

All the physician has to do is insert the cartridge and press a lever and the 5-10 minute film is shown for his personal study. He may repeat it as many times as he wishes. The films which we are currently circulating in Wisconsin have thus far been met with great interest and enthusiasm by the viewers. Once again we are in the tedious process of evaluating this form of educational venture.

The Picture-Phone would be a logical use for these types of demonstrations so that the physician could review these techniques at his leisure and, when required to utilize a technique, he could view it in much the same way as the dial-access library is utilizing sound tapes only.

Further, it is conceivable that utilizing the Picture-Phone and Touch-Tone the computer would be able to take a patient's history for the physician before the patient sets foot in the physician's office. This would, in my view, conserve a large portion of the physician's time for the more important judgment and decision making process which is the physicians primary role.

Mr. CALLAHAN. With your permission we will move ahead to item 14, discussing closed circuit television.

I would like to describe two examples of how closed circuit television is being used to meet the urgent needs of continuing medical education. One is the Louisiana Hospital Television Network. The second is the Nebraska Psychiatric Institute television system.

Louisiana hospital officials seeking a new way to provide improved training procedures for medical students, doctors, and hospital personnel throughout the State, have established a closed circuit television network that will link all of the State's major hospitals and medical schools.

The first leg of the medical educational television network is in service between Baton Rouge and New Orleans. The second and third phases will be in service by January. Fourteen locations will then be participating in the medical TV educational system.

The Louisiana Hospital Television Network will be the first closed circuit TV system providing medical training statewide and has drawn the interest of State hospital departments from all over the country. The network was conceived in May of 1964 by the Louisiana State Hospital Board. It will provide for doctors and specialists at State hospitals in scattered areas of the State a practically unlimited source of medical information from Louisiana State University, Tulane University Schools of Medicine, Charity Hospital in New Orleans, and Ochsner Foundation Hospital in suburban New Orleans.

In addition to material for interns and residents on matters such as surgical procedures, programing will include psychiatric conferences and continuing education for nurses and attendants.

Training nurses and aids in the proper use of new equipment and procedures can be carried out effectively with closed circuit television. Not only do "live" demonstrations increase the speed and retention of education, but taping the programs permits all the shifts of the hospital staff to benefit.

Lectures on highly specialized topics in which the availability of specialists is limited, infrequently occurring surgical procedures and demonstrations of techniques so complex and expensive as to prohibit their repeated performance can be recorded and viewed again and again.

This slide shows a surgical anatomical demonstration performed by a professor of physiology at LSU. The observers are doctors from various parts of the State enrolled in a continuous education program.