

LARYNX, TRACHEA, &C.

Booth, J. Mackenzie. — *A Case of Intra-Laryngeal Tumour Removed by Thyrotomy.* "Brit. Med. Journ.," April 27, 1895.

REMOVAL of a large fibrous polypus from the anterior commissure. An incision through one ala was made at right angles to the usual vertical incision. Preliminary tracheotomy considered unnecessary.
Ernest Waggett.

Davis, A. M. — *Laryngeal Syphilis, with report of a Fatal Case; Autopsy Notes.* "Med. News," New York, Jan. 18, 1896.

REFERS to the statistics of this form of disease and to its varied lesions. The case mentioned is that of a woman aged forty-six, who suffered from dyspnoea after any exertion. There was a rupial sore on the left frontal prominence, and mucous patches over the tongue and mouth. One month after admission the patient was seized with acute dyspnoea, became cyanosed and unconscious, death resulting in a few minutes. At the autopsy the circumvallate papillae of the tongue were found enormously distended; epiglottis and pharynx normal; the thyroid cartilage on the left side was necrosed, the necrotic area extending across the median line to the right, and being surrounded by a sloughing ulcer which filled up the entire space below the left cord; tissues below the right and left cord swollen; mucous membrane inflamed. Fatty infiltration of voluntary muscles, heart, and liver.

St George Reid.

Marfan and Hallé. — *Chicken-Pox of the Larynx.* "Revue Mensuelle des Mal. de l'Enfance," Vol. XIV., Jan., 1896.

THE authors relate two cases of chicken-pox eruption in the larynx. In the two young patients—one three years and the other nine months—the primary appearances of disease were those of diphtheria. But the cultures from the throat were negative. Laryngeal stenosis was so intense in the first that tracheotomy had to be performed. The characteristic eruption appeared at this period. In the second case tracheotomy was not necessary, but the child died of bronchopneumonia. In the larynx, ulceration was present on the vocal band. *A. Cartz.*

Merklen. — *Rapid Cure of Laryngeal Ictus.* "Soc. Méd. des Hôpitaux," Dec. 20, 1895.

Two cases of laryngeal ictus; for both, the administration of two grammes daily of antipyrin and insufflation of the same drug (one per cent.) gave immediate relief.
A. Cartz.

Pfeffermann-Bors. — *An Instrument for Forcible Dilatation of the Larynx in Cases of Chronic Stenosis.* K. K. Gesellschaft der Bergen in Wien, Meeting, Jan. 10, 1896.

THE author uses cylindrical tubes, which are not so painful for the patients as other instruments for dilatation.

WEINLSCHUER has applied the methods in two cases with good results. He usually uses, in cases of stenosis, a drain induced by a guide. The method only can be applied in tracheotomized cases.
Michael.

Poore, G. V. (London). — *Chronic Lead Poisoning (Unilateral Laryngeal Paralysis).* "Clin. Journ.," Jan. 22, 1896.

IN this case there was marked immobility of the left vocal cord, which was not adducted to the middle line during phonation.
Dundas Grant.

Straight, H. S.—*Fishbone in the Right Pyriform Space.* "Annals Ophth. and Otol.," Jan., 1896.

REPORT of a case in which a woman swallowed a fishbone, which was buried one inch and three-quarters in her right pyriform fossa. The reporter failed to find it until after he had pressed on the side of the larynx. Pain on pressure and on swallowing, with discharge of excess of mucus from the mouth and a little blood at the time of impact, were the only symptoms. *R. Lake.*

THYROID, NECK, &c.

Augerer (München).—*Treatment of the Goitre by Thyroid Gland.* "Münchener Med. Woch.," 1896, No. 4.

THE author prefers the use of the gland itself to all artificial preparations, because he believes that a part of the influence of the treatment is caused by decomposition of the thyroid substance. The effect on the goitre was often surprising; in other cases later improvement is observed. Sometimes they relapse. But the author believes that in some cases the use of thyroid gland has a deleterious influence on the heart, so that symptoms of weak heart are observed during operation. One of the cases operated on died from paralysis of the heart; the author believes caused by the use of the thyroid gland. *Michael.*

Baumann (Freiburg-i-Br.).—*On the Normal Existence of Iodine in the Animal Body.* "Zeitschrift für Physiol. Chemie," Band 21.

THE author has continued the experiments of Roos on the active substance of the thyroid gland. The substance did not lose its power by treatment with sulphuric acid. It was a brown mass—an organic composition of iodine. The existence of this substance shows the great influence of iodine in the treatment of goitres. The success of the thyroid treatment is due to this iodine compound. *Michavé.*

Bloom, H. C.—*A Case of Myxedema.* "Philadelphia Polyclinic," Dec. 28, 1895.

A CASE with very marked symptoms, with great slowness of thought and movement, several seconds being required before she could express a word. No thyroid gland could be made out. She was placed on five grains of dry thyroid extract three times a day. This quantity, however, appeared to cause sickness, and had to be reduced to half, which proved satisfactory, the patient being discharged cured after seventy-two days' treatment. A relapse, however, took place after twelve months' interval, the patient presenting the same symptoms as in the first instance. She, however, improved rapidly under protonuclein, and when last seen was perfectly well. *StGeorge Reid.*

Edes, R. T.—*Exophthalmic Goitre treated with Animal Extracts, and especially Extract of Thymus.* "Boston Med. and Surg. Journ.," Jan. 23, 1896.

GIVES the notice of a case of exophthalmic goitre in a female, aged thirty-four, successfully treated by aqueo-glycerine extract of thymus gland, three to four grains per diem. In six months the pulse, which had always been above 104, slowed down to 92, and she was enabled to return to light work. *StGeorge Reid.*