

NASAL DISEASE : ITS RELATION TO THE TRIFACIAL NERVE.

DR. C. N. COX (*Long Island Medical Journal*, July, 1907), after discussing the terminal endings of the three divisions of the fifth nerve, says that irritation of one branch of the nerve can create disease at the seat of distribution of another branch of the same nerve. Neuralgia is instanced as resulting from a septal erosion or sinus involvement, and especially pressure on the septum of an enlarged middle turbinal. Facial neuralgia is said to be a not infrequent result of a suppurating sinus. Ethmoidal disease produces frontal, temporal pain and pain over the bridge of the nose; spheroidal disease, occipital, vertical, frontal and temporal pain. No case of obscure pain about the head or face can be said to have been thoroughly studied unless a careful and special study has been made of the accessory nasal sinuses.

SOME THERAPEUTIC NOTES.

R	Cocaine.....	gr. xiiij
	Chloral Hydralis.....	gr. viiij
	Acid Carbolic.....	gr. vi
	Aq. Distil.....	ʒi
M.		—Gleason

THIS formula, used as a local anesthetic in nasal work, has the advantage over a plain cocaine mixture, in that it does not rapidly deteriorate, because both carbolic acid and chloral are antiseptics as well as anesthetics. The anesthetic effects in the nose are about equivalent to a 3 per cent. solution of cocaine and appear very rapidly.

R	Antipyrin.....	gr. x—xxx
	Aquae.....	ʒi
M.		

A SOLUTION of antipyrin of 2 to 4 per cent., when sprayed upon the mucous membrane of the nose, pharynx or larynx, has the power of contracting the capillaries and of producing an artificial anemia, which effect is maintained for from three to five hours. Solutions of antipyrin may be used with the atomizer in all acute inflammations of the mucous membrane of the upper respiratory tract. When used after the application of cocaine to the interior of the nose, a 4 per cent. solution will maintain the contractile effect of cocaine upon the erectile tissue for several hours. When sprayed upon the nasal mucous membrane without the previous application of cocaine, a 4 per cent. solution gives rise to a smarting sensation, which, however, quickly subsides. Antipyrin solutions of the proper concentration applied to mucous membranes produce analgesia, but not local anesthesia.—(Gleason.)