

Abstracts.

FAUCES.

Justi (Hong Kong).—*Collargol as a Local Application in Angina and Diphtheria.* "Münch. med. Woch.," Dec. 6, 1904.

A 5 per cent. watery solution was brushed on the parts thrice daily, and allowed to remain as long as possible without being spat out. The author found it more valuable than Löffler's solution, and less irritating.
Dundas Grant.

NOSE AND ACCESSORY SINUSES.

Rhodes, J. Edwin (Chicago).—*Nasal Hydrorrhœa.* "Boston Med. and Surg. Journ.," September 1, 1904.

The author reports a case. Of the two generally advanced theories as to cause: (1) That it is a neurosis of the fifth nerve in the nasal mucosa; and (2) that it is a symptom of a general neurasthenic condition, he inclines to the latter.

In the case reported many remedies were tried and failed, until nitrate of silver, gr. 60 to the ounce, was applied. This caused violent headache, lasting four or five days, but the discharge ceased in three or four days and did not return.
Macleod Yearsley.

Theisen, Clement F. (Albany).—*The Etiology and Diagnosis of Ozæna, and its Relation to Pulmonary Tuberculosis.* "Boston Med. and Surg. Journ.," September 1, 1904.

The author concludes:

(1) Sinus disease probably causes ozæna in a certain percentage of cases, or at least may be considered a strong predisposing cause.

(2) Suppurative processes in the accessory sinuses are frequently present in certain of the infectious diseases of childhood, particularly scarlatina, measles, and diphtheria, and for this reason these diseases must be considered as at least possible etiological factors of ozæna.

(3) That while a certain percentage of cases are caused by sinus disease, this is not sufficient to explain the pathogenesis of the whole clinical picture of ozæna.

(4) The large number of ozæna patients having pulmonary tuberculosis would certainly point to the nasal condition as a strong predisposing cause for the development of the tuberculous condition.
Macleod Yearsley.

Packard, F. R. (Philadelphia).—*A Study of the Fatal Results of Operations upon the Nose and Throat.* "Boston Med. and Surg. Journ.," September 1, 1904.

The author considers the fewness of fatalities in this class of operation surprising. He tabulates recorded fatalities. There were 26 deaths from anæsthesia (24 from chloroform, 1 from A.C.E. mixture, 1 from ether). Of deaths due to causes other than anæsthesia there were 22 (14

from hæmorrhage after removal of tonsils and adenoids; the remainder from meningitis from use of perchloride of iron for epistaxis; purulent lepto-meningitis following operation by external incision for the removal of nasal polypi and orbital tumours; meningitis following galvano-cauterisation of the middle turbinal; meningitis following probing and injection of the lachrymal canal; meningitis after removal of an exostosis; and sepsis and exhaustion following tonsillotomy).

Macleod Yearsley.

Stevani, R. (Turin).—*An insufficiently known disease of Nasal Origin* "Archiv. Ital. di. Otologia," Turin, Nov., 1904.

The author describes *favismus*, a disease characterised by icterus of the skin and mucous membranes, cephalalgia, photophobia, nausea, epigastric pain with vomiting, and occasionally diarrhoea. The disease was described by Bertolo Mulé (1878), and by Montano at the Ninth International Congress (1894), and other investigators, especially Prof. Bernatei, have studied and reported on it. The disease appears to be most common in Sardinia and Sicily, as well as throughout the South of Italy, where the bean *fava vicia* is largely cultivated and forms a staple of the diet. The disease does not, however, manifest itself as a result of ingestion, but is apparently analogous to hay fever and other reflex neuroses arising from toxins existing in the pollen of various plants. It prevails only during the flowering season, and the symptoms of those predisposed to it disappear at other times. A change of residence seems the only cure, or rather prophylaxis.

James Donelan.

Brown-Kelly (Glasgow).—*On the so-called Empyema of the Antrum of Highmore in Infants.* "Edin. Med. Journ.," Oct., 1904.

The author considers this really an osteo-myelitis of the superior maxilla, and the cavity, not the antrum, but a tooth-sac. He advocates opening in the canine fossa or enlarging existing fistulæ for evacuation of pus, and antiseptic irrigation.

Dundas Grant.

Henrici and Haeffner (Rostock).—*Do Suppurations in the Accessory Cavities of the Nose bring about Narrowing of the Field of Vision?* "Münch. med. Woch.," Dec. 6, 1904.

Thirty-seven cases of sinus suppuration were examined. The field of vision was of normal extent in thirty and narrowed in only one case. In this last the disease was the result of an injury, and the visual defect was almost certainly a traumatic neurosis. The authors are of the opinion that suppuration in the accessory nasal cavities, even if of long duration, has no tendency to produce narrowing of the field of vision.

Dundas Grant.

LARYNX.

Gosteau.—*Foreign Body in the Subglottic Region.* "Rev. Hebdom.," November 19, 1904.

Report of a case in which a plate of false teeth became impacted in the larynx immediately below the vocal cords. The plate remained in that position for the space of several weeks and was finally removed by the writer by the endolaryngeal way.

Albert A. Gray.