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ART. L.—*Cephalæmatoma, or Abscessus sanguinolentus capitis neonatorum, or Thrombus neonatorum, or Haematoma subpericranicum, or Ecchymosis infra-pericranica: by GEORGE NIEMEIER, M.D., of Niagara, C. W., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of the University of Goettingen, Hanover, Germany.*

*Ætiologia.*—I believe the times are past when cephalæmatoma was thought to originate in severe confinement, from the pressure of the head against the orificium uteri, considering the uterus almost as a compressorium, or by long standing of the head in the pelvis, and pressure against the bones, &c. I say those times are past. The cephalæmatoma has been observed after the easiest confinements, even in presentation of the os coccygis. Pathological anatomy has to come forward and tells us the cause. Let us turn to the osteogenie of the bones of the cranium. Tabula interna, or vitrea, is formed first; it is as fine as the finest letter paper; therefore I call it "*pagina interna.*" Above this pagina interna is formed "*substantia cavernosa,*" not yet to be called diploë, because this substance is not yet sensibly incrustated,—it is only the future diploë. This substantia cavernosa has a great many fine blood vessels, all developed in *sulcis medullaribus.* I call these vasa capillaria "*canales diploëlici.*" As soon as the tabula externa is formed, these canals lie between pagina interna and externa, and only then the substantia cavernosa receives the name of diploë. This tabula externa is formed regularly during the intrauterine life; but here commences the malformation—nature degenerates—the formation of this tabula