

NOTES OF A CASE IN WHICH MARKED ENLARGEMENT
OF THE LIVER, ASSOCIATED WITH SYMPTOMS RE-
SEMBLING THOSE OF TYPHOID FEVER, OCCURRED
IN A YOUNG CHILD.*

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The usual conditions under which notable enlargement of the liver may occur in children are well recognized, and on its appearance we look for symptoms pointing to the presence of syphilis, tuberculosis, leukæmia, alcoholic or malarial poisoning, or amyloid or cardiac disease. Slight enlargement from congestion may sometimes be due to the absorption of ptomaines from the intestinal tract in cases of faulty digestion; to the administration of food containing articles more or less irritating to the hepatic cells; or to the action of toxins generated in the system during the course of some of the infectious fevers.

In the following case the enlargement was very notable. It began toward the close of the second week of fever, reached its maximum about the fourth week, and then slowly receded. It was associated with no tenderness, no ascites, no symptoms of jaundice. A careful examination, twelve weeks after the commencement of the attack, failed to reveal any undue enlargement of the liver, or irregularity in its borders.

In a very imperfect review of the literature on the subject, I have failed to note any reference made to a similar condition, with the exception of some cases reported recently in the *Journal de Clinique et de Thérapeutique Infantiles*, Paris, April 16, 1896, by Dr. Edouard Tordeus, of Brussels. This writer gives the history of five cases of lobar pneumonia, in which a very notable, but temporary, enlargement of the liver made its appearance a few days after complete defervescence had taken place. In two of these the firm, smooth edge could be distinctly felt as low down as the level of the umbilicus. There was no tenderness on palpation, no icterus, no ascites. The spleen was not enlarged, the appetite remained excellent, and the patient was in

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