JET INJECTORS = JET INFECTORS

Scientific Studies Report Bleeding
Scientific Studies Report Bleeding
Scientific Studies Report Bleeding From Jet Injections

**Blood Observed at Injection Site**

Blood Observed at Injection Site Cont’d

- (Williams et al., 2000) Williams J; Fox-Leyva L; Christensen C; Fisher D; Schlicting E; Snowball M; Negus S; Mayers J; Koller R; Stout R. Hepatitis A vaccine administration: comparison between jet-injector and needle injection. Vaccine Mar 17 2000;18(18):1939-1943.
Transference of Blood onto Jet Injector Nozzle


Suspicion About the Transference of Infectious Pathogens

Scientific Studies Report Transmission of Infectious Pathogens From Jet Injections

Transmission of Infectious Pathogens

Transmission of Infectious Pathogens Cont’d

Transmission of Infectious Pathogens Cont’d

- (Schlumberger et al., 1999) Schlumberger M; Parent du Châtelet I; Lafarge H; Genet A; Gaye AB; Monnereau A; Sanou C; Diawara L; Gueye Y; Lang J. Coût de l'injection d'anatoxine tétanique par injecteur sans aiguille (Imule) lors d’une vaccination collective au Sénégal: comparaison avec l'injection par seringues et aiguilles restérilisables [Cost of tetanus toxoid injection using a jet-injector (Imule) in collective immunization in Senegal: comparison with injection using a syringe and resterilizable needle]. Sante 1999 Sep-Oct;9(5):319-326.
Military Sources Cite Bleeding

HELP AVAILABLE FOR MASS IMMUNIZATION PROGRAMS

The Navy Environmental and Preventive Medicine Unit No. 5 offers the services of a jet injector team for mass immunization against influenza, tetanus, cholera, typhoid, smallpox, and yellow fever. The jet injection apparatus has not been approved for use with booster plague vaccine or with tuberculin PPD.

Generally, the team should be called in only when at least 100 people are scheduled for immunization. Smaller commands are encouraged to coordinate their immunization programs with other ships and stations to create a large enough workload to justify the team’s visit.

Requests for the team’s services should be submitted at least 14 days before the date set for immunization. Send requests to: Officer in Charge, Navy Environmental and Preventive Medicine Unit No. 5, Naval Station Box 143, San Diego, Calif. 92136. Or telephone (Area code 714) 235-1261/62/63/64; or Autovon 958-1261.

The following instructions must be followed to obtain maximum benefits from the jet injector team:

- Jet injector guns can immunize up to 700 people each hour, so arrange the schedule to allow as many people as possible to participate each minute. Do not schedule immunizations for a payday unless they can be given before pay is distributed. Before the jet injector team arrives, screen all personnel who have known allergies.

- Provide easy entrance and exit to the immunization area. The following physical layout is recommended:
  Entrance
  Acetone prep station
  10-foot space
  Jet injector guns
  Bleeder check station
  Inoculation form container
  Exit

- The ship or station medical department should furnish the following personnel and supplies: a physician, who must be in the immediate vicinity; two hospital corpsmen—one to prep the arm, one to check for bleeders; sufficient immunization material; cotton swabs; acetone; Band-aids; an emergency tray.
Four New Discoveries Mark Medical Advance

By Herman N. Bundesen, M.D.

THE advances that are made continually in medicine are really quite amazing, even to a doctor. That's why I like to keep you informed, once each month, about what is new in the medical field.

Scientists have now developed a multiple dose jet injector which permits speedy administration of Salk polio vaccine in mass inoculation programs.

New Instrument

The new instrument, which has no needle, can inoculate patients as quickly as one every four to six seconds. The jet injection is relatively safe, although slight bleeding does occur in at least 10 per cent of those inoculated with the instrument.

It does away with the festering, many patients have of a needle, and no sterilization is necessary.

Lack of Appetite

the drug chlorothiazide which is itself a relatively new compound. First used for relieving edema, or waterlogging of tissues in patients with congestive heart failure, the drug has also been found helpful in treating high blood pressure.

In tests on patients taking only chlorothiazide, a drop in blood pressure of about 16 per cent was noted. When this drug was used in conjunction with others, the total reduction by the combined therapy averaged 27 per cent.

Treating Burns

A British physician reports success with a completely “open” method of treating burns. After being cleaned with cetrimide, the burned surface is exposed to the air to dry.

In hot, dry climates, it is reported, this occurs within one to two hours. There is no loss of
IMMUNIZATION

Departments of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force, Washington, D.C.  
25 May 1970

(4) A clean area of skin in the triceps area is selected. The site is sponged with acetone (or alcohol) and permitted to dry. If the arm is wet, the injector may slip during ejection of the stream, resulting in a cut. After the skin has dried, the nozzle of the cocked ejector is held firmly against the arm, the trigger squeezed and the pressure on the arm maintained for a count of three.

(5) If the injection site bleeds, a pledget of cotton should be firmly applied, since oozing may continue for several minutes.

(6) The injector is flushed with sterile water or saline before rest periods, to prevent settling of particulate material and caking. At the completion of use, the parts are flushed with clean water (saline will cause rusting).