presumably filled with granulation tissue. Had Dr. Rosen had the opportunity of examining a footplate fenestration some months after it was performed?

MR. WILLIAM MCKENZIE asked Dr. Rosen about the possibility of adhesions forming in the middle ear as a result of the operation. He had found these several times, and most often in young people. They seemed to be the result of hæmorrhage rather than of infection, and hæmorrhage in the middle ear after operation could not be controlled.

These adhesions might determine the number of times the ear could be explored.

THE SCOTTISH OTOLARYNGOLOGICAL SOCIETY

THE seventy-fifth meeting of the Society was held in the Royal Infirmary, Glasgow, on Saturday, November 23rd, 1957. The President, Dr. E. A. M. Connal was in the chair. Cases were presented by the staff of the Royal Infirmary E.N.T. Department, Messrs. Stephen Young, A. R. Harper, J. R. McCallum, T. Cartmill, and J. T. Lees.

Ten cases of nasal sinusitis in children treated by radical operation were demonstrated and discussed. Patients with malignant disease of pharynx and larynx treated by various methods, surgical and radiological were also shown. Other interesting cases included ectopic thyroid tumour in the trachea, eosinophil granuloma of the skull simulating an acute mastoid, three cases of dysphagia lusoria, and a tracheal reconstruction without the use of grafts. Dr. W. G. Hood showed a case of otosclerosis treated by bilateral stapes mobilization, with a very good result.

In the discussion which followed, the advisability of radical antral operations on cases of mixed infection and allergy was strongly questioned by Mr. Gavin Young, Mr. Collins, and other members. Dr. Birrell described the intra-antral injection of hydrocortisone in a series of cases with encouraging results. Mr. Brown Kelly suggested that many nasal and aural troubles in children were kept up by repeated infection from parents harbouring streptococci in tonsils or sinuses. Mr. Land stressed the role of the over-anxious parent in allergic conditions in children.

Dr. Morrison, in describing the radiological treatment of malignant disease in ear, nose and throat work, mentioned the variety of tissues to be dealt with. Tumours involving bone (e.g. antrum) were unsatisfactory from the radiotherapy viewpoint. In the larynx, the tumour is often isolated from normal tissue, and in these cases surgery is advised. Dr. Glennie described the routine tomograph in the assessment of regression in the laryngeal tumours. He recorded several successful cases treated by radium implants.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0022215100054013 Published online by Cambridge University Press