
Three methodologies for anthropometric measurements are evaluated to determine how they compare with respect to variability and accuracy.

The three methods compared are the anthropometric chair currently used in screening of US Naval Aviation candidates, the anthropometers which are widely used in anthropometric surveys and a third method referred to as the digital anthropometric video imaging device (DAVID).

For the purpose of the study the sitting height was measured by 15 different subjects. Analysis showed no statistical difference between the three methodologies. The article further gives the advantages of the DAVID method viz. Retrospective evaluation, doing away with the prerequisite of the candidate having to sit in rigid positions during measurements.


This study uses 7 active military aircrew to provide objective information on the effects of short wavelength absorbing filters such as the high contrast visor and some selected wave band type laser eye protection visors on colour vision.

The study shows that the currently used HCV and LEP visors significantly affects colour vision. It also shows that using a neutral density (mildly tinted) visor with a transmission of 25 – 49 % is better in low and bright illuminant conditions in enhancing visual performance.


This is a clinical review of the management protocol in patients with unstable angina and non Q myocardial infarction.

The article defines the various types of acute coronary syndromes and identifies the high risk factors towards aetiology and an algorithmic management protocol with this background.

The article also brings out the role of glycoprotein IIb/IIIa inhibitors in addition to the routine medical management.


This article reviews the drug acetaminophen (paracetamol) which is widely used and regarded as the safest product in the market.

This article gives the history, pharmacology, pharmacokinetics and its uses. It also mentions its role in reducing the risk of ovarian cancer and atherosclerosis.