

## THERAPY.

103. ON TENDON GRAFTING OR "FUNCTION TRANSFERENCE" IN THE TREATMENT OF INFANTILE PARALYSIS. Frederic Eve (*British Med. Journal*, No. 1972, p. 1139).

It may be laid down as a general rule that in selecting a muscle for grafting the one should be chosen whose action is most nearly allied to that of the paralyzed muscle or group, not only because such muscles are nearest, but also because restoration of voluntary function is more readily obtained. But the converse of this is sometimes, in the opinion of the author, advisable, and an antagonist of the paralyzed muscle may be selected.

The author reports several cases of localized paralysis from injury and from poliomyelitis, in which the results of operation were very good. PATRICK.

104. TETANOS TRAUMATIQUE (Traumatic Tetanus). (Treated and cured by the intra-cerebral injection of anti-toxin. Method of Roux & Borrel, Chaffard & Quénu) (*Presse médicale*, June 18, 1898, p. 325).

The patient, a frail boy of 16 years, received a severe injury to the left hand, crushing one of the fingers. Four days later the hand was found to be swollen and edematous. There was no fever and little pain. Fourteen days after the injury there was some stiffness of the lower jaw, and the next day the patient was unable to open the mouth. There were pains in the neck. As the condition was growing rapidly worse, the patient received 20 cc of serum hypodermatically. Eighteen days after the injury, as the patient was beginning to have severe convulsions, the skull was trephined on both sides under strict antiseptic precautions, a needle thrust into the brain substance, and from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 cc. of anti-tetanic serum injected into the brain substance. At the same time the hand was thoroughly disinfected. One hour later the patient recovered from the chloroform narcosis and appeared perfectly rational, and there was already considerable improvement. From this time, although the tetanic symptoms continued, their force rapidly decreased, and eighteen days later the cure was complete. The results in this case correspond closely to the experimental results obtained by Roux and Borrel, who observed that the symptoms persisted for some time after injection. SAILER.

105. NOTE ON THE ACTION OF BROMIDE AND IODIDE OF STRONTIUM ON EXOPHTHALMIC GOITRE IN CHILDREN. A. Lockhart Gillespie (*British Medical Journal*, No. 1971, p. 1042).

The author reports on the administration of ten grains of strontium iodide and five grains of strontium bromide t.i.d. to three deaf mutes aged eleven, ten and nine years respectively, who presented enlargement of the thyroid and tachycardia. Exophthalmos, von Graefe's and Stellwag's signs were absent. In each case considerable improvement was noted, the decrease in the circumference of the neck averaging 1-10 inch per day for the first ten days of treatment. PATRICK.