest embryos to persons reaching 100 years of age; a second is composed of brain tissue from various animal species.

The other three classes exhibit human cerebrovascular lesions (strokes); CNS malformations, and congenital and early acquired encephalopathies and degenerative and hereditary neurological disease.

Collection Kept Current

Dr. Van Buren said that other researchers will be encouraged to donate whole brains for processing when a clinical center laboratory is properly equipped for this procedure.

"We would like to expand the Collection," he said, "and, since sections deteriorate after 10 to 30 years, replacements will also be needed to preserve it. . . ."

With the initiation of an identification system, scheduled to take effect soon, bona fide employees can be quickly recognized.

The Great Grand Master Keying System at NIH also depends on the responsibility of each individual who is issued a key. Large numbers of locks must be replaced because keys are lost or employees fail to turn in keys when moving to new office quarters or leaving NIH employment.

Security Costs Rise

Equipment alone for replacing locks and keys is expected to cost \$55,000 in the next year. Costs of these materials have increased 5 percent to 138 percent in the past 2 years, according to Lester W. Hebbard of the Security Evaluation Section, Division of Administrative Services.

His office, Ext. 63211, advises and assists in improving security measures throughout the varied facilities at NIH. Sometimes that includes finding animal cage locks that monkeys and rats can't learn to jimmy.

New Publication Features 100 Projects Illustrating Research and Careers at NIH

A new publication, depicting the traditions and recent research accomplishments conducted and supported by NIH, has just been published by the Division of Scientific Reports, Office of the Director.

New Format Described

Research Advances, 1975, first of a planned annual series, differs from previous reports in the extent of scientific content and in increased participation of scientists and administrators in determining the materials to be included.

Extensively illustrated with photographs and charts, the 1975 edition has a four-color reproduction of a computerized X-ray scanner image on the cover.

Preparations for the first edition have been underway for more than a year. Scientific directors and extramural directors were asked to submit up to 20 noteworthy research advances of the past year in their respective Bureaus, Institutes, or Divisions. These were combined for nomination by B/I/D Directors.

From projects submitted, Dr. DeWitt Stetten, Jr., NIH Deputy Director for Science, and his staff



Dr. DeWitt Stetten, Jr., NIH Deputy Director for Science, approves a finished copy of "Research Advances," a new publication for present and potential researchers, members of Congress, and the interested public.

chose 10 or fewer projects to represent each B/I/D, making a total of 100 projects in all.

Once the selections had been made, copy for each section was prepared in each B/I/D information office.

Charles Gailis of the Design Graphics Section, Medical Arts and Photography Branch, Division of Research Services, designed the publication.

The first chapter of *Research Advances* provides an overview and history of research at NIH. The assembly of scientific talent at NIH is described as having a "critical mass" effect on research productivity.

"Concentration on excellence and an unsurpassed level of productivity have been integral parts of research supported by NIH in every important center of the nation and in many other countries . . . sustaining and contributing to all American scientific accomplishments," the publication notes.

NIH Attractions Outlined

The last section of the report focuses on career opportunities for young doctors as Clinical Associates and Research Associates at NIH, outlining the unique combinations of laboratory and clinical facilities which attract about 400 young researchers each year.

Copies of this first issue of *Research Advances* became available in time for the first NIH Alumni Reunion. Approximately 40,000 copies will be distributed to every principal NIH investigator and contractor, to members of Congress, and to all senior medical and dental students in the United States.

Subsequent annual *Research Advances* are planned to cover each fiscal year.



A billboard poster used in the Bond Campaign wins the admiration of (l to r) Sylvester C. Watkins, Sr., Metropolitan Washington Director, U.S. Savings Bond Division, Treasury Department; NIH Acting Director Dr. R. W. Lamont-Havers, and NINCDs Director Dr. Donald B. Tower.