1949

M E M O R A N D U M

To: Dr. Feemster

Subject: Annual Report

From: Dr. Hinton

Date: June 8, 1950

I am enclosing the annual reportof the Wassermann Laboratory

WASSERMANN LABORATORY

Tests and Examinations

Kind of Specimen		1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Blood	Number of Specimens	519,296	541,108	524,765	517,683	519,668
	Tests					
	Hinton	485,364	486,954	457,747	446,727	438,820
	Rapid Hinton	10,495	3,704	--	--	--
	Hinton-Titr.-Penicillin	2,950	12,033	9,086	9,820	13,247
	Kahn Titr.-Penicillin	2,950	12,033	9,086	9,683	13,247
	Davies-Hinton Micro Floc.	6,953	9,130	10,091	11,398	14,693
	*Bacillus Abortus Aggl.	23,147	23,829	26,956	24,424	34,330
	*Glanders	7	15	9	33	10
	**Blood Grouping	375	4,156	--	--	--
	**Rh Typing	375	4,156	--	--	--
	**Blood Bank Hintons	346	8,608	20,876	25,281	28,568
Spinal Fluid	Number of Specimens	11,022	12,409	13,908	12,732	13,068
	Tests					
	Wassermann	9,447	10,142	11,729	9,383	9,940
	Davies-Hinton	11,022	12,409	13,908	12,732	13,068
Rabies Diagnosis*	Number of Specimens	159	186	213	194	192
	Tests					
	Impressions	159	186	213	194	192
	Sections	148	179	201	184	186
	Animal Inoculations	143	177	191	184	172
Path.& Bact. Examinations*	Number of Specimens	2	2	-	10	2
	Tests					
	Animal Inoculations	2	2	-	4	-
	Cultures	-	-	-	5	1
	Smears & Impressions	2	1	-	3	1
	Sections	-	-	-	5	-
	Total Tests	564,385	587,714	560,093	560,560	566,435
	Total Specimens	530,479	553,705	538,886	530,619	532,930

*Diagnostic Examinations for Division of Livestock Disease Control.
**Tests for State Blood Bank.

WASSERMANN LABORATORY

Wm. A. Hinton, M. D., Chief

In the program within the Commonwealth for evaluating the performance of serologic tests for the detection of syphilis, specimens were sent to thirty-one institutions in connection with the testing of blood for transfusion purposes and to fourteen institutions seeking approval for performing standard serologic tests for syphilis. At present there are seventy-two institutions approved for testing of blood for transfusion purposes and thirty-four institutions approved for performing standard serologic tests for syphilis.

The serologic method used in the Wassermann Laboratory for the detection of syphilis was again evaluated by the United States Public Health Service.

Experimental work continues to be carried on using cardiolipin as a component of the indicator used for the Hinton test.

False positive reactions for syphilis cannot be eliminated by the use of any of the approved serologic tests. A new type of test called the treponemal immobilization test devised by H. A. Nelson of the School of Hygiene and Public Health of John Hopkins University has attracted top recognition as a means of reducing to a minimum the incidence of false positive reactions. Although the technique is difficult, steps should be taken at the earliest possible moment to add this test to those performed in this laboratory.

The performance of tests for the determination of total proteins and globulin in spinal fluids should also be added to the routine tests performed in the Wassermann Laboratory.