Laws stall use of lifesaver

By LORIN LABARDEE Sam Robbins' basement workshop at 109 N. Alice in Rochester is clut-tered with the tools of his electronic

tered with the tools of his electronic genius.

There is a voltage regulator in one corner. Near the door is an oscilloscope. On a small desk rests a function generator.

EACH PIECE of equipment plays a different role in Robbins' current project—the development of an insequence, portable electrocardiograph (ERG) machine. For about, four years EAG and the for about, four years and is near-completion. It has been accepted for production and marketing by two nationally-known firms.

But Robbins may never see his ma-

nationally-known firms.

But Robbins may never see his machine in use in Michigan.

He has been told he is dying of an incurable blood disease—lupus hemotosis. His machine cannot be put to incurable blood disease—lupus hemotosis. His machine cannot be put to
use in Michigan until a paramedic
law is passed by the legislature.
Röbbins is not the eccentric, dreamseeking inventor his wrinkted troisers
and ruffled hair, might suggest.
HE HOLDS more than 70 patents including one on the seatbell interlock
system and one on the "memory
syste" which adjusts itself to a driver's
pre-set dimensions.
Robbins also has a patent on a "living cell seat." Pressure on the seat
does not engage the inter-lock system
unless it is by a live cell.

He has worked for the Fisher Body
Co, the AC Sparkplug Co. and two
years ago retired from the General
Motors Tech Center in Warrent.
Robbins was senior design engineer
of research_production and safety.
Since retiring from GM Robbins has
devoted most of his time to the EKG
machine.
Prior to studying electronics, Rob-

machine.

Prior to studying electronics, Robbins spent two years in medical school from 1932 to 1934. Now he has gone back to medicine and its connection with electronics.

His bookshelf is a portrait of contrast. One row holds volume after volume of electronics manuals. The next shelf is a collection of medical texts.

THE EKG MACHINE Robbins has created measures a persons heart

created measures a persons heart beat.
Electrodes are attached to the person's chest and transmit the heart beat to the machine. In most cases, the beat is relayed as a zigzagging line on graph paper.
Robins' machine is designed for use in ambulances. It transmits-the heart beat as beeping sounds over all the portable EKG unit is not a new invention. Others have been built and are in use.
But Robbins savs his machine is bet-

But Robbins says his machine is better because it is much less expensive than the others.

Everything is far too over-engineered these days, says Robbins with a candor unexpected of a former auto

engineer.
PRESENTLY PORTABLE EKG
units cost as much as \$2,500. Robbins
estimates that his can be marketed
for about \$250.

for about \$250.

And marketing of the machine is not far off. A Chicago firm has air-eady agreed to produce it while another firm has agreed to sell it to, ambulance companies.

If Robbins' cost estimates hold true his machine will probably be a success just about everywhere except Michigan.

Michigan. The machine's purpose in an ambulance is to give the attendant a reading of the person's heart beat so that the attendant can correct an erratic beat. To treat a patient's heart with intravenous injections: and electric shock the attendant must have advanced medical training and be licensed under law.

Michigan does not have an advanced medical training or, paramedic, law at this time.

EIGHT OTHER STATES have such

a law, and experts in paramedicine say the laws are working out well. The men of the St. Onge Ambulance Co. form one of the key groups from this area pushing for a Michigan pa-

this area puching for a Michigan paramedic law.

"We've handled almost every type of accident but we're not allowed to do what we need to," says Frank Bartlett, manager of St. Onge.

"I wish to ... there was a bill through. It's just a matter of a few minutes, when a patient goes out, that you've got to bring him beach with St. Onge, says there were three accident victims in recent weeks who needed intravenous injections.

None of the three received the injections because it would have been illegal.

jections because it would be legal.

If and when a paramedic law is passed Bartlett says there will be EKG machines in each of St. Onge's ambulances "overnight."

ambulances "overnight."

passed Bartlett says there will be a property of the property of the passed bartlet says there will be a property of the prope

Robbins realizes he's living on borrowed time.

He has given his doctor orders to cut off all life support machines if, during an attack, blood stops going to his brain for more than four minutes.

"I don't want to be a vegetable," he says with a bluntness that stums.

says with a bluntness that stuns.
"THERE'S NOTHING that can help
me at all. I'm just getting as far
abong as I can so it might help sometime to the state of the state of the state of the state
The most needed addition to Robbins machine is the paramedic law.
The lack of the law aggravates and
frustrates him, a situation that does
not help his condition.
"Why should we sit back in the
stone age when we've got the equipment?
"They're (legislators) talking about
whose street's going to get paved, and
they're letting the guy who's riding
down it in an ambulance die."

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A S COUPON A STA

Paramedic protection possible Dolley, Foote and others interested in paramedicine may not have long to

By LORIN LABARDEE
A drunken motorist crashes into a
bridge abutment. He goes into severe
shock.
When the rescue squad arrives, the

When the rescue squad arrives, the driver's heart is not pumping but vibrating very erratically. The victim requires shock treatments to stabilize his heartbeat. If such an accident occurred in Southfield the driver might have a better chance of survival than in other Michigan communities.

THE REASON is that Southfield's Fire Department has one of the very-few practicing paramedic units in Michigan.

Michigan.

As paramedic, the 19 men of the Southfield Life Support team, have the training to administer electric shock treatments.

But the Life Support men perform their jobs at great risk.

Because there is no paramedic law in Michigan Life Support members are highly vulnerable to malpractice suits.

suits. Under a paramedic law, rescue teams administer shock treatments and give intravenous injections on a doctors orders. Under current practice in Southfield and states with paramedic laws, a vic-

engant. Although Southfield members have

Although Southtield memoers nave had the training, they are not licensed or sanctioned to perform the treatment by state law.

"SOUTHFILD'S WILLING to risk the chances to save these people's lives," said Southfield Fire Chief Donald Foote

lives," said Southfield Fire Chief Don-dal Foote.
Foote estimates that the Life Sup-port teams have saved over 70 lives since their inception in 1972.
Because of the malpractice risk, the City of Southfield carries insurance on Life Support members capable of pov-ering claims up to \$1.3 million per year.

ering cigims up to \$1.3 million per year. Nine members of Detroit's Emer-gency Medical Services (EMS) have paramedical training. None of the nine members practice bece because there is no law, said Chief Richard Dolley, asst. supt. of EMS.

Dolley said he is anxious to see pa-

OCC is still registering

FARMINGTON HILLS — Students who missed the 1974 fall session mail registration at the Orthard Ridge Campus of Oakland Community College are still able to register Thursday, Sept. 5, according to an alphabetical schedule by last name.

Students who need counseling

Students who need counseling

Students who need counseling to the counselors are willing to help on a first come to register from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. daily.

For more information contact Don Nichols, 476-9400, ext. 225.

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in paramedigine may not have long to wait.

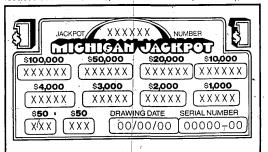
House Bill No. 5732 is the piece of legislation they are watching, now THAT BILL, which passed the Mighsheld that training and licensing of paramedics inficingan.

The bill was reported out of the sense appropriations committee on July 11 and appeared on the agenda of the tall Senate July 12.

However, the Senate recessed July 13, before action could be taken on the bill.

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