

mals, or carried around by a cockroach.⁹ The possibilities are infinite.

Another advantage of radio telemetry in physiological monitoring lies in the fact that, using standard subcarrier techniques, it is quite feasible to use commercial tape or belt recording systems for recording, playback and storage of physiological data at a considerable saving of time and money.

At this time, radio telemetry as a tool in physiological monitoring is at least twenty-five years behind the applications of radio telemetry in other fields. It is not yet fool-proof. Its use offers many advantages, and its possibilities are tremendous. If this technique gains popular appeal, it will be most interesting to watch its future development.

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Efficacy of Oxygen Administration

Dr. Thomas F. Hornbein of Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, Missouri, evaluated the relative efficiency of a nasal oxygen catheter and K-S disposable oxygen mask (Ohio) for administration of oxygen by comparison of alveolar oxygen tensions in a conscious, resting subject. Alveolar oxygen tensions were measured by elution of 40-cu. mm. aliquots of Haldane samples in a gas chromatograph.

The advantage of the mask results from re-breathing of oxygen-enriched expired air in addition to the basal oxygen flow. Accumula-

tion of carbon dioxide is minimized by re-breathing into a bag of small volume which is washed out by an adequate flow of oxygen.

	Alveolar Po ₂ (mm. Hg) at Oxygen Flow of:	
	4l/minute	6l/minute
Nasal Catheter	210	270
Disposable Mask	350	425

The greater comfort of the mask should also be mentioned, especially as compared to the sensations resulting from administration of high oxygen flows through a nasal catheter.

Meperidine and Propiomazine for Preanesthetic Medication

Captain Paul Davis and Lt. Col. John A. Jenicek of Brook General Hospital in San Antonio, Texas, while utilizing a double blind technique, gave two groups (40 in each) of patients preanesthetic medication on the following basis: one group, meperidine, 0.5 mg. per pound and propiomazine (Largon) 0.15 mg. per pound, the second group only meperidine, 0.5 mg. per pound. The factors of age,

weight, sex and sampling were sufficiently controlled so that subjective and objective data obtained could be statistically analyzed.

The subjective factors of general effect, sedation, presence of apprehension, and ease of induction showed no significant differences in either group. The objective differences considered were respiratory rate, minute volume, tidal volume, and alveolar ventilation. Calcula-

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