

## PUERPERAL PSYCHOSES.

Prof. Olshausen calls attention to the relation of psychoses to grave infectious disease of the puerperium. Their relation has been but little understood and studied. According to the writer's experience it is chiefly cases of puerperal pyæmia, with ulcerative endocarditis, that are followed by mental diseases. Out of 200 cases of eclampsia the writer observed 11 cases of subsequent psychosis; to these he adds 315 cases from the literature which were succeeded by 20 cases of diseases of the mind, hence with a relation of six per cent. Post-eclamptic mental diseases are characterized by their early appearance, the persistence of hallucinations, their rapid and a febrile coma and, finally, their tendency toward recovery.—*Zeitschr. f. Geburtshülfe und Gynäkol.*, xxi., 2.

(An important, yet quite unknown, work on this subject was published in Denmark, in 1888. Dr. Th. B. Hansen. "Our Forholdet mellem puerperal shirdssygdom of puerperal Infection—The relation between puerperal psychoses and puerperal infection.)—*Translator.* J. C.

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### Society Reports.

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## AMERICAN NEUROLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

*Eighteenth Annual Meeting, held in New York,  
June 22, 23 and 24, 1892.*

[CONTINUED.]

The President, DR. C. L. DANA, in the chair; Dr. G. M. HAMMOND, Secretary.

#### A CASE OF HUNTINGTON'S CHOREA, ALSO ONE OF CONGENITAL CHOREA—THE FIRST ON RECORD.

Dr. L. C. GRAY, of New York, presented a man suffering from Huntington's chorea. The disease had manifested itself in the same family for many generations. The movements had appeared in this case when the patient had reached the age of forty-five years. The man belonged to some branch of the Stamford County family. The speaker did not consider the swaying and