Ronchetti. CLINICAL FORMS OF EPIDEMIC ENCEPHALITIS. [Il Policlinico, Sez. Prat., June 21, 1920.]

Four types of epidemic encephalitis are described in this clinical contribution, a lethargic type, a type characterized by delirium, a spasmodic type, and a neuralgic type. Of 32 cases recently observed by him 24 presented the classical syndrome (consisting of lethargy and paralysis chiefly affecting the fourth and seventh cranial nerves) in an almost pure state or accompanied by only slight symptoms of delirium or neuralgia. In three cases the delirious syndrome, the neuralgic syndrome, and the syndrome of electric chorea respectively existed in almost a pure condition; in three the myoclonic syndrome was associated with the classical type of lethargy and paralysis; in one case the neuralgic type was combined with the delirious type, and in one the myoclonic syndrome was associated with the delirious type.

Pardee, I. H. ACUTE RADICULAR EPIDEMIC ENCEPHALITIS. [Am. Arch. Neur. and Psych., July, 1920.]

See Abstract of this in JOURNAL, New York Neurological Report, May, 1920. Abstract in J. A. M. A. says: Five cases are reported by Pardee, but as all the patients recovered, only a clinical study could be made. The chief symptoms were: (1) sharp lancinating root pains; (2) paresthesia; (3) muscular spasms; (4) hyperesthesia; (5) delirium, and (6) fever.

Michail. OCULAR MANIFESTATIONS OF LETHARGIC ENCEPHALITIS. [Clujul Med., July 1, 1920. B. M. J.]

The author records three cases of lethargic encephalitis in persons aged 23, 27 and 45 respectively, who, in addition to paresis of the internal rectus, presented signs of papillary congestion, which in one case amounted to "choked disc." The functional symptoms consisted in one case of well marked retinal photophobia, and in another of profound disturbance in the peripheral perception of colors, giving rise to great reduction of the visual field. The macula lutea was normal in all cases.

Hoffman, R. V. EPIDEMIC ENCEPHALITIS IN NORTHERN INDIANA. [Ind. St. Med. Ass. Jl., July 15, 1920. J. A. M. A.]

The use of frequent spinal drainage and the employment of hypertonic solutions intravenously in selected instances of epidemic encephalitis are advocated by Hoffman as an addition to our therapeutic armamentarium.

Creyx. ACUTE ENCEPHALOMYELITIS. [Journ. de Méd. de Bordeaux, April 10, 1920.]

The author first spends some time on the century old polemic regarding terminology. The terms lethargic and acute encephalitis are not