

Abstracts

was discovered in only 0.5 per cent. of the cases, and the writer considers that tonsillar-tuberculosis is becoming rare. Cholesterol was found in 0.6 per cent. and trichinæ in 0.06 of the tonsils. The paper is illustrated by eight microphotographs.

DOUGLAS GUTHRIE.

ŒSOPHAGUS AND ENDOSCOPY.

The Topographical Anatomy of the Bronchial Glands and especially their Relation to the Recurrent Nerve. KIMIYOSHI NOZAKI (Kyushu). (*Oto-Rhino-Laryngologia*, Vol. ii., Part 8, p. 760.)

Three groups are described:—

(1) The right tracheo-bronchial and antero-superior mediastinal which, when enlarged, can press on the nerves going to the heart and the lung.

(2) The left tracheo-bronchial by which, when enlarged, the bronchus and the left recurrent nerve are frequently compressed.

(3) The inferior tracheo-bronchial, enlargement of which, especially on the left side, can interfere with respiration through the left bronchus.

JAMES DUNDAS-GRANT.

Broncho-tetany. MITSUGU MITA (Fukuoka, Japan). (*Oto-Rhino-Laryngologia*, Vol. ii., Part 9, September 1929, p. 831.)

A boy, 8 years old, was attacked with rapidity of breathing without obvious cause, which on the same day was accompanied by sanguineous expectoration. Respirations were 50, pulse 150, maximum temperature 37.7° C. (99.8° F.). There was absence of breath sounds on the right side. The blood stains in the sputum remained for a day after the subsidence of the symptoms. The disease was first described by Lederer (*Zeitschrift f. Kinderheilkunde*, Band 7, 1913, Heft 1-2). It simulated acute pneumonia, but the physical signs were indistinct and variable and there was a history of the spasmophilic diatheses.

JAMES DUNDAS-GRANT.

A Case of Cicatricial Stenosis of the Œsophagus. KENNETH HERITAGE. (*Lancet*, 1929, Vol. ii., p. 708.)

The author describes a case of a married woman, aged 42, with six days complete œsophageal obstruction, after progressive difficulty for two years. The cause subsequently proved to be the swallowing of caustic in infancy, which had been completely forgotten by the patient.

MACLEOD YEARSLEY.