

THERAPEUTICS.

G. Isaia.—*Europhene, Parachlorophenol, Oxygenated Water and Iodothyryn.* "Archivii Italiani di Laringologia," Naples, April, 1899.

The author gives a summary of the results of the use of these substances in the Laryngological Institute of the University of Naples.

Europhene, which was introduced as a succedaneum of *aristol*, *airol*, *iodoform*, etc., was employed, like *Glutol Schleich* in the previous year, in obstinate syphilitic lesions of the nose, pharynx, and isthmus of the fauces. Where these lesions are of long standing and extensive, *europhene* is not to be recommended, on account of the small results attained, but in recent and superficial forms it is a most excellent substitute for *iodoform*. After a few days the appearances changed, and cure followed rapidly.

Parachlorophenol was used in laryngeal tuberculosis, but the results were not encouraging. However, the cases were chiefly out-patients, in whom it was impossible to observe the effects of the drug satisfactorily. The experiments will be continued during this scholastic year.

Oxygenated water, already well known in general surgery for its antiseptic power, has been for some time employed in our special branch because fresh liberated oxygen insinuates itself into cavities into which liquids do not readily enter. It was first used for suppurative lesions, and is now much vaunted for its effects in atrophic processes. The author used it in the latter class of cases, and considers that the enthusiasm which attended its earlier use should be diminished. He considers that therapeutics are still deficient against these conditions, and that really efficient remedies are yet to seek. He has observed some improvement of the local conditions during the first few days on which oxygenated water was employed, followed by a return to the *status quo*. He does not recommend its entire abandonment, but that it should be added to the list of drugs already used in these cases.

Iodothyryn (Bayer), now so much in vogue as a stimulator of tissue change, has been used in uterine fibroids, to hasten the consolidation of fractures, in sclerotic processes, auricular adhesions, in parenchymatous goitre, etc. In the last-mentioned disease it has been used, and some cases have been collected in which the experiments are being continued. These include simple, unilateral and bilateral goitres with or without symptoms of pressure on the trachea or recurrent nerves. *Iodothyryn* was administered in the form of tablets, containing each 25 centigrammes, of which from one to four were taken daily according to tolerance, and careful measurements were made during the treatment. The patients were benefited by it, since the weakness, cough, and dyspnoea were diminished, and sometimes ceased altogether, while there was daily and progressive diminution of the goitre. It must be admitted that this improvement usually became arrested after a few days, or proceeded so slowly that it had to be supplemented by the constant current. The good effects of *iodothyryn* should not be lost sight of, and perhaps a more extended experience of its use will enable us to form a more favourable opinion of its merits.

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