

under the most favorable conditions. The best results are obtained if the operation is preceded by one or more transfusions, and those patients who relapse after operation may still be greatly helped by transfusion. Whether or not transfusions would have produced equally good results in the absence of splenectomy is a question that cannot at present be decided. The most favorable results may be expected in individuals who have not passed the fifth decade in whom the disease has not progressed for more than a year, and who have a relatively good blood picture (that is, an anemia that is not of too extreme a degree or of the steady, progressive type). Individuals with enlarged spleens have done better than those in whom the spleen was small or of normal size, as have also those suffering from an anemia characterized by excessive hemolysis. The opposite of these conditions should be considered as unfavorable factors, as should also the existence of spinal cord symptoms or the presence of an aplastic bone marrow.

PEDIATRICS

UNDER THE CHARGE OF

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A Case of Egg-poisoning (Anaphylaxis).—EDLESTON (*Practitioner*, vol. xcvii, No. 4) reports a well-marked case of egg anaphylaxis, first noticed at the age of twelve months. The first attack began after taking a few teaspoonfuls of custard pudding. The symptoms were those of an acute gastritis with frequent vomiting. She was given albumen water and rapidly collapsed. All food was then withdrawn, and later chicken broth was substituted, under which treatment she soon recovered. Eggs in every form were avoided after this, but on several occasions when given accidentally, the symptoms have usually been as follows: The child complains of feeling ill, and wants to lie down; the pupils dilate, and vomiting follows. In some attacks chemosis of the conjunctivæ supervenes. Urticaria has occurred in some of the attacks. On one occasion, while standing near her mother, who was beating an egg on a plate, a splash of egg flew into her eye. This was followed by rapid swelling, so that the eye could not be opened, but no other symptoms of poisoning followed. The child is now eleven years old, and is still as sensitive as ever to the poison.

A Case of Prolonged Hyperpyrexia in a Child with a Mid-brain Tumor.—TURNER (*Brit. Jour. Child. Dis.*, September, 1916) reports an unusual instance of prolonged hyperpyrexia associated with a tumor in the mid-brain. The child, aged one year and six months, was admitted to the hospital with the provisional diagnosis of meningitis. There was opisthotonos, squint, and convulsions on the day of admission. Hydrocephalus was present, the fontanelle being very tense.