ART. VII.—A CASE OF MENINGO-ENCEPHALITIS
WITH PECULIAR SYMPTOMS. REMARKS ON
THE PATHOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF
THE PACCHIONIAN BODIES.

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THE following case, imperfect as it is in many respects, is offered on account of its peculiar history and a certain suggestiveness it appears to me to possess. I had no opportunity of examining the patient, and only casually met him once during the four weeks he was under treatment, not being aware then that he was even ill, nor suspecting it from his appearance. But I have taken pains to obtain from his physician and from his family all the particulars that could be obtained in regard to his illness and its symptoms, as well as its antecedents, and the family history as regards hereditary or constitutional disease. I had, moreover, some personal knowledge myself of the patient, having been acquainted with him for many years, and had repeatedly met him during the few months preceding his death.

J. D. K., American, aged 28, dairyman, married, well built as to physique, with no heredity of disease, always healthy previously, and perfectly correct in habits and morals, called in his physician, Dr. Poole, on the 2d of February, 1880. He had for a year or more been working very hard at his business, which required him to keep early and late hours, and generally, it is probable, overtaxed his strength. He had also undertaken to carry some responsibilities that subjected him to some mental worry. Some weeks before, he had had an accidental fall on his left side and was, it is said, insensible for a time and feverish for some days afterward, though it is not stated that his head was bruised or even struck. He had also felt a little out of health and had been losing weight for some months, but had not considered himself ill and had kept at work as hard as ever. Beyond these particulars, there is no reliable record of any early symptoms or antecedents of his illness.

ally abundant. They sometimes undergo calcification, and some importance has been attributed to this fact by Meyer, who thinks that they may have their share in producing the ossification sometimes met with along the walls of the cerebral sinuses.

It is not possible of course to account for the alterations in the pons in any such way as we have suggested for the general meningitis. They may have had themselves a still earlier causal relation to the whole trouble for all that is known. The apparent age of the lesions found here, and the total lack of symptoms during life that could be in any way referred to them, has been already noted, and is one of the peculiar features of this rather anomalous case. There are other points that are suggestive, but they could be discussed more intelligently had we fuller clinical data. Imperfect as it is, the case appears to me of interest as illustrating the possible latency for considerable periods of time of very serious and extensive cerebral lesions.