KEY TO CURRENT MEDICAL LITERATURE

GENERAL JOURNALS

Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift
Berlin vol. 64 December 23, 1938
Answer to Above Work. F. Gudzent.—p. 1856.
Contribution to Adie Syndrome. H. Brun.—p. 1869.
Digitalis Treatment per Rectum. K. Baar.—p. 1873.

Allergy and Rheumatism.—At a hospital for diseases of the skin in Düsseldorf the authors have failed to confirm Professor Gudzent’s claims with regard to the pathogenesis of rheumatic diseases. Noting that eczema and rheumatic diseases seldom coincide, they are sceptical as to the value of Gudzent’s skin tests in connexion with these two groups of diseases.

Journal of the American Medical Association
Chicago vol. 111 December 24, 1938
Allergy in Childhood. B. Ratner.—p. 2345.
Cervix Uteri in Obstructive and Gynaecological. J. Baer.—p. 2357.
*Treatment of Pre-eruptive Measles with Convalescent Serum. J. Kohn, J. Klein, and H. Schwartz.—p. 2361.
Acute Infection of Respiratory Tract with Atypical Pneumonia. H. Reimann.—p. 2377.

Pre-eruptive Measles.—Twenty-four children in the pre-eruptive stage of measles—that is, at least one day before the appearance of the rash—were given an intravenous injection of 40 to 50 c.c.m. of convalescent measles serum. Further injections on successive days appeared to enhance the effect. In nineteen children a definite modification was obtained. Kohn and his co-workers advocate this therapy in children who are weak and debilitated or are recovering from some other infectious complaint or acute or chronic illness.

Klinische Woehnschrift
Berlin vol. 17 December 24, 1938
Lowering of Respiratory Basal Metabolism in Right Cardiac Failure. A. Sylla.—p. 1829.
Acid Cover of Skin and Anti-bacterial Protection. A. Marchioni.—p. 1831.
New Data on Tuberculosis Serum Reaction of Haag and Niemeyer. F. E. Haag.—p. 1836.
Case of Addison's Disease of Traumatic Origin. R. Sichter.—p. 1839.
*Treatment of European Sprue. H. W. Hetz.—p. 1843.
Hyperfunction of Pancreas. W. Berae.—p. 1850.

European Sprue.—Of the twenty-two cases reported four were cured, thirteen considerably improved and working, and five died from complications. The treatment was mainly dietetic combined with the administration of liver extract.

Lancet
London vol. 2 December 24, 1938
Congenital Disease. J. B. S. Haldane.—p. 1449
*Significance of van den Bergh Reaction in Diagnosis of Pernicious Anaemia. J. Mills and C. A. Mawson.—p. 1455.
Control of Urinary Secretion by Anterior Pituitary. B. G. Shapiro.—p. 1457.
Possible Fallacies in Chest-lead Electrocardiograms. G. Schoenewald.—p. 1465.
Extrapleural Pneumothorax. A. Maurer and E. de Savitsch.—p. 1468.

Van den Bergh Reaction in Pernicious Anaemia.—While agreeing with Vaughan and Haslewood’s recent report that the plasma bilirubin content varies so widely in health that the high values in pernicious anaemia may be matched in five healthy persons, Mills and Mawson have confirmed the diagnostic importance of the van den Bergh reaction by comparison of the serum bilirubin in eighty-five persons of the two groups.

Medical Journal of Australia
Sydney vol. 2 November 19, 1938
Extrapleural Artificial Pneumothorax. A. Penington.—p. 851.
Administration of Vinyl Ether. G. Kaye.—p. 856.
Gas Gangrene. C. Craig.—p. 860.

Lyon’s Technique.—Lyon’s technique of duodeno-biliary drainage, while requiring familiarity with its practice and application, is believed by Angus to be of great value in the diagnosis of disease of the gall-bladder.

Medizinische Klinik
Berlin vol. 34 December 23, 1938
Influenza: Diagnosis and Treatment. F. Klewitz.—p. 1675.
Is it Possible to diagnose Influenza from Anato-m pathological Findings? H. Siegmund.—p. 1678.
Problem of Influenza from Aetiological and Epidemiological Point of View. H. Hetsch.—p. 1682.
Haematuria. E. Becher.—p. 1683.
*Sodium Taurocholate (Taurolin) used as Chemotherapeutic Agent in Streptococcal and Pneumococcal Infections. R. Hilgerman.—p. 1693.
Diagnosis and Treatment of Circulatory Disturbances in Infective Diseases. H. H. Siemens.—p. 1696.

Sodium Taurocholate.—This paper attempts to give experimental proof of the efficacy of sodium taurocholate, now marketed as " taurolin," in streptococcal infections. Clinical reports of favourable results obtained by other workers are also quoted.

Medizinische Welt
Berlin vol. 12 December 24, 1938
*Early Symptomatology of Uterine Carcinoma and its Importance in Cancer Treatment. W. Hackmeister.—p. 1841.
Indications for Ultra-violet Ray Therapy. V. Wocherfenning.—p. 1841.
Control of Tobacco Derivation. F. Lickint.—p. 1845.
* " Biological Leucocyte Curve " in Control of Therapeutic Results of Mud Baths W. Regel.—p. 1847.

Uterine Cancer.—Hackmeister analysed 282 cases of cancer of the cervix. He found the most important symptoms of brown discharge, and haemorrhage occurring spontaneously and following coitus during the menopause, in 54 per cent.
Symptoms had been present for three months in operable and for five months in inoperable cases. Of all cases of cervical cancer, 37 per cent, were operable; 56 per cent. of the patients were under 50 years of age. Ten per cent. of cases came under observation after conservative treatment at home, during which time no vaginal examination had been performed.

Münchener Medizinische Wochenschrift
Munich vol 85 December 23, 1938

Burns of Eye in General Practice. O. Thies.—p. 1996.

Genetics of Hybrid Sterility. H. Klingstedt.—p. 1118.
Coagulation by Shearing and by Freezing. W. Ramsden.—p. 1120.
Oestrogenic Activity of Anol; Highly Active Phenol isolated from By-products. N. R. Campbell, E. C. Dodds, and W. Lawson.—p. 1121.
Trimethylamine in Menstruous Women. M. F. Ashley-Montagu.—p. 1121.

New England Journal of Medicine
Boston vol 219 December 22, 1938

Cheyne-Stokes Respiration and Auricul-ventricular Conduction. W. J. Comeau.—p. 977.
Lung Abscess due to Oscaphaeridae Overflow. D. A. Sampson.—p. 982.
Simplification of Laboratory Diagnosis for General Practitioner. H. D. Levine.—p. 989.

* Salphamidamide in Undulant Fever.—A case of undulant fever is reported which showed an apparently specific response to salphamidamide. The diagnosis was verified by a positive agglutination test and a positive blood culture.

Nordisk Medicinsk Tidskrift
Stockholm vol 16 December 16, 1938

*Comparison of Wassermann Reaction, Meinicke "Klärung" Reaction II, and Wadsworth-Brown Precipitin Reaction in 7,523 Sera. L. O. Borgen and H. Nativæ.—p. 1014


Case of General Bone Xanthomatosis. G. A. Landoff.—p. 2036.

Serum Reactions.—This study, carried out at the University Bacteriological Institute in Oslo, shows that Meinicke's reaction gives the greatest number of positive findings both with regard to treated and hitherto untreated cases of syphilis. But it is also the test which gives the greatest number of non-specific reactions.

Presse Médicale
Greek Medicine Number
Paris vol 46 December 21, 1938

Effect of Quinine in Large Doses on Labyrinth. J. Chrysicos and G. Yanoulis.—p. 1877.
**SPECIAL JOURNALS**

**American Journal of Diseases of Children**
Chicago vol. 56 December, 1938

*Congenital and Familial Disease in Children. R. Debre, G. Sec.
and G. Schrameck.*—p. 1189.

*Acute Lipid Metabolism in Acute Infections of Infants and Older Children A. V. Stoesser.*—p. 1215.

*Guarantia in Children. P. Vegholy.*—p. 1231.

*Effect of Stilphanilamide on the Action of Sulphanilamide.* E. A. Adler.—p. 1242.

*Evidences of Disturbed Active Immunization in Patients with Rickets.* L. W. Sontag and L. M. Harris.—p. 1248.

**American Journal of the Medical Sciences**
Philadelphia vol. 196 November, 1938

*Action of Stilphanilamide on the Action of Sulphanilamide.* E. A. Adler.—p. 1256.

*Observations on Blood Regeneration in Man: III, Risse in Reticulocytes in Patients with Haematemesis or Melaena from Peptic Ulcer.* E. Schilt.—p. 621.


*Observations made on a Group of Employees with Duodenal Ulcer.* J. Jennis.—p. 654.

**American Journal of the Medical Sciences**
Philadelphia vol. 196 November, 1938

*Protein Production and Exchange in Body, including Haemoglobin, Plasma Protein, and Cell Protein.* G. H. Whipple.—p. 669.

*Leukopenic Leukaemia of Myeloblastic Type.* F. R. Miller and W. B. Ney.—p. 621.

*Observations on Blood Regeneration in Man: III, Risse in Reticulocytes in Patients with Haematemesis or Melaena from Peptic Ulcer.* E. Schilt.—p. 621.


*Observations made on a Group of Employees with Duodenal Ulcer.* J. Jennis.—p. 654.

**Anemia Nervosa and Pituatory Cachexia.** W. J. Bruckner and P. H. Lavlette.—p. 663.


*Chronic Hypoglycaemia. Problem in Carbohydrate Metabolism.* D. S. Horst.—p. 688.


*Spontaneous Pneumothorax. J. J. Kishimoto.*—p. 704.

*Comparison of Aetiology, Death Rates, and Bacteriological Incidence in More Frequent Primary Pneumonias of Infants, Children, and Adults.* J. G. M. Bhatia and M. Gleich.—p. 709.

*Benzedrine Sulphate in Persistent Hiccups. Two Cases.* M. S. Shaine.—p. 715.

*Standards for Maximum Reticulocyte Percentage after Intramuscular Liver Therapy in Pernicious Anaemia.* R. Isaac and A. Friedman.—p. 718.

**Peritoneal Lavage in Renal Insufficiency.**—A lavage fluid composed of 14.5 grammes of sodium chloride, 0.4 gramme of potassium chloride, 0.2 gramme of calcium chloride, and 2.4 grammes of sodium lactate per litre was introduced into the peritoneal cavity by means of a cannula under local anaesthesia; 9 litres of fluid were introduced in six instalments and 6.25 litres recovered. The method, which has so far been tried out in thirteen cases, has been found to be useless in progressive forms of renal impairment—for example, in the two cases reported by the author, in which the necropsy revealed progressive glomerulonephritis—but is of value in cases of acute renal failure in which the prognosis is fair.

**Benzedrine Sulphate in Persistent Hiccups.**—Benzedrine sulphate was found to be of value in relieving two cases of persistent hiccup. The explanation seems to lie in its specific action in relaxing smooth muscle.

**Reticulocyte Standards.**—A definite relation exists between the maximum reticulocyte percentage (R) reached during the period of reticulocyte response after intramuscular liver therapy and the initial red blood cell count (E). This relationship is expressed by the formula:

\[ R = \frac{82 - 22}{E} + 0.5 \]

**American Journal of Ophthalmology**
Menasha vol. 21 November, 1938


*Eustachian Tubes.*—p. 1215.


*Histopathology of Prolapsedena.* B. Samuel.—p. 1242.


*Conical Reaction to Weed Pollen.* A. R. Annerberg.—p. 1265.

**Heterophoria.**—Tests of the motor apparatus may be conducted with the simplest of equipment. Heterophoria should be tested for in all parts of the field. Hyperphoria may be divided into true, parietic, and pseudo-parietic. A small amount of heterophoria is physiological, and prisms of less than 1° or greater than 3° to 4° should not be used in hyperphoria. Prisms base out should be very rarely used.

**American Journal of Physiology**
Baltimore vol. 125 January, 1939


*Experimental Study of Standing Waves in Pulse Propagated through Aorta.* W. F. Hamilton and P. Dow.—p. 48.

*Experimental Study of Vertebral Wave Propagated through Aorta.* P. Dow and W. F. Hamilton.—p. 60.

*Kidney Function in Adrenal Cortical Insufficiency.* I. Gersh and A. Grotton.—p. 66.

*Measurements of Water Drinking in Dogs.* E. F. Adolph.—p. 75.

*Time Factors in Water Drinking in Dogs.* R. T. Bellows.—p. 87.


*Electrocardiographic Changes and Concentration of Calcium in Serum following Intravenous Injection of Calcium Chloride.* H. E. Hoff, P. K. Smith, and A. W. Winkel.—p. 162.


*Persistent Diabetes following Injection of Anterior Pituitary Extract.* F. G. Dohan and F. D. W. Lukens.—p. 188.

*Dec-fattening Effect of Adrenaline.* J. V. Luco.—p. 196.

**Medial Geniculate Lesions and Hearing.**—The medial geniculate body contains a projection of the organ of Corti, each part of the latter being connected by more or less
discrete bundles of fibres with corresponding areas of the former. Pitch discrimination occurs at lower levels (cochlea).

Zinc and Insulin.—Insulin protein is adsorbed on basic zinc salts at about neutrality. This probably explains the prolongation of hypoglycaemia produced by insulin with added zinc.

Saliva and Blood Coagulation.—The coagulation-accelerating properties of saliva are due to a substance acting as a thromboplastin, probably a lipo-protein.

Hormones in Formalin-treated Anterior Pituitary.—The atresin, luteinization, and thyroid-stimulating effects are suppressed or abolished, while full maturation of follicles and heat (sexual) changes follow implantation of the formalin-treated gland into guinea-pigs.

American Journal of Public Health

New York vol. 28 December, 1938

Century in Arrears. A. Willman.—p. 1369.
Health of the Nation. T. Parran.—p. 1376.
Present Status of Dental Caries in Relation to Nutrition. N. Simmonds.—p. 1381.
Development of Industrial Hygiene in United States. J. J. Bloomfield.—p. 1388.
*Outbreak of Encephalitis in Man due to Eastern Virus of Equine Encephalomyelitis. R. F. Feemster.—p. 1403.
Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever and Tick Survey in Iowa. C. F. Jordan.—p. 1411.

Encephalitis.—Thirty-eight cases (with twenty-five deaths) of human encephalitis occurring simultaneously with a similar disease in horses were investigated. Of these, eight were found to be due to the Eastern virus of equine encephalomyelitis. The clinical picture and the pathological findings were sufficiently clear to make recognition of the disease possible. Young children were particularly vulnerable. The infectivity rate among horses was low (0.5 per cent.), but the fatality rate was 90 per cent.

American Review of Tuberculosis

Baltimore vol. 38 December, 1938

Pathology of Chronic Non-tuberculous Inflammations of Lung. B. S. Kline and Sisters.—p. 663.
Surgical Treatment of Non-tuberculous Pulmonary Suppurations. H. Brunn and A. Goldman.—p. 703.
*Primary Coccidioidomycosis: The Initial Acute Infection which Results in Coccidioidal Granuloma. E. C. Dickson.—p. 722.
*Pneumonitis. M. Pinner.—p. 730.
Thoracoplasty in Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. A. Maurer and E. de Savitch.—p. 738.
Myocardial Tuberculosis: Cause of Congestive Heart Failure. E. L. Wilbur.—p. 769.
Spontaneous Lysis of Tubercle Bacilli on Artificial Culture Media: II. W. Steenken, jun.—p. 777.

Coccidioidomycosis.—This is a review of the aetiology and symptomatology of primary infection with the coccidioides fungus. Most persons recover promptly without complications. A large proportion of patients have erythema nodosum. Coccidioidin skin tests give relatively violent reactions in primary cases. The mimicry of tuberculosis in the primary stage, as in the later progressive coccidioidal granuloma, is most striking.

Pneumonitis.—From this pathological study the author concludes that bronchiectasis is never an isolated lesion surrounded by normal pulmonary parenchyma; it is always the seat of pneumonitis, suppurrative or organized, or both, playing a decisive part in the chronicity, the exacerbations, and the incurability of the condition. Conversely a pulmonary abscess or any suppurrative disease of the lung is always associated with disease of the bronchi, which prolongs the duration of the primary lesion or prevents completely its spontaneous regression.

Tuberculous Tracheobronchitis.—The authors found that patients with symptoms of tuberculous tracheobronchitis failed to show improvement under ordinary methods of treatment, including collapse therapy; that tracheobronchial lesions consistently tended to heal in response to electrocoagulation; and that no harmful effects could be attributed either to bronchoelectroscopy or electrocoagulation.

Archiv für Kinderheilkunde

Stuttgart vol. 116 January, 1939

Results of Follow-up in Forty-five Cases of Rickets treated with Concentrated Vitamin D3, R. Schirmer.—p. 1.
Amount of Vitamin C necessary for Infants and Young Children. E. Mager.—p. 12.
Case of Dermatomyositis. H. Plaunitz-Friedrich.—p. 27.
Four Cases of Primary Tuberculosis of Skin in Infancy and Early Childhood. G. Schachmann.—p. 33.
Different Types of Paratyphoid Fever developed simultaneously in Brothers and Sisters. H. Wulf.—p. 53.
Numerous Cases of Pneumococcal Infections in Infants' Home. W. Goeters.—p. 60.
Rare Malformation of Vascular System as Cause of Attacks of Suffocation. W. Koch.—p. 63.
Taste in Adults and Children. H. Koepe.—p. 68.
Interpretation and Criticism of Pretensions and Actions in Childhood. H. Koepe.—p. 72.

Archives d'Ophthalmologie

Paris vol. 2 December, 1938

Rosacea Keraetis. C. Pandelecso and J. Valdman.—p. 1800.
*New Methods of Treating Retinitis Pigmentosa. I. Wasserman.—p. 1088.

Retinitis Pigmentosa.—Not much success has followed sympathetist, Lauber's treatment, by raising the blood pressure with injections of strychnine or caffeine, and lowering the intraocular pressure by miotics or such operations as cycloidalysis or trephine, has been used with benefit in tabetic optic atrophy. The author has used similar treatment and records favourable results without recourse to operation.

Archives of Ophthalmology

Chicago vol. 28 November, 1938

Determination and Significance of Scotopic Retinal Visibility Curve. E. Ludvig.—p. 713.
Physiological and Clinical Ophthalmological Problems in Relation to Individual Variability (to be concluded). A. Brückner.—p. 726.
Congenital Buphtalmos complicated by Dislocation of Lens and Haemorrhage into Vitreous with Complete Recovery of Central Vision. W. J. Holmes.—p. 757.
*Acute Alcoholic Amaurosis. F. D. Carroll and R. Goodhart.—p. 797.
Carbon Disulphide Poisoning. R. McDonald.—p. 839.

Alcoholic Amaurosis.—Four cases of total blindness due to acute poisoning with ethyl alcohol are recorded. The authors regard the lesion as probably being an “alcoholic encephalopathy.” The onset occurred while the patients were intoxicated. The reaction of the pupil to light and accommodation was normal, as was the appearance of the fundi. Recovery
was rapid. The corresponding poisoning by methyl alcohol has a poor prognosis.

Reading Difficulties in Children.—There are three main causes: visual immaturity, including undeveloped interpretation of retinal images and confusion of eye-hand association (for example, in left-handed children taught to use the right hand); low degrees of hypermetropia; and deficient fusion. Correction is obtained by refraction under atropine, orthoptic training, and special reading instruction.

Archives of Otolaryngology
Chicago vol. 28 December, 1938


Diffuse Malignant Disease of Ear F. R. Spencer.—p. 916.


Benign Tumours of Larynx.—This is an important and exhaustive study of benign tumours of the larynx treated at the Mayo Clinic during the past thirty years. The total number of patients was 722, as against 1,100 patients with malignant disease of the larynx. The authors divide benign laryngeal growths into two primary groups: neoplastic and non-neoplastic tumours. The neoplastic group is again subdivided into tumours of epithelial origin, those derived from connective tissue elements, and cysts. The neoplastic group are mostly inflammatory (leucoplakia, prolapse of ventricle, etc.). The site of predilection for benign tumours of the larynx is the vocal cords. If multiple papilloma scattered throughout the larynx were excluded, benign tumours were ten times more frequent on the vocal cords than in any other parts of the larynx. The best treatment for papilloma, in the authors’ opinion, is diathermy with a fine electrode.

Acoustic Motor Reactions.—This is a study of the reflex muscular response which is obtained when a pistol shot is fired near the head, and called collectively the “startle pattern.” The eye blink (cochleo-palpebral reflex) is obtainable in all persons with normal hearing, except a few epileptic, psychotic, or unconscious patients. The degree of spread and intensity of reaction is probably determined by several factors. The occurrence of the eye blink in persons who are practically deaf (including deaf-mutes) proves that this reflex cannot be used to discover simulation.

Otosclerosis.—The author argues that in all hypotyeses of otosclerosis there runs the basic idea of a congenital deficiency. Therefore a knowledge of the development of the periosteal capsule and how it differs from normal bone elsewhere in the body is fundamental to an understanding of this disease. It is not justifiable to call otosclerosis a degenerative process. It ought to be considered as an inherited weakness with various degrees of susceptibility to environmental influences, internal or external, which may interact.

Beiträge zur Klinik der Tuberkulose
Berlin vol. 92 December 21, 1938 Hefi 5

Ergometer Method as Functional Test of Heart and Lungs. J. Hermannsen.—p. 397.

*Contribution to Symptomatology of Tuberculosis of Liver and Spleen and the Myelotic Reaction. H. Heinreich and W. Rosing.—p. 413.

On Methods of Culture of Tubercle Bacilli from Pleural Exudate. V. Tomita.—p. 427.


Pneumocarcinoma as Complication in Course of Pneumothorax Treatment. E. Wagenert.—p. 437.

Relations between Clinical Course and Antibiotic Titre in Pulmonary Tuberculosis. F. Böhm and V. Sula.—p. 442.

Tuberculosis of Liver and Spleen and Myelotic Reaction.—On the basis of two carefully studied cases the authors show that a myelotic reaction is observed when the haematopoietic system is severely damaged by tuberculosis. In cases where the lung involvement is slight, confusion in diagnosis may arise from acute myelotic anaemia or pernicious anaemia.

British Journal of Ophthalmology
London vol. 23 January, 1939


Studies on Bacteriology of Hyponyon Ulcer: I. Conjunctival Flora of Healthy Coal-mine Workers; II. Conjunctival Flora of Shale-mine Workers. J. Rhodes.—p. 25.

Note on Use of Horse-hair Sutures for Conjunctiva. P. J. Hay.—p. 43.

Pathology of Scleral Patches. A. M. Cutter.—p. 44.


Testing Colour Vision.—The lantern standardized in 1912 using an oil lamp can be improved on. The lamp here described is illuminated by electricity. This should prove more satisfactory, since most ships’ lights and signals are now electrically lit. A small window at the side indicates to the operator what is being shown to the patient.

Vital Staining of Retina.—After a large number of experiments with different dyes a method has been evolved. The full clinical application of this technique has not yet been investigated. Details of the administration of the dye are given.

British Journal of Radiology
London vol. 12 February, 1939


Punctate Epithelial Dysplasia occurring in Two Members of Same Family. D. G. Maitland.—p. 91.

*Relative Grading of Primary and Secondary Carcinoma. A. B. Cathie.—p. 94.


Beam Direction in X-ray Therapy. J. L. Dobie.—p. 121.

Grading of Primary and Secondary Carcinoma.—Sixty-seven cases of primary carcinoma were graded histologically, and the grading was compared with that of their metastases. No constant relationship was found between the grading of the primary and secondary growths.

British Journal of Venereal Diseases
London vol. 15 January, 1939


Clinical and Administrate Aspects of Vulpanginatins in Children.—p. 18.


Wood Ticks found on Penis: Case Reports. W. M. Brunet.—p. 55.

Civilian Anti-venereal Work in England and Wales in 1937, and Some Rates of Incidence of Venereal Diseases in Armed Forces at Home and Abroad in Certain Years.—p. 57.

Acute Conjunctivitis. The Haydens describe a diplococcus obtained from the post-nasal space of many hospital patients which bears a close resemblance culturally to the meningococcus (Group 2), and also, to lesser degree, to the gonococcus. Complement-fixation and agglutination tests suggest that all three belong to the same group, and it appears that there is a real danger of cross-fixation occurring in complement-fixation tests for gonorrhoea.

Bulletin Mensuel de l’Office International d’Hygiene Publique
Paris vol. 30 December, 1938

Conventions, Laws, and Sanitary Regulations: I. Germany; II. Belgium; III. Ecuador; IV. United States; V. France; VI. Italy; VII. Morocco.—p. 2691.


Method of Differentiating between B. pestis (Pestisverra pestis) and B. pseudotuberculosis rodentium (Pestisverra pseudo-tuberculosis rodentium). A. Castellani.—p. 2750.


*Vaccination against Scarlet Fever in United States. M. V. Velde.—p. 2788.

Transmission of Poliomyelite by Various Species of Egyptian Anophelines.—p. 2790.

Epidemiology of Paludism in Region of Lake Tsan. A. Castellani.—p. 2793.

Paludism in Region of Uello-Jegu (Ethiopia) during Rainy Season. A. Castellani.—p. 2796.

Prophylaxis of Paludism in Algeria: Campaign of 1936. R. Meunier.—p. 2800.

*Studies on Origin and Mode of Propagation of Tularaemia in Sweden. G. Olson.—p. 2804.


Mental Hygiene in United States. L. Kolb.—p. 2811.


Bibliography.—I. Infectious and Other Diseases.

(1) Diseases dealt with by International Conferences.—p. 2824.

(2) Other Diseases, Infectious or Parasitic.—p. 2830.

(3) Organic Ailments, Nutritive or Humoral.—p. 2846.

(4) Intoxications.—p. 2849.

(5) Experimental and Clinical Technique.—p. 2852.

Bibliography.—II. General Hygiene.

(1) Public Medicine, Medical Assistance, Demography.—p. 2853.

(2) Water Supply and Sewage.—p. 2859.

(3) Rural and Urban Hygiene.—p. 2862.

(4) Nutritional Hygiene.—p. 2863.

(5) School Hygiene.—p. 2865.

(6) Industrial Hygiene.—p. 2865.

Sanitary Notices and Regulations (Various Countries).—p. 2867.

Epidemiological Bulletin (1938).—p. 2871.

Poliomyelitis.—In Sweden during the past six years the notified cases rose from 507 in 1933 to a maximum of 3,000 in 1936, since when they have fallen to 1,500 in 1938. From 1936 separate notification of paralytic and non-paralytic cases has been instituted. Human convalescent serum being difficult to obtain, animal serum prepared by Pettit's method has been placed at the disposal of physicians, but its value has not yet been established. In the parts of the United States where this disease is noticeable 9,511 cases were recorded in 1937, representing an incidence of 7.3 per 100,000. The disease was more prevalent in the warm months, but a few cases occurred in winter and spring. In England and Wales 1,159 notifications were received in 1926, since when the cases have fluctuated from 400 to 600 or 700 annually.

Scarlet Fever Vaccination.—Vaccination against scarlet fever in the U.S.A. has made little progress, because the disease is mild, there is doubt as to the value of vaccination, and there is no standard preparation or method of application. Among the recorded cases in which a course of five doses has been given there has been a marked reduction in infection. Further research on improvement of the antigen, reduction in number of injections, and amelioration of reactions is advocated.

Tularaemia.—In Sweden last year over 200 persons showed symptoms of tularaemia. Hares and rodents may have played a part in conveying infection, but not by direct contact. Mosquitoes and biting insects are thought more likely vectors. Special investigation proved that Aedes ciererae in natural conditions was a carrier of virulent bacilli. The organism was also found in the blood and spleen of lemmings. (Lemmus lemmus) dead and captured, in a region where the disease was prevalent. In the United States the recorded cases up to 1938 amount to 8,037 with a fatality rate of about 5%. The chief sources of infection are wild hares and rabbits and various ticks found on wild and domestic animals, as well as certain wood-ticks (Deramocentor andersoni and D. variabilis). The horse-fly (Chrysops discalis) was the source of infection in sixty-eight cases of the disease.

490 f
Haemolytic Streptococcus.—The author discusses the part played by the haemolytic streptococcus (Group A) in nose and throat infections, and its relation to wound infections, purulent fever, and epidemics of sore throat. Carriers of haemolytic streptococci are less likely to contract acute throat infections, because a local resistance has developed. Haemolytic streptococci can survive as long as ten weeks in dust. "Clinically" normal throats are not necessarily free from the risk of conveying infection. The bacteriologist, after typing the streptococcus,* must be the final arbiter in these questions.

Journal of Mental Science
London vol. 45 January, 1939


Social Values in Mental Hospital Practice. W. J. T. Kimber. p. 29.


Resultant and Purpose in Psychiatry. H. Crichton-Miller. p. 82.


Revaluation of Psychiatry.—This address is a vigorous and stimulating exposition of the basic principles and claims of modern psychiatry, and contains trenchant criticisms of certain recent views and tendencies. It can be recommended as an authoritative statement as to what has gained general acceptance in modern psychiatry and as to what has not.

Journal of Pathology and Bacteriology
London vol. 47 November, 1938


Differentiation of Two Distinct Serological Varieties of Streptolysin: Streptolysin O and Streptolysin S. E. S. Todd. p. 423.


Biological Characteristics of Spontaneous Tumours of Mouse, with Special Reference to Rate of Growth. A. Haddow. p. 553.

Influence of Carcinogenic Compounds and Related Substances on Rate of Growth of Spontaneous Tumours of Mouse. A. Haddow. p. 567.

Influence of Carcinogenic Substances on Sarcoma induced by Same and Other Compounds. A. Haddow. p. 581.


Reticulosarcoma. An elaborate classification of hyperplastic and neoplastic disorders of lymphoid and reticulo-endothelial tissue is here proposed, the basis of which is euglobsiological and follows Maximov's doctrine of the pluripotency of embryonic mesenchyme. Follicular, sinus, and medullary reticulosis are three main proposed groups, consisting respectively of four, three, and eight varieties, the last including the three forms of leukaemia, storage reticuloses, and Hodgkin's disease. Reticulosarcoma is similarly classified into five main types with fourteen varieties. The histological—but not the clinical—features of these conditions are described and illustrated by numerous photomicrographs.

Journal of Urology
Paris vol. 46 November, 1938


Composition of Fluid in Renal Cysts. L. Sot. p. 430.


Journal of Urology
Baltimore vol. 40 December, 1938


Medicine

Baltimore vol. 17 September, 1938


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Coagulation of Blood. P. Nolf.—p. 381.


Sedimentation Rate of Erythrocytes. T. H. Ham and F. C. Curtis.—p. 447.

New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal

New Orleans vol. 91 January, 1939

•Gas Bacillus Infection, with Special Reference to Therapeutic Value of X Rays. L. S. Chartbonnet, jun., and R. W. Cooper.—p. 335.


•Serum Volume Test for Haemorrhagic Diathesis in Jaundice; Further Observations. F. F. Boyce and E. M. McFetridge.—p. 357.

•Chronicity of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. S. Jacobs.—p. 364.

•Advantages and Disadvantages of Cyclophane Anaesthesia. M. C. Beck.—p. 369.


Restraining Belt. G. W. Bertha.—p. 375.

Gas Bacillus Infection.—This is a summary of recent advances in this subject, with a concise account of the clinical and radiological features which should allow the early diagnosis of gas-infected wounds. Treatment by antitoxin and by x-rays is detailed.

Serum Volume Test.—The tendency for some cases of surgical jaundice to bleed is due to deficient prothrombin in the serum. The authors' simple "serum volume test" provides an easy method for picking out those patients likely to bleed at operation. Such patients should have intensive pre-operative preparation by means of transfusion, a special diet, and vitamin K: these measures result in the "serum volume" becoming normal.

Proceedings of Royal Society, B

London vol. 126 October 10, 1938


Diffusion of Carbon Dioxide in Hen's Egg. J. Brooks and J. Pace.—p. 196.


Ultra-violet Radiation.—It is shown that the erythema due to ultra-violet radiation is produced by the photochemical decomposition of protein in the stratum corneum. The stratum corneum acts as an inert scattering and absorbing screen. It is suggested that the vasodilator substance produced may be a protease, from the oxidative photolysis of protein.

London vol. 126 December 9, 1938

Address of President, Sir William Bragg, at Anniversary Meeting, November 30, 1938.—p. 263.

•Quantitative Investigation into Enterohemorrhagic Circulation of Bile Salts in Cat. J. Mellanby and S. F. Suffolk.—p. 287.


Bile-salt Circulation.—Under fasting conditions about 95% of the total bile salt of the body is contained in the gall-bladder. After feeding the gall-bladder bile enters the intestine and the bile salts are absorbed, chiefly from the ileum but also from the duodenum and jejunum, whereupon a great rise in the concentration of bile salts in the hepatic bile takes place. Secretin behaves as a hydrogogue—that is to say, it increases the volume of bile secreted, but has no effect on the total content of cholic acid in the bile.

Oestrogenic Activity.—After using a large variety of natural and synthetic oestrogenic compounds, the authors conclude that the function of these substances is to enter into a series of reaction systems. The reactions leading to uterine effects demand a somewhat specific structural configuration, but the vaginal effect may be brought about by substances which differ rather widely in chemical structure.

Urine Formation.—This is a review of the evidence for the hypothesis that the formation of urine depends upon the separation from the blood of an undifferentiated filtrate by the glomeruli, followed by a selective reabsorption by the cells of the tubules of the glucose, amino acids, and salts which the body cannot afford to lose.

Revue de la Tuberculose

Paris vol. 4 December, 1938


Volume of Cavities and Draining Bronchus.—The authors conclude that occlusion of the draining bronchi may lead to healing of the cavity, but healing of the cavity in the end depends on regression of activity in the cavity wall. They criticize the assumption of Coryloos that occlusion of the bronchi alone has this effect by causing oxygen lack in the cavity and therefore an unfavourable environment for the growth of tubercle bacilli.

Tubercle

London vol. 20 December, 1938


Zeitschrift für Krebsforschung

Berlin vol. 48 December, 1938

Investigations on Acquired Organ Resistance against Brown-Pearce Rabbit Tumour. C. Hackmann.—p. 204.

New Growth resembling Mammary Gland Tissue in Outer Layer of Stomach of Rabbit after Prolonged Treatment with Folliculin. H. Pierson.—p. 177.

Lipoid Content of Transplanted Tumours in Host's Body. A. Long and A. Rosenbohm.—p. 183.

Regeneration of Mouse's Skin after Treatment with Carcinogenic Substances. B. Dietrich.—p. 187.


Heterotransplantation of Tumour Tissue. H. W. Schmidt.—p. 223.


Primary Tumours of Epidermidis. B. Falconer.—p. 243.
