

MOUTH, TONGUE, PHARYNX, &c.

Hulen, V. H.—*Cavernous Angioma of Tongue.* “New York Med. Journ.,” Oct. 26, 1895.

THE reporter was only able to find thirty-two recorded cases of vascular tumour of the tongue. The patient, a woman of forty, had had the tumour twenty years when it was accidentally discovered, and now found it an impediment in fitting in some false teeth. *R. Lake.*

Lapalle.—*Congenital Perforation of the Pillars of the Fauces.* “Journ. de Méd. de Bordeaux,” p. 567, Dec. 8, 1895.

IN a tuberculous patient the author noted a congenital perforation of the left posterior pillar. The hole is perfectly round, half a centimètre in diameter, and without alteration of the mucous membrane. *A. Cartaz.*

Ray, D.—*Lymphoid Hypertrophy at Base of Tongue in Singers.* “Med. News,” Oct. 26, 1895.

THE author finds this a more common source of trouble than lingual varix, and quotes some illustrative cases, giving the following as usual symptoms:—

1. Sensation as of foreign body in throat not relieved by deglutition.
2. Sensation of constriction around throat at level of upper border of thyroid.
3. Occasional reflex irritable cough.
4. Constant endeavour to clear throat.
5. Quick laryngeal fatigue.
6. Occasional hoarseness.

Galvano-cautery and cold wire snare were used in the quoted cases. *R. Lake.*

Ripault.—*A Case of Ludwig's Angina.* “Ann. des Mal. de l'Oreille,” etc., Sept., 1895.

THE cervical cellulitis was caused by dental caries. The course of symptoms was extremely rapid, the infiltration of the soft parts being almost doubled in a few hours. Urgent dyspnoea necessitated tracheotomy. The trachea was calcareous. The tongue was enormously swollen. The symptoms persisted for several weeks after the evacuation of the pus, and there appeared to have been a second purulent collection, which opened spontaneously into the mouth. *Norris Wolfenden.*

Sanit, Philippe.—*Statistical Results of Serum Treatment in the Children's Hospital.* “Journ. de Méd.,” Bordeaux, Nov. 30, 1895.

THE success of serum treatment in the author's practice has been very remarkable. In the first three months of 1895, 65 cases of diphtheria have been treated by anti-toxic serum; 13 times tracheotomy had to be practised. Of these 65 cases only six died.

In the second quarter of the same year, 55 cases, with six tracheotomies and no deaths. Total, 120 cases of diphtheria, with six deaths. Every case was submitted to bacteriological examination, and the diagnosis of diphtheria was absolutely correct. This percentage is the consequence of antitoxic injections. *A. Cartaz.*

Terry, John.—*Sore Throats in Influenza; the Tongue as an Aid to Diagnosis; the Difficulties of Differential Diagnosis.* “Lancet,” Oct. 12, 1895.

THE author draws attention to a peculiar condition of the tongue he has noticed in cases of influenza: the appearance of dark, purplish-red spots scattered over the

anterior half of the dorsum, about the size of a pin's head, becoming white and vesicular later on; the latter he has also noticed on the inside of the mouth and soft palate. He refers to the bacteriological examination in cases of diphtheria, and is of opinion that microscopic and culture evidence cannot be relied on without confirmation by means of inoculation. *St. George Reid.*

Troguart.—*Two Cases of Adeno-Phlegmon of the Neck secondary to Angina.*
"Journ. de Méd.," Bordeaux, June 9, 1895.

RELATION of two cases of extensive suppurative adenitis, after an acute angina. In the first case the patient, a lymphatic subject, had had a catarrhal sore throat, and during convalescence, twelve days after the beginning of the disease, there appeared a large abscess in the cervical lymphatic glands. The second case is similar.

A. Cartaz.

Vergely.—*Pharyngeal Angina caused by Influenza. Cervical Suppurative Adenitis.* "Journ. de Méd.," Bordeaux, Nov. 3, 1895.

A MAN, forty years old, had influenza and acute sore throat, with a slight adenitis of the cervical lymphatic glands. After a short journey there was sudden increase of the feverish state, then sore throat and adenitis. A large phlegmonous abscess of the neck appeared in the sub-clavicular region; another, some days after in the cellular tissue of the sterno-mastoid muscle. There was rapid recovery after opening of the abscess. *

A. Cartaz.

LARYNX, TRACHEA, &C.

Bédos.—*Laryngeal Ictus.* "Thèse de Paris," 1895.

A CRITICAL review of the principal symptoms of this curious affection. The author believes ictus to be the result of inhibition of the nervous centres through laryngeal reflex action. This inhibition is greatly facilitated by anæmia of the centres, a consequence itself of emphysema and crisis of coughing. The pamphlet gives an analysis of forty-three observations.

A. Cartaz.

Corradi.—*Considerations upon Stenoses of the Larynx; a New Method of Dilatation.* "Ann. des Mal. de l'Oreille," etc., Sept., 1895.

THE author discusses the disadvantages of the ordinary tracheal canula, the fenestrum of which is placed in an irrational position; if not actually provoking a stenosis, these canulas may favour a tendency to their production. The fenestrum is placed more behind than it ought to be, so that, in infants especially, it cannot correspond to the inferior opening of the larynx. A slight degree of swelling of the laryngeal mucosa obliterates the opening. Air does not pass through the larynx, and the laryngeal condition is unfavourably affected, the conditions all favouring stenosis; and stenosis is also favoured by too large a canula. As to the different methods of treatment of laryngeal stenoses, the author has applied laminaria cylinders, a method which he believes to be new as regards the larynx. He thinks Schrötter's method is complicated and requires great assistance from the patient, and other methods of dilatation are unsatisfactory. The pressure of laminaria is exerted in all directions equally, and it does not produce injuries and abrasions, as are caused by metallic and hard substances. Greater objections apply to bivalve dilators. The author's laminaria cylinders are graduated in series according to size, are two to three centimètres long, and are introduced from below

