

Dr. MEYER. It is usually in millimeters, and if one wishes to do any research on this, if you have this accurately measured and put down into retrievable form, in due course, this is going to cause a tremendous advance in the reading of electrocardiograms.

Senator NELSON. Well, it reduces his time—if you say it takes 10 to 15 minutes for the doctor to do the measurements and evaluate an ordinary one, how much time is this going to save him?

Dr. MEYER. I would think it would save him 50 percent, 60 percent of the time he spends actually on that tracing, and he would then look at that tracing for 4 or 5 minutes instead of 8 to 10 minutes.

Senator NELSON. Then a cardiologist in a medical center could, in effect, in servicing the whole surrounding countryside for many miles, could double the number of diagnoses that he could make per day? Is that what you are saying?

Dr. MEYER. Yes, sir; or he would be free or freer to discuss with the referring physician the implication of this particular tracing to the patient, and he would then have the opportunity to talk and to teach the person who is transmitting the EKG.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, we also have Dr. Caceres of the U.S. Public Health Service, speaking from the Medical Systems Development Laboratory here in Washington, will be describing his program to us by Telelecture in a moment. He is on the line now. If you wish, I am sure Dr. Caceres will be able to give you more information on this subject.

Senator NELSON. Proceed. Any time the questioning interferes with the mechanical presentation of something you planned here, just interrupt Senator Hatfield or me.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Yes, sir.

I believe the discussion as a result of your questions has brought out the additional comment that I was about to make. Therefore, I would like at this point to introduce to the committee, Dr. Cesar A. Caceres of the U.S. Public Health Service, who is directing this program.

Dr. Caceres, are you on the line with us now?

STATEMENT OF DR. CESAR A. CACERES, CHIEF, MEDICAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT LABORATORY, HEART DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAM, NATIONAL CENTER FOR CHRONIC DISEASE CONTROL, PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Dr. CACERES. Yes; I am.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Would you go ahead and make your presentation?

Dr. CACERES. In a very short time there will be more human beings alive at one time than have populated the world since the beginning of man.

The need to provide for this sudden huge population growth creates new medical problems. Entirely new concepts of medical analysis and treatment—not merely improvements of existing ones—must be de-