

studies in which all these conditions are reversed yet remain a desideratum in human anatomy.

Dr. Dwight has executed his task with conscientious care and ability, and this book will take its position as the best expression of the study of frozen sections that has been undertaken in this country.

The admirable drawings of Dr. Quincy demands more than a passing notice. Dr. Quincy is one of the most accomplished of living professional draughtsmen, and these plates are the most satisfactory results of his skill that have yet been published.

H. A.

ART. XXXV.—“*La Terza Centuria d'Ovariectomie in Italia.*”

The Third Hundred Ovariectomies in Italy. By Dr. DOMENICO PERUZZI, of Lugo. (*Raccoglitore Medico*, July 20, 1882.)

THE first Italian ovariectomy bears the date of March 26, 1859, and the first success that of September 26, 1868, which was the tenth operation. Of the first hundred completed operations 63 were fatal; of the second hundred 36;¹ and of the third hundred 27. The first hundred covered a period of eighteen years and eight months; the second hundred two years and seven months; and the third hundred one year and eleven months. The chief operators upon the three hundred cases were Dr. Peruzzi, of Lugo, 26 operations, with 18 cures; Prof. F. Marzolo, of Padua, 23, with 11 cures; Dr. F. Franzolini, of Udine, 21, with 8 cures, and Prof. Landi, of Pisa, 9, with 6 cures. In addition to these three hundred cases there were 18 partial operations, 9 of which were fatal; and 8 exploratory ones, four ending fatally. Of the first hundred ovariectomies 3 were double, and all fatal; of the second hundred 6 were double and 5 fatal; and of the third hundred 5 were double, and all successful.

The 27 deaths in the third hundred were due to the following causes, viz., septic peritonitis 10; septicæmia 5; collapse 6; cardiac thrombosis 3; hemorrhage 1; intestinal occlusion 1; and chloroform poisoning 1. The one hundred operations were performed by 46 operators, 28 of whom operated but once, saving collectively 17 women, or a fraction over 60 per cent. One half of the cases were under the care of nine operators, who collectively saved 79 per cent.

The greatly improved results of the third hundred over the first is attributed to the antiseptic treatment of the later operations. The chief value of these Italian records lies in the fact that they are not the statistics of one or a few experienced and expert ovariectomists, such as Mr. Spencer Wells, Dr. Thomas Keith, Mr. Knowsley Thornton, or Dr. Karl Schroeder, but those of all Italy. Seventy-three per cent. of cures is a good result, when we consider that a large proportion of the operators had never had a case before. Would Great Britain, Germany, or America furnish a better general record? We are accustomed to rate the mortality in ovariectomy by the results obtained by world-renowned operators. By the close of 1883 we shall probably have another hundred cases from Italy, from which we may anticipate still better results, as through her journals the foundations of Keith's great success have recently been explained to her gynecological surgeons.

R. P. H.

¹ See this Journal for January, 1881, page 270.