

## NOSE.

**Goris** (Brussels).—*A Case in which a Mistaken Diagnosis led to the Omission of an Important Operation.* "Zeitschr. f. Laryngol.," vol. i, Part I.

The case was that of a man, aged forty-five, who suffered from severe neuralgia in the right upper incisor teeth. The teeth were removed by a dentist, but were found to be sound. The pain persisted, and a few days later was felt in the upper canine tooth of the same side. This was removed, but without benefit, and subsequently a part of the alveolar margin was chiselled away and the maxillary antrum was opened by a surgeon. The antrum was found to be normal and the pain continued unabated. Analgesic drugs produced only temporary improvement, and the pain, which at first was located only in the front part of the upper jaw, gradually increased and extended so as to involve the whole upper jaw on the right side. A laryngologist whom the patient consulted discovered and removed some spicules of bone which had been left in the wound by the surgeon, but without benefit. It was now concluded that the neuralgia must be of an hysterical nature, and treatment by suggestion was tried. This seemed at first, in combination with morphia and chloral, to be of some benefit, but the pain soon afterwards returned in its original severity, and was now felt chiefly in the lower jaw on the same side. At this stage—five months after the illness began—the patient was first examined by the author, who, on digital examination of the naso-pharynx, detected a tumour growing from its right lateral wall. This had evidently at first exerted pressure on the nerve branches to the incisors, afterwards on those to the other teeth from before backwards, and finally passing into the zygomatic fossa had involved the inferior maxillary nerve. No operation was attempted and the patient died a fortnight later of cerebral embolism. It is reasonable to suppose that had the meaning of the pain been correctly interpreted early in the case, relief from the pain, if not a cure, could have been effected by operative treatment.

Thomas Guthrie.

**Blümel, K.**—*Collapse Induration of the Right Apex in Chronic Obstruction of Nasal Breathing, and its Differential Diagnosis from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.* "Münc. med. Woch.," July 28, 1908.

A typical condition of the lungs is found in patients with nasal obstruction, first described by Krönig. Pathologically it is a fibrous induration, with collapse and shrinking of the right apex. It may be differentiated from tubercle by the clinical course and absence of tubercle bacilli. The negative results of all tuberculin tests should be most suggestive. The cause is dust inhalation, setting up catarrh of the larynx, pharynx, trachea and bronchi, resulting from the nasal trouble. The apices of the lungs are involved earlier than the other parts of the lung on account of their anatomical structure.

Macleod Yearsley.

**Baumgarten.**—*On Coryfin.* "Klin. Therap. Woch.," 51, 1907; quoted from "Ärtzl Rundschau," 36, 1908

Coryfin is a new menthol ester which can be used to relieve the unpleasant symptoms of a cold; it can be applied to the nose by means of a swab, or else a pledget of wool on which some coryfin has been powdered can be laid within the nose.

Coryfin does not lose its effect after prolonged use. Along with anæsthesin Baumgarten has found it of value in the treatment of tuberculosis of the larynx.

W. G. Porter.