

Treatment.—For the purpose of preparing a bacterial vaccine from the *Achorion schönleinii*, a pure culture was made in the following media: 80 parts of sterile sea-water, with a specific gravity of 1015 to 20 parts of a 5 per cent. solution of nucleic acid. This culture was placed in the incubator for seventy-two hours, when microscopic examination revealed a decided alteration in the fungus. In place of the narrow flattened tubes or

five minutes. The patient received in all seventy-seven inoculations, the amounts of which are given under the chart of the opsonic index, Figure 3.

Course of Disease.—Up to the tenth day there was very little improvement in the conditions of the skin. On the thirteenth day the patient was ordered to take a warm bath, which removed nearly all of the scales, leaving a dark red surface. Up to the eighteenth day a few scales had formed on various parts of the former eruption. The patient was again ordered to take a warm bath, which removed the scales, and it was noticed that the skin appeared more like normal, the dark red color having largely disappeared. On the twenty-seventh day few areas of small size were visible. Another warm bath at this time removed all the scales. The patient was ordered to use friction in form of mechanical vibration all over the body, particularly to the parts which were last affected. From this time no further eruption appeared and the skin gradually regained its normal color. The patient was discharged during the latter part of November. Up to the present time there is no return of the disease.

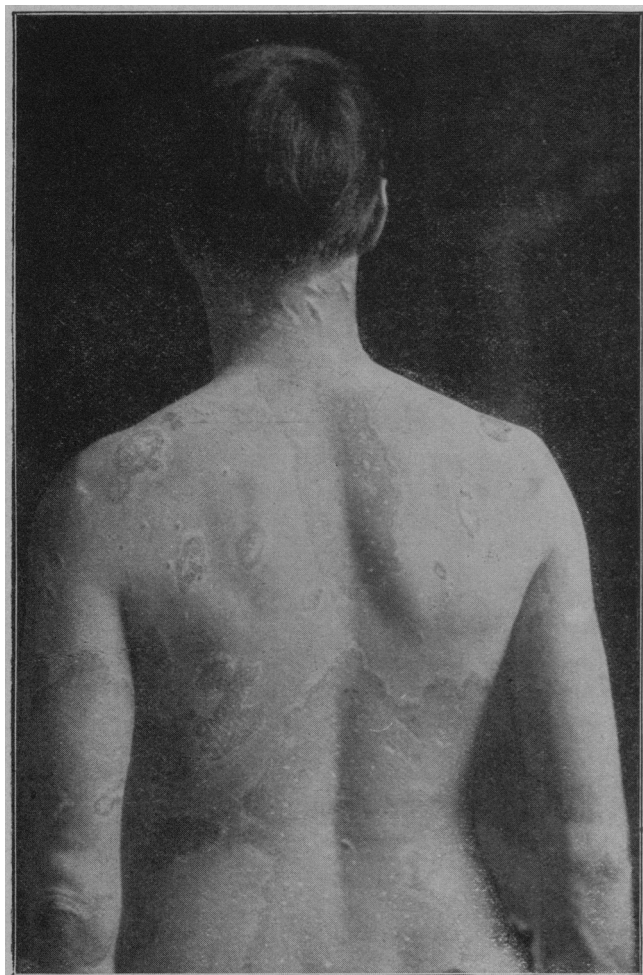


Fig. 2.—Another view of favus patient shown in Figure 1.

threads, ramifying in all directions, without definite arrangement, unicellular threads, quite uniform in length, and very numerous spores were found. Proper dilution of this culture by physiologic salt solution was made to give a bacterial suspension representing 5,000,000 individual segments or spores to the cubic centimeter. This was sterilized at 180 F. for forty-

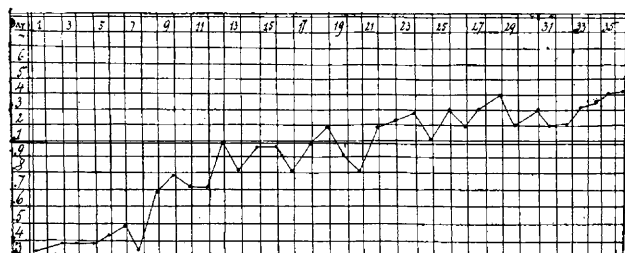


Fig. 3.—Chart of patient's opsonic index during treatment. Amounts of bacteria given in treatments were as follows: first three days, 500,000 a day; fourth and fifth days, 500,000 twice a day; sixth day, 2,000,000 twice a day; seventh, eighth and ninth days, 3,000,000 twice a day; tenth day, 4,000,000 twice a day; from the tenth to the thirty-fifth inclusive, 5,000,000 twice a day; from the thirty-fifth to the sixty-fifth inclusive, 2,000,000 every second day.

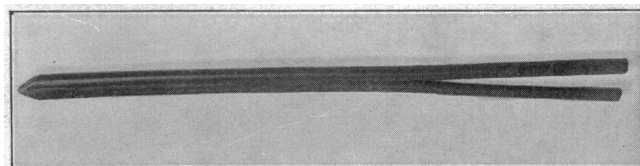
A DOUBLE CATHETER FOR IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE

CONTINUOUS IRRIGATION AFTER PERINEAL PROSTATECTOMY AND DRAINAGE AFTER PERINEAL SECTION

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Continuous irrigation after prostatectomy and drainage after perineal section have always been more or less of a *bête noire* to surgeons. Dr. H. H. Young, of Baltimore, recommended the stitching together of two catheters, and this has proved an excellent expedient. Acting on that suggestion, I have designed a double tube for drainage and irrigation. This is a double soft rubber catheter in one piece, and has proved much more effective. The smaller section is the inflow and the larger the outflow; at the vesical extremity of each there are two openings, one at the end and one at the side. At the outer end the catheters are not joined for a distance of



Double tube for continuous irrigation after perineal prostatectomy and drainage after perineal section.

six inches, thus allowing them to diverge at any angle for convenience of attachment to the supply and drainage receptacles, respectively.

The greatest advantages of this instrument are, first, that, on account of the large lumen of each catheter, there is practically no danger of blocking the outflow by coagulated blood or other debris, and, second, that irrigation, continuous or interrupted, may be done without any manipulation of the wounded parts, the patient being thus left undisturbed.

I have used this tube in a number of cases after perineal section and perineal prostatectomy, and have found it much more satisfactory than any other drainage. The tubes are made regularly in 24 and 30 F., but may be had in any size.

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