

effects of atmospheric or other deleterious conditions, there would still be an important practical objection to enforced isolation. Every one of these 15 cases, except the three having scarlet fever, was mild, and, indeed, leaving out of consideration the cases which occurred as complications of scarlet fever, there was only one death in 103 cases of pseudo-diphtheria, and in this one, as has been said, there was no history of contact with other cases.

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## ABSTRACTS.

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### DIPHTHERIA, &C.

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**Chaillou and Martin.**—*Clinical and Bacteriological Study of Diphtheria.* "Annales Institut Pasteur," Vol. VIII., No. 7.

AN interesting study based upon the bacteriological examination of 198 cases of suspected angina or laryngitis. In 99 cases of angina the authors found (1) 29 cases of non-diphtheritic angina without death, (5 cases of angina with coccus, 1 case of angina with pneumococcus, 4 with staphylococcus, and 11 with streptococcus). (2) True diphtheritic angina—benign : 30 cases, no death ; grave : 14 cases, 10 deaths. (3) Diphtheritic angina with association of other microbes : 26 cases, 18 deaths.

From 99 cases of laryngitis (croup)—(1) Non-diphtheritic without angina : 7 cases, 1 death. (2) Non-diphtheritic at the *début*, but becoming diphtheritic by contagion : 7 cases, 3 deaths. (3) Diphtheritic laryngitis : 85 cases, 55 deaths. *A. Cartaz.*

**Bikeles.**—*Anatomical Changes in Diphtheritic Paralysis.* "Lancet," Aug. 25, 1894, p. 450, from "Neurolog. Centralblatt."

NO changes were found in the peripheral nerves, but in the spinal cord, especially in the dorsal region, in the root-zone of the posterior columns, and also in the posterior part of the lateral columns, and in the anterior root fibres, degeneration was marked. The patient was forty years of age, and during convalescence four weeks after the attack he had nasal speech, difficulty in swallowing, paresis of the lower limbs, paræsthesia, ataxy, and loss of knee-jerk. *Dundas Grant.*

**Moizard.**—*Treatment of Diphtheria.* "Lancet," Aug. 18, 1894, p. 412.

THE local application of a five per cent. solution of corrosive sublimate in glycerine is made twice or thrice in twenty-four hours. In children below two years of age the strength is reduced to one in thirty or forty. Each application is preceded and followed by a clearance of the fauces by means of a dry tampon. Every four hours the throat is thoroughly douched with boric solution, lime water, or plain boiled water. He considers the "lesser frequency of manipulation" (? Abs.) an advantage presented by this over other methods. *Dundas Grant.*

**Weibgen** (Berlin).—*Treatment of Diphtheria*. “Deutsche Med. Woch.,” 1894, No. 29.

IN the Friedrichsheim Hospital patients with diphtheria are treated with chlorate of potash and sprays. In cases of nasal diphtheria, injections with boric acid and solutions of permanganate of potash are made. In cases of stenosis and pneumonia tracheotomy is performed. The mortality of the tracheotomized in 1880 was eighty per cent. ; in 1894 sixty per cent. The mortality of all cases in 1880 was fifty-four per cent. ; in 1894 thirty-seven per cent. These results prove that epidemics have been less dangerous. If very favourable months of the year are selected, the mortality is only twenty-six per cent. ; the same as with the serum treatment. It must, therefore, be admitted that the effect of the serum can only be judged when it is applied also in grave epidemics. *Michael.*

**Bathony**.—*Treatment of Diphtheria*. “Pesther Med. Chir. Presse,” 1894, No. 10.

IN thirty-four cases the author has used internally with good result tincture of myrrh (four to two hundred). For local treatment he recommends aqua chloroformi (two to four hundred). *Michael.*

**Kruche** (Munchen).—*Treatment of Diphtheria*. “Aertze Rundschau,” 1893, No. 3.

THE author recommends a decoction of vinca minor. *Michael.*

**Welsch** (Augsburg).—*Treatment of Diphtheria by Iron*. “Aerztlich. Rundschau,” 1893, No. 3.

RECOMMENDATION of ferrum oxidatum rubrum (four to one hundred and fifty). *Michael.*

**Nesemann**.—*Treatment of Diphtheria*. “Aerztlich. Practiker,” 1893, No. 26.

THE author recommends the internal use of hydrargyrum cyanate (0·01 to one hundred), combined with local treatment by brushing with liquor ferri (one to four). *Michael.*

**Davison, J. T. R.** (Buenos Ayres).—*Treatment of Diphtheria by the Soluble Salts of Mercury*. “Lancet,” Aug. 18, 1894.

THE opinions of Pepper, Sellden, and others are quoted in favour of mercurial treatment in this disease. Dr. Davison’s “personal experience “ of this treatment has been one of continued success, and in marked “ contrast to the results which I had obtained before I had begun to use “ the internal administration of perchloride of mercury.” He claims that the drug may neutralize and render innocuous the toxins in the blood, and that it certainly possesses manifest power in bringing about the disappearance of the false membranes. To ensure success it must be administered early in the disease, and in large doses, a child between four and twelve years of age easily taking half a drachm of Van Swieten’s liquor every two hours at first, then every three, every four, and so on till the drug is omitted. It is best administered well diluted with milk. He adds iron and strychnine later on. He considers local applications

prudently used, a help, but apt to be injurious if the children are obstinately refractory. *Dundas Grant.*

**Sziklai.** — *Pilocarpin in the Treatment of Croup.* "Oesterreich. Aerztliche Centralanzeiger," 1893, No. 34.

RECOMMENDATION of this treatment. *Michael.*

**Ahronson.**—*Diphtheria Antitoxin Solution.* "Deutsche Med. Woch.," 1894, No. 19.

ANSWER to the paper of Prof. Behring. *Michael.*

**Dräer (Königsberg-i-Pr.)**—*Disinfective Power of Soziodolic Acid and its Salts as regards Loeffler's Diphtheria Bacillus.* "Deutsche Med. Woch.," 1894, Nos. 27 and 28.

BACTERIOLOGICAL experiments of the author gave the result that hydrargyrum soziodolicum destroys the bacilli in diphtheritic cultivations in the proportion of one to ten thousand in five minutes, and these results are equal to those obtained by sublimate. He recommends insufflation of mercuric soziodol powder upon the diseased mucous membrane. *Michael.*

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## PHARYNX AND OESOPHAGUS.

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**Perman, E. S.** (Stockholm).—*On Sarcoma of the Tongue, with Remarks on the Treatment with Pyoktanin of Similar Growths.* "Hygeia," April, 1894.

THE patient observed by the author was a lady aged thirty-four, who for about half a year had suffered from slight dysphagia. The visible part of the tumour was about the size of a walnut, and was soft, without any ulceration of the surface. It was situated on the right side of the base of the tongue. After thirty-one injections of one or two grammes each of a solution of pyoktanin (1 : 500), combined with galvano-caustic treatment, the tumour disappeared entirely in the course of three months, and the patient was without any recurrence one year later, when observed last. *Holger Mygind.*

**Lermoyez, Helme, and Barbier** (Paris).—*A Case of Chronic Coli-Bacillary Tonsillitis.* "Bull. Soc. Med. des Hôpit. de Paris," June 28, 1894.

LERMOYEZ relates the case of a young man, seventeen years of age, frequently affected with angina and amygdalitis. The last relapse left a chronic inflammation of both tonsils, which were hypertrophied, and offered numerous white patches, as in pharyngo-mycosis. Antiseptic gargles, cauterizations with pheno-sulpho-ricinic acid gave no result. Lermoyez tried galvanic cauterizations without effect. He removed the tonsils by *morcellement*, and the cure has been definitive.

In the crypts, in the white patches, and in the portions of tonsil removed were found a quantity of coli-bacillus, verified by cultures and reaction. *A. Cartas.*