

- S25. HAWARD, L. R. C. A reading comprehension test for nursing training. *Nursing Research* 10:38-42, Winter 1961.

The principal psychologist at the Graylingwell Hospital in Chichester, Sussex, England, has developed a reading comprehension test for assisting with selection of nursing students and identifying those who have difficulty understanding technical literature. Validity and reliability checks were made.—G. Price.

- S26. HAWARD, L. R. C. Nursing and psychosis. *Nursing Mirror* 3: 1903-1904, February 24, 1961.

Today approximately nine nurses in every 10,000 are admitted to a mental hospital with psychotic illness. Of every hundred single women so admitted five will be nurses. In occupations employing women nursing stands fourth in the list, the highest incidence being in schizophrenia and affective disorders. One who possesses the prepsychotic characteristics of the schizophrenic, actually makes the best psychiatric nurse. The affective disorders, on the other hand, tend to occur in warmhearted, sensitive, gregarious persons who make such a useful contribution to nursing. The very traits which are symptomatic of a predisposition toward psychosis may, in fact, be the most valuable in nursing. Incidence of psychosis increases with age, particularly at the time of retirement. Nearly half of 161 psychotic nurses were admitted to hospital in less than six months after onset, while nearly a third tried to avoid hospitalization for two years or more. Questions are posed related to stress and its relationship to incidence of psychosis, need of early treatment, preparation for retirement, and selection of applicants.—E. Hildebrand.

- S27. HEALTH AND WELFARE ASSOCIATION OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY. *New Directives in Public Health Nursing Services in Allegheny County*. Pittsburgh, The Association, July 1960. Processed. 36 pp.

The Visiting Nurse Association and the Health Department in Allegheny County are studied and recommendations made regarding the appropriate role for each in providing nursing services most effectively and efficiently. The two agencies operated a joint demonstration of generalized nursing service in one district at the time of the study. Both questioned whether the pattern should be extended. The report, resulting from 18 meetings of citizens, consultants, and a staff group of three public health nurses and three physicians appointed by the Association, includes history, organization and pro-

gram of the two agencies, plus statistics and objectives, real and estimated budgets, size of staff, salaries, and categorical services provided. Major conclusions and recommendations are: (1) The time is not propitious for a combination program and the demonstration should be discontinued. (2) A realignment of services is needed to bring about clarity in functions, better program coordination, more efficient utilization of staff, and better public understanding of agency function. (3) Over a three-year period all maternal and child health services should be transferred from the Visiting Nurse Association to the Health Department. (4) Bedside care to patients with long term illness should be continued by the VNA. (5) Research and demonstration of new methods and services in caring for these patients is needed. The Association is to review the progress of realignment of services at the end of five years. Criteria for dividing responsibility between the two agencies are included, as are implications of the recommendations for both agencies.—M. C. Goltz.

- S28. HOFFER, A., AND CALLBECK, M. J. Drug-induced schizophrenia. *Journal of Mental Science* (Great Britain) 106:138-159, January 1960.

The point is emphasized that one pronounced dissimilarity between an induced schizophrenic-like experience through use of LSD and schizophrenia is that the flatness or inaptness of affect seen in the latter is not seen in the former. "The psychotomimetic drugs, on the contrary, mobilize and deepen the emotion." A recent experience in which a model of schizophrenia was reproduced with a predominant flattening of affect is the subject of the study. It seemed possible that if penicillamine were given with the LSD, the experience might be modified, as the adrenochrome level would not rise. Accordingly, a normal volunteer (who had had it twice before) was given LSD following two days of treatment with penicillamine. She developed a psychosis with loss of affect for two weeks, and quite intense physiological reactions. Her experiences are recorded by the observers during the experimental period, and later, by the subject. Emotion began to return on the eleventh day, but five months later she was still unable to feel sadness. Psychological responses were inability to relate adequately to others, use affect-laden words, or respond to the emotional tempo of a group situation, and complete lack of drive.—B. F. Carruth.

- S29. HOME CARE, INC. *Report of Pilot Study of an Organized Home Care Program Serving Harrison, Manassas, Port Chester, and Rye, New York, for the First Twenty-Eight Months of Operations, December 1, 1956 through March 31, 1959.*

Port Chester, New York, United Hospital, Home Care, Inc., 1959. Processed. 44 pp.

With a grant from the New York State Department of Health, a three-year demonstration of home care by 19 health and social agencies (including visiting nursing services) is reported. Original objectives were to: (1) conduct a program for home-bound patients under the care of private physicians, through coordination of existing "medical, ancillary and auxiliary" facilities; (2) study effects upon the patients in comparison to patients in voluntary hospitals or other institutions; and (3) determine need for and cost of such services with the idea of extension under voluntary auspices. Study staff comprises a part-time coordinating physician, full-time public health nurse coordinator, and secretary. Criteria for admission and referral procedures and policy changes are described with respect to: selection of patients; areas of responsibility; charges; "team" meetings; written orders; and equipment. Statistical information is presented on: number of referrals by month and location; rejections; age, sex, and diagnosis of patients accepted; days of patient care during the year and number of patients under care by months; number of days on program; services used by patients; cases by location in the area; sources of income for services; number of physicians referring patients and patients referred by each physician; and original case finders. The report contains evaluations by the four participating visiting nurse services, and the medical social worker of the participating hospital.

- S30. ———. *Supplement to Report of Pilot Study of an Organized Home Care Program Serving Harrison, Manassas, Port Chester, and Rye, New York, for Period January 1, 1959-March 31, n.d.* Processed. 15 pp.

Changes since the previous report (Abstract S29.) are reported. Of the original objectives, study of effect upon the patient, compared with patients in voluntary hospitals and other institutions, and of comparative costs have been difficult to fulfill. Besides bringing statistical information up to date on items included in the 1956-March 31, 1959 report, a paper on the role of the physical therapist is included—JL Hilbert.

- S31. HOWE, C. W.; SILVA, T. F.; MARKSTON, A. T.; AND WOO, D. B. Staphylococcal contamination of mattresses and blankets on a surgical ward under non-epidemic conditions. *New England Journal of Medicine* 264:623-632, March 30, 1961.

Plastic mattress covers, mattresses, and blankets on an adult surgical