

### THYROID, Etc.

**Robinson, G. Canby.**—*On a Cyst originating from the Ductus Thyroglossus.* "Johns Hopkins Hospital Bulletin," April, 1902.

The literature on the cysts of the anterior median cervical region is not extensive. The author gives a résumé of what little there is, and adds an interesting case from his own experience. This occurred in a coloured stevedore, aged fifty-five, who died of cerebral hæmorrhage. The tumour, of which two excellent drawings are given, proved to be a spherical unilocular cyst about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  centimetres in diameter, with a smooth, rather thin wall. It lay upon and was attached lightly to the sterno-hyoid muscles, pushing them apart about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  centimetres. Vertically it reached from the isthmus of the thyroid body to the hyoid bone, being firmly attached to the under surface of the latter. The cyst contained a glairy mucoid fluid with a mass of cellular detritus, which microscopically presented only disintegrated cells with deeply staining nuclear fragments. The walls were composed of a compact, laminated connective tissue, lined by a single layer of columnar ciliated epithelial cells. There was no thyroid tissue in any part of the tumour.

*Macleod Yearsley.*

### E A R.

**Arthur, Richard** (of Sydney).—*An Unusual Sequela of the Adenoid Operation.* "Indian Medical Record," February 12, 1902.

In this case the operation for adenoids, which was done skilfully and with antiseptic precautions, was followed by an acute exacerbation of a chronic suppuration in the middle ear. The mastoid became involved, giving rise to thrombosis of the lateral sinus and a Bezold's abscess. Unfortunately, operation was postponed until too late, and the patient, a child of ten, succumbed.

*Macleod Yearsley.*

**Bristow, Donald M.**—*Report of an Unusual Case of Deafness.* "New York Medical Record," March 22, 1902.

A case which well illustrates the value of perseverance in treatment. The patient was a man aged twenty-two years. When eight years old he had an acute illness, which he was told was typhus fever; since that time he had never been able to hear with his right ear. This, although the hearing with the left was very good, inconvenienced him in the study of choral singing. He had never noticed any improvement, temporary or otherwise, in his right ear. On examination, the left ear was found to respond normally to tests and to be of normal appearance. The right membrane was retracted, the short process of the malleus being very prominent; the drum was pale, but not thickened. A 36-inch watch could not be heard on pressure. The tuning-fork reactions were those of middle-ear deafness. The Eustachian tube was freely patent to both catheter and Politzer's douche.

Energetic inflation through the catheter gave no result. Lucae's pressure-probe was then tried without effect. The next day the patient was subjected to acoustic massage, after which the pressure-probe was again used, and finally the ear was inflated with the catheter. The immediate result was that the watch could be heard faintly on contact, and the hearing of the tuning-fork by air-conduction was improved. For three weeks the patient was treated every second day by the pressure-probe, followed by catheterization. For the first two weeks he showed slight improvement after each sitting. Then he began to