

anatomic and functional findings of the phenoltetrachlorophthalein test.

RELATIVE VALUES OF TESTS

The series of cases is not sufficiently large to draw far-reaching conclusions as to the relative values of the different tests, but the following impressions have been received:

(a) Phenoltetrachlorophthalein: A phenoltetrachlorophthalein output in the feces below 30 per cent. or its appearance in the urine is infrequent in health and frequent in anatomically diseased livers. A normal output does not exclude liver injury.

(b) Fibrinogen: Low values are frequent in cirrhosis, but inconstant. Very low findings may carry prognostic significance.

TABLE 2. POSITIVE FINDINGS IN HEALTH AND IN LIVER DISEASE

	Examined	Less Than 30 Per Cent.	Urine Examined	Positive
Normals	33	2	22	3
Cirrhosis	18	9	11	7
Congestion . . .	32	11	10	6
Carcinoma of liver	6	6	3	2
Carcinoma . . .	5	3	3	2
Lytic liver . . .	5	2	2	1
Severe anemia . .	9	2	1	0
Miscellaneous . .	5	2	2	2
Totals	113	42	54	23

(c) Lipase: Determination of lipolytic activity of blood furnishes little or no information of diagnostic or prognostic value in these types of cases.

(d) Bauer's galactose and Strauss' levulose tests yielded very little information in this series.

(e) Dr. Goodpasture's fibrinolytic ferment studies on this series of cases show that this ferment is present only in cirrhosis and hence when present is of diagnostic value.

(f) Blood Nitrogen Partition: Urea nitrogen was low in several instances and especially low in cases of advanced cirrhosis. Amino-acid nitrogen was high in a considerable proportion of the cases.

(g) Urinary Nitrogen Partition: The ammonia and aminonitrogen were increased in most of the