

MODERN METHODS OF DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT (Continued from page 13)

amination and x-ray is not much help because of the collapsed lung, the blood sedimentation test gives us a very accurate indication of the healing process. The test is very simple and consists of reading the sedimentation of a column of citrated blood in millimeters of one hour.

This brief resume of some of the modern methods in Tuberculosis, shows, I think, that the diagnosis and treatment has advanced rapidly in the last few years. The newer procedure in treatment may in

all fairness be compared to the discovery of Insulin for Diabetes and liver extract for Primary Anaemia. The public is beginning to realize the value of these measures. The treatment of our Tuberculous patient is not the simple matter it was ten or fifteen years ago when it was just a case of putting him to bed and keeping him there. We must always consider our tuberculous patients carefully as a possible candidate for one of these newer methods of treatment.

THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS IN THE HOME (Continued from page 16)

combined efforts of organized medicine, the public health service, and the government. Educational programs sponsored by these agencies have served, and will continue to serve, a great purpose, but they have accomplished nearly as much as is possible in most states. The only logical course to take in the future is to provide means for the scientific segregation and treatment of every patient suffering from this disease. If such segregation were made compulsory as in other contagious and infectious diseases, and could be maintained through one generation, the tuberculosis problem would resolve itself into

no problem at all. Shall organized medicine perfect a plan or shall we let the government do it?

SUMMARY

1. Home treatment is merely a substitute for sanatorium treatment, made necessary by economic conditions.
2. The disadvantages of treatment in the home are pointed out.
3. A suggested regime for home care is given.

REFERENCES

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