

afraid of inducing rupture of the newly formed adhesions about the abscess wall. On the day after delivery the temperature was 101.4 F., pulse, 100. The general condition of patient was satisfactory. Symptoms of peritoneal soiling were absent. The lochial discharge was normal. During the first four days after delivery the daily temperature fluctuated between 100 and 104.4 F., pulse, 100 and 140. The abdomen was soft and the lochia normal. The patient complained of severe pain in the hepatic region and I feared a portal infection. On removing the drains I found the entire surface of wound covered with a necrotic membrane. On palpation of abscess cavity I found the general peritoneal cavity well walled off. Gentle irrigation of wound twice daily was of great benefit. The temperature dropped to 101 F. and the patient's general condition improved.

The patient left the hospital June 3. The high temperature which developed during the week after delivery was due to absorption of septic material at site of operation. The patient developed a phlebitis in the left thigh one week after leaving the hospital. She departed for home July 4, 1908, in the best of spirits.

## CONCLUSIONS.

The following conclusions seem justified:

1. Perforative appendicitis is one of the gravest complications of pregnancy with which the surgeon has to deal.
2. Appendicitis complicates pregnancy with greater frequency than the tabulated cases would indicate.
3. Pregnancy does not seem to predispose to primary appendicitis. It may precipitate an attack in certain chronic cases.
4. The clinical manifestations do not differ from those of appendicitis in the non-pregnant.
5. Before a diagnosis is made, the medical attendant must bear in mind the possibility of ureteritis and pyelitis. The diagnosis is not, as a rule, difficult.

## APPENDICITIS COMPLICATING THE PUERPERIUM.

	Author	Time	Operated	Perforated	Mortality	Remarks
1	Peterson	7 days	No	Yes	R	Perf. into Bowel.
2	Muret	2 days	No	Yes	D	
3	Fowler	10 days	Yes	Yes	D	
4	Munde	2 days	Yes	Yes	D	
5	No le	2 days	Yes	Yes	R	
6	Abrahams	5 days	No	No	R	
7	Iarca	7 days	No	Yes	R	
8	Faenkl	10 days	No	No	R	
9	Vasey	4 days	No	No	R	
10	Marx	5 hrs.	Yes	No	R	
11	Marx	4 days	Yes	Yes	R	Perf. into Bowel.
12	Jewett	7 days	No	Yes	R	
13	Rostov sev	3 days	Yes	Yes	R	
14	Darquier	9½ hrs.	Yes	Yes	R	
15	Porak & Daniel	2 days	No	Yes	D	
16	Maute	2 days	Yes	Yes	D	
17	Le Page	4 days	Yes	Yes	D	
18	Labhardt	2 days	No	No	R	
19	Holmes	?	No	No	R	
20	Meurer	4 days	No	No	R	
21	Meurer	3 days	No	Yes	D	No details.
22	Robson	1 day	Yes	Yes	R	
23	Robson	3 days	Yes	Yes	R	
24	Keyes	?	Yes	No	R	
25	Myer	2 days	Yes	Yes	R	
26	Davis	?	Yes	No	R	
27	Michel	9 days	Yes	Yes	D	
28	Hilton	3 days	Yes	Yes	D	

6. Of 235 cases of appendicitis complicating pregnancy and the puerperium, 103 of the 207 cases complicating pregnancy were of the perforative variety. Of these perforative cases, 89 patients were operated on; 33 aborted before and 37 after operation; 36 mothers died.

All of the 14 patients who were not operated on in perforative cases died; 9 infants died. Of the 104

non-perforative cases, 50 patients were operated on; 7 aborted and one mother died. Of the non-perforative, non-operated cases, 6 patients aborted and 4 died. (These were mild attacks.) Of the 28 cases occurring during the puerperium 18 were perforative. Of these latter, 12 patients were operated on; 4 died. Two of the five not operated on accidentally recovered; the abscess ruptured into the rectum. All of the patients in the non-perforative cases recovered.<sup>19</sup>

7. The mortality of appendicitis complicating pregnancy is the mortality of delay.

8. Early, efficient surgical intervention is the secret of success in the treatment of appendicitis complicating pregnancy.

9. It is far better to evacuate an appendiceal abscess before emptying the uterus, since such a procedure would eliminate the possibility of flooding the free peritoneal cavity with pus.

10. If general peritonitis is present at time of consultation, *accouchement forcé*, followed by abdominal section, is indicated in the cases near the end of gestation. Cases have been reported in which general peritonitis was present at the time of operation, and yet the patient went to term.

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RESULTS OF OVARIAN TRANSPLANTATION  
ON BODY WEIGHT AND EGG WEIGHTS  
IN FOWLS.\*

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It seems that lack of growth follows the removal of and transplantation of ovaries in chickens. At the end of from six to twelve months the hens operated on are distinctly lighter than the controls. Also the eggs from the hens operated on weigh less than the eggs from the normal hens. As a rule, the weight of the egg and chick relative to the body weight is also less in the hens operated on.

During the second year both the actual weight of the egg and weight relative to the body weight in the hens operated on approach the normal.<sup>1</sup>

1907-'08.			
Fowl.	Egg wt.	Body wt.	
G 1 (control)	59.96	2020	
G 2 (operated)	47.50	1790	
G 3	43.44	1650	
B M 1 (control)	37.50	2270	
B M 2 (operated)	37.12	1770	
B M 3	41.20	1540	

1906-'07. 1907-'08.			
Fowl.	Egg wt.	Body wt.	Egg wt. Body wt.
B 1 (control)	60.1	1500	63.55 1350
B 2 (operated)	40.9	1250	51.17 1250
B 3	46.6	1250	
W 1 (control)	59.1	1480	59.01 1540
W 2 (operated)	49.2	1450	63.25 1750
W 3	48.6	1250	

19. Just as the proof-sheets of this article were being corrected, the article by Weber and that by Herrnstadt came to my notice. Weber reports three perforative and two non-perforative cases. All the patients were operated on and all recovered. Herrnstadt reports a perforative case in a patient in the ninth month of pregnancy. Premature delivery of a dead fetus preceded the incision and drainage of an appendiceal abscess; the abscess was diagnosed some time after delivery of the fetus. The patient recovered.

\* Read in the Section on Pathology and Physiology of the American Medical Association, at the Fifty-ninth Annual Session, held at Chicago, June, 1908.

1. For a fuller account of these experiments the reader is referred to an article by the author entitled "Results of Removal and Transplantation of Ovaries in Fowls," Journal of Experimental Zoology, July, 1908.