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(Concluded.)

The year 1878 will be remarkable, in the surgical history of stone, not only for the publication of the record of Sir Henry Thompson's unparalleled statistics, but also for the good work done within its limits and the two new operations of Mr. Teevan and Dr. Bigelow, of Harvard. Sir Henry Thompson published, at a meeting of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, the statistics of five hundred cases of stone in his own practice. Four hundred and twenty-two were treated by lithotripsy and seventy-eight by lithotomy, with sixty-one deaths, or a mortality of 12.7 per cent. The published cases of Cheselden, Martineau, Brodie, and Fergusson give four hundred and twenty-two cases, with sixty-nine deaths, or 13.98 per cent. The general conclusion reached was that lithotripsy was unsuitable for stones more than one inch in their long diameter. Mr. Teevan has this year combined the operation of lithotripsy with median lithotomy at one sitting, with good result, in the case of a patient suffering simultaneously from calculus, albuminuria, chronic bronchitis, stricture of the urethra and vesical stone. Dr. Bigelow's operation is called lithotomy. It consists in a prolonged and thorough crushing of the stone, (by a new lithotrite which he has invented) and the evacuation of the whole of the fragments at the time of operation by means of special-shaped large tubes, or catheters, and an aspirating table, a modification of Clover's and Nelaton's. The operation has so far been very successful, and not only revolutionizes our old ideas as to the tolerance or intolerance by the bladder of

mechanical interference, but also threatens to supplant the older procedures altogether. Mr. Berkeley Hill records a case in which lithotomy had to be performed twice within two and a-half months, owing to the cystitis favouring the formation of another stone. After the second operation, washings of the bladder by Clover's bottle cured the cystitis. Dr. Andrews, of Chicago, has invented a searcher for minute particles of stone in the bladder. It consists of a metal tube like a catheter, or *Sonde Coude* to which a rubber tube with ear-piece may be attached. This is much more practical and sensible than the application of the microphone, and is almost identical with Dr. Leftwich's auscultatory-sound. Mr. Maunder speaks very highly of Buckston Brown's dilatable tampon in arresting hæmorrhage after lithotomy. Dr. C. W. Dulles, in the April number of the *American Journal of Medical Science*, returns to his advocacy of the too-much neglected operation of suprapubic lithotomy. Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson's case this year, however, does not rebound to its favour. The value of quinine injections (20 grains to 25 ounces water, with a little sulphuric acid or brown vinegar) in bladder affections attended with urine loaded with pus and extremely offensive, has again been pointed out by Mr. Nunn, and confirmed by numerous other observers. Mr. Reginald Harrison, of Liverpool, bears testimony to the efficacy of the local treatment by suppositories, for the introduction of which he has invented a pessary catheter. Reuben A. Vance, of Gallipolis, records a case of inversion of the bladder in a female child reduced without difficulty. Pancoast, of Philadelphia, has introduced a new