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SYNOPSES

CRISLEY, FRANCIS D. (Public Health Service), ANGELOTTI, ROBERT, and FOTER, MILTON J.: ***Multiplication of Staphylococcus aureus in synthetic cream fillings and pies. Public Health Reports, Vol. 79, May 1964, pp. 369–376.***

Seven synthetic cream fillings were examined for their ability to support multiplication of added *Staphylococcus aureus* (enterotoxigenic strain) and their normal flora at room temperature. When prepared with water, all seven supported multiplication of the bacteria present, largely bacilli; in two staphylococci decreased in numbers markedly; in three others the staphylococci decreased slightly; and two supported significant staphylococcal multiplication during incubation for 72 hours.

Increasing the number of the staphylococci in the inoculum and neutralizing the pH of the fillings did not result in significant staphylococcal multiplication but increased the ability of the staphylococci to survive in larger numbers in the product.

Substitution of milk for water in preparing the fillings, addition of minute amounts of whole egg and combination with pie crusts increased the ability of the fillings to support staphylococcal multiplication. Pies made with synthetic fillings rehydrated only with water supported profuse staphylococcal growth to the extent that they may be hazardous when held at room temperature before being sold.

BREWSTER, AGNES W. (Public Health Service), ALLEN, SCOTT I., and HOLEN, ARLENE: ***Patterns of drug use by type in a prepaid medical plan. Public Health Reports, Vol 79, May 1964, pp. 403–409.***

One year's cost and utilization experience under a prepaid drug benefit covering 27,000 enrollees of a consumer-sponsored prepayment group practice plan was analyzed in terms of therapeutic purpose of the drugs prescribed. Findings were based on a sample of 515 claimants' prescriptions; valid reimbursement claims had been filed by 1,179 enrollees.

The anti-infective class of drugs was the most expensive to cover, accounting for 13 percent of the number of prescriptions and 23 percent of the total value of prescriptions. The next costliest therapeutic classes, psychotropic and hormone, contributed less than 13 percent each to the cost of the plan's operation.

Age was a prime determinant in explaining the variation in prescriptions submitted for payment per 1,000 enrollees by class of drugs. Cardiovascular prescriptions per 1,000 enrollees increased from 0 in the youngest class to 437 in the oldest. The total rate of prescriptions per 1,000 enrollees increased more than 30 times from the youngest age class to the oldest. Generic prescribing was practiced only on a limited scale for a few classes of medication. Twelve percent of the prescriptions were prescribed generically.

The average prescription price was $4.21, considerably above the national average of $3.22, reflecting in part the prescribing of more expensive drugs in larger quantities for enrollees exceeding the $25 deductible amount.

CONTENTS *continued*

Summary and information on availability appear on page 455.

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

Address correspondence to Editor, Public Health Reports, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C., 20201.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
ANTHONY J. CELEBREZZE, *Secretary*

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
LUTHER L. TERRY, *Surgeon General*

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SYNOPSES

HUNTER, ELIZABETH F. (Public Health Service), DEACON, W. E., and MEYER, PATRICIA E.: ***An improved FTA test for syphilis, the absorption procedure (FTA-ABS). Public Health Reports, Vol. 79, May 1964, pp. 410–412.***

An improved FTA test designated as the FTA absorption procedure (FTA-ABS) has resulted from the use of an absorption technique designed to remove nonspecific treponemal antibodies from human serum. The absorbing agent is a sonicate of Reiter treponemes which contains the common or group nonspecific treponemal antigen.

The effectiveness of the FTA-ABS procedure has been evaluated on selected serums from primary syphilis, presumed normal, biological false positive, and late syphilis categories. The results obtained are significant with respect to sensitivity (the ability to detect syphilis) and specificity (the ability to be nonreactive in the absence of syphilis). The FTA-ABS procedure detected 80.7 percent reactivity in the primary syphilis category as compared to 36.8 percent reactivity found by both the FTA-200 and TPI tests. In the late syphilis group, the FTA-ABS increased the sensitivity from a low 19.5 percent in the FTA-200 to 100 percent reactivity, while detecting 9 percent more reactivity than the TPI. The increase in sensitivity of the new procedure has been accomplished without compromising specificity as reactivity did not occur in the normal or biological false positive groups.

GALAGAN, DONALD J. (Public Health Service), LAW, FRANK E., WATERMAN, GEORGE, and SPITZ, GRACE SCHOLZ: ***Dental health status of children 5 years after completing school care programs: Richmond, Ind., and Woonsocket, R.I. Public Health Reports, Vol. 79, May 1964, pp. 445–454.***

Five years after completion of school dental care programs in Richmond, Ind., and Woonsocket, R.I., participants and nonparticipants in the clinic programs in both communities were examined. Proportionately less dental care was obtained during the 5 years immediately following the termination of the projects by those children who had participated in the programs than had been obtained during the project itself. The data also show that participants and nonparticipants alike sought and received considerably more dental care during the 5 years after cessation of the project than had children of the same age during the 5 years preceding the clinic programs.

While no cause-and-effect relationship can be demonstrated between the continuing availability of care and concentrated dental health education on changed dental health status and dental behavior, comparisons of these data with other available long-term evaluations of dental health suggest that the habit patterns established during the Richmond and Woonsocket clinic programs did carry over to a considerable degree into the succeeding 5 years.

The nature of a paper, not its importance or significance, determines whether a synopsis is printed. See "Information for Contributors" on last page.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH TRAINING PROGRAM, 1964–65

Listed below is the complete roster of short-term training courses offered by the Public Health Service during fiscal year 1965 through the Training Program of the Robert A. Taft Sanitary Engineering Center in Cincinnati, Ohio. The courses include training in radiological health, air pollution, water supply and pollution control, food protection, metropolitan planning, and occupational health. The courses are described fully in the FY–1965 issue of the *Training Program Bulletin of Courses*, available May 1, 1964. A copy may be obtained without charge by writing to the Director, Training Program, Robert A. Taft Sanitary Engineering Center, 4676 Columbia Parkway, Cincinnati, Ohio, 45226.

The facility or laboratory where each course is given is indicated by the following code:

DOH—Occupational Health Research and Training Facility, Cincinnati, Ohio
SEC—Robert A. Taft Sanitary Engineering Center, Cincinnati, Ohio
Rock—Radiological Health Laboratory, Rockville, Md.
Mont—Southeastern Radiological Health Laboratory, Montgomery, Ala.
Vegas—Southwestern Radiological Health Laboratory, Las Vegas, Nev.
Win—Northeastern Radiological Health Laboratory, Winchester, Mass.
ORNL—Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tenn.

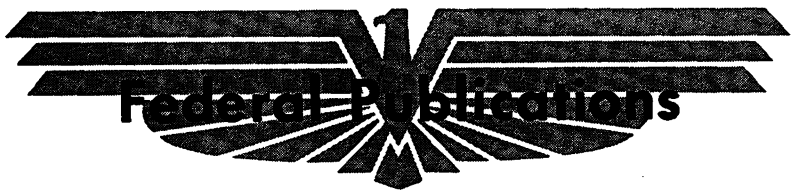
1964

July 6–17: Basic radiological health (211), Rock
July 13–24: Basic radiological health (211), SEC
July 20–31: Basic radiological health (211), Los Angeles (for pharmacists only)
July 27–Aug. 7: Occupational radiation protection (212), SEC
July 27–Aug. 14: Environmental radiation surveillance (224), SEC
Aug. 3–8: Urban planning for environmental health (601), Augusta, Ga.
Aug. 3–14: Chemical analyses for water quality (100), SEC
Aug. 10–21: Basic radiological health (211), Vegas
Aug. 17–28: Basic radiological health (211), Mont
Aug. 24–Sept. 4: Radionuclide analysis by gamma spectroscopy (208), Vegas
Sept. 9–11: Milk pasteurization controls and tests (302), SEC
Sept. 9–11: Sampling and identification of aero-allergens (405), SEC
Sept. 14–18: Management of radiation accidents (235), Austin, Tex.
Sept. 14–18: Introduction to automatic data processing systems (210) Rock
Sept. 14–25: Water quality studies (161), SEC
Sept. 14–25: Industrial hygiene engineering (501), DOH
Sept. 14–25: Industrial hygiene chemistry (502), DOH
Sept. 14–25: Analysis of radionuclides in water (206), SEC
Sept. 14–25: Basic radiological health (211), Albany, N.Y.
Sept. 21–25: Elements of air quality management (422), SEC
Sept. 21–Oct. 2: Urban planning for environmental health (600), Rochester, Minn.
Sept. 21–Oct. 2: Programing for the IBM 1620 computer (216), Rock
Sept. 28–Oct. 2: Introduction to microscopic analysis (420), SEC
Sept. 28–Oct. 2: Management of radiation accidents (235), New York
Sept. 28–Oct. 9: Radionuclide analysis by gamma spectroscopy (208), SEC
Oct. 5–9: Orientation in occupational health (509), DOH at Austin, Tex.
Oct. 5–16: Basic radiological health (211), SEC
Oct. 5–16: Plankton analysis (141), SEC
Oct. 5–16: Atmospheric survey (401), SEC
Oct. 19–23: Design of air pollutant sampling trains (421), SEC
Oct. 19–23: Microbiological examination of milk and milk products (305) SEC
Oct. 19–30: Engineering aspects of radiation surveillance (236), SEC
Oct. 19–30: Medical X-ray protection (213), Rock
Oct. 26–30: Chemical analysis of milk and milk products (304), SEC
Nov. 2–6: Urban planning for environmental health (601), SEC
Nov. 2–13: Recent developments in water microbiology (120), SEC
Nov. 9–20: Measurement of airborne radioactivity (417), SEC
Nov. 10–12: Survey implementation program (611), Augusta, Ga.
Nov. 16–20: Medical and biological aspects of air pollution (407), SEC

Nov. 16–20: Radiation control in public health programs (209), Rock
Nov. 30–Dec. 11: Bio-oxidation of industrial wastes (162), SEC
Nov. 30–Dec. 11: Basic radiological health (211), Rock
Nov. 30–Dec. 11: Occupational radiation protection (212), Win
Nov. 30–Dec. 11: Analysis of radionuclides in foods (501), DOH
Nov. 30–Dec. 11: Industrial hygiene engineering (501), DOH
Dec. 14–18: Institutional sanitary food service (330), SEC
Dec. 14–18: Membrane filter techniques in water bacteriology (121), SEC

1965

Jan. 4–15: Basic radiological health (211), SEC
Jan. 4–15: Basic radiological health (211), Rock (for pharmacists only)
Jan. 11–22: Chemical analyses for water quality (100), SEC
Jan. 18–29: Occupational radiation protection (212), SEC
Jan. 18–29: Microscopic analysis of atmospheric particulates (410), SEC
Jan. 18–29: Medical X-ray protection (213), Rock
Feb. 1–5: Analysis of pesticide residues in food (311), SEC
Feb. 1–5: Diffusion of air pollution—theory and application (423) SEC
Feb. 1–5: Introduction to automatic data processing systems (210), Rock
Feb. 1–12: Industrial hygiene engineering (501), DOH
Feb. 1–19: Environmental radiation surveillance (224), SEC
Feb. 8–19: Recent developments in water microbiology (120), SEC
Feb. 8–19: Programing for the IBM 1620 computer (216), Rock
Feb. 8–19: Basic radiological health (211), Vegas
Feb. 15–19: Industrial noise (507), DOH
Feb. 24–26: Milk pasteurization controls and tests (302), SEC
Mar. 1–5: Analysis of atmospheric inorganics (409), SEC
Mar. 1–12: Occupational radiation protection (212), Mont
Mar. 1–12: Water quality management (160), SEC
Mar. 1–12: Engineering aspects of radiation surveillance (236), SEC
Mar. 8–12: Management of radiation accidents (235), Vegas
Mar. 8–19: Analyis of atmospheric organics (408), SEC
Mar. 8–19: Basic radiological health (211), Rock
Mar. 8–19: Urban planning for environmental health (601), Savannah, Ga.
Mar. 15–26: Industrial hygiene engineering (501), DOH
Mar. 15–26: Analysis of radionuclides in water (206), SEC
Mar. 22–Apr. 2: Urban planning for environmental health (600), SEC
Mar. 22–Apr. 2: Food microbiology (310), SEC
Mar. 29–Apr. 2: Heat stress—evaluation and control (505), DOH
Mar. 29–Apr. 9: Radionuclide analysis by gamma spectroscopy (208), SEC
Apr. 5–9: Radiological health for nurses (203), Rock
Apr. 5–14: Reactor safety and hazards evaluation (223), SEC and ORNL
Apr. 12–16: Bioassay and pollution ecology (143), SEC
Apr. 19–23: Elements of air quality management (422), SEC
Apr. 19–30: Urban planning for environmental health (600), Gainesville, Fla.
Apr. 19–30: Organic industrial wastes characterization (101), SEC
Apr. 26–30: Meteorological aspects of air pollution (411), SEC
Apr. 26–30: Radiation control in public health programs (209), Vegas
Apr. 26–May 7: Basic radiological health (211), SEC
May 3–7: Inorganic industrial wastes characterization (102), SEC
May 3–14: Measurement of airborne radioactivity (417), Vegas
May 3–14: Medical X-ray protection (213), Rock
May 10–14: Control of particulate emissions (413), SEC
May 10–21: Occupational radiation protection (212), SEC
May 17–21: Control of gaseous emissions (415), SEC
May 17–21: The electromagnetic spectrum (521), DOH
May 17–28: Basic radiological health (211), Win
May 24–28: Source sampling for atmospheric pollutants (402), SEC
June 6–18: Advanced training for sanitary engineer reserve officers—SEC (titles to be announced)
June 16–18: Survey implementation program (611), Savannah, Ga.
June 21–July 2: Aquatic biology for engineers (140), SEC



Workshop on the Biology of the Prostate and Related Tissues. *National Cancer Institute Monograph No. 12; 1963; 446 pages; $4.* Aspects of the prostate, such as comparative morphology, factors controlling growth and function, biochemical considerations, and experimental prostatic cancers, are presented. A concluding evaluation section discusses the prevention of prostatic cancer, detection in its early stages, and possible response to hormonal therapy.

Building for Clean Water. *PHS Publication No. 867; 1963; revised; 9 pages; 10 cents.* Provides an illustrated progress report on Federal Incentive Grants for Municipal Waste Treatment, showing how Federal incentive grants work, how much aid is available, who may apply, the record of grants and construction 1956–63, distribution and estimated needs, and list of State approving agencies.

Areawide Planning of Facilities for Tuberculosis Services. *PHS Publication No. 930–B–4; December 1963; 46 pages; 40 cents.* Reports findings of a joint committee of the Public Health Service and the National Tuberculosis Association on planning facilities for tuberculosis services. In addition to presenting a picture of the current tuberculosis situation, the report discusses patterns of change, planning principles, the planning process, and the action required to implement recommendations.

Man, Medicine, and Work. Historic events in occupational medicine. *PHS Publication No. 1044; 1964; by Jean S. Felton, Julia P. Newman, and Donald L. Read; 52 pages; 40 cents.* Beginning with prehistoric man, this publication, developed from an exhibit, traces the growth and development of occupational medicine. It portrays man's effort to control his environment and his battles against occupational illness.

1962 Inventory, Municipal Waste Facilities. *PHS Publication No. 1065; nine volumes; 45 cents to $1.25 per volume.* Each of the nine Public Health Service Regions is covered by a separate volume of from 70 to 200 pages. Grouped by States, tabulated data show for each community the sewer or sanitary district, identification of the drainage basin in which it is situated, the watercourse, name of stream into which sewage is discharged, whether sewage is treated, and pollution abatement needs.

Public Health Service Grants and Awards, Fiscal Year 1963 Funds. *PHS Publication No. 1079; 1964.* **Part I. Research grants.** *580 pages, $1.50;* **Part II. Training grants, traineeships, fellowships, and research career program awards.** *330 pages, $1;* **Part III. Construction of health research facilities and hospital and medical facilities,** *65 pages, 30 cents; and* **Part IV. Health services formula and project grants.** *68 pages, 30 cents.* Grants and awards are listed by State and institution, and by principal investigator, recipient, or responsible person. Entries include title or purpose of grant and amount. Subtotals are given for each institution and State. Summary tables are included in each volume.

Cardiovascular Disease: 1960 data on national and State mortality experience. *PHS Publication No. 1083; September 1963; 63 pages (22 tables); 40 cents.* Designed primarily as a reference for public health and other personnel interested in program planning and development, this booklet gives information on 1960 mortality from cardiovascular disease. The information is presented in two series of tables. The first gives national data on mortality from several major disease categories and includes numbers of deaths and death rates by color, sex, and age. The second series reports State mortality experience for the same disease categories by color and sex. In addition, national trends for total population and white males for the years 1940, 1950, and 1960 are discussed.

List of 1963 Awards. Research grants, research fellowships, training grants, demonstration grants. *PHS Publication No. 1100; 1964; 41 pages.* Material is presented in sections corresponding to the four major types of grants. They are listed alphabetically by State, name of institution and individual recipient, project title, grant number, and amount of grant.

Anesthesia for the Dental Patient With Heart Disease. *PHS Publication No. 1106; 1963; pamphlet.* Describes local anesthesia as the method of choice for cardiac patients, lists the precautions to be taken in administration, and gives examples of satisfactory anesthetic solutions.

Dental Surgery During Anticoagulant Therapy. *PHS Publication No. 1107; October 1963; pamphlet.* Describes, for dentists, precautions to be taken before, during, and after surgery on patients receiving anticoagulant therapy. Emphasis is placed on the importance of complete patient histories before dental surgery.

This section carries announcements of new publications prepared by the Public Health Service and of selected publications prepared with Federal support.

Unless otherwise indicated, publications for which prices are quoted are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402. Orders should be accompanied by cash, check, or money order and should fully identify the publication. Public Health Service publications which do not carry price quotations, as well as single sample copies of those for which prices are shown, can be obtained without charge from the Public Inquiries Branch, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C., 20201.

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