(4) The existing methods of treatment give poor results (only in 11·4% of cases.) The great number of incurable cases makes it necessary to indicate for chronic patients the regular use of small doses of the drug. The author elaborates the indications and contra-indications, as also the dosage and the control for such a provision of chronic morphinomaniacs, which method of treatment gave favourable results as to the improvement in general condition and the working ability of patients. (Author's Abstr.)

Epidemic Encephalitis and Teaching Problems. (*Sov. Psychonevr., No.* 4, 1936.) *Bortnik, N. V.*

The author followed up 25 students of different higher schools suffering from sequela of epidemic encephalitis. In the progress made in their study, 11 of these students were compelled to abandon it ; the other 15, with only slight post-encephalitis symptoms, chiefly vegetative disorders, continued their study, but showed slow progress compared with sane students. The author is of the opinion that even rudimentary post-encephalitic symptoms ought to serve as a contra-indication for the admittance of their bearers to study in higher schools.

(Author's Abstr.)

Neuropathic Patients in the Sanatoria for Nervous Cases. (*Sov. Psychonevr., No.* 4, 1936.) *Emdina, S., Voronova, M., and Asarkh, M.*

Among 2,477 patients cared for in two sanatoria there were 1,813 with different neuroses, and among the latter, 441 neuropathic subjects. The present paper deals with the authors' experiences during six months' work in the above-named sanatoria.

The following conclusions are reached :

(1) After a month's treatment at the sanatorium the neuropathic patients were considerably improved subjectively, especially those with hysteroid and schizoid reactions, and in a lesser degree neuropaths with psychasthenoid and epileptoid reactions.

(2) Somatic-vegetative changes in these subjects are of a permanent nature, and only slight improvement was seen in 40% of the patients.

(3) Amphotonic vegetative reactions in the hysteroid group of neuropaths were followed by a change into vagotonic reactions, whereas in the schizoids the change took place rather toward sympathicotonia.

(4–6) The blood-picture of neuropaths was characterized by a high degree of lymphocytosis. There was an increased content of calcium oxalate in the urine. Capillaroscopy revealed considerable and important alterations in the blood-vessels, which were of different nature in each group of neuropathic patients.

(7) Neuropaths are especially sensitive to atmospheric changes.

(Authors' Abstr.)

On the Nature of Psychasthenia. (*Sov. Psychonevr., No.* 4, 1936.) *Ozeretzkovski, D. S.*

On the base of a study of many cases of psychasthenia, several of which have been observed over a series of years, the author arrives at the following conclusions :

(1) The so-called psychasthenia cases, if one regards them from the standpoint of the new doctrine of " mild " forms of schizophrenia, may be ranged among these latter forms.

(2) Compulsive states may be considered as schizophrenic disorders of thinking ; the so-called psychasthenic peculiarities of the personality are well explained from the same point of view as disturbances of activity and spontaneity in schizophrenia.

(3) Do all forms of the psychasthenia group belong to the mild forms of schizophrenia ? This question cannot be solved at present, and its solution can be attained only with the assistance of the joint work of clinicians and psychologists.

(Author's Abstr.)

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