

resite the intravenous line, (iii) Another easy technique will be to use a small paper scale attached to the intravenous site just proximal to the cannula tip and surrounding the extremity. Any slight increase in the circumference measurement, will immediately give a clue that fluid is extravasating. This is very useful in neonates and infants on prolonged intravenous therapy.

Extravasation injuries on the dorsum or palm of the hand are quite possible, especially in infants on prolonged intravenous antibiotics. If unrecognized, they may lead to fluid collection and edema in the various fascial planes or in the palmar compartment causing tense swelling of hands and fingers with tenderness and even compression of arterial supply leading to

cyanosis of the extremity and eventual gangrene. Recently, we managed a similar case in a 16-day-old neonate with meningitis, with elevation of the limb, cold compresses and fasciotomy. Fasciotomy by relieving the tension, establishes the arterial supply, thereby preventing gangrene.

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Xerox Machine Safe for Pregnant Mother and the Fetus

One pregnant mother was advised by her doctor to give up her job as a xerox machine operator to protect her fetus from hazards of possible radiations emitted by the xerox machine. Her query, "Whether Xerox machine was unsafe for pregnant mothers", and nonavailability of information in the literature led to this study.

A Xerox machine (Kilburn-1800 M.R. plain paper copier) was monitored for 24

working hours with a servemeter. Servemeter is used to monitor radio active radiation in the environment. The study revealed that Xerox machines emit no radio active radiations. Hence, there are no possible teratogenic effects. In fact Xerox machine uses light energy only. The emitted light too escapes upwards and is less likely to affect the lady standing by the side of the machine and her baby.

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