

Abstracts.

FAUCES.

Ramon de la Sota y Lastra.—*Foreign Bodies in the Throat.* "Rev. Hebd.," May 6, 1905.

A short report of three cases in which a bone, a leech, and a pin respectively were imbedded in the throat. The chief interest is in the case in which the leech was found in the naso-pharynx. The extreme importance of examining the parts with the finger as well as with the mirror is insisted upon.

Albert A. Gray.

NOSE AND ACCESSORY SINUSES.

Gellé.—*Adenopathies in Affections of the Nasal Fossæ.* "Rev. Hebd.," May 20, 1905.

A very important paper. The writer first describes the anatomical relationships of the lymphatics of the nasal mucous membrane, pointing out particularly the sharp line of definition between those of the olfactory region and those of the respiratory region, and above all the close relationship between the former and the meninges. The glands into which the various sets of lymphatics open are referred to and the importance of this matter is pointed out.

The clinical part of the paper is considerably longer and a very full account of the different affections which may give rise to lymphatic trouble is given. The importance of examining the nose with the utmost care in all cases where there is enlargement of the lymphatic glands in the neck is insisted upon. This refers, not only to such well-recognised conditions as tubercular glands in the neck and other chronic affections, but to cases of tubercular meningitis, retro-pharyngeal abscess, scarlet fever, and diphtheria, in which last case only the nose may be affected. The comparative immunity of the glands of the neck in malignant disease of the nose is remarked upon. The writer points out that in the case of syphilis the lymphatic glands are invariably affected if there be a primary chancre of the nose, whereas they frequently remain undisturbed when the nasal lesion is a secondary or tertiary manifestation.

This paper should be read in the original as it does not well bear abstraction.

Albert A. Gray.

Craig, R. H.—*Empyema of Right Sphenoidal Cavity and Posterior Ethmoidal Cells, associated with Complete Occlusion of Right Posterior Naris.* "Montreal Medical Journal," November, 1904.

History of a case occurring in a female child, aged seven and a half, complicated with enlarged pharyngeal and faucial tonsils, destruction of both drum membranes and all the ossicles, and accompanied by purulent discharges from both ears.

After removing adenoids and tonsils, exploration with the finger demonstrated the right posterior naris to be about one third the size of the left. For three weeks daily irrigation of nasal cavities and ears was practised, with but little improvement in the discharge of pus. Then the