Heinekamp, W. J. R. ADRENALIN, HEART AND MORPHINE. [Journ. of Pharmacology & Exper. Therapeutics, Dec., 1919.]

In a series of seventeen dogs to which therapeutic doses of adrenalin were administered intravenously, it was found that cardiac inhibition and slowing of the heart rate were produced in fourteen, or 82 per cent. Previous administration of morphine was found to increase the amount of inhibition produced by adrenalin. The experiments led to the further conclusion that adrenalin has a direct central action and is synergistic with morphine. Morphine to a degree sensitizes the vague center. The increased inhibitory action of adrenalin following morphine is due to the morphine sensitization together with the adrenalin-morphine synergism. The increased blood pressure caused by adrenalin plays but a slight part in inducing the inhibitory slowing of the heart rate.

Weber. PIGMENTATION OF MUCOUS MEMBRANE NOT CONNECTED WITH ADDISON'S DISEASE. [Quart. Jour. Med., 1919, 404.]

A patient is here reported, fifty-seven years old, a Hungarian Hebrew, with remarkable pigmentation of the buccal mucous membrane of the palate and lips. There was no pigmentation of the skin. Necropsy showed extensive miliary tuberculosis without involvement of the pancreas, pituitary or pineal body or either suprarenal, and no cause for the pigmentation could be discovered. In conclusion the author says: "There is a certain group of cases in which pigmentation, not connected with Addison's disease, occurs in the mucous membrane of the mouth. The pigmentation is in the form of blackish spots and patches in the mucous membrane of the lips or cheeks and sometimes of other parts of the mouth. It is associated with pigmentation of the skin of the face, especially about the mouth and possibly of other parts of the body. It occurs in persons of dark complexion, perhaps especially in Roumanian Jews and in certain races such as Lascars. It is of unknown causation and seems in some cases to be of "physiological" or perhaps of atavistic origin. It may be analogous to the black patches often present in the oral mucous membrane of dogs and other animals. It appears to be allied to simple pigment nevi of the skin on the one hand and to freckles on the other. Jonathan Hutchinson was probably the first to call attention to this class of pigmentation, which perhaps should include various cases published by French authors under the headings "physiological pigmentation" and "racial pigmentation."

Baillod. THE INFLUENCE OF THE OVARIES ON ADRENALIN HYPERGLYCAEMIA. [Korr. f. Schweiz. Aerzte, 50, 1919.]

Baillod has investigated the action of adrenalin injections (which normally produce hyperglycemia) in women in whom ovarian function is in abeyance or diminished. After ovariectomy and x-ray treatment, and in those past the menopause, the effect of adrenalin injection upon the blood-sugar content is quicker and more pronounced, and is produced by

smaller doses than in normal women; the alteration of effect is more conspicuous after ovariectomy with complete destruction of ovarian influence than after the diminution of ovarian influence which follows x-ray treatment or the onset of the climacteric. Similar findings resulted from experiments on rabbits.

Weber, F. P. A NEW CASE OF LIPODYSTROPHIA PROGRESSIVA. [British Children's Diseases Jour., April-June, 1919.]

This is a report of the case of a twelve-year-old girl who has been progressively losing the subcutaneous fat from her face, neck, upper extremities and trunk. The buttocks and lower extremities remained fairly plump. She has no other symptoms except an occasional catarrhal condition of the nose and pharynx. There is no evidence of the thoracic or abdominal organs being involved in any way. The urine is free from albumin and sugar. The wasting began gradually at about seven and one half years after the girl had suffered from measles, whooping cough, and pneumonia in quick succession. It is typical of lipodystrophia progressiva in regard to the distribution of the atrophy, sex, and age

Pincherle, M. HYPOTHYROIDISM AND PSEUDOHYPERTROPHIC DYSTROPHY. [Riv. di Clinica Ped., Nov., 1919.]

Evidence is presented by the author to show the importance of endocrine factors in defective nutrition and development of muscles in pseudohypertrophic dystrophy. He describes minutely the case of a boy of eleven, with thyroid deficiency from early childhood, on which a progressive muscular atrophy became superimposed. The connection between the hypothyroidism and the muscular atrophy was confirmed by marked improvement under thyroid treatment. Organotherapy is extolled.

Barbàra, M. THE THYROID AND INFECTIONS. [Annali di Clinica Medica, Oct., 1919.]

Barbàra, in agreement with others, considers the thyroid most important in the struggle against infection. His experiments showed that following thyroidectomy some of the immunization factors declined. Bacteriolysins, opsonic power and phagocytosis were modified. This defensive force diminution rendered the thyroidectomized animals more susceptible to infections. The author unfortunately does not distinguish between thyroid and parathyroid functions.