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Provost Names 6 Appointments To Med Faculty

The Duke Garden Fish Live Again With Help From Tolley and Lloyd

Two associate professors and four assistant professors have been named at Duke Medical Center. Announcement of the academic appointments came from Dr. Frederic N. Cleaveland, provost of the University.

Named to associate professorships were Dr. Duilio Giannitrapani in the School of Medicine and Mrs. Joanne E. Hall in the School of Nursing.

Dr. Giannitrapani, appointed associate professor of medical psychology, received both his masters and doctorate in psychology at Clark University in Worcester, Mass. He comes to Duke from Michael Reese Hospital in Chicago, Ill., where he was director of the Human Psychophysiology, Psychosomatic and Psychiatric Institute for Research and Training.

Mrs. Hall earned a B.S. degree in nursing at Arizona State University in Tempe in 1962 and an M.S. in psychiatric-mental health nursing at Ohio State University School of Nursing in 1970. Prior to coming to Duke, she was on the faculty at Ohio State.

New assistant professors in the School of Medicine are Drs. James N. Davis, James M. Eaton Jr., Paul G. Killenberg and Charles G. Oakes.

Dr. Davis, a 1965 graduate of Cornell University Medical College in New York City, was appointed assistant professor of neurology. Following postgraduate training at Bellevue and Cornell-New York Hospitals in New York and at Duke, he was named chief resident in neurology at New York's Cornell-North Shore Hospital.

Dr. Eaton, appointed assistant professor of urology in the Department of Surgery, is a 1961 graduate of Emory

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(Richard (Rick) Tolley, a rising Duke junior with a keen interest in pollution, discovered several months ago that pollution feeding into the Sarah P. Duke Gardens was killing the goldfish, tadpoles and other aquatic life.

As it turned out, Duke Hospital, unwittingly, was the culprit. But with immediate cooperation from the hospital, the problem was solved, and now the fish live again.

Duke News Bureau writer Jack Childs wrote how it happened:)

At the time of the autumn fish kill, the pollutant was seen discharging from a storm sewer that drained a large section of an area next to the gardens. This was where Tolley started his investigation. With help, the student began mapping out a good portion of the storm sewers in the area. This took a month.

"The most likely problem was a storm sewer connection to the Duke Hospital," he recalled. "So I directed my efforts toward a program of random checking and sampling, with special attention directed toward the hospital connection."

About a week later, organic solids were found in the hospital line. "It was a horrible smelling blackish sludge," Tolley related, "with some white chunks that were later identified as grease. This gave valuable information on what section of the storm sewer was the problem, but did not help much in determining its source."

As Tolley began making chemical tests of the sludge, his project attracted the interest of Abbott Lloyd, general building superintendent for the Medical Center. What Lloyd learned concerned him.

"We had an idea there was some pollution from the hospital, but we didn't think it was this bad," he recalled.

Lloyd immediately plunged into the investigation. He soon found a major problem in another section of the storm



POLLUTION NO MORE—Student Rick Tolley (left) and Duke's Abbott Lloyd inspect a section of a Duke garden stream, now clear of hospital pollutants that were threatening aquatic life. *(photo by Jim Wallace)*

sewer, one "I had not really worked on yet," said Tolley.

Lloyd's discovery was that the major portion of the area under the hospital's main garbage compacters drained into the storm sewers.

"You can imagine what goes out of a compacter—especially at a hospital," said Lloyd. Every time the area was washed down or rained on, large quantities of garbage and "garbage juices" from the compacter was washed into the stream.

Lloyd quickly devised a method of diverting this area's drain to the sanitary sewer. A settling tank was incorporated into the system to remove materials that could clog pipes in the sanitary sewer.

However, still to be found was the pollution source inside the hospital.

The key clue came one day when a batch of solid materials was found in the

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