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DIVISION OF BIOLOGIC LABORATORIES

Report of Wassermann Laboratory

for the Year 1939

*Fiscal*

The routine activities of the Wassermann Laboratory continue to increase, as is shown by Table I below which gives the number and character of the examinations for the past five years.

Table I

	<u>1925</u>	<u>1926</u>	<u>1927</u>	<u>1928</u>	<u>1929</u>
Wassermann Tests	62,695	64,665	67,700	75,471	81,156
Kahn Tests	2,729	1,302	2,644	2,692	3,631
Gonococcus Fixation Tests	1,903	1,776	1,409	1,860	2,463
Lange's Colloidal Gold Tests	33	25	35	27	85
Complement Fixation Tests for Glanders	50	27	13	37	16
Specimens of Milk Examined for Tuberculosis	--	--	46	21	--
Complement Fixation Tests for Antimeningococcic Serum	--	79	--	--	--

Diagnostic Examinations for  
Division of Animal Industry:

✓ (a) Complement Fixation Tests for Glanders	300 42	43	35	44	91
✓ (b) Examinations for Rabies	10,000 282	312	510	546	455
✓ (c) Pathologic and Bacterio- logic Examinations	500 24	18	21	24	23
✓ (d) Agglutination tests for Bacillus Abortus	150 89	101	232	622	3,911

Diagnostic Examinations for  
Lakeville State Sanatorium:

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Totals	67,847	66,348	72,695	81,549	91,831

Report of Wassermann Laboratory for 1929 (Continued)

Table I on the preceding page shows a 12.6 per cent increase in the output of the routine work of the laboratory over that of the previous year. On the basis of a test as the unit of output, the cost in 1928 was 25 cents and in 1929 it was 22.4 cents. This reduction in cost per test has been accomplished in spite of a salary expenditure of \$15,528.95 for 1929, as compared with \$15,725.34 for 1928.

Work on the Hinton test has been continued. The data thus far obtained shows that the test is distinctly superior to the Wassermann and Kahn tests. However, the time does not appear to be ripe to recommend its substitution.

Studies have been carried on in relation to the diagnosis of tuberculosis by a serum reaction, and the preliminary paper is practically ready for publication. From the evidence obtained, it appears that this test should have very great value in the diagnosis of tuberculosis, but it must be fully tried clinically before any definite statements can be made as to its availability for practical purposes.

Respectfully submitted,

WAH:MBS

December 14, 1929