Bonaba, J. MUMPS MENINGITIS. [Arch. Lat. Am. de Pediatria, 13, 1919, No. 2.]

Although a rare complication a meningeal reaction to mumps, usually mild, does occur. The author reports some cases and reviews some of the literature. Thus he cites Morquio's case of total deafness, and other cases of encephalitis, optic neuritis, herpes zoster and polyneuritis due to mumps. Lymphocytosis is usual but is not always present. Massary in examining 635 soldiers found lymphocytosis of the fluid in both soldiers with or without clinical signs of meningeal involvement. Bradycardia and Sergents white line are frequent accompaniments of the meningism.

Canelli, A. F. WHOOPING COUGH AND MENINGITIS. [Pediatria, 27, June, 1919.]

Two infants, 6 to 23 months old, who died of whooping cough, showed changes in the meninges and brain. Both infants died in coma. The vessels were intact but there were minute hemorrhagic foci in the brain and meninges which the author would interpret as having arisen from some action of carbon dioxide from asphyxiation of the spasms. Mechanical factors such as rise in blood pressure from the coughing may have contributed.

Shaw, H. L. K. SPORADIC CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS. [Am. Ped. Soc., J. A. M. A., July 19, 1919.]

An infant on a farm developed cerebrospinal meningitis. There was no record of any previous cases in this locality, and the case was definitely traced to a soldier who had visited the home and fondled the child, January 28. The soldier said that to his knowledge he had never seen or been in contact with, or known of a case of meningitis in his regiment. He was found to be a meningococcus carrier. Nasal cultures from all other persons who visited the farm were negative. June 10, the organism still persisted, though the man had been under treatment and had used irrigations of all kinds. As the disposition of carriers is very largely a public health measure, a questionnaire was sent to the various state departments of health in order to ascertain their mode of procedure regarding carriers of meningitis. The answers revealed very little uniformity in the isolation of patients and in dealing with carriers. There were no provisions for the detection of healthy carriers and the compulsory bacteriologic examination of contact. Public health legislation on this subject is imperative if we are going to limit the spread of communicable disease. It is the duty of the pediatrician to keep abreast of public health progress and to assist in educating our communities in the new order of things.