1953 HEART FUND

The goal for the 1953 Heart Fund Campaign of the Association and its affiliates has been set at $10,000,000. The Campaign will be conducted throughout the month of February. Funds raised will be used for the national program of scientific research, professional and lay education, and the furtherance of community service programs. Over $6,500,000 was raised nationally, in 1952, to support these aims.

"Help Your Heart Fund—Help Your Heart," is the new slogan for the 1953 Heart Fund. American Heart Week, including St. Valentine’s Day, has been set for February 8–14.

Physicians are rendering increasingly valuable support to the Heart Fund Campaign by taking active part in their community programs. They serve as speakers and committee members, and help to inform the public on the progress being made in the treatment and care of heart patients. Many physicians give assistance in clinics, symposia, and meetings devoted to the cardiovascular diseases, which are sponsored by the Association and its affiliates.

AMERICAN COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS

The annual meeting of the American College of Physicians will be held in Atlantic City, April 13–17, at Convention Hall, immediately following the annual meeting of the American Heart Association. Further information may be obtained by writing the executive secretary, Mr. E. R. Loveland, 4200 Pine Street, Philadelphia 4, Pa.

ANNUAL MEETING RESERVATIONS

All those planning to attend the Association’s Annual Meeting and Scientific Sessions at the Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, April 8–12, may obtain hotel reservation forms from the Association. Reservations should then be mailed directly to the hotel in Atlantic City at the earliest possible date. The same hotel reservation form may be used by those desiring to attend the meetings of both the American Heart Association and the American College of Physicians.

"HEART DISEASE IN CHILDREN"

The Association and its affiliated Heart Associations throughout the country have begun distribution of a new booklet, “Heart Disease in Children.” This booklet presents an up-to-date summary of the information now available on the prevention and treatment of rheumatic fever, the treatment of rheumatic heart disease, and the correction of congenital heart defects.

The booklet is intended for parents, teachers, and all others concerned with the health and care of cardiac children. It is recommended to physicians to use with parents of patients, and with the patients themselves.

The booklet may be obtained from affiliated Heart Associations or from the American Heart Association at 44 East 23rd Street, New York 10, N. Y.

MEDICAL FELLOWSHIPS

Fellowships and scholarships available through National Medical Fellowships, Inc., are offered to Negro candidates in all the fields of medicine. Applicants are expected to devote all their time to their studies. Applications must be filed by March 1, 1953. They may be secured by writing to Mrs. Hilde Reitzes, Fellowship Secretary, National Medical Fellowships, Inc., 951 East 58th Street, Chicago 37, Ill.

ASSEMBLY PANELS FOR ANNUAL MEETING

The following have been appointed as Chairmen to lead Panel Discussions at the annual meeting of the Assembly in Atlantic City, N. J., on Wednesday, April 8, 1953:

Panel I. Education: Lay......George N. Aagaard, M.D., Dallas
Panel II. Education: Professional......John Talbott, M.D., Buffalo
Panel III. Community Service: Rheumatic Fever Programs. . . . David D. Rutstein, M.D., Boston, and George M. Wheatley, M.D., New York City.

Panel IV. Community Service: Home Care and Rehabilitation. . . . Martin Cherkasky, M.D., New York City, and V. Thomas Austin, M.D., Urbana, Ill.


Panel VI. Fund Raising. . . . Irving B. Hexter, Cleveland; Warren B. Cooksey, M.D., Detroit; and Donald G. Price, New York City.

Panel VII. Relationship of National, State, and Local Heart Associations. . . . Paul V. Ledbetter, M.D., Houston; Frank N. Isney, Detroit; and M. Linwood Beek, Atlanta.

The Assembly Planning Committee of the American Heart Association is under the chairmanship of William H. Bunn, M.D., of Youngstown, Ohio.

FIRST EUROPEAN CONGRESS OF CARDIOLOGY

The first European Congress of Cardiology was held in London from September 9 to 12, 1952, under the auspices of the British Cardiac Society. Sir John Parkinson, President of the Society, was Chairman of the Congress. In addition to 400 European members from twenty-one countries, twenty members from the United States were present.

A feature of the Scientific Sessions was a symposium on the surgical treatment of mitral stenosis.

Dr. Maurice Campbell sketched the history of mitral valvotomy from the earliest attempts twenty-five years ago to the achievement by Mr. R. C. Brock in 1950. Dr. Campbell described the indications for operation and results in 100 cases. The widespread acceptance and success of this procedure was demonstrated by the substantial series described by Professor Soulié, Dr. Werko, Professor Froment and Dr. Santy from the Continent, Mr. Holmes Sellors and Dr. Swan from England, and by Dr. J. F. O’Neill of the United States, who reported on 800 operations.

Dr. Campbell’s judgment was shared by many speakers. He said the operation should be considered for all patients with mitral stenosis who are progressively disabled, especially young patients with evidence of pulmonary congestion, orthopnea, cardiac asthma and recurrent pulmonary edema. Conditions which rendered the operation less likely to give outstanding results but which did not preclude a good result, were auricular fibrillation, calcification of the valve, associated aortic valve disease and moderate mitral regurgitation.

Another theme of interest was dealt with by Dr. Irving S. Wright, president of the American Heart Association, who reported the results of the study of the effect of anticoagulants on the mortality and morbidity of myocardial infarction in 1,031 cases. There was a reduction in the death rate of one-third, and in the rate for thromboembolic complication of four-fifths. Several confirmatory reports were presented in the discussion. There was no unanimity of agreement as to whether they should be used in every case. There was general interest in the use of Tromexan and other newer preparations.

ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION

A course in Electrocardiographic Interpretation for graduate physicians will be given at the Michael Reese Hospital by Louis N. Katz, M.D., Director of the Cardiovascular Department, Medical Research Institute, and associates. The class will meet each Wednesday from 7:00 to 9:00 p.m. for 12 weeks, beginning February 11. Further information and a copy of the lecture schedule may be obtained upon application to Mrs. Rivian H. Lewin, Administrative Secretary, Cardiovascular Department, Medical Research Institute, Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago 16, Ill.

MEETINGS

Jan. 30: Southern Section, American Federation for Clinical Research, Jung Hotel, New Orleans. Chairman, Dr. Albert Segaloff, Alton Ochsner Medical Foundation, 3503 Prytania Street, New Orleans.

Jan. 30-31: Western Society for Clinical Research, Sixth Annual Meeting, Carmel, Calif. Dr. Herbert N. Hultgren, Secretary, Stanford Hospital, San Francisco 15.

Feb. 9: New England Cardiovascular Society, John Hancock Hall, 180 Berkeley Street, Boston. Drs. Herrmann L. Blumgart and Robert W. Wilkins will conduct the meeting.

Apr. 8-12: Twenty-Ninth Annual Meeting, American Heart Association, Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, N. J.

Apr. 8-9: Assembly panels, Assembly meeting, meeting of the Scientific Council.

Apr. 10-12: Twenty-Sixth Scientific Sessions, American Heart Association, Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, N. J.

Apr. 13-17: American College of Physicians, 34th Annual Meeting, Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, N. J.

May. 7-10: National Congress of Cardiology, Sevilla, Spain. Secretary, Dr. E. Benot, 3 Paseo de las Delicias, Sevilla, Spain.
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Cardiologist, The Mount Sinai Hospital, New York, and Associate Clinical Professor of Medicine, Columbia University, New York

AND MAX B. WALTERS, M.D., F.R.C.P. (CAN.)
Member, Heart Station, Vancouver General Hospital, Canada; Formerly Research Assistant in Cardiology, The Mount Sinai Hospital, New York

HYPERTENSION and hypertensive heart disease are known to be among the most common types of cardiovascular affections. For this reason alone, a correct clinical interpretation of blood pressure readings is of paramount importance. However, such readings alone can be of little diagnostic significance without clinical correlation of other factors.

The authors of this significant book have long been convinced that the common practice of classifying a patient as "hypertensive" if he has a systolic blood pressure of 150 mm. mercury, and a diastolic pressure above 90 or 95, in the absence of other findings, is unsound. They therefore made their own investigations in an effort to establish the true normal limits of the blood pressure. They were unusually successful—and for several years now have used their findings as set forth in this book to great advantage in actual clinical practice.

The proposed new limits are explained in detail, with sound recommendations that will guide the physician toward a more accurate diagnosis in specific conditions. The study was made with 74,000 unselected patients, representing a generous cross-section of America's average working population. The new limits thus established are definitely higher than those heretofore used and vary with age, sex and weight.

Physicians, investigators and clinical researchers will find "Normal Blood Pressure and Hypertension" exceptionally helpful in classifying the patient's blood pressure reading and in the re-evaluation of hypertension to coronary occlusion, angina pectoris, diabetes, mitral stenosis, cardiac enlargement, electrocardiographic changes, and other disturbances.

144 Pages. 36 Illustrations and 25 Tables. $4.00

(Published June, 1932)
New titles in Modern Medical Monographs

5 Infectious Mononucleosis
SIDNEY LEIBOWITZ, M.D., Associate Physician, Beth Israel Hospital, New York

Only within the past few years has renewed clinical interest concerned itself with the pathology of this disease (beyond known hematologic and serologic facts). This new book examines the protean nature of Infectious Mononucleosis and demonstrates how often there is involvement of the central and peripheral nervous systems, the heart, the liver and the hemopoietic system.

The journal literature by now is extensive, but this is the first monograph devoted exclusively to the disease. It is based on a series of sporadic cases studied over a two-year period. Dr. Leibowitz writes:

"The observations in these cases corroborate some long-accepted ideas and some recently acquired knowledge, but also have permitted some change of thinking and the acceptance of new attitudes. . . . (Emphasized are) those observations which are at variance with previous reporting or which introduce previously unnoted data."

6 Physiologic Therapy for Obstructive Vascular Disease
ISAAC STARR, M.D., Hartzell Professor of Therapeutics, School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

This survey avoids the usual lengthy approach to reviews of the literature, instead briefly coordinating known facts with the author's own extensive experience. It brings to bear a personal attack on the problem in a refreshingly readable style.

Dr. Starr discusses mechanical devices in treatment, vasodilating drugs, the use of heat and cold. Reflex, postprandial and surgical dilatation are dealt with, as are contraindications for patients suffering from harmful vasoconstriction. There is an instructive historical section on methods utilizing oxygenation and desiccation, some forward-thinking remarks on the importance of position for the bed-fast patient, and a section on "Newer Methods of Treatment and Prevention."

1 The Pathogenesis and Treatment of Thrombosis
IRVING S. WRIGHT, M.D., Professor of Clinical Medicine, Cornell University Medical College

2 Clinical Progress in Cardiovascular Diseases
Edited by HERRMAN L. BLUMGART, M.D., Professor of Medicine, Harvard Medical School

3 Accelerated Conduction
MYRON PRINZMETAL, M.D., et al., Institute for Medical Research, Cedars of Lebanon Hospital, and University of California Medical School, Los Angeles

4 Circulatory Dynamics
CARL J. WIGGERS, M.D., Professor and Director, Department of Physiology, Western Reserve University College of Medicine

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