

**Porot, A., and Hesnard, A.** INFLUENZAL PSYCHOSES. [Paris Med., 9, 1919, No. 34. J. A. M. A.]

Porot and Hesnard insist that the delirium and psychoses accompanying or following influenza are the most typical example and synthetic illustration of this form of acute infectious mental pathology which requires general care rather than special institutional care, the clinician rather than the alienist. There is no essential difference between the brief delirium and the psychoses which may drag along for weeks or months on account of some predisposition or reënförment from secondary factors. The delirium with influenza may not accompany the fever but develop later when the lack of nourishing food, the secondary autointoxication and the exhaustion from the disease combine to sap the vitality, especially after alcoholic or other excess and intoxication. The initial disorder is connected with an organic condition, and this latter is what determines the indications for therapeutics.

**v. Monakow, C., and Kitabayashi, S.** CHOROID PLEXUS CHANGES IN SCHIZOPHRENIA. [Schweiz. Arch. f. Neur. u. Psych., Vol. 4, No. 2.]

This is an attempt to find a morphological basis for dementia præcox founded on the observations of frequently found choroid plexus lesions in the psychotic. Twelve brains of schizophrenics are here analyzed from the standpoint of these changes. The authors drag in an endocrine hypothesis and present some speculations concerning the amyloid degeneration found, the necroses, interpapillary exudates and colloid mass accumulations. The changes of senility are quite different, they claim.

**Ferranini.** THE NERVOUS SYSTEM IN THE TUBERCULOUS. [Riforma Medica, February 22, 1919.]

This observer here calls attention to the extreme and intense excitability of the nervous system in tuberculous patients. He reports various laboratory measurements which reveal the rapidity and early exhaustion of nervous reaction with the weakened tonic capacity which accompanies it. He attributes this to the action of the toxins upon the nerves, which, with the action upon the endocrine system or the effect of the latter action again upon the nervous excitability, forms a vicious circle. To this must also be added toxic irregularities of growth which affect principally the nervous system, which may be of importance in the growth of the young. Such manifestation of this nervous excitability may be of diagnostic import in the case of older individuals. From this viewpoint there is seen to be a possible close association of tuberculosis with the nervous system in its anatomical growth. For the author also describes the injury that may result to the spinal cord and its roots by an exaggerated growth of the brain, through the physiological