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PENICILLIN PLAYS HARVEC WITH BACTERIA

Great as the sulfonamide drugs are, however, they have only a limited effectiveness. For one thing, the sulfonamides, like the sulfonamides, only affect the cell wall of the organism. They do not penetrate the cell wall and it is not until the cell wall is destroyed that the organism is killed. This means that the organism is able to multiply and that the drug is not able to prevent the death of the organism. The organism is able to multiply and that the drug is not able to prevent the death of the organism. The organism is able to multiply and that the drug is not able to prevent the death of the organism.

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**Time is Precious — Medicos Know It.**

Equally important to advances in medical science in the greater saving of lives is the immediate evacuation system operated by the Army Medical Department. No longer does the wounded American soldier wait for his medical attendants to arrive. Those stationed with the troops in the field today are in a position to give him emergency care on the spot.

When the company medic, who gave first aid to Private Jack Martin told his patient, "They'll be along to get you in no time," he was referring to the mobile medical units that have come into being since the war began. The presence of a medical orderly can often mean the difference between life and death for a wounded soldier. The orderly, attached to the infantry and field artillery units, and work along the front lines, are often the first to arrive at the scene of an accident.

Upon finding a wounded soldier, these trained medical teams can usually place him on the road to safety, even at the battlefield. They give immediate treatment to the wounded soldier and carry him to the rear, where he will receive further care.

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**Thousands Were Saved By Blood Banks.**

One of the most terrible scourges of World War II was the disease of dysentery or bacillosis, which is caused by a bacillus, a germ, and which attacks the intestines. The disease is very contagious, and is usually transmitted by the feces of infected persons. The disease is very difficult to treat, and the only cure is an operation. Fortunately, a blood transfusion can save the life of a wounded soldier. A blood transfusion is a procedure in which blood is removed from a healthy donor and then given to a sick patient. The blood transfusion is a common procedure in modern medicine, and it has been used to save many lives during the war.

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**Another Great Victory in Medical Science.**

A similar method has been used in the treatment of malaria. Malaria is a disease caused by a parasitic protozoan. The disease is transmitted by the bite of infected mosquitoes. The disease is very difficult to treat, and the only cure is an operation. Fortunately, a blood transfusion can save the life of a wounded soldier. A blood transfusion is a procedure in which blood is removed from a healthy donor and then given to a sick patient. The blood transfusion is a common procedure in modern medicine, and it has been used to save many lives during the war.

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**One of the Most Terrible Scourges of World War II.**

Another great victory in medical science has been scored since the last war, the eradication of the disease of dysentery or bacillosis. The disease is very contagious, and is usually transmitted by the feces of infected persons. The disease is very difficult to treat, and the only cure is an operation. Fortunately, a blood transfusion can save the life of a wounded soldier. A blood transfusion is a procedure in which blood is removed from a healthy donor and then given to a sick patient. The blood transfusion is a common procedure in modern medicine, and it has been used to save many lives during the war.
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Now Starts The “Chain Of Evacuation”

Form the evacuation station, wounded patients are processed by personnel of the clearing station. The rear medical element of the division, the medical service, and the bandage and first-aid units are responsible for the emergency treatment of the wounded. Wounded patients are loaded into ambulances and sent to the evacuation station. The use of ambulances was not possible in the early part of the war, but has proved invaluable in combat.

Next step in the chain of evacuation is from the evacuation station, the rear medical element of the division completes their emergency work and the wounded are transferred to the medical service. Some patients receive such additional preparation as they need in order to continue on their way out of the combat zone. The sick or highly wounded are kept for 48 hours and, if then considered amenable for evacuation, are evacuated to evacuation hospitals located at the rear of the combat zone.

Beyond the division clearing stations, most casualties are transported by ambulance to evacuation hospitals located at the rear of the combat zone. These hospitals are staffed with qualified medical personnel, and the wounded are given complete medical care. At the evacuation hospital, treatment for his injuries, the kind of treatment that is necessary to restore him to full health.
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It’s Teamwork All Of Its Own

Chances are, the field hospital would have been set up no more than a mile from the front line. The trauma caused by the enemy’s shell would have been delivered by a direct hit on the target. A bomb would have exploded, shattering the ear drum. The skin would have been torn, and the bone would have been broken. The soldier’s life would have been at stake.

The picture of white-coated surgeons calmly operating by the light of the operating lamp and the sound of the siren is completely false. The work of the medical personnel of the Army Medical Service is far from being done when the soldier reaches the hospital. The work of the medical personnel begins the moment the soldier is hit.

The medical personnel of the Army Medical Service is made up of doctors, nurses, and orderlies. They are all trained to give the best possible care to the wounded soldier. The doctors are specialists in surgery, and the nurses are trained in nursing. The orderlies are trained to give the soldier the best possible care.

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Specialists Ensure Best Possible Care

Now, the medical personnel of the Army Medical Service work in close cooperation with the other units of the Army. They work together to give the best possible care to the wounded soldier. They work together to give the soldier the best possible care.

Auxiliary Surgical Teams have their own surgical equipment, and an auxiliary power unit to provide current for electric lights. They are highly mobile, and can move on short notice.
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