

STUDENT BRANCH LOUISVILLE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

At the November meeting of the Student Branch of the Louisville College of Pharmacy the program included a motion picture on "Oxygen Therapy" with accompanying remarks by Mr. Banash. The film was shown through the courtesy of the Linde Air Products Co. At this meeting the Branch voted to place a bulletin board in the waiting room of the College and the assignment of obtaining the board was delegated to Mr. Zurlage.

At the December meeting the program included a talk by Dr. Harry S. Frazier on "The Cause and Prevention of Tuberculosis," the text of which follows this report. The speaker of the evening was introduced by Sister Margaret Ann Schwering.

The following nominations for officers to be elected and installed at the January meeting were made: *President*, Mr. Acuff and Mr. Zurlage; *Vice-President*, Mr. Forgy; *Treasurer*, Mr. Dorsey; *Secretary*, Mr. Zurlage and Mr. Acuff.

JOE BLACK, *Secretary*.

JANUARY MEETING.

At the January meeting of the Louisville College of Pharmacy Student Branch the following officers were elected and installed for the ensuing year: *President*, H. J. Zurlage; *Vice-President*, J. P. Forgy; *Secretary*, H. F. Acuff; *Treasurer*, J. W. Dorsey. In his address the new president urged a drive for new members and promised his full coöperation in the advancement of the branch.

The new secretary hopes to be able to help the ASSOCIATION in whatever way possible and also that the new officers, may carry on the good work done by the retiring officers.

HAL ACUFF, *Secretary*.

TUBERCULOSIS.*

BY HARRIS S. FRAZIER, M.D.

In his service to humanity a Doctor spares no effort to better Community health. He is not alone, however, in this project. He can be and often is rendered invaluable assistance by a well-informed pharmacist who knows the simple rules of good health. Frequently, either through fear of the doctor or lack of time to consult one, an individual with a "common cold" will stop at the corner drug store for aid and advice. It is then that the pharmacist has ample opportunity to impart knowledge which, perhaps, may avert not only a case of tuberculosis but prevent a further spread of the disease.

Tuberculosis is so-called because of the presence of small tubercles observed in advanced cases. It is perhaps one of the oldest and most dreaded of the communicable diseases. History furnishes us with data relative to the findings of calcified areas in the lungs of the Egyptian mummy. The first stethoscope used in listening to the sounds of the chest was devised by Lanec who by coiling a paper and placing one end in his ear and the other on the patient's chest could ascertain the normal and abnormal murmurs of the lungs. Robert Koch was the first to isolate the tubercle bacillus.

The Bovine and the Human are the two most important types of Tuberculosis; the former, however, has practically been eradicated by Public Health Measures. Any cow showing a positive tuberculous reaction is slaughtered. In this way, milk contaminated with tubercle bacilli is not ingested by man. Tuberculosis in man is not hereditary but may be termed a "house disease." The poor whose daily sustenance is insufficient to build up and maintain a resistance against this organism fall an easy prey to its insidious attack.

Every tissue and organ of the human body may be attacked by the tubercle bacillus. The lungs, especially in adults, are the most common seat of infection. Infection in the lymphatic glands along the side of the neck (Scrofula), the spine (Pott's disease) and the membranes lining the meninges are sources of invasion frequently seen in children.

* Abstracted from an address.

The organism, transmitted by and infected to a healthy individual, enters the body through the respiratory tract chiefly by kissing, by using contaminated dishes, and by inhaling the bacilli from the minute droplets of moisture which are projected into the air when sneezing, coughing or talking. Once the bacillus is in the body it enters the bronchial tubes where nature in her effort to resist the attack, walls off or envelops the organism with calcium deposits. So long as the individual's resistance is maintained these calcified nodules remain fixed but when resistance is lower the bacilli force their way into lung tissue.

Boys and girls of high school age whose routine of life is somewhat irregular may suddenly find themselves with the following symptoms: "too easily tired, losing weight, indigestion, cough that hangs on, spitting of blood (one-half ounce or more), slight increase in temperature," are danger signals of Tuberculosis.

Formerly tuberculous patients were sent to the country for fresh air, sunshine and exercise, but on account of the strenuous exercise often indulged in, many only met untimely deaths from this mode of treatment. At the present time *rest* is the factor advised. The patient is given "complete bed rest"—a term which indicates the minimum exertion on the part of the individual. In this way the impaired lung is not subjected to undue activity. Oftentimes shot bags are placed on the lungs to encourage diaphragmatic instead of costal breathing. In some cases the phrenic nerve which controls the diaphragm is removed (Phrenicectomy) but because of the permanent impairment by the removal this method of treatment is deemed inadvisable and only a crushing of the nerve (phreniclasia) is now done so that after six or eight months the lung again resumes its functional activity. Perhaps the most successfully used method is that of Pneumothorax; measured amount of air is introduced into the pleural cavity, thus collapsing the lung. The edges of the cavity are brought into contact and after repeated treatments the cavity is closed and the disease arrested. Nutritious food, including cod liver oil and milk supplement the treatment. Sanatorium treatment and improved living conditions have made rapid progress in combating this disease and in furthering a decline in the mortality rate.

STUDENT BRANCH UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI.

The University of Mississippi Student Branch of the AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION held the last meeting for 1936 on December 17th. The speakers of the evening were Col. F. W. Duckworth and Dr. Charles Wilson. The meeting was called to order by President Duckworth and the usual business attended to. The address of welcome was given by John Ward who introduced the speaker of the evening, Col. Duckworth, presenting him as an alumnus of the University of Mississippi School of Pharmacy and as a successful retail pharmacist of Boonville. The speaker chose as his subject "You as Pharmacists," and directed his talk to the Senior students. He said that all good pharmacists, like a good doctor, should keep up-to-date.

Col. Duckworth has been president of the Mississippi Pharmaceutical Association, and he was a former member of the Mississippi State Board of Pharmacy.

Dr. Charles Wilson was introduced by President Duckworth as an outstanding pharmacist. He spoke on "The Importance of Organization and Coöperation of Pharmacists." He insisted that pharmacists should read the JOURNAL OF THE A. PH. A. and other publications of pharmacy and he had a number of publications with him. He made a favorable comment on "Mallinckrodt Plan of Building Up the Prescription Department."

Mr. Wilson was also a former president of the Mississippi Association and a former member of the State Board of Pharmacy. He is director of U. S. P. and N. F. extension for the Mississippi State Board of Pharmacy.

J. M. LONGMIRE, *Secretary.*

BIRMINGHAM RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

The Birmingham Retail Druggists' Association of Alabama recently made the members of the senior class of the School of Pharmacy of Howard College of Birmingham honorary members for the current year. President V. C.

Wood, in conferring the memberships, said: "This membership has been extended you with the hope that it may increase your interest in the profession of Pharmacy and in the Association activities. We shall be pleased to have you attend our regular business luncheons which are held every two weeks."