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D. RADIOLOGICAL SERVICE:

1. General: Colonel Elmer A. Lodmell, MC, Diplomate of American Board of Radiology was Chief of Service from 1 January to 31 December 1951, inclusive.

2. Organization: The Radiological Service is organized in accordance with directives from the Office of the Surgeon General and is composed of a Diagnostic Section and a Therapeutic Section.

Colonel Paul O. Wells, MC, Diplomate of American Board of Radiology, was assigned as Assistant Chief of Service and as Chief of the Therapy Section in August 1951. Duties of assistant chiefs of the sections are assumed by residents or senior residents depending upon their capabilities and upon the individual needs of the officer for training in diagnosis or therapy.

3. Physical Facilities: The facilities of the Radiological Service have continued to be taxed during the entire year due to increased demand for highly specialized procedures. The physical facilities of the diagnostic section were not entirely adequate for the most efficient handling of the workload.

4. Personnel:

(a) Officer: The officer personnel increased during the year with the return of residents from overseas assignments and the arrival of new residents for training. One senior resident completed training on 1 April.

(b) Army Nurse Corps: One nurse was on duty in the therapy section until November. Because of the greater need for nurses on other services she was relieved and her duties were assumed by a civilian technician.

(c) Enlisted: There have been numerous changes in personnel and in the authorized strength of personnel in the department during the year. The quality of technical work has nevertheless been excellent.

(d) Civilians: Civilian personnel for clerical and technical duties have been adequate in number and proficiency.

(e) Consultants:

Dr. Lee H. Garland, Diplomate of American Board of Radiology.

Dr. A. A. de Lorimier, Diplomate of American Board of Radiology.

Dr. Joseph G. Hamilton, not a Diplomate of American Board of Radiology. This consultant is the director of the Crocker Radiation Laboratory of the University of California in Berkeley, California. He is a consultant to the Atomic Energy Commission and is a recognized expert in the field of nuclear physics and biology and atomic medicine.

(f) The present strength of the Radiological Service at the close of the calendar year consisted of 7 Officers (including 5 residents), 12 Enlisted and 8 Civilians.

5. Training:

(a) Officer: The training of residents in Radiology has been carried out in accordance with current directives from the Office of the Surgeon General and following a plan approved by the American Board of Radiology and the Council on Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association. Civilian consultants in radiology, medicine and surgery have contributed greatly to the education and training of residents and other students.

(b) Enlisted Personnel: Continued training of enlisted technicians was necessary throughout the year in order to maintain a high standard of technical proficiency.

6. Equipment and Supplies: In November the department received a Phillips fractional focus X-ray tube for trial and study. No other major changes in equipment occurred.

During one brief period some difficulty with outdated and fogged film was encountered. On the whole, however, the supply of expendable and non-expendable items has been satisfactory. Maintenance of X-ray equipment has been performed by personnel of Supply Division.

7. Clinical:

(a) Diagnostic Section: During the year 42,232 roentgenographic and 2,983 fluoroscopic examinations were made on 33,315 patients. There were 95,133 films used and the number of films used averaged 2.3 per examination.

During the period of this report an increased number of specialized radiographic procedures were carried out. These procedures included: Ventriculograms, pneumo-encephalograms, myelograms, carotid arteriograms, aortograms, angiocardiograms and peripheral arteriograms and venograms.

(b) Therapy Section: Patient visits to the therapy section totaled 4,335. Of these, 826 visits were for consultation or examination, 44 for radium treatments and 3,465 for x-ray treatments. The majority of radiation treatments were for cancerous conditions.

(c) Radiological conferences were conducted weekly throughout the year. Cases of current or unusual interest were presented to the staff for discussion and comment. A series of prepared talks and demonstrations on pertinent phases of diagnostic and therapeutic roentgenology were presented for the benefit, primarily, of interns and residents of the hospital.

(d) Clinical Research Projects: At the close of the period of this report three clinical research projects were underway by the resident staff. These included the following:

(1) A study of the properties, characteristics and use of a fractional focus (.3 mm) X-ray tube.

(2) An analysis of the findings in 1,749 gastrointestinal examinations performed during the year.

(3) A critical analysis of the treatment of all cases of carcinoma of the cervix and corpus uteri on which adequate records are presently available.

(e) Statistical data is attached to this report as Annex "F".