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Wellcome Film Library

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Wellcome Films

This booklet contains titles and short descriptions of Wellcome films. All the films are available on loan, free of charge, to the medical, pharmaceutical and allied professions. Application will also be considered from scientific film societies and other bodies for those films which are specified as being suitable for general audiences.

Prospective borrowers are asked to make a careful note of the audience suitability shown under each film listed before making application.

Films may be obtained from the Wellcome Film Library, Burroughs Wellcome & Co., The Wellcome Building, Euston Road, London, N.W.1.

How to borrow Films

1. Application should be made *in writing* whenever practicable.

2. Applicants are asked to give the following information:

   (*a*) *Title of film required.*
   (*b*) *The type and probable size of audience.*
   (*c*) *Exact dates and periods for which films are required.*

Borrowers should apply as early as possible to the Wellcome Film Library, Burroughs Wellcome & Co., The Wellcome Building, Euston Road, London, N.W.1. Films will be dispatched three days before the date on which they are required.

Borrowers' Responsibilities

1. Films must be returned not later than the day following the date or period for which the film was booked.

2. Borrowers will pay return carriage or postage.

3. Films must be returned carefully packed in the containers in which they are dispatched.

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Aneurysm of the Abdominal Aorta

16 mm. 14 minutes Colour Sound

The film describes three types of aneurysm and the causes of aneurysm of the abdominal aorta. One or two cases are shown and briefly described. The diagnosis of an abdominal aneurysm is discussed and the film concludes with the presentation of a post-mortem. (1960)

Produced in collaboration with Dr. K. D. Keele, Consultant Physician, Ashford Hospital and Staines Hospital, Middlesex.

Audience: Medical students, doctors.

Blood Streams in the Basilar Artery

16 mm. 7 minutes Colour Silent

The film demonstrates the hydrodynamics of blood flow in the basilar artery of the rabbit under varying conditions. (1949)

Produced in collaboration with the Department of Physiology, St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College, London.

Audience: Medical students.

The Chemotherapy of Experimental Amœbiasis

16 mm. 8½ minutes Colour Silent

Young rats are suitable laboratory hosts for cæcal infection with *Entamœba histolytica*. The method of injecting a concentrated suspension of amœbæ into the cæcum is shown and the thickened and ulcerated appearance of the cæcum a week later. The amœbicidal activity of drugs is assessed by giving the rats drug diets for the week following inoculation and determining the percentage of rats freed from amœbæ by a given dose of the drug. (1947)

Audience: Medical and pharmacology students.

The Dissection of a Mosquito for Malaria Parasites

16 mm. 10 minutes Colour Sound

The phases of the life cycle of the malaria parasite within the mosquito are briefly described and cinemicrographs show the appearance of both oocysts and sporozoites.

The film then shows (1) how the salivary glands of the insect are pressed out and prepared for examination so that sporozoites can be identified; and (2) how the stomach is removed and the oocysts detected. (1953)

Demonstrated by Mr. P. G. Shute of the Medical Research Council's Malaria Reference Laboratory, Horton Hospital, Epsom, Surrey.

Audience: Malariologists, students of tropical medicine, scientific film societies.

Ergot—The Story of a Parasitic Fungus

16 mm. 27 minutes Colour Sound

A comprehensive review of the history and natural history of ergot, this film contrasts the poisonous and medicinal properties of the fungus. The life cycle is presented in detail for the first time, and leads to the showing of the commercial handling of ergot in Portugal and a description of artificial methods of ergot propagation in Britain.

The manufacturing methods which lead to the extraction of the alkaloids are revealed. The climax of the film is a showing of ergometrine in use at the Obstetric Unit of University College Hospital, London. This film received the active co-operation of Sir Henry Dale and Professor Chassar Moir, who appears in the film describing the discovery of ergometrine in 1935. (1958)

Audience: Doctors, pharmacists, medical and pharmaceutical students, nurses.

Foxgloves in Medicine

16 mm. 26½ minutes Colour Sound

Early uses of the foxglove—the work of Withering and Mackenzie and the discovery of the value of digitalis in auricular fibrillation. The chemical constitution of the crystalline glycosides in the leaf of *Digitalis purpurea*—the discovery of digoxin in the leaf of *Digitalis lanata*. Present-day production of digoxin. The pharmacological action of digoxin is demonstrated on the isolated rabbit heart, rabbit auricles and frog heart. Its therapeutic value in congestive heart failure is indicated. Animated diagrams are used to show the relation between heart action and electro-cardiograms both for the normal heart and for auricular fibrillation and to describe the therapeutic effect of digoxin.

A patient with mild congestive heart failure is seen before and after treatment with digoxin. A severe case of congestive heart failure with auricular fibrillation receives digoxin intravenously and is also seen after treatment. (1951)

Audience: Doctors, pharmacists, medical and pharmaceutical students, nurses.

Fundamental Principles of Immunization

16 mm. 40 minutes Colour Sound

A presentation of some of the basic principles underlying active and passive immunization of human beings and animals with vaccines and antisera. Methods of producing and testing a wide range of prophylactics are illustrated.

The following main subjects are included. Acquirement of natural and artificial immunity; the phenomenon of primary and secondary stimuli in establishing active immunity; passive immunity; transferred immunity in the new-born child and new-born animals (particular reference to lamb dysentery in sheep); toxoids and killed bacterial vaccines; living attenuated and killed virus vaccines. (1961)

Audience: Doctors, pharmacists, medical and pharmaceutical students, veterinary surgeons, veterinary students.

Hereditary Ataxia

16 mm. 6 minutes Colour Silent

The characteristic lesions of Friedreich's Ataxia are described. A girl aged ten shows some of the typical early symptoms due in her case to lesions of the spinocerebellar and pyramidal tracts. Her brother aged 25 is a more advanced case and the symptoms are more marked. (1947)

Audience: Medical students, nurses.

The Human Blood Fluke

16 mm. 33 minutes Colour Sound

An introductory sequence describes briefly the three important species of human schistosome, their history and the present-day epidemiology of schistosomiasis. The drugs available for treatment are indicated.

The life cycle of *Schistosoma mansoni:* This is illustrated with living material obtained from experimental infections in mice and hamsters—male and female worms, the eggs (present in the fæces of the host), the hatching of the miracidia, and the cercariæ. Animated diagrams show how the eggs pass into the fæces, the stages of development within the snail vector, the cercariæ penetrating the skin of the host and their subsequent passage to the liver and circulatory system.

Laboratory maintenance of *S. mansoni:* Reasons for choosing mice for large-scale chemotherapeutic work are given. The culture of the snail vector *Australorbis glabratus* is described and also the following techniques—the extraction of miracidia from infected fæces, the infection of the snails, the infection of mice with cercariæ obtained from the snails.

Chemotherapy: The worm distribution in infected mice both before and after treatment with active drugs is discussed. The technique of dosing the mice is described and also the method of examination after treatment. The activities of different drugs in mice are compared.
The effect of active drugs upon the worms is discussed and the mechanisms of relapse and cure in mice are explained. (1952)

Audience: Doctors, medical and pharmaceutical students, parasitologists, pharmacologists, biology students.

The Jugular Venous Pulse

16 mm. 20 minutes Colour Sound

The object of this film is to stress the wealth of information that is obtained clinically by observing carefully the wave form of the venous pulse, an art which has tended to become overshadowed by modern technical advances.

A brief historical survey of Sir James Mackenzie's classical work on the venous pulse is followed by a short demonstration of modern instrumental techniques used in the analysis of the wave form of the venous pulsation in the neck. The mechanism and the production of each of the component waves are considered, and using a normal subject it is shown that they may be easily recognised by observation at the bedside.

Different types of abnormal venous pulsation with characteristic wave forms are shown, and the deduction of the cardiac abnormality present is considered in each case. (1957)

Produced in collaboration with Dr. Paul Wood, Director of the Institute of Cardiology, University of London.

Audience: Cardiologists, doctors, medical students.

Lamb Dysentery

16 mm. 8 minutes Colour Sound

The incidence of the disease, its cause and how it is contracted are described. The symptoms are demonstrated but diagnosis in the field can only be confirmed in the laboratory. Preventive measures are vaccination of the ewe before lambing or inoculation of the new-born lamb. (1948)

Audience: Veterinary students, farmers.

Living with Diabetes

16 mm. 30 minutes Colour Sound

The film outlines in simple terms the incidence and mechanism of diabetes, and describes in some detail how the diabetic can live a normal, active life through diet alone, or through diet and the use of insulin.

The technique of self-injection of insulin is then demonstrated, and is followed by an illustration of the routine urine test. A brief description of the manufacture of insulin is given, and the final sequences provide examples of some causes and symptoms of hypoglycaemia and hyperglycaemia. (1959)

Audience: General.

Looking Around

16 mm. 10 minutes Colour Sound

A magazine film of general interest, containing three separate items each lasting about three minutes.

1. SEALED IN RESIN . . . A brief account of a method of mounting museum specimens in transparent synthetic resin.

2. THE NAKED MOLE RAT, *Heterocephalus glaber* . . . A description of a strange little animal from East Africa.

3. TABALLET . . . Animated 'Tabloid' brand compressed products, set to a musical accompaniment. (1952)

Audience: General.

The Management of Twins in Pregnancy and Labour

16 mm. 22 minutes Colour Sound

The film outlines, as an introduction, the incidence of twins and defines the difference between identical and non-identical twins.

It then demonstrates a routine for the successful management of twins from ante-natal care to the time of delivery. Risks and complications associated with twin pregnancy are described.

In conclusion, two complete deliveries of twins are shown. In the first, presentation is as two vertices and delivery is uncomplicated. In the second, uterine inertia is a complicating factor and delivery is effected with forceps under a general anaesthetic, presentation of the first child being a vertex and that of the second child a breech. (1958)

Produced in collaboration with Professor W. C. W. Nixon, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G., Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, University of London, and Mr. W. G. MacGregor, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.O.G., Obstetric Unit, University College Hospital, London.

Audience: Doctors, medical students, nurses and midwives.

Movements of the Rabbit's Alimentary Canal

16 mm. 16½ minutes Colour Silent

This film was made to record the movements of the alimentary canal musculature for subsequent analysis. It shows the movements of the stomach and intestine in various degrees of activity in the anæsthetised animal, e.g., "segmentation movements" in the first part of the duodenum, "swaying" or "pendular" movements in the small intestine, intussusceptions forming and pulling out, movements of terminal part of ileum, excessive activity of cæcum, movements of haustrated colon, movements of "smooth" colon and propulsion of fæcal balls, etc. (1950)

Demonstrated by Professor K. J. Franklin, Department of Physiology, St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College, London.

Audience: Medical students.

Movements of the Ureter

16 mm. 7 minutes Colour Silent

The left ureter, left kidney and bladder in a rabbit are exposed by laparotomy; the urine is darkened by injecting a dye (indigo carmine) into an ear vein, so that its passage along the ureter may be readily observed. Then the movements of the ureter are recorded at three different camera speeds—normal, 3 times normal, and slowed down 2½ times. High speed photography shows the shape of the urine moiety. (1952)

Demonstrated by Professor K. J. Franklin, Department of Physiology, St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College, London.

Audience: Medical students.

Myasthenia Gravis and Neostigmine

16 mm. 3¼ minutes Colour Silent

The muscular weakness of myasthenia gravis is demonstrated by asking a patient to make various movements. Neostigmine and atropine are given, and the patient is asked to repeat the same movements. (1947)

Audience: Medical students, nurses.

Nalorphine 'Lethidrone' (N-Allylnormorphine)

16 mm. 10 minutes Colour Sound

A demonstration of the action of nalorphine ('Lethidrone') as an antagonist to morphine, methadone ('Physeptone') and thiambutene ('Themalon').

The film demonstrates the dramatic recovery of dogs narcotised with morphine, methadone and thiambutene after intravenous nalorphine. It shows the antagonism of the respiratory, temperature, and constipating effects of morphine in the dog, rabbit and rat respectively. (1953)

Audience: Doctors, pharmacists, medical and pharmaceutical students, veterinary surgeons, veterinary students.

Neuromuscular Block

16 mm. 15 minutes Colour Sound

The film collects together and presents in a novel form what the medical student of today might be expected to know about muscle relaxants. Tubocurarine, succinylcholine and decamethonium are taken as examples.

The theory is explained by means of animated diagrams and, where possible, actual experiments are shown. The electrical aspects of neuromuscular transmission are discussed and there is a brief comment on molecular constitution. (1956)

Audience: Medical students.

Pinning Mosquitoes

16 mm. 5½ minutes Colour Sound

The film shows how mosquitoes should be pinned; how to stage and label the pinned insects for permanent display; and how to pack them for dispatch through the post. (1953)

Produced in collaboration with the Department of Entomology, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

Audience: Entomologists, students of tropical medicine.

The Rash in Gambian Sleeping Sickness

16 mm. 3¼ minutes Colour Silent

The typical rash of Gambian Trypanosomiasis is shown in two patients. This had developed two months after the appearance of a large purplish lesion on the ankle, which had been mistakenly diagnosed as erysipelas.

The method of examination is demonstrated and the morphology of *T. gambiense* is shown in a thin stained blood film. (1950)

Produced in 1950 with the co-operation of Professor F. Murgatroyd of the Hospital for Tropical Diseases, London.

Audience: Students of tropical medicine.

Research on Anthelmintics

16 mm. 40 minutes Colour Sound

Based on hookworm in man and nematodiriasis in sheep, this film describes in some detail the systematic procedures adopted in the evaluation of drugs for use against intestinal helminths, using the discovery and development of Bephenium as an example. The importance for screening purposes of related parasites in small animals is explained: cine-photomicrography is freely used in the description of the different helminths and their life cycles: the co-operation between research workers in the different contributing fields is emphasised. The film depicts one aspect of work in the Laboratories of The Wellcome Foundation Ltd. (1962)

Audience: Doctors, pharmacists, medical and pharmaceutical students, parasitologists, pharmacologists, veterinary surgeons, veterinary students.

Rheumatic Chorea

16 mm. 5½ minutes Colour Silent

The patient, a girl aged 13, shows the characteristic grimacing and semi-purposive, non-repetitive movements of chorea. Hypotonia is present and there is poor co-ordination of respiratory movements. The absence of choreic movements during sleep is demonstrated. The patient is seen again after six weeks' rest in bed and the symptoms have disappeared. (1947)

Audience: Medical students, nurses.

The Routine Use of Ergometrine in the Third Stage of Labour

16 mm. 7 minutes Colour Sound

This film is introduced by Professor Nixon, who advances arguments in favour of the routine use of Ergometrine in the third stage of labour.

A practical demonstration is then given of the routine use of Ergometrine. The patient is seen progressing in the second stage of labour. The midwife prepares the injection of Ergometrine and administers it intramuscularly once the head of the child appears. Delivery of the child is then completed in the normal manner.

Following the injection, contraction of the uterus takes place; the placenta is expelled, and the third stage of labour completed with minimal delay and blood loss. (1958)

Produced in collaboration with Professor W. C. W. Nixon, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G., Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, University of London.

Audience: Doctors, medical students, nurses and midwives.

Stone Age Tools

16 mm. 10½ minutes Monochrome Silent

The film first describes some genuine implements from different ages of Stone Age culture.

M. Léon Coutier, after years of research, has learnt how to make some of these implements. The apparatus he uses is shown and also his methods of making hand-axes, scrapers, parallel-sided blades, gravers and flint arrowheads. (1947)

Audience: General

The Story of The Wellcome Foundation Ltd.

16 mm. 30 minutes Colour Sound

The early life of Henry S. Wellcome and the formation of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. in 1880.

Wellcome's three main interests are then followed until his death in 1936—(1) expansion of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. at home and overseas; (2) establishment of research laboratories; (3) archæological investigations and collection of material relating to the history of medicine.

The present-day manufacturing unit, research laboratories and scientific institutions are described.

The last years of Sir Henry Wellcome are followed by an account of the constitution of The Wellcome Foundation Ltd. and the work of the Wellcome Trust which was set up under the terms of Wellcome's Will and charged with the duty of using the distributable profits of the Company for the advancement of research and teaching in medicine and allied sciences. (1955)

Audience: General.

Streamline Flow in Veins

16 mm. 10 minutes Colour Sound

Streamlined and turbulent flow are demonstrated in a glass model. Reynold's formula giving the critical conditions for the change from one type of flow to another is discussed.

By means of dye injected into tributary veins the type of flow at different points in the rabbit vena cava and portal venous system is observed. (1954)

Demonstrated by Dr. D. A. McDonald, Department of Physiology, St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College, London.

Audience: Medical students.

Sturge-Weber Syndrome

16 mm. 3¼ minutes Colour Silent

A child aged three has capillary nævi all over his body but there are more of them on the right side. He has a left homonymous hemianopia and a left hemiparesis which affects his face, arm and leg. This hemiparesis is due to a nævoid condition of the leptomeninges on the right side.

In a more advanced case, X-ray examination shows intracranial calcification, which the child does not yet show. (1947)

Audience: Medical students, nurses.

Tropical Sprue

16 mm. 6½ minutes Colour Silent

Sprue is a disorder of the function of the alimentary tract. The typical facies is seen, the emaciation and skin pigmentation, and the appearance of the stools. The blood picture is that of a hyperchromic macrocytic anæmia, with achlorhydria. Fat and glucose absorption are defective. The treatment is described and the patient is seen again after recovery. (1950)

Audience: Medical students, nurses.

Venomous Snakes—Medical Aspects

16 mm. 15 minutes Colour Sound

A general discussion of venomous snakes which, by means of diagrams and pictures of living snakes, describes their classification and their characteristics, the venoms and their effects, and the treatment of snake bite. (1950)

Audience: Medical profession, biology students, senior school students, scientific film societies.

Wellcome Library
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