

## DERMATOLOGY.

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 UNDER THE CHARGE OF

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## PAVEMENT-CELLED EPITHELIOMA.

IN a histological study of epithelioma (*Annales de Derm. et de Syph.*, 1894, No. 2) KESER arrives at the following conclusion: The figures observed in epithelioma, and described as being coccidia, undoubtedly exist, but they are nothing else than the result of a typical degeneration of the epithelial cells. The author's reasons for this conclusion are:

1. Neither spores nor sporiferous cysts are found in epithelioma, nor any other species of figures comparable to any parasite.

2. All the stages of regressive evolution of the cell have been observed from its beginning, when the nucleus of the included figure is still completely identical with that of the enveloping cell, or of the neighboring cells, up to the period when the analogy with a coccidium becomes most striking.

3. The manner in which the degenerated protoplasm behaves in the presence of certain coloring matters, either in the beginning or at the end of its metamorphoses.

4. Identically the same figures are found in a physiological tissue where all intervention of a parasitic nature can be excluded, viz., in the balanopreputial groove of the fœtus.

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 LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS AS AN IMITATOR OF VARIOUS FORMS OF DERMATITIS.

RADCLIFF CROCKER (*Journ. Cut. and Gen.-Urin. Dis.*, January, 1894) takes the view that lupus erythematosus comes but little, if at all, behind eczema, scabies, and syphilitic eruptions in polymorphism, and gives cases in which it simulated erythema tuberculatum, erythema diffusum, psoriasis guttata, lichen planus in patches, lupus vulgaris in multiple single nodules, or small groups of nodules, and patches of telangiectasis.

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 INVASION OF THE BODY BY COCCI FROM THE SKIN IN ECZEMA.

BERNHEIM (*Centralbl. für Bakteriologie*, Feb. 5, 1894) gives the notes of a case of very extensive eczema in an infant aged four months which terminated fatally. The autopsy revealed acute enteritis, swelling of the spleen, parenchymatous changes in the liver, and œdema of the lungs. The author supposes that the cocci present in the various parts had entered by the skin, and that the fatal result was due to septic intoxication by the products of the