



THE
AMERICAN JOURNAL
OF THE
MEDICAL SCIENCES.

ART. I. *Case of Fungus Hæmatodes.* By THOMAS SEWALL, M. D.
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THE following case of fungus hæmatodes, occurred in the practice of Dr. M^cWILLIAMS of this city, the same gentleman whose name I have introduced in a former communication published in this Journal. By the courtesy of Dr. M^cWilliams, I had an opportunity of examining the case and marking its progress during the life of the patient, and was afterwards requested by him to make the post mortem examination, and draw up an account of its history.

The subject of the case was a Miss W—— of this city, about twelve years old, healthy, active, and intelligent.

In November, 1828, while in the enjoyment of her usual health, she was attacked with slight pain and lameness in the left thigh. On examination a hard tumour, the size of a walnut, was discovered on the inside of that thigh, situated one-third of the distance from the hip to the knee-joint. This was deep-seated and extremely obscure, being under the thickest part of the fascia lata, but by strong pressure it was found to be moveable and disconnected with the bone. From the time of the first examination of the case, the tumour continued to increase rapidly in size, and was attended with an almost constant, heavy, obtuse pain, which was also extended to the knee and ankle-joints, accompanied with an uneasy sensation in the whole extremity, producing a frequent desire to extend the limb and to change its position. The pain was always more severe and constant in cloudy and damp weather; but at other times would occasionally remit for six or eight hours together. At the end of six months, the

tumour had acquired such a size as to disfigure the limb and to prevent the patient standing or walking, and the pain was more severe, and accompanied with a sensation of great heat or burning.

During the last eight months, all the symptoms became aggravated. The tumour increased with greater rapidity than before—its surface became irregular, and exhibited a glossy appearance, interspersed with livid patches and superficial vessels greatly enlarged, and when handled presented in different parts, very unequal degrees of firmness, at some points appearing soft and yielding, as if suppuration had taken place; at others, imparting to the touch a sensation of almost cartilaginous hardness.

Ten days before her death, a rupture of the tumour took place, accompanied by a copious discharge of acrid fœtid sanies, and continued without at all impeding its growth.

She died on the 22d of January, 1830, fourteen months from the commencement of the disease.

It should be remarked, that during the continuance of the disease, till within two days of its termination, the appetite was good; large quantities of nutritious food were taken and digested without difficulty; but as the parents justly observed, all the aliment she received seemed to be expended in the development of the disease, rather than in the nourishment of the body.

The treatment of the case consisted principally in topical applications; but these had not the slightest influence in arresting the progress of the disease, or alleviating the sufferings of the patient.

The morning after the death of the patient, the following examination was made.

The body was found in a state of great emaciation. The leg and foot of the diseased limb were œdematous and considerably swoln. The tumour, as to form, size, and colour, is accurately delineated in the accompanying drawing, Pl. I. It involved the whole thigh, and extended down over the knee-joint, measuring in length fifteen inches, in diameter twelve inches, and in circumference three feet. By a horizontal section about one-third of the tumour was removed, by which its internal structure was clearly brought to view. On careful examination it was found that every tissue which entered into the structure of the thigh, had undergone an entire change in organization, and had assumed all the characters of the morbid growth, except the fascia lata, and this was greatly thickened. On the anterior part of the thigh a large cavity was found, containing about twenty-four ounces of fluid resembling olive oil, its walls thick and cartilaginous, with osseous depositions. On the posterior part of the thigh, corresponding

with the cavity just described, was a hard tumour, several inches in diameter, apparently composed of condensed cellular substance, with cartilaginous structure and osseous matter. This, together with the cavity already mentioned, constituted about one-fourth of the tumour. The remaining three-fourths, resembled in colour and consistence, the medullary substance of the brain, irregularly intermingled with cortical matter.

This mass was intersected by numerous membranous septa, formed probably originally of cellular substance. There were also numerous sinuses running in different directions, containing viscid sanies, and their walls formed of a dark-coloured membrane, apparently the inter-muscular fascia, much thickened.

The shaft of the bone was also extensively diseased. It was enlarged, spongy, and flattened, and had many small spiculæ projecting from it. It was fractured about four inches from the head, which I was informed happened after death, in attempting to move the limb. The extremities of the bone were sound, and the structure of the hip and knee-joints not in the slightest degree changed by the disease, although the tumour enveloped both.

Washington, D. C. May, 1830.

ART. II. *On the Use of the Warm Bath in Season Fever, commonly called "Bilious," "Bilious Typhus," &c. &c.* By THOMAS H. WRIGHT, M. D. Physician to the Baltimore Alms-house Infirmary.

WHILE those districts or localities in our vicinity, which are usually the principal theatres of autumnal fevers, were less visited by those diseases last fall, than hitherto, the cases of fever from season causes, admitted into the wards of the Baltimore Alms-house, in the months of September, October, and November, 1829, were more numerous, and of more grave character, than in former years. This seeming inconsistency is susceptible of explanation, in the fact, that the great public works, now in active operation around us, (rail-roads, canals, and works of a more local character, but of considerable magnitude, all recently undertaken,) have called together and concentrated in this neighbourhood, a new and large body of labourers of all classes, constitutions, and habits. Emigrants from Europe just landed on our shores, and full of the constitutional elements of febrile elaboration in a new climate—the mechanics of our towns and vil-