

November 14, 1916: The patient was improved on this date and little complaint was made of the elbow. No consultation with the surgeon was then held. About 5 P.M. on this date the patient, with very slight complaint of additional pain, went into collapse and died from shock in about fifteen or twenty minutes.

During the period in which the patient was in the Hospital, the temperature was continuously high, ranging from 100° to 103° F. There were no remissions in this temperature, and it never had a septic character.

The urine was repeatedly examined and found to have a high specific gravity, 1.030; was acid, had a moderate amount of albumin and showed the presence of pus cells and granular casts.

The clinical diagnosis was given as acute cholecystitis.

A blood culture taken at the time of death was negative.

Autopsy. — Dr. D. G. Richey (four hours after death): The body was that of a middle-aged, white female, measuring 162 centimeters in length. The body was well developed, slightly jaundiced, and very obese. The scleræ were yellow, the pupils were equal, dilated, and measured 7 millimeters in diameter. There was a slight amount of pyorrhea alveolaris. There was no rigor mortis, and only a slight amount of lividity could be seen over the dependent parts. The thorax was well formed. The abdomen possessed a slight rotundity and was dull on percussion. The external genitalia were normal in appearance. There was no edema of the extremities or scars upon the body.

Thorax: There was no excess fluid in either pleural cavity. Numerous tough fibrous bands of adhesions occurred along the lateral and diaphragmatic surfaces of both lungs. The pericardial sac was quite thin and contained about 20 cubic centimeters of clear straw-colored fluid. On the right side the upper border of the liver extended to the fourth interspace, while the heart had rotated somewhat on its transverse axis and its upper border lay under the second rib in the left parasternal line.

Lungs: The left weighed 340 grams. The surface of the lung was for the most part smooth, except for the fibrous tags of adhesions on the lower lateral and diaphragmatic surfaces. It was of a bluish-gray color and the posterior portion showed some lividity. The lymph nodes at the hilus of the lung were slightly enlarged, but were quite soft and moist and showed no areas of caseation or fibrosis. The lung was fairly anthracotic and crepitated throughout, though in the posterior portion it was somewhat congested. All sections floated in water. The bronchi were reddened and showed a small quantity of frothy yellowish mucus covering the mucosa. The vessels were clear. No evidence of tuberculosis was noted in the organ. The right weighed 225 grams. This organ resembled its fellow in all respects.