

Dr. HATAN showed preparations of a flat-celled *Malignant (Carcinomatous) Growth* of the side of the nose which had largely destroyed the turbinate bodies.

Dr. EDMUND MEYER related that of twenty-eight persons who had assembled together at a restaurant upon February 6th, three fell ill upon the 9th with diphtheria, and five with lacunar angina. Bacteriological examination of the secretions of one of the patients, a young lady suffering from typical lacunar angina, showed pure cultivations of the virulent diphtheria bacillus. Three days afterwards this young lady's brother was taken ill with lacunar angina. Examination of the tonsillar secretion demonstrated the presence of Loeffler's bacillus and staphylococci. These observations show that (1) the same infectious process may produce in one person diphtheria and in another lacunar angina, (2) that in all the above cases the period of incubation was three days. The origin of the disease was traced to a child of the restaurant proprietor who had succumbed to diphtheria.

Dr. SCHEIER reported two cases of *Vascular Polypi* growing from the nasal septum. In one case the patient, a young man aged twenty-three, suffered from attacks of violent epistaxis. A tumour of mushroom shape was found springing from Kiesselbach's space. It was removed by means of a cold snare and hæmorrhage arrested by tamponing. Microscopically it was found to be a lymphangioma. There was no recurrence.

In the second case the patient, aged fifty-one, suffered from severe bleeding from the right nostril. A tumour with smooth surface, of solid consistence, and with a short thick pedicle, was found attached to the septum. Microscopically it was found to be a fibroma.

Dr. HERZFELD reported four cases of *Suppuration of the Sphenoidal Sinuses*, of which two were bilateral. In one of these bilateral cases there was also suppuration of the maxillary antra; in the other there was also caries of the ethmoidal cells. In all four cases the anterior wall of the sphenoidal sinus was carious. In three cases a distinct swelling appeared close to the septum, which he considered important as a diagnostic point. He considered probing of the normal aperture rarely possible. In three of the cases there were severe headaches. In opening the sinus he recommended a small, sharp spoon.

He referred to a series of anatomical abnormalities to show that the opening of the sinus may be very difficult or even impossible.

W. Milligan.

ABSTRACTS.

DIPHThERIA, &C.

Bokay (Budapest). — *Occlusion of O'Dwyer's Tubes by pushing down the Pseudo-Membrane, and the Importance of this Complication.* "Pester Med. Chir. Presse," 1894, No. 12.

THE author concludes: Pushing down of pseudo-membrane by intubation is rarely observed, and only in rare cases ends fatally. The asphyxia

caused by it can be relieved by extubation, and the loosened membrane will be expectorated. If no expectoration follows extubation, artificial respiration must be made, and if this has no effect, tracheotomy should be performed. The later obstruction of the tube by pseudo-membrane rarely occurs. In such cases the obstructed tube is usually coughed out. A continual observation of the patients will prevent a fatal issue of this complication. The thread should be fixed to the child's neck, so that the extubation could be performed by the nurse if necessary.

In spite of the possibility of this event, O'Dwyer's method must be viewed as a great progress in treatment. *Michael.*

O'Dwyer, J.—*The Present Status of Intubation in the Treatment of Croup.* "New York Med. Journ.," March 10, 1894.

A VERY interesting review of the present situation of intubation in laryngeal diphtheria, the mortality of which without treatment is put at ninety per cent., which can be reduced to from twenty-seven per cent. to forty-four per cent. of recoveries. The necessity for collecting the statistics from different practised surgeons is dwelt upon. *R. Lake.*

Koplik, H.—*Acute Lacunar Diphtheria of the Tonsils.* "New York Med. Journ.," March 10, 1894.

THE author proves conclusively that numerous cases supposed to be simple acute follicular tonsillitis are in reality due to Loeffler's bacillus cultures, which prove fatal to guinea-pigs. The cases are divided into three groups of varying severity, and yet a fourth class is mentioned in which the pseudo-bacillus replaces the true or virulent one, and the bacteriological question is fully and fairly discussed. *R. Lake.*

Field, F. H.—*A Case of Diphtheria preceded by Unusual Symptoms.* "New York Med. Journ.," March 17, 1894.

THIS was a case of broncho-pneumonia in which diphtheria developed on the seventh day, the child recovering. *R. Lake.*

Chappell, W. F.—*Vexed Questions in the Bacteriology of Diphtheria.*

FORTY-SEVEN throats were examined. Cultures from those with enlarged or diseased tonsils were examined, and in four the bacillus was found, but in no case did inoculation prove it virulent. *R. Lake.*

Bergmann (Worms).—*Contribution to Prophylaxis of Diphtheria.* "Das Kinderaerzt," 1894, Heft 4. *New Proposition for Prophylaxis of Diphtheria.* "Allg. Med. Centralzeitung," 1894, No. 1.

WITH Szana the author believes that, by gargling, only the palate and the root of the tongue are touched by the fluid. He agrees with the publications of Taube, who says that the infection is produced by pressing the infected saliva into the lacunæ of the tonsils during deglutition. Therefore the disinfectants should be applied in the same manner. Such medicaments should not irritate the mucous membrane. To meet this he has had made pastilles of gutta-percha impregnated with two milligrammes of thymol (a disinfectant up to a proportion of 1 : 80,000), and two centigrammes of benzoate of soda, which as Graham Brown has

shown increases the immunity of the body against diphtheria. This pastille should be kept in the mouth from fifteen to twenty minutes. The author believes that the use of the pastilles will prevent diphtheria. *Michael.*

Feer (Basel).—*Etiology and Clinical Contributions to Diphtheria.* Association of Clinics and Clinical Institutes of Switzerland.

1. *Bacteriological Researches on Diphtheria.*

Of thirty-eight cases of bacillary diphtheria, fifteen died. In twenty cases the air passages were affected; of those, tracheotomy was performed in sixteen, and two intubated. Five cases had no affection of the pharynx. In these cases bacilli were found in the tonsils. In the other cases bacilli were found in the tonsils ten days after the disappearance of the membrane. They were also found in the tracheal membrane. In six cases resembling true diphtheria bacilli were not found. Such cases must be viewed as pseudo or coccus diphtheria. Of eleven lacunar diphtherias, virulent bacilli were found twice; in the others staphylococci and streptococci. In two cases of catarrhal angina observed in a house where there was at the same time true diphtheria, in spite of normal pharyngeal mucous membrane, bacilli were found.

2. *The Spreading of Diphtheria.* Epidemiological Study founded on the obligatory Report of Infectious Diseases in the City of Basel from 1875 to 1891.

Statistical report on the epidemics in Basel. Must be seen in the original.

3. *Tracheotomies in Diphtheria at the Basler Children's Hospital during the last Twenty-one Years, and their Complications; Consequences of Tracheotomy in Later Life.*

From 1868 to 1872 twenty-six cases of diphtheria were observed; of those, eight had tracheotomy, and all died. From 1872 to 1893 five hundred and eighty cases were admitted; of those, one hundred and fifty-seven were pharyngeal and nasal diphtheria without affection of the deeper air passages; of these, seventeen died, or ten per cent. In four hundred and twenty-three cases the arynx and bronchi were affected; of these, two hundred and one died, or fifty-four per cent. In three hundred and thirty-three cases tracheotomy was performed, with one hundred and thirty-six (or forty per cent.) cures. Laryngeal complications are more often observed in winter than in summer. Tuberculosis, measles and affections of the respiratory organs were noticed to predispose to diphtheria. In a great number brothers and sisters were affected, but in no case could direct infection be proved. Membrane was seen on the tongue in one, on the lips in other cases, and diphtheria of the female genitals was observed. Ascending diphtheria arose in four cases. Relapsing chronic diphtheria necessitating a second tracheotomy was observed in three cases. In a fourth case tracheotomy was performed for simple croup, and again, thirty-two days later, for diphtheria. Tracheotomy in cases without any affection of the tonsils gave twenty per cent. more cures than that in which membranes were present on the pharynx and tonsils. The cause is that without pharyngeal affection cases show less disposition to become septic. Croup was most frequent

in the second year of life. The probability of success increases with age. One hundred and eighty-two boys and one hundred and fifty-one girls were operated on, and the operation was performed when there was marked stenosis and cyanosis, and it seemed impossible to wait longer. One hundred and seventy-nine crico-tracheotomies, one hundred and twenty-two superior and twenty-four inferior tracheotomies, were performed. Narcosis was mainly induced. The prognosis was better if respiration became free after operation without membrane being coughed up. Most deaths occurred in the first two days after operation. At the *post-mortem* examinations, in fifty-eight cases bronchitis crouposa was found; in sixty-eight broncho-pneumonia; in seventeen croupous pneumonia; in four gangrene of the lungs. Usually the tube was removed between the fifth and the tenth day. In five cases decanulization was not possible on account of cicatricial stenoses. Disturbance of the voice, paresis of the vocal cords, was observed in some cases, as very late sequelæ, especially after crico-tracheotomy. Therefore tracheotomy without cutting the cricoid cartilage is to be preferred.

Michael.

Langfeldt (Ingelfingen).—*On Diphtheria*. "Aertztlicher Praktiker," 1893, No. 32.

DESCRIPTION of an epidemic observed in Ingelfingen. *Michael.*

Kauffmann (Hanover).—*Researches on Angina and Diphtheria*. Inaugural Dissertation. Berlin, 1893.

BACTERIOLOGICAL examination of forty cases of angina and diphtheria. In all cases of diphtheria, Loeffler's bacillus was found; in the cases of angina, streptococci and staphylococci. *Michael.*

Brown, D.—*Some Practical Points in the Treatment of Diphtheria by Calomel Fumigations*. "Med. News," May 12, 1894.

THE author's statistics of recoveries in laryngeal diphtheria have increased from 35·4 before the use of the above treatment to 47·6 since its adoption. He goes fully into the details of the process, and states that the real fact to consider is not the absolute quantity of calomel volatilized, but the quantity inhaled, as judged by the density of the fumes and the size of the tent. *R. Lake.*

Brasch (Kissingen).—*Treatment of Diphtheria*. "Münchener Med. Woch.," 1894, No. 18.

TREATMENT with cyanide of mercury advised. *Michael.*

Jacobi, A.—*Local Treatment in Diphtheria*. "Therapeutic Gazette," March 15, 1894.

NOTHING new. *R. Lake.*

Zappert (Wien).—*On the Curative Effect of Antidiphtherin (Klubs)*. "Wiener Med. Woch.," 1894, Nos. 13 to 17.

OF fifteen cases of diphtheria treated by antidiphtherin, eleven were cured and four died. In all cases the disease was grave. Often new pseudo-membranes appeared after brushing with the medicament.

Tracheotomy was necessary in two cases. The author concludes that antidiphtherin is without any effect, and cannot prevent complications. The statistics of other cases of the same epidemic treated by other methods was the same as those of the cases treated with the new medicament.

Michael.

Schubert (Berlin).—*Experiences of the Behring-Ehrlich Diphtheritic Protective Serum.* "Deutsche Med. Woch.," 1894, No. 22.

THE author has treated thirty-four children. Of those, twenty had tracheotomy performed; twenty-eight were cured. Of the tracheotomy cases, six died: of those, two died of pneumonia, two of croup, two of myocarditis and nephritis. The author gives a table of his cases, and concludes that, despite the small number of cases, he believes that the Heilserum is an efficient medicament both in the local affections and especially in the case of debility of the heart.

Michael.

Noswinkel (Berlin). — *Results of the Heilserum treatment in Diphtheria.* "Deutsche Med. Woch.," 1894, No. 22.

IN the Urban Hospital sixty children have been treated with the diphtheritic protective serum; of these, thirty were serious cases. Of these thirty, fifteen (equal fifty per cent.) were cured; of fifteen cases of moderate severity, thirteen (equal eighty-one per cent.) were cured; of fourteen slight cases, fourteen (equal one hundred per cent.) were cured. Nine (equal forty-five per cent.) of the tracheotomy cases survived. The recoveries after tracheotomy in the last year were twenty-five per cent., so that twenty per cent. more were cured by this method. Of ninety-eight children treated in this year without serum, fifty-four per cent. were cured. The best results were obtained when the treatment was commenced on the first day of the disease—*i.e.*, fourteen cases with nine cures (equal sixty-four per cent.). In nearly all cases the children were much improved the day after the first injection. The author gives a table of his cases, and concludes that the treatment with serum has without doubt a favourable influence on diphtheria.

Michael.

Klebs (Karlsruhe).—*Critical Review of Antitoxin Treatment.* "Deutsche Med. Woch.," 1894, No. 18.

IN No. 6 of the "Deutsche Med. Woch.," Dr. Vulpius has reported his experience of antitoxin treatment, and described negative results. (See report in this Journal.) Klebs says that these unfavourable results were brought about by the use of a treatment differing from his own, repeats his good results, and says that one cubic centimetre of double concentration of antidiphtherin is sufficient to protect twenty cubic centimetres agar glycerine and glycerine-pepton-bouillon against cultures of diphtheria bacilli.

Michael.

Vulpius.—*Remarks on the Article of Prof. Klebs in No. 18 of the "Deutsche Med. Woch."* "Deutsche Med. Woch.," 1894, No. 20.

VULPIUS repeats that he has applied antidiphtherin after Prof. Klebs' method without any effect on the progress of the disease.

Michael.

Buchner (München).—*Is Antitoxinum a Poison Destroyer?* “Deutsche Med. Woch.,” 1894, No. 11.

BUCHNER says that the antitoxin has only a protective effect on the not yet infected body, but cannot destroy the poison which has been introduced before its application. *Michael.*

Behring (Berlin).—*Answer to Foregoing.* “Deutsche Med. Woch.,” 1894, No. 11.

BEHRING answers that his antitoxin can also destroy the poison which has been introduced into the body before its use. *Michael.*

Behring and Boer (Berlin).—*On the Necessary Quantity of Diphtheritic Antitoxin Solutions.* “Deutsche Med. Woch.,” 1894, No. 21.

POLEMICAL experimental paper concerning the preparations of Schering recommended by Ahronson. *Michael.*

Unruh.—*Treatment of Whooping Cough.* “Jahrb. für Kinderheilk.,” Band 36, Nos. 1 and 2.

MICHAEL'S nasal insufflation is recommended, combined with the internal use of antypyryn. *Michael.*

Delephine, S., and Radcliffe, F.—*The Spread of Tuberculosis through the Lymphatics.* “Med. Chronicle,” May, 1894.

THE authors, by a series of exhaustive experiments, prove well that tubercle bacilli can and do travel down lymph channels against the current of lymph, and that at all events in the guinea-pig the various regions of the body differ in the likelihood and rapidity of this occurrence. *R. Lake.*

MOUTH, PHARYNX, &C.

Paschkis (Wien).—*Antiseptic Treatment of the Mouth, and on the Antiseptic Properties of Odol.* “Therapeutische Blätter,” 1894, No. 4.

RECOMMENDATION of the medicament. *Michael.*

Szana (Temesvar).—*New Method for Disinfection of the Mouth and Pharynx.* “Pester Med. und Chir. Woch.,” 1894, No. 6.

By experiments with coloured fluids the author found that in gargling only the soft palate and the root of the tongue are touched by the fluid. Therefore he believes that gargling is ineffectual. By the application of bonbons the whole mucous membrane of the mouth and pharynx is touched by the mass. He recommends disinfecting pastilles of saccharinum and resina quaiçi. He proved the disinfecting power of this application by bacteriological research of his saliva. Before the application he found culturable micro-organisms in it; after the application they had disappeared. *Michael.*

Leuhossek.—*The Histology of the Ends of the Nerve of Taste.* “Anatomische Anzeiger,” 1893, No. 4.

THE researches of the author prove that the nerves of the taste buds end free, and form a network around the taste buds. *Michael.*