say insurance companies misspend millions on

WASHINGTON (AP) — Health insurance companies have misspent millions of Medicare dollars, federal auditors have found, because of business inefficiencies and excess payments to

Previously undisclosed audits by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare questioned practices ranging from the purchase of 2,100 monagrammed golf balls to payment of \$230 million to Florida doctors without assurance that the fees were reason-

Spokesmen for the Social Security Administration and the insurance companies said many of the deficiencies disclosed by the audits have been remedied. Some insurors also challenge portions of the findings, objecting to the HEW auditors' statistical projections of misspending from an analysis of sample payments.

The claims of corrective action could not be verified. The audits run two years late, and the Social Security Administration won't open current files to newsmen.

A staff report of the Senate Finance Committee on the 33 Blue Shield plans, 15 commercial com-

Air conditioning bad for patients, surgeon reports

SAN ANTONIO (AP) - A cold, air-conditioned recovery room may be among a hospital's worst enemies, says a surgeon who has observed the effects of heat on patients.

Dr. John A. Moncrief of Charleston, S.C., says most hospital recovery room are kept cool for the benefit of medical personnel.

"This is the worst thing in the world for patients," he said in an interview, noting that the time immediately following surgery is

A patient fresh from surgery generally finds himself "thrown into a cool room," and his body at once begins burning up energy just to keep warm, he said. "The body temperature is dissipated very rapidly.'

It could be vital to some patients, he said. "If his heart isn't able to pump well enough to distribute this energy, the patient can have cardiac problems very

Moncrief, professor of surgery at the Medical University of South Carolina, says chilly hospital rooms also create problems for burn patients.

The former commander of the burn center here at Brooke Army Medical Center, Moncrief said the healing process in burn patients requires tremendous amounts of

In other types of patients, the increase in energy demand may rise 50 per cent above normal for three or four days after surgery; in severe injuries such as a gunshot wound to the stomach, it may increase by 100 per cent, he said.

But in the case of a seriously burned patient, he added, this demand for energy may jump 200 per cent for six to eight weeks.

"If you put a burn patient in a cold environment, he will lose heat by radiation—he'll try to heat the room with his body just like a radiator heats a house," Moncrief said.

If the burn patient's environment is warm, he said, his body will need less body heat to keep warm and can use its energy "for the more important functions of healing wounds and combating infection."

Moncrief said this doesn't mean the entire hospital room has to be warm. The patient needs only a "microenvironment" around him, such as heat lamps that the Army burn center here has used since 1964, he said.

When the center first began using the heat lamps, Moncrief said, doctors noticed that a burn patient's temperature would drop three or four degrees when the

lamps were turned off. "When they turned the lamps back on, their temperatures floated back up," he said, so the lamps were kept on all the time until the

patient healed sufficiently. The ideal temperature, he said, would be just below the "sweating point," or about 93 degrees

Fahrenheit. "Ideally, we'd like to have an environment in which the body is not expending additional energy

to warm it or cool it," he said. Although the heat concept is common knowledge at the Army burn center - the armed forces' only burn treatment and study unit-it has not yet gained universal acceptance, Moncrief said. But he predicted it will eventually become part of standard practice.

panies, and two independent in-surors acting as Medicare payment agents for doctor bills had this to say:

"Carrier performance under Medicare has in the majority of instances been erratic, inefficient, costly and inconsistent with congressional intent "

Thomas M. Tierney, who runs the Medicare program for the government, had a different as-

"I think in the over-all, they will be aired this month at hear-

tering a very complex program," he said. "This is not to say there are not problems."

The insurance companies and "blue" plans funnel government money to health institutions and doctors who treat Medicare patients. They assume no risk, administrative expenses are paid in full and no profit is allowed.

The HEW audit findings, which

done an effective job in adminis- monopoly subcommittee, are serving as ammunition for proponents of government-run health insurance.

> "The weaknesses demonstrated in the audits should disqualify business from any role in new health-care insuring arrangements," said Max Fine, executive director of the Committee for National Health Insurance.

President Nixon, among others, proposes to funnel billions of dol-

(carriers) and intermediaries have ings by the Senate antitrust and lars into the carriers and an exable charges," the Senate Fipanded, government-required and subsidized health insurance.

The federal auditors' most common complaint involved overcharges-failure by companies to limit physicians' payments to "reasonable, customary and usual fees," as defined by doctors them-

"No one can say for certain how much money has been overpaid as a result of the failure to apply statutory limitations on 'reason-

nance Committee staff report said. But it estimated the amount at "many hundreds of millions of

dollars.' The Social Security Administration, under prodding from Congress, has recently removed some companies from the program or cut their Medicare business. Cleveland Blue Shield lost its contract. Thirteen counties in Southern California were taken away from California Blue Shield. Chicago Blue Shield lost six con The auditors also spotted expenses they said were ch

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cuit Judg improperly to Medicare. the arre They included those golf paper e country club and social men ships, liquor, and leased can of a cour

Virginia Blue Cross. In adition, 21 of 74 Blue plans have built new offices Medicare began, financed in with government money. The ernment considers this ex legitimate.















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