

- (3) The survival of an infant weighing less than 3 lbs. in spite of an unhealthy pre-natal environment.
 - (4) The improbability that the child would have survived any other method of delivery.
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Cæsarean Section for Osteoma of the Broad Ligament.

By CLIFFORD WHITE, M.D., B.S. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.).

Surgeon, Samaritan Hospital for Women; Gynæcologist, Metropolitan Hospital; Obstetric Surgeon, Queen Charlotte's Hospital.

Examination under anæsthesia at the 32nd week in consultation with Dr. Arthur Stabb showed available pelvic space too small to permit of induction of labour. At the operation the ureter was found to run over the most prominent part of the bony tumour which was growing between the layers of the left broad ligament and separating the iliac vessels.

The mother and child made an uninterrupted recovery. Twelve months later the osteoma was about the same size.

Cæsarean Section for Double Lobar Pneumonia.

By CLIFFORD WHITE, M.D., B.S. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.).

The patient was a primigravida. During the influenza epidemic of November 1918, and when the patient was at term, she was seized with double lobar pneumonia. Labour having started next day Cæsarean section under spinal anæsthesia was deemed to be the safest treatment for mother and child, and was therefore carried out. The mother recovered and the child lived.

Cæsarean Section for Severe Pain.

By CLIFFORD WHITE, M.D., B.S. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.).

In this case, which was a twin pregnancy, the mother complained of the most intense pain over the region of the right kidney. The head of one child was situated immediately over the painful area. All the principal sedatives were administered without in anyway relieving the pain which at last became so intolerable that the pregnancy had to be terminated. Cæsarean section was the method chosen, and an immediate relief of the pain followed. The twins weighed 7 and 6 lbs. respectively, did well, and the mother recovered.