

Laundry

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According to Mr. Parrish, "the average public still thinks of a laundry as just soap and water."

This is certainly a proven misconception at the Hospital Laundry, where soiled articles are carefully treated in the wash with not only soap and water, but also: special chemicals, a germicide, starch, and bleaching agents. Each of these additions to the wash must be carefully measured, with the selection depending upon the type of article being washed.

It is interesting to note that the germicide is tested for effectiveness in a lab at the Hospital before it is used by the Laundry. The germicide presently in use is so effective that if *any* bacteria falls on a laundered article from the time it is washed until actually used, the bacteria will either be killed or it will become dormant.

After it is washed, the linen, is again sorted. Garments and "flat work" items will be pressed, while other articles will be tumbled dry and folded.



Not only does the Laundry wash, dry, fold and iron articles, however; it also patches and mends all ward and OR linens and does minor repair work on uniforms, lab coats, etc. This

work is done with the help of two sewing machines and a special patching machine.

When asked how many patches are applied in a week's time, Mr. Parrish replied with a wry grin that to estimate the amount would be "like counting the sands on the beach."

The last "stage" in laundering is the delivery of the articles to the "clean linen area." Here they are sorted again. Personal articles are wrapped, while some items (such as



Photos by Jim Wallace

diapers) are simply folded and placed in carts, ready for delivery. Other articles are stored on shelves until orders are received requesting them.

From this "clean linen area" over 1250 personal bundles are sent each week to the areas which the Laundry serves. Included in the areas served by the Laundry are: the Hospital, Bell Building, Hanes House, East Campus Infirmary and West Campus Gymnasium.

It is difficult to adequately describe the impression which is made on the visitor to the new Laundry. Suffice it to say that the facilities are most impressive and that the over-all importance of this new plant is almost inestimable when it is remembered that in the Medical Center alone, there is not one employee, student, patient or visitor who is not served in some way by the Laundry.

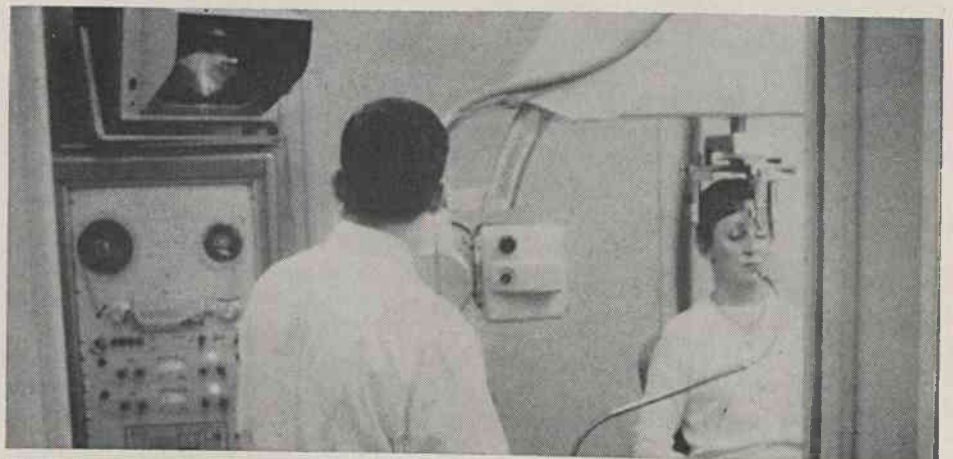
Speech Pathologists Meet at Duke

The Speech Pathology section of the Southern Speech Association met at Duke University Medical Center recently for lectures and to observe the speech pathology laboratory. Different parts of the cinefluorographic equipment, which is now available in the Medical Speech Pathology section, were described and a demonstration was conducted showing the complete unit in operation. (See

photo below.)

Lectures were given by Drs. Mas-sengill and Quinn regarding speech pathology and speech therapy services available at Duke. Cleft palate research now being conducted at the Medical Center was also discussed.

There were approximately 12 states represented among the 25 speech pathologists in attendance.



With the new cinefluorographic (X-ray movie) technique, speech pathologists here at DUMC are better able to understand the basis of speech problems. Pathologists can study the production of sound with this new technique and therefore can more readily locate the source of a patient's speech problem. The cinefluorographic unit includes a synchronized tape recorder and television monitor (shown above) which enable the pathologist to observe movements inside the mouth that help make up sounds.