SCHISTOSOMUM JAPONICUM INFECTION IN A EUROPEAN.

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Specimen A ... Blood film noting per cent. Eosinophiles.
,, B ...
,, ... Film showing ova in stool.

The case was that of a young European aged 24, who was serving in a man-of-war up the Yangtse.

History.—While at Hankow on the 18th June, 1911, he with four others went for a picnic to Seven-mile Creek, and they all bathed in a flooded area; the water was clear but not deep.

All subsequently were attacked with fever and so-called "bloodworm disease," two others so severely that they returned to England, two mildly, remaining at Hankow.

Following the fever he suffered from constipation and neuralgia, became anæmic and thin. In September a marked eosinophilia was present and liver was slightly enlarged. At Yokohama Hospital large ova containing embryos were found in the stools and the blood content was very abnormal; a decrease in red cells with a great increase of eosinophiles.

On arrival in England in December, six months after the onset of the symptoms, he was sallow in appearance, somewhat emaciated, the liver slightly enlarged, but the other organs normal. The bowels were constipated, but the stool contained occasional fragments of mucous.

Ova with living embryos were found (·055 mm. × ·035 mm.) in small numbers. Beyond some debility and slight œdema of the ankles there were no symptoms. He was treated with beta-naphthol.

As will be seen by the chart the total white count still keeps at a very high level, but the eosinophiles having reached 68 per cent.

have now dropped to 38 per cent., the polynuclear cells increasing proportionately.

The presence of the disease in a European is very rare—a case was described by MANSON in the *Journal of Tropical Medicine* for November 16th, 1908.

The extraordinary high relative eosinophile count is, I believe, unique, which with the frequent blood observations taken renders the case of greater interest. The patient is still under observation.