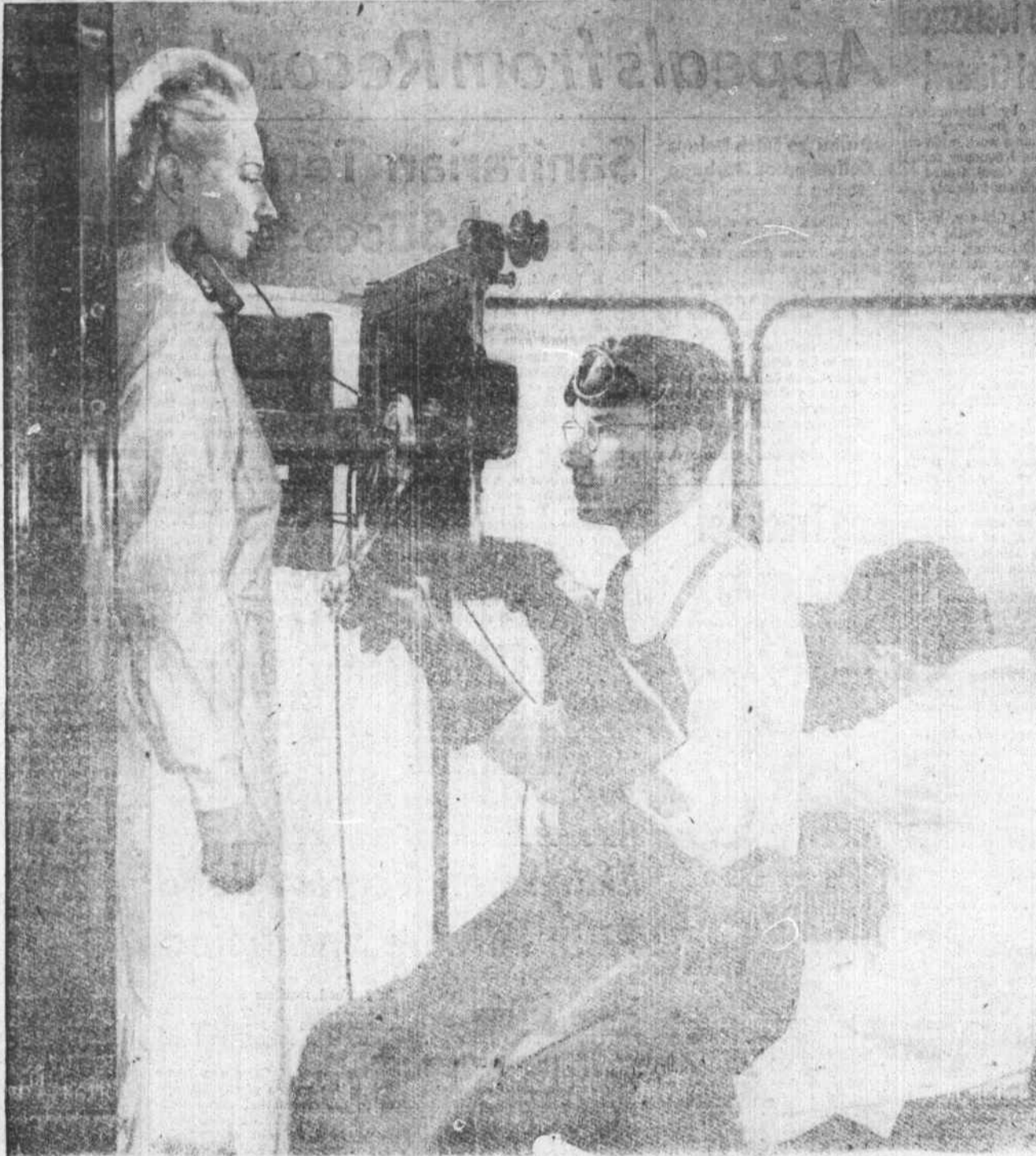


FIGHT AGAINST HEART DISEASE



HEART STUDY. The electrokymograph, a research apparatus, which produces a lasting picture record of the various graduations of movement of the cardiovascular (heart and blood vessel) silhouette as it appears on a fluoroscopic screen.

The heart, the wellspring and fountain of life, now is the center of searches being conducted throughout the world to determine the causes and cures for one of our greatest health enemies, heart disease.

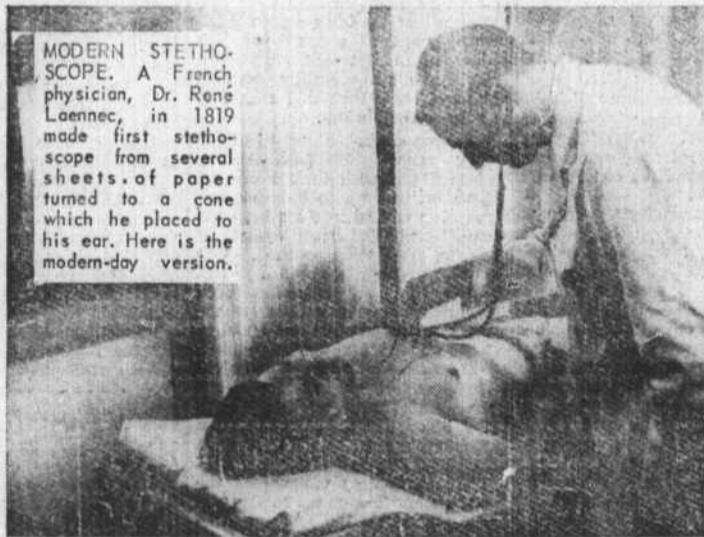
Heart disease is responsible for most premature aging and death in the United States. It is the No. 1 killer. About three hundred thousand persons in the nation die each year from "heart attack," and many thousands more suffer less serious attacks. Atherosclerosis (the serious form of arteriosclerosis, or hardening of the arteries) is the most prevalent and most serious form of heart disease, because its consequences are responsible for well over half of all fatalities from heart disease.

Few people know or understand how atherosclerosis leads to heart attack. But medical science is constantly probing into the complex mechanisms involved, and many researchers feel that the day will come when the disease can be prevented or found in its early stages and cured.

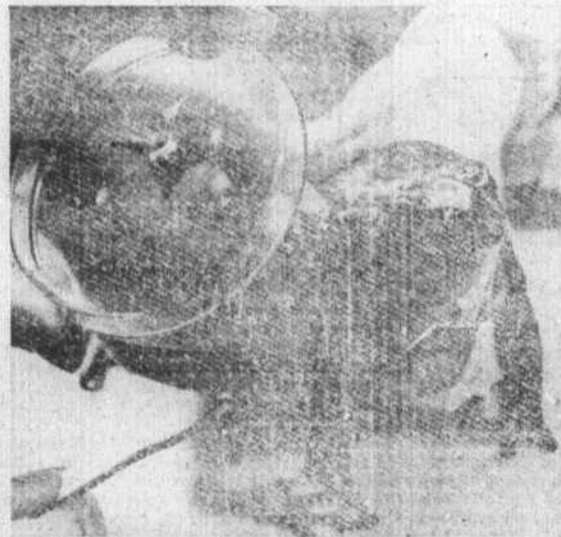
These pictures, taken by the National Heart Institute, show some of the diagnostic methods and research used in the study of heart and blood vessels.



MIRACULOUS MACHINE. The human heart pumps some 650,000 gallons of blood a year, weighs less than a pound. Heart model with cut-away sections shows right auricle and right ventricle.



MODERN STETHOSCOPE. A French physician, Dr. René Laennec, in 1819 made first stethoscope from several sheets of paper turned to a cone which he placed to his ear. Here is the modern-day version.



MILKED. Poison gland of tropical toad is milked for study of substances which affect the heart and blood vessels.



IN THE LAB. Dr. Forest E. Kendall prepares cholesterol derivatives used in study of heart disease.



RESEARCH MACHINE. This device at National Heart Institute, Bethesda, Md., is used to separate and isolate biological substances involved in various aspects of heart disease.



PLANT AIDS RESEARCH. Radioactive carbon dioxide is put in bell jar in which digitalis plant is growing. Extract from plant, a heart medicine, will be radioactive and traceable within body.

This Week's PICTURE SHOW—AP Newsfeatures.

