REPORTS OF CASES FROM THE OUT-PATIENT
DEPARTMENT OF THE HOSPITAL FOR CON-
SUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST,
AT BROMPTON.

WITH CLINICAL REMARKS.

By RICHARD QUAIN, M.D.,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, AND ASSISTANT-
PHYSICIAN TO THE HOSPITAL.

I. CASES OF ARRESTED PULMONARY PHTHISIS.

(Continued from p. 489.)

CASE 7. *Tuberculous Deposit in both Lungs; Softening of the Deposit (and Formation of a Cavity?) in one; Arrest of the Disease; No return of Symptoms after an interval of nearly three years.*

T. W—, a lad fourteen years of age, was brought to the hospital on June 4th, 1849, in a state of great debility. His mother stated that her mother and several members of her family had suffered from consumption, and that this boy had had a cough for the preceding twelve months; that he had lost flesh, and had been gradually getting weaker. His expectoration was puriform, but had never been bloody; his breathing was hurried; his pulse rapid; and he presented the ordinary characters of phthisical disease. At the apex of the left lung, diffused bronchial or cavernous-like breathing, with coarse, moist rhonchus, was heard; at the right apex the inspiration and expiration were harsh. His weight was five stone. Cod-liver oil, in drachm doses three times daily, was prescribed, together with a few grains of squill pill nightly, and iodine counter-irritation beneath the left clavicle. The lad's improvement was quick and progressive. In five weeks (the oil having been in the interim increased to two-drachm doses) his cough had greatly abated, and his weight at the end of the period was five stone eight pounds and a half. Shortly after, he had some bleeding from the nose, accompanied by headache; the latter was soon relieved by a dose of aperient medicine, and he did well. Symptoms were treated as they presented themselves; and it is noted, on September 24th, that "he feels strong and well, (weighs five stone twelve pounds and a half,) has scarcely any cough, and thinks that he 'might cease to attend any longer.' There is no crepitation at either apex." He continued to receive medicine at the hospital until the close of December (1849).

May 27th, 1852.—As the result of inquiry made after him, T. W— came to the hospital to-day. He states that he has since his last visit continued perfectly well, and has followed the occupation of "barge-towing," exposed on the river to all weathers; that he has taken as much care of himself as he could, avoiding stimulating drinks and late hours. On examining the chest, I found flattening beneath both collar-bones, more marked at the left side; the inspiratory murmur at this point seemed also to want penetration, as if the air failed to enter all the air-cells; the expiratory murmur was whiffing. These characters were a good deal masked by puerile respiration in the surrounding and lower parts of the lung; the expiratory murmur at the right apex was loud. In general appearance he had greatly improved, having grown tall, and being in proportion stout. His weight was eight stone two pounds.

CASE 8. *Tuberculous Deposit in One Lung; Softening; Arrest of the Disease; Restoration to Health.*

T. T—, a linendraper's assistant, aged twenty-five, became an out-patient of the hospital in August, 1850. He stated that he had had a cough, and been losing flesh and strength, for some time, but that these symptoms had become worse during the last two months. He had lost a maternal aunt and uncle by consumption. He has frequently had a sense of oppression at the stomach, with heartburn and flatulence. He has not had hæmoptysis. His breath is short and his pulse is 98. On examining his chest by percussion, there was found dulness at the left apex, with a peculiarly high tone of the sound elicited. Here, also, auscultation showed the presence of bronchial-like breathing, with coarse crepitation.

Cod-liver oil twice daily, in two-drachm doses, some simple cough-pills, a gentian mixture with soda, and counter-irritation under the left clavicle, were prescribed. This patient did remarkably well. All his urgent symptoms had nearly disappeared when, at the end of October, 1850, he ceased his attendance at the hospital. I had previously examined his chest, and found that there still remained the peculiar tone

on percussion above mentioned, but that the crepitation had altogether disappeared.

In August, 1851, he came to me again; he had some slight cough, and felt anxious about himself. On examining his chest, I found that very little of the dulness and peculiar percussion tone now remained; the respiration had somewhat of a blowing character,—one difficult to distinguish from some modification of the puerile; the inspiratory and expiratory murmurs at the right apex were rather whiffing. I prescribed for him, and heard again after some months that he was quite well.

CASE 9. *Tuberculous Deposit in both Lungs; Arrest of the Disease; Removal of the Deposit; Restoration to Health.*

T. W—, an omnibus conductor, forty years of age, married, and having eight children, came to the hospital in July, 1850. He stated that his habits were regular, that he lived tolerably well, that his father died of consumption, and that his own health, though generally pretty good, had been so bad during the last four months as to prevent him from following his employment. He has had more or less cough during the winter, but since March it has been severe and constant; his breath has been short; he has lost much flesh; and he has frequently, in this interval, had spitting of blood. He is often sick, and his digestion is impaired. At the apex of the right lung there exists dulness on percussion, and the respiratory murmur is feeble; at the apex of the left lung the respiration presented the character to which the term *saccadé* has been applied, and which has been aptly compared to the jerking action of a cog-wheel. Here, too, there was some slight dulness. Infusion of gentian, with soda and hydrocyanic acid, were prescribed for him, with the view of improving his disturbed digestive functions, and some pills containing conium and morphia were given to quiet the cough.

These remedies had the wished-for effects; and early in August he was able to commence the use of the cod-liver oil, still taking the bitter mixture once daily. Thus he continued improving in health, with slight intermissions, for the following eight months, when, no examination of the chest having been made in the interval, I find, on March 13th, that "there is apparently no dulness now at the right apex; the respiration is somewhat puerile; the left apex seems rather duller than the right, but there is nothing very remarkable in the respiration, save slight harshness."

On the 10th of the following month (April, 1851) he expressed a wish to resume his employment, feeling now quite well. The slight harshness of the respiratory murmur at the left apex continued.

May 27, 1852.—He came to the hospital to-day, looking extremely well. He stated that he has followed his occupation as an omnibus conductor on the Kensington-road for the last twelve months without a day's intermission. He is perfectly well, and free from cough or any other symptom of chest complaint. He has taken cod-liver oil whenever he felt weak or poorly. The respiratory murmur at the apices of both lungs has a puerile character, being now loudest at the left. A careful comparison seems to show that the right infra-clavicular space is flatter than the left, and it may be a shade duller. These physical signs, of no great importance in themselves, were evidently connected with the process of cicatrization which had taken place in the lungs, and are of interest when placed in relation with the remarkable improvement in the man's general condition.

CASE 10. *Tuberculous Deposit in One Lung; Softening; Formation of a Cavity; Arrest of the Disease; Restoration to Health.*

M. P—, aged twenty-five years, the wife of a blacksmith, became an out-patient of the hospital in the spring of 1848, but I did not see her until the early part of July, when I learned that her condition had improved since her admission. She informed me that she had had a cough for nine preceding months, that she had lost flesh, had frequent slight spitting of blood, and latterly a free expectoration of yellow matter. She had lived well, in a healthy locality, and knew of no cause for her illness. Her father had died "asthmatical," and one of her sisters of consumption. Her abdomen had increased in size during the two or three months antecedent to her admission, and her menstruation being very irregular, a presumption of pregnancy had arisen; but an examination showed this not to be the case, but that the increase of size was due to enlargement of the liver. She looked thin (her weight was seven stone twelve pounds) and hectic, and her pulse and breathing were both much hurried. Dulness and bronchial breathing at the summit of the right lung, taken in

connexion with the series of symptoms just mentioned, clearly indicated the seat and nature of her disease. The left lung was apparently healthy. I have no notes of the treatment of this case for the first three months of her attendance, but in July she began to take an emulsion containing cod-liver oil in drachm doses, and also some mild alterative pills. In the course of two or three weeks, the cough being troublesome, five grains of squill pill were prescribed nightly at bed-time, and subsequently counter-irritation, by a blister beneath the right clavicle. In this way she continued doing well, her general health being certainly improved, when it is noted, on October 16th, that "gurgling is now heard where bronchial breathing had existed." It was thus evident that the process of softening was going on, and that without causing any increase of constitutional disturbance.

At the end of October, I find that the presence of pectoriloquy beneath the right clavicle indicated the formation of a cavity. There was still dulness, but the moist rhonchus was less distinct. The size of the liver had decreased, and she was on the whole better, save the cough, which was troublesome. Cod-liver oil in the same form and quantity was continued, pills containing conium and morphia were substituted for the squill pill, and iodine counter-irritation was applied. From these remedies she experienced relief, and at the close of November she was doing well; her weight had increased to eight stone three pounds and a half; when she, in common with other patients, appeared to suffer from the weather. Her digestion became disturbed, and her cough bad. A chiretta infusion, with soda, was prescribed, with relief to the former, and a simple "opium linctus," with the counter-irritation, had a like effect on the latter. She was shortly after able to recommence the cod-liver oil, which she took in its simple form, in two-drachm doses. During this winter and spring (1848-49), she continued slowly to improve, sometimes suffering from dyspepsia, increase of cough, pain over the liver, slight hæmoptysis, &c., losing a little ground from time to time, but invariably gaining subsequently more than she had lost.

Passing thus over the interval, I find the following note of her state in the middle of the following summer:—

"July 2nd, 1849.—She now feels and looks uncommonly well; (her weight is eight stone seven pounds, though lightly clad;) she has but little cough, and scarcely any expectoration; her menstruation is much more regular, and the hepatic enlargement is considerably diminished." The physical signs indicated contraction going on in the cavity. There was flattening under the right clavicle, some dulness, and a creaking sound, with some coarse crepitus, after coughing. At the summit of this lung, posteriorly, there was heard distinct cavernous-like breathing, with vocal resonance; at the apex of the left lung the respiratory murmur was puerile. The dose of cod-liver oil had been by this time increased to six drachms three times daily, and she had taken, when her digestion became disturbed, infusion of gentian with soda and hydrocyanic acid, three times daily, the oil being occasionally intermitted.

During the autumn and following winter (1849-50) the improvement continued. She omitted the cod-liver oil in the months of November, December, and January, still using the tonic mixture, cough linctus, and counter-irritation. Her weight in January was nine stone two pounds, including heavier clothes. Not feeling, on the 21st of this month, quite so well, she resumed the oil, in three-drachm doses three times daily, still continuing the mixture once daily.

This treatment was continued during the spring and summer (1850), and in the middle of August I find it noted, that "she now feels quite well. The physical signs at the summit of the lung, posteriorly, continue much as before; in front there is flattening, and the inspiratory and expiratory murmurs are harsh."

In the following winter (1850-51) she came to the hospital from time to time, and received the gentian mixture. In December she had an attack of bronchitis, which was cured by a blister on the chest. In February, after some exertion, she had an attack of hæmoptysis, and ceased to attend the hospital.

In March, 1852, feeling anxious to know what had been the result of so interesting a case, Mr. Edwards, our excellent resident officer, was so good as to make inquiries after her. He found her actively engaged in some laborious domestic duties, and by his request she came to see me at the hospital on the following day.

She appeared in the fullest health; (her weight, originally seven stone twelve pounds, was now ten stone eight pounds;) she was free from cough or symptoms referrible to the chest. She told me that the hæmoptysis above-mentioned became so severe that she required the assistance of a neighbouring

practitioner, that she was confined for some weeks by its effects, but that she afterwards felt no ill consequences whatever. She had taken the cod-liver oil occasionally during the subsequent twelve months, but not at all lately. She said she had nothing to complain of; but on inquiry I found that her menstruation was irregular, and there was still some hepatic fulness. There was very remarkable whispering pectoriloquy over a small spot at the extreme apex of the right lung, and flattening under the right clavicle. In other respects there was nothing peculiar. She further informed me, that she had, during the last winter, gone through much anxiety, combined with physical exertion, consequent on the illness and death of a near relative, and that her health had not in any degree suffered thereby.

CASE 11. *Tuberculous Deposit in the left Lung; Softening; Arrest of the Disease; no re-appearance after an interval of more than three years.*

M. A. B—, a thin, pale, delicate girl, nine years old, was brought to the hospital on September 11th, 1848. Her mother stated that she had never been a strong child, and that she had passed a large worm (evidently an *ascaris*) five years previously. One of her aunts had died of consumption, and during the last two or three months the little patient had had a cough, and had greatly declined in health. Her breath was short; she expectorated some greyish-yellow phlegm; she complained of pain in her chest; her pulse was 106. There was distinct crepitation with dulness over the apex of the left lung; her weight was two stone twelve pounds. Cod-liver oil, in two-drachm doses three times daily, was prescribed, and a syrup formed of acacia mixture, syrup of squills, and a minute portion of morphia, was directed to be given when the cough was troublesome. Improvement took place quickly and steadily. In the middle of the following month (October), her cough is stated to have nearly left her, and the pulse counted but 96.

On the 13th of November, the notes record that "she is greatly better (her weight is three stone three pounds); she scarcely coughs at all; her appetite and spirits are good; there is no crepitation, but there is apparently slight flattening beneath the left collar-bone, and the respiratory murmur is rather harsher there than at the opposite side." She continued in much the same state during the winter (1848-49). On one occasion during the month of February, her mother being laid up by illness, she was less cared for, and she became paler and thinner than she had been since her improvement commenced. Infusion of calumba, with citrate of iron, was prescribed, and she soon did well. At the end of May, her weight being three stone five pounds, she ceased to attend. In the following October (1849), she came to the hospital, looking comparatively stout and healthy (weighing three stone seven pounds), and her mother said that she had not since her birth been so well.

June, 1852.—Inquiry being made, this little girl came to the hospital. She said that she had continued quite well; she had grown tall, and stout in proportion, her weight being four stone nine pounds and a half. On examining the chest, I found the spine somewhat curved, the convexity of the curve (situated in the dorsal region) being towards the left scapula. The infra-clavicular spaces at both sides expanded equally and well. Puerile respiration, particularly loud, was heard beneath the left clavicle in the former seat of disease. Behind, at the very summit of the lung, there was a point of decided dulness, and over this spot the puerile respiratory sound received a peculiar harsh character. The dulness was evidently the result of some induration and puckering which existed at the apex of the lung from which the tuberculous deposit had been eliminated.

CASE 12. *Tuberculous Deposit in the Right Lung; Softening; Arrest of the Disease; Restoration to Health.*

G. C—, a carpenter, thirty-one years of age, married, having two children, living well, and in a healthy situation at Strood, near Rochester, came to the hospital in December, 1849. He stated that his mother had had seven brothers and sisters, who all died of consumption; that he himself had long suffered more or less from indigestion, but that lately this had been worse. He has had a cough for twelve months, with expectoration of whitish or yellow phlegm, and frequently of blood. He has lost much flesh, and his breath is extremely short on any exertion. Dulness and coarse crepitation at the summit of the right lung gave evidence of the seat and nature of his malady.

The infusion of gentian, with soda and hydrocyanic acid, were prescribed, to be taken three times daily, and five grains

of compound galbanum pill with the like frequency; iodine was applied beneath the right collar-bone.

At the beginning of January (1850) his digestion was much better; he omitted the mixture, continued the pills, and commenced taking cod-liver oil in two-drachm doses, with a cough pill when necessary at night. Passing over an interval of three months, which presented nothing remarkable, I find that at the end of March "he is in all respects greatly better. There is marked flattening beneath the right collar-bone, dulness, and very little crepitation. The left lung extends across to nearly the right margin of the sternum." He had taken the oil in two or three drachm doses, and the bitter mixture &c. when occasion required.

On the 4th of July (1850) he came to the hospital, and stated that he had left off all medicine during the preceding month; that he was now at his employment, and was quite free from cough or any symptom of illness. On examining the chest, the flattening at the right apex was evident; there was no crepitation there, but the inspiratory murmur was weak, and the expiratory loud; at the left apex the respiratory murmur had a peurile or supplementary character.

On May 26th, 1852, in reply to an inquiry, this man writes to say, that his health has continued good; that "he has not been so well for years as he is at present;" and that "he has not lost one hour of time through illness since his last visit to the hospital."

(To be continued.)

CLINICAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF SUB-ACUTE OVARITIS.

By E. J. TILT, M.D.,

SENIOR PHYSICIAN TO THE FARRINGDON GENERAL DISPENSARY AND LYING-IN CHARITY, AND TO THE PADDINGTON FREE DISPENSARY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

The light of modern physiology thrown on many facts derived from the highest sources, enabled me, some years since, to apply to these facts the rules of reasoning adopted in general pathology, and I then endeavoured to give a wider and safer basis to our knowledge of the diseases to which the ovaria are liable, and, by so doing, to lend my humble efforts to oppose a tendency to consider the womb as principally affected in all diseases of women. Others have subsequently added to our information on these points; but I am not aware that my views have sustained any serious attack. In the papers published in *THE LANCET*, as well as in a work on "Diseases of Menstruation and on Ovarian Inflammation," I avoided one chance of error by principally making use of facts registered by others, without any pre-conceived views of their importance. I now propose to publish some of the cases I have met with, leaving others to decide how far they support the views I have put forth.

CASE 1.—Emma W——, twenty-two years of age, of middling stature, and with red hair and grey eyes, was admitted to the Paddington Free Dispensary, July 14, 1851. She menstruated at twelve, and has ever since been regular every month, even during pregnancy and the ten months she suckled her child. For several months previous to, and since, weaning the child, she has suffered much from pain in both ovarian regions, which pain was always increased by menstruation, by walking, by pressure, by ascending the stairs, or by any sudden jar. Lately, the left ovarian region has become the most painful, and the left breast has been likewise sore and swollen. For the last few weeks the legs swell at night; there is slight leucorrhœa, little fever, and she complains of feeling "heavy for sleep," and would sleep on all day if she could.

On making a digital examination, there was no sign of uterine disease, but pressure directed towards the left ovary was intensely painful. I ordered the following compound camphor mixture:—Solution of potash and tincture of cardamoms, four drachms each; tincture of hyoscyamus, six drachms; camphor mixture, six ounces: a tablespoonful to be taken three times a day, and a small quantity of the following powder to be taken in a little milk at night:—Sulphur, two ounces; biborate of soda, one ounce; while three or four drachms of the following ointment were to be applied, not rubbed, over the lower portion of the abdomen:—Strong mercurial ointment, one ounce; extract of belladonna, two drachms. I then directed a thin linseed poultice to be applied over the anointed surface, and over that a piece of oiled silk, with the understanding that this application was to be removed and re-applied as soon as possible in the morning, a two or three in the afternoon, and before disposing the patient

for her night's rest. (I thus enter into minutiae, as their observance alone leads to success.)

July 17th.—The patient is better; the pains are only violent at times; there is no leucorrhœa, and the bowels are comfortably moved.

21st.—Ovarian pains all gone; the mercurial ointment is therefore discontinued.

28th.—I learnt that on the 22nd, after an attack of diarrhœa, menstruation returned ten days before it was due, but unaccompanied by ovarian pains. I prescribed the following pills, to be taken at night:—Sulphate of quinine, one scruple; extract of opium, five grains; extract of liquorice, a sufficient quantity to make ten pills. But upon leaving me, and before this treatment could be begun, menstruation again appeared, and there was a throbbing and swelling of both breasts, and pain referred to the pubis. On making an examination, I found the neck of the womb hot and swollen; I ordered injections with a solution of acetate of lead, and I returned to the application of the compound mercurial ointment. I saw the patient after the subsequent menstrual period, which was normal as to time, quantity, and pain; the womb was ascertained to be healthy, and the patient was quite recovered.

This case was first one of sub-acute ovaritis, lasting for months, until the increased uterine activity, swelling of the womb, and irregular and prolonged menstruation, necessitated the employment of local measures to remove uterine congestion. The mercurial applications, however, should not have been discontinued on the subsidence of the ovarian pains; for as the womb was in a healthy state on the 14th inst., if they had been continued, the slight attack of uterine disease would have probably been avoided.

If I had not positively ascertained, on the 14th, that the womb was in a healthy state, I should, on finding it slightly diseased, on the 28th, have concluded that the previous pains were to be attributed to the beginning of undiscovered uterine affection, and not to ovaritis, which I believe to have been the primary affection, determining the uterine inflammation in the same way that the physiological congestion of the ovary determined the physiological congestion of the womb in menstruation.

CASE 2.—Sarah H——, thirty-two years of age, with black hair, grey eyes, and a Roman cast of countenance, was admitted to the Paddington Free Dispensary on the 2nd of June, 1851. She first menstruated at fifteen, and has always been regular; but at each period she has suffered from pain in the right leg and thigh. She married at twenty-one. Conception never took place. The last menstrual period came on eight days before it was due, and was attended by a great increase of the pain habitually felt in the leg and thigh. The catamenial flow lasted its usual time, but the pains did not abate on its disappearance, and in addition the patient suffered from constant pain in the right ovarian region, augmented by exertion, by walking, or by pressure. The water was freely passed; the bowels, which were much relaxed during the last epoch, were now confined; there was no leucorrhœa; and a digital examination indicated that the womb was healthy; slight fever; and pressure directed towards the right ovarian region increased the patient's pain. I ordered an antimonial mixture, and the compound mercurial ointment, directing it to be used as in the preceding case; likewise the compound sulphur powder, as in the previous case.

June 4th.—Better in every way: the fever is reduced, the pain less intense, and pressure on the ovarian region determines less pain. The ointment was ordered to be continued, and the compound camphor mixture as prescribed in the first case. A small quantity of carbonate of soda was ordered to be taken in a little cold water after meals, and two compound colocynth pills every night.

9th.—The patient came limping into the room with tears in her eyes. The pain in the right thigh had left her, but that in the right ovarian region had returned with more intensity than before. There was difficulty in passing water. On making a digital examination, I found that the womb was lower down than on the 2nd of June, and that its neck was swollen and painful in its posterior half; no leucorrhœa. The patient was ordered to continue the former treatment, and, in addition, to have, twice a day, as an enema, a cupful of clear starch, in each of which enemata were to be exhibited forty drops of laudanum.

12th.—Four enemata had been administered to the patient, and the pains had disappeared. I subsequently ascertained that at the next period she menstruated after her usual manner.

The painful uterine swelling detected on the 9th of June