In draping, the laparotomy sheet is thrown over the screen and tucked about the patient's shoulders, as illustrated. Care is taken throughout the operation not to contaminate the upper surface.

This screen has been used at the Pollak Hospital of the Jersey City Medical Center since the beginning of 1949. Its advantages have been fully demonstrated.

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FORMULA FOR ESTIMATING SIZE OF CHILD'S ENDOTRACHEAL TUBE

The formula presented here has been found helpful over a period of several years of use. It was originally based on calculations made from clinical records showing in each case the child's age, height and weight, and the size of tube used to give a snug or nearly snug fit. The size of the glottic opening was found to bear a closer relationship to the child's height than to his age or weight. The formula is as follows:

\[
\text{No. of inches of height} + 34
\]

\[
3
\]

= French no. of orotracheal tube.

Thus for a patient 41 inches in height, the formula indicates \( 41 + 34 = 75; \frac{75}{3} = 25 \). The result should not be taken as the exact size of tube to be used, but merely as an indication of the range of size within which a child's glottis probably lies. For example, when 25 is indicated, the anesthetist would do well to lay out tubes ranging in size from French 22 to French 28, and to plan to use the largest tube that would give a snug but nontraumatic fit. Usually this would fall close to the indicated size.

The formula would be of little or no service to those whose work includes a large amount of pediatric anesthesia, but may be of considerable help to the anesthetist who is not intubating children daily.

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