NOSE, NASO-PHARYNX, &c.

VON STEIN, STANISLAW F. (Moscow).—**Coryza Vasodilatatoria Chronica.** *Meditzinskoié Obozrenié*, 1889, *No.* 17, *p.* 412.

UNDER the above name Dr. Von Stein describes "a peculiar affection "characterised by a very marked congestion of the whole nasal mucous "membrane, a more or less constant sensation of local dryness (as in the "initial stage of an ordinary cold in the head), occasional discharge of a "clear, transparent mucus, absence of any marked hyperplastic process, "constant or temporary intense congestion of the conjunctivæ and nasal "skin." The affection is invariably symmetrical and eminently chronic (lasting for years). As a rule it is accompanied by a train of such nervous symptoms as general excitement, anxious frame of mind, sleeplessness, incapacity for mental work, failure of memory, headache (often frontal), and sensation of weight about the head, cardiac palpitations, subjective dyspnœa, unsteady gait, tendency to perspiration, etc.

According to the author's theory, the affection represents a chronic disturbance of the vaso-motor nerves of a central origin, and is, possibly, simply a symptom of some more or less profound general nervous disease.

He adduces five cases, referring to three ladies, aged twenty-eight, thirty-two, and forty-three ; and two gentlemen, aged twenty-eight and twenty-nine. In one of the ladies, the only generally healthy person of the series, a complete recovery rapidly took place after galvano-cauterisation of the nasal cavities ; but in the other four, generally very neurotic persons, cauterisations remained unsuccessful. The administration of bromides slightly relieved some of the subjective symptoms, but on the whole, the treatment proved altogether unsatisfactory.

As regards the diagnosis, the vaso-dilatory coryza must be differentiated from (*a*) bilateral paralysis of the trigeminus ; (*b*) syphilitic rhinitis (preceding the development of gummata), which is usually limited to one nasal cavity, and is not accompanied by the said ocular symptoms ; and (*c*) *Coryza vasomotoria*, which is characterised by rapidly appearing and disappearing temporary nasal obstruction with tumefaction of the turbinated bodies, profuse thin discharge, and frequent fits of sneezing, and is easily cured by cauterisation. **Valerius Idelson.**

TRENDELENBURG.—On Operation for Deflected Noses. *Niederrheinische Gesellschaft in Bonn. Meeting, November* 19, 1888.

IN cases of stenosis during chloroform narcosis the author presses the conchæ towards the wall, and fixes them by introducing iodoform tampons. If the nose has a congenital deflection, he corrects the position by subcutaneous chiselling of the bones, followed by flexion of the nose towards the normal position. Iodoform tampons and Adams' apparatus fix the nose in the new position. **Michael.**

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SCHUBERT (Nuremburg).—**Fungi in the Nose.** *Berl. Klin. Wochenschr.*, 1889, *No.* 39.

THE author has found in three cases of disease of the nose with formation of crusts similar to ozæna, but with an odour differing from that disorder, micro-organisms, which were diagnosed by the botanist, Ferd. Cohn, as aspergillus fumigatus. **Michael.**

NEVES, J. A. B.—Chlorate of Potash in Ozæna. *Annotation in British Medical Journal, March* 25, 1889. *Extracted from Coimbra Medica, March* 15, 1889.

THE treatment employed was washing out the nasal passages with a 1 in 30 solution of chlorate of potash. In the case recorded the patient is stated to have been completely and permanently cured in two months. **Hunter Mackenzie.**

ROSSBACH (Jena).—**Round Ulcer of the Cartilaginous Septum of the Nose.** *Korrespondenzbl. d. all. Aerzte Verein in Thüringen*, 1889, *Heft* 2.

THE author describes rare round perforations of the septum, the genesis of which cannot be determined, and which have no relation to syphilis. He believes them to be probably due to local thrombus of the vessels. **Michael.**

ROTHHOLZ (Stettin).—**Habitual Epistaxis.** *Dtsch. Med. Wochenschr.*, 1889, *No.* 41.

IN most cases habitual epistaxis is caused by ulcerative processes of the cartilaginous septum. Only in one case was the author able to find on the left middle concha a slightly bleeding point. By cauterizing this point the patient was cured. **Michael.**

BRONNER, ADOLPH (Bradford).—**Pseudo-Hay Fever.** *British Medical Journal, March* 23, 1889; *Leeds and West Riding Medico-Chirurgical Society, March* 1, 1889.

A DISCUSSION on the form, symptoms, etiology, and treatment of nasal catarrh, which elicited nothing new. **Hunter Mackenzie.**

HERZOG (Graz).—**Retro-Nasal Catarrh.** *Archiv. für Kinderheilk., Bd.* 11, *Heft* 2.

A WELL written report. **Michael.**

FRIEDLANDER (Berlin)—**Therapeutics of Empyema of the Antrum of Highmore.** *Berlin Klin. Wochenschr.*, 1889, *No.* 37.

THE author gives a review of the different methods of operation, and then relates that in Krause's clinic the after treatment consists in insufflation of iodoform or iodol into the antrum. The perforation is made by a trocar introduced into the nose, and introduced into the antrum if the membranous septum has been reached. Nine communicated cases illustrate the procedure. **Michael.**

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STEWART, DONALD (Nottingham).—**Suppuration of the Antrum of Highmore.** *British Medical Journal, March* 16, 1889; *Nottingham Medico-Chirurgical Society, March* 1, 1889.

THREE cases were described in which pus was detected by syringing the antrum through the natural opening in the middle nasal meatus. The author inclines to the idea that in such cases the nasal disease precedes that of the antrum. **Hunter Mackenzie.**

LARYNX, &c.

GOTTSTEIN (Breslau).—**Illumination of the Larynx.** *Dtsch. Med. Wochenschr.*, 1889, *No.* 41.

THE author has tried the method in several cases of disease of the larynx, but has not had any diagnostic results of value. **Michael.**

RAUTHACK.—Contribution to the Histology of Polypi of the Vocal Bands. *Monatssch. für Ohrenheilk.*, 1889, *No.* 9.

THE author has made microscopical examination of 15 polypi of the vocal bands, and relates his results. Of glands, or portions of them, in no case were any found. **Michael.**

HUNTER, WALTER (Nottingham). — **Spontaneous Expulsion of a Laryngeal Tumour by Coughing.** *British Medical Journal, April* 13, 1889.

The growth was expelled after coughing; its expulsion was followed by some hæmorrhage. It is described as a "solid, softish growth, about the "size of a horsebean, fairly regular in shape, covered entirely by healthy "mucous membrane, with the exception of a small circular patch, about "the size of a split pea, which was red, raw, and granular, and was plainly "the site of attachment." On section, it looked like a fibroma (no microscopical examination). It was thought to have grown from the left vocal cord. **Hunter Mackenzie.**

STOKER, GEORGE (London).—**Auto-intra-Laryngeal Operation.** *British Medical Journal, March* 23, 1889; *Medical Society of London, March* 18, 1889.

EXHIBITION of a patient, aged thirty years, who had been the subject, from about the age of seven years, of growths in the larynx. He seems to have suffered much at the hands of physicians, surgeons, and specialists, —one having operated on him about 100, and another about 120 times— and at last he took his treatment in his own hands. He used the mirror and forceps, and successfully removed the growths (multiple papillomata). **Hunter Mackenzie.**

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