

ribs; respiratory murmur imperceptible in front up to fourth rib; bronchial between shoulder-blades; urine scanty, high-colored, albuminous; nausea; tendency to constipation; restlessness. *Helleb.*⁶ was given, with prompt relief of all symptoms, and the child was convalescing in five days. Had previously observed the prompt beneficial effects of *Helleb.* in a large number of cases of a dropsical nature, following an epidemic of scarlatina. (Hartman, B. J. H., 1873, p. 181.)

Dr. Lichtheim on Paracentesis Thoracis in Pleurisy. The diagnosis of any considerable accumulation of pus in the pleural cavity, gives the immediate indication for its evacuation. In serous exudations the rule is: when in an otherwise healthy person in the first two weeks after the cessation of the pain and of fever, an abundant pleural exudation does not increase any more, nor make any attempt of resorption, then it is our duty to evacuate it by an operation. (N. A. J. H., v. 22, p. 24.)

Heart and Bloodvessels.

Insufficiency of the Mitral Valves. For the last six months palpitations, anguish, asthmatic difficulties, with bronchial catarrh. Clear systolic murmurs at the apex of the left ventricle, some gastric troubles; cured by *Pulsat.* A young lady, when walking fast, or during other bodily exertions, complains of oppression of the chest, with palpitations. Strong systolic blowing at the apex of the left ventricle. Cured by *Spigel.* (N. A. J. H., v. 22, p. 83.)

Hypertrophy of Heart with asthma, especially in the night. *Arsen.*, three drops every three hours, in water. Twenty-six days after asthma gone; pulse more quiet; felt well. (Sorge, H. Kl., 1873, p. 5.)

Dilatation of the Right Ventricle, with swelling of the legs and vertigo; scanty urine without albumen. *Arsen.*⁴, five drops every three hours in water. Two days after, copious urine; swelling and vertigo, gone in about ten days. (Sorge, H. Kl., 1873, p. 5.)

Chlor. hydr. proved of great service in a case of anasarca from valvular disease of the heart. Five grs. were given every fifteen minutes at first, and afterward ten to fifteen grs. per hour. It acted as a diuretic, and seemed to stimulate the weakened heart. (S. Swan, A. H. O., March, 1873, p. 135.)

Coughs from cardiac lesion; paroxysmal, at night and during sleep without awakening the patient. *Arnica.* (H. N. Martin, Proc. H. M. S., Penna., 1873.)

N. J., æt. 52. Sensation in the chest, as if the heart whirled round, first in one direction, and then in another. At times felt as if some one was grasping the heart firmly. *Cact. grand.*, removed these symptoms. (A. E. Hawkes, H. W., v. 8, p. 138.)

Wandering rheumatic pains in the region of the heart. *Kalmia.* (W. M. Williamson, Proc. H. M. S., Penna., 1873.)

Neurosis Cordis Hypochondriaca. A gentleman, æt. 57, has for several years been tormented with sleeplessness, constipation, depression of spirits with thoughts of suicide, and palpitation of the heart. All abdominal organs are sound. The beats of the heart sound sharp and metallic, but there is no abnormal sound. The palpitation is worse from slightest emotion of mind. Motion, wine, beer, etc., have no influence upon the action of the heart. Under allopathic treatment since years without any benefit. *Aur. mur.*³, night and morning, one dose. Within four days great improvement. Occasionally as intermediate remedy a few doses of *Glonoin.*³ Was perfectly well in the course of a few months. (J. Kafka, A. H. Z., v. 87, p. 10.)

Neurosis Cordis Hysterica. A lady, æt. 30, complains since several months of palpitation of the heart with vertigo, stupefaction and a sense of falling; great sleepiness in the day time; changeable mood, easily laughing or crying; aggravation from mental emotions, from walking; loss of appetite; constipation. The pit of the stomach is swelled out, the abdominal walls well lined with fat. Her monthly periods are regular, but rather copious and dark. *Calc. carb.*⁶, night and morning, one powder. Well in eight days. (J. Kafka, A. H. Z., v. 87, p. 17.)

Suffocative Breast-pang. The two chief forms may be classed: 1st, nervous angina; 2d, muscular angina. The first is analogous to hystericalgia, and probably a true neuralgia of the heart, usually associated with ventricular hypertrophy. Muscular angina owes its origin to temporary over-distension of one or more of the cardiac cavities. The organic changes most frequently met with are: fatty atrophy, flabby dilatation; coronary atheroma or calcification; calcification—aortic orifice, aortic arch. Treatment. The neurotic form, with cardiac hypertrophy, finds its similitum in *Spigel.* Acts best hypodermically. Muscular angina with fatty degeneration, *Phosphor.* With flabby dilation, *Digit.* Both may be assisted

by iron, in appreciable quantity. Hot toddy, or the alternate application of hot and cold water to the thorax will diminish the duration of the attack. Galvanism is a valuable agent. *Amyl.* is a speedy cardiac excitant and proves beneficial. The patient should on the advent of an attack take a deep inspiration, and if possible hold the breath. The use of tea, tobacco, etc., predisposes to angina. Unusual exertions or violent emotions should be carefully avoided. (E. T. Blake, M. H. R., v. 17, p. 40.)

Angina Pectoris; sudden pain as if the heart were tightly grasped by a band. Pain extends in the direction of the liver, upward through the left pectoral region and down the left arm. *Arnica*. (H. N. Martin, Proc. H. M. S., Penna., 1873.)

Treatment of Aneurism. Prof. Billroth, in the sixth edition of his work on the General Principles of Surgery, 1872, describes the following methods:

1. Compression of the tumor itself.
2. Compression of the trunk above the tumor; and of the different modes of applying the pressure he enumerates that with the finger, that by forcible flexion, and that by various compressors, tourniquets, etc.
3. Ligature of the artery by Anel's, Hunter's and Wardrop's methods.
4. Injections of various kinds, as of perchloride of iron and of solution of ergotin.
5. Electro-punctures.
6. Ablation of the entire swelling (method of Antyllus).

In commenting upon these different methods, Prof. Billroth remarks that sometimes one and sometimes another is to be preferred. As a general rule, however, in view of the very numerous and favorable cases that have been reported from the employment of compression, he thinks this should be first tried, and not too early given up. When, as is usual in traumatic cases, the tumor is widely diffused, Antyllus's method, the complete ablation of the whole mass, is to be preferred. It is quite practicable with good assistants. If this plan be not adopted, then recourse must be had to Anel's or Hunter's method. Ligation of the larger vascular trunks would always be performed as the best and simplest means for the cure of aneurism, were it not that secondary hemorrhage takes place so frequently from the part ligatured. Prof. Billroth suggests that some plan may even yet be discovered, which possesses the advantages without the disadvantages of the ligature. Injec-

tion with liq. ferri is least available in cases of spontaneous and traumatic aneurism. In varicose aneurism and aneurism varix, the ligation of the artery above and below the opening is the most certain means of cure. (A. O., June, 1873, p. 303.)

Aneurism. Miss —, æt. 15, light complexion; a few itching pustules on forehead and chin; for two years visible and felt by the hand, throbbing lump second intercostal space; she feels the lump when stretching either arm backward; from stooping or lifting, throbbing in chest with vertigo; drawing in region of heart; stethoscope over tumor, continuous rushing sound; more marked during heart's systole; first sound somewhat confused; second sound usually prolonged and of increased intensity; a murmur upward from each side of sternum; frightened when examined; headache like band around the head when stooping; nausea. *Spigel.*^{2o}. Aug. 16th. Sept. 2d, has vomited blood; relief in chest; nausea; dislikes meat; second sound less violent. *Carb. veg.*³. Later *Carb. veg.*^{2o}. *Bryon.* and *Spigel.*^{2o}. Dec. 1st, relieved. No tumor; sounds nearly normal; an eruption appeared or increased on chest. (C. F. Nichols, N. E. M. G., March, 1873, p. 106.)

Diaphragm.

Affections of the Diaphragm. *Inflammation* requires at the commencement *Acon.*, it allays an acute rheumatic hyperæmia very speedily. The main remedy, however, in affections of all serous and partly fibrous membranes, if there is no particular dyscrasia present, is *Bryon.*, followed by *Sulphur* or *Hepar*, in fibrinosis, or by *Kali* in gelatinosis, or by *Calc. ars.* in anæmia, etc., which given after *Bryon.*, promote best the resorption and organization.

Bellad. does not fit where *Bryon.* is indicated, and *vice versa*. Weak minds try to get out of the scrape by simply uniting both in civil-marriage, and prescribing them coupled, not considering what a testimonium paupertatis, this proceeding must appear in the eyes of the laymen. *Bellad.* is indicated especially when the muscular tissue, and especially that of the pillars of diaphragm is effected; when, in plethoric persons, the liver is sympathetically affected, either in its peritoneal coating or in its parenchyma; in inflammation and colic, in consequence of incarcerated concretions in liver or kidneys; in pylephlebitis; in puerperal affections; in

violent headache caused by active hyperæmia and all consecutive symptoms. Reasons for the application of the related *Atrop.* are: inflammatory, predominantly spasmodic pains in consequence of irritation by concretions or hyperæsthesia of the nervus diaphragmaticus. *Stramon.* is preferable in purely nervous affections. *Atrop.* stands between *Bellad.* and *Stramon.* *Mercur.* may follow in cases of a lymphatic syphilitic basis (also *Aurum*, *Cuprum*); but these cases are rare, because affections of this kind relate more to organic changes of the liver than of the diaphragm.

Colchic. is similar to *Bryon.* for gouty persons; but its symptoms hint to an albuminous, even serous nature, and are less energetic, while the symptoms of *Bryon.* are of a fibrinous nature; the latter, therefore, denotes opposite conditions.

In nervous persons the muscles are more affected than the nervous membranes; the pain is less violent, but of a grasping, rooting character, with nausea or vomiting. Here is *Nux vom.* indicated. *Morphin.* when there is great jactation, albuminous redness, incapability to sleep, with dyspnoea and great extent of the disease; overexcitation of the nerves, rapid pulse. *Morphin.* will act well at least as a palliation and prepare the road for other remedies.

Tabac. is indicated in predominant affections of the muscular tissue of the pillars, caused by renal calculi, especially if the same are incarcerated in one of the ureters. *Bellad.* acts upon the ring-muscles. *Tabac.* upon the straight or long muscle (längen muskeln). If there is a mixture of hyperæmia and spasm, in consequence of affections of the spine and the diaphragm with hiccup, sympathetic spasm of the epiglottis and similar symptoms. *Stramon.* is indicated.

In rheumatic affections of the spinal marrow, *Dulcam.* seems to be the most important remedy, whilst organic affections of the heart hint to *Spigel.* and *Aurum*, also to *Cannab.*, *Veratr.* and *Arsen.*

Persons who have suffered with inflammations of serous membranes, especially of the plura, are subject to inflammation of the pillar of the diaphragm of the opposite side. In such cases *Digit.* is indicated. The pain is not stitch-like but grasping; there is nausea or vomiting; oppression in the middle of the chest, difficult breathing, pulse at first suppressed, then quick; the nails are blue, the face long and cold. In spite of the anæmia the patient can even during reaction, bear no high temperature. In sitting better than in lying. The weak feeling is transient. Sometimes bony substances

(phosphate of lime) which have been formed during pleuritic processes, loosen, fall upon the diaphragm and cause a mechanical inflammation. Here the whole constitution of the patient must be consulted.

New-formations on the diaphragm are scarcely recognizable during life.

The *rupture* of the diaphragm causes death by suffocation. *Perforation* is caused by aneurisma aortæ, by abscesses in the lungs or pleural sac, more frequently by cancer of the intestinal organs, or softening of the stomach.

Hiccup consists in short, violent, involuntary contractions of the diaphragm, by which the intestines are pressed and pushed forward, while, at the same time, a short inspiration through the contracted glottis ensues. Violent singultus takes place at each inspiration, therefore at least sixteen times in a minute. It may be caused by eating too hastily; by taking too hot or too cold drinks; by, or after inflammation of the intestines; very frequently by diseases of the liver, gallstone colic, granulated liver, especially if the muscular membrane has atrophied, and the serous membrane has become thickened; more seldom by typhus, cholera, hypertrophy of the left ventricle, morbus Brightii, which is associated with vomiting and diarrhoea; with albuminuria. There was in one case singultus which had existed in intermissions for seven years. In children we find singultus frequently setting in when their hands or feet get cold.

Remedies. After cold drinks: *Nux vom.*; after hot drinks: *Veratr.*; after cold fruit: *Pulsat.*, *Arsen.* When there is inflammation of the intestinal organs: *Hyosc.* When associated with depression: *Ruta*; in the most obstinate forms: *Stramon.*, internally and externally. *Ignat.*, in children acts beneficially; if attended with restlessness in the night, and screaming during sleep: *Stramon.* Others recommend *Zincum*, *Bismuth.* Hiccup at irregular intervals during a serious illness is of graver nature than its regular recurrence at each inspiration.

Neuralgias of the diaphragm require: *Atropin*, *Rhus*, *Mezer.*; inveterate cases: *Silic.*; intermitting cases: *Ignat.*, and the *alkalies* in combination with arsenious acid.

Spasms of the diaphragm during prevailing south-winds, in persons with cold hands, great oppression and anxiety in the chest: *Veratr.*; in greater extension: *Stramon.*, followed by *Cuprum.* (J. Buchner, H. Kl., 1873, p. 45; H. M. Aug., 1873, p. 5.)