

## Abstracts.

### DIPHTHERIA.

**Freyche, J.**—*Clinical and Bacteriological Study on Diphtheritic and Ulcerous Angina with Fusiform Bacilli and the Spirilla of Vincent.* Thèse de Toulouse, 1899.

The author considers this disease as a morbid entity which is due to fusiform bacilli and spirillæ. He develops the ideas of Vincent, and does not dispute the possibility of similarity, and even relationship, between the anginal ulcerative lesion and the ulcero-membranous stomatitis.  
A. Cartaz.

**De Guy.**—*Hæmatemesis in Diphtheria.* "Bull. Soc. Anat.," Paris, July, 1899.

The author relates the case of a child who in the course of severe diphtheria, for which intubation had been practised, was subject to repeated hæmatemesis.

At the autopsy the mucous membrane of the stomach was found dotted with little purple petechial spots.  
A. Cartaz.

**Senziaik.**—*Diphtheria of the Pharynx and Naso-pharynx, complicated by Multiple Abscesses of the Tonsils (Palate, Pharyngeal, as well as Lingual), also by Empyemata of both Antra of Highmore. From the Rhino-Laryngologic Casuistic.* "Kronika Lekarska," Nos. 15-17, 1898.

The patient was a young girl of eighteen years of age with affection of the apex of the right lung.

It is interesting because the complication with peritonsillar abscesses, so common in so-called follicular angina (*vide* author's papers on the so-called follicular tonsillitis, and a contribution to the diagnosis and treatment of purulent inflammation of the tonsils, "Kronika Lek.," 1894 and 1898), took place in true diphtheria; further, because the complications were so numerous (several peritonsillar and tonsillar abscesses) and so rare (abscesses of pharyngeal and lingual tonsils). This latter gave rise to profuse bleeding, simulating hæmoptysis (the laryngoscopic mirror discovered the true localization of the bleeding). Finally, the case deserves to be mentioned on account of the acute empyemata of both antra of Highmore, which were demonstrated by transillumination.

The recovery, however, ensued without surgical intervention, proving the opinion of Avellis, that the acute empyemata of these cavities mostly disappear *sua sponte*.  
John Senziaik.

### MOUTH, Etc.

**Aviragnet, E. C.**—*The Treatment of Disorders of Digestion associated with Chronic Rhino-pharyngitis and Tonsillitis.* "La Presse Médicale," December 20, 1899.

Children suffering from chronic rhino-pharyngitis often present symptoms of gastro-intestinal dyspepsia, which resist all ordinary treatment—diet, calomel, etc.—but disappear whenever the diseased