

Periscope.

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1. Anomaly of the Cerebellum. D. DELLA ROVERE and B. DE VECCHI.
2. Complete Ablation of the Thyro-Parathyroid System in Dogs Treated with Halogenated Fats. G. CORONEDI and G. MARCHETTI.
3. Contribution to the Pathogenesis of Exophthalmic Goiter. E. TEDESCHI.

1. *Anomaly of the Cerebellum.*—A minute description of what is believed to be the first case on record of division of the worm into two distinct lobes.

2. *Complete Ablation of the Thyro-Parathyroid System.*—Six dogs, subjected to thyro-parathyroidectomy were treated with bromated fat (dibromostearic acid). In most of the cases it was administered before the operation; in one it was continued after the operation, and in another administration was solely post-operative when the symptoms induced were at their height. The effect of such treatment was attenuation and final disappearance of the phenomena caused by the operation, or their entire absence for a more or less prolonged time. Not only was this true of nervous and muscular excitation and depression but also of the dystrophies of cachexia, the result being prolongation of life in a condition of more or less perfect health. Three dogs subjected to the same operation were treated with chloro-iodostearic acid and two with diiodostearic. In the former, results were most satisfactory; in the latter, hypodermic administration, as used in one instance, alone gave good results. The authors believe that the salutary influence of the halogens studied, upon animals subjected to complete ablation of the thyro-parathyroid system may be attributable not alone to the symptomatic effect of Br. and I., but to a more complex physiological action, representing within certain limits the functions of the thyro-parathyroid tissue; and that, should this theory be proven, the experiments cited constitute a valuable contribution to the biological functions of Br. and I. in the physiology of the thyro-parathyroid system.

3. *Contribution to the Pathogenesis of Exophthalmic Goiter.*—A previous series of experiments having shown that lesions of the restiform bodies provoked typical symptoms of Basedow's disease, the author has sought to ascertain the relation of the thyroid to such manifestations by increasing or diminishing the thyroid function in animals in whom lesions of the restiform bodies had been induced. The work is thus summarized: (1) in animals, lesions of the restiform bodies (especially of their anterior portion) produce marked symptoms of Basedow's disease; (2) in animals in whom the symptoms of Basedow's disease have been induced by lesions of the restiform bodies and in whom such symptoms have greatly diminished or disappeared, they may be reproduced wholly or in part by producing in them a condition of hyperthyroidization; (3) in animals in whom the thyroid has been removed, lesion of the restiform bodies does not cause symptoms of Basedow's disease; (4) in animals in whom the symptoms of Basedow's disease have been induced through lesion of the restiform bodies, removal of the thyroid diminishes or causes the disappearance of the greater part of such symptoms.

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