

moved and a  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch hole drilled near the inner edge of the top. Through this hole, from the inside, a 4-inch bolt is passed. The face plate is then reapplied to the respirator. The bolt is passed through one of the holes in the metal bar, with the bar held so that the apex of the angle points away from the

respirator, and a wing nut is applied. This nut is tightened just enough to force the lower end of the bar against the collar, pushing it towards the manubrium. The more the wing nut is tightened, the farther the collar is pushed caudad and the more working space is produced.

### Aids for Intravenous Medication

Although a welter of "arm boards" has been manufactured and improvised, Dr. Glenn J. Potter of Los Angeles calls attention to one of the simplest possible kinds—a mere length of  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch acrylic plastic  $2\frac{1}{4}$  or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide with the edges rounded.

Motion of the limb is limited satisfactorily by the application of three pieces of 1-inch adhesive tape, spaced well apart, the middle one placed close to the joint but not near the needle point; although it may be placed just distal to the hub. The latter method works well for a needle placed near the elbow. For needles in the wrist, the wrist joint may be immobilized by one tape proximal to the knuckles, one distal to the elbow joint, and one more than an inch proximal to the needle point. The wrist splint should be only 12 inches long to allow flexion of the elbow. The

elbow splint should be 16 inches long. A large hole opposite the wrist facilitates fettering of the extremity with a cloth tie.

The adhesive tape grips intimately both the skin and the splint. The ends can be made to overlap each other. Thus, the patient is prevented from working the extremity along the splint and flexing the joint which requires fixation. Absence of padding aids cleanliness. In many hundreds of applications over the years, discomfort has been minimal and decubital irritation has not occurred. This can be accounted for by the lightness of weight of the anatomical parts involved and the care in application of the tape without constrictive tightness. Sometimes padding is placed beneath some part of the palm if that will straighten out a vein overlying the dorsum of the wrist.

