

.515 Hodgkin's Disease.**41.515¹ Marrow of Femur in Hodgkin's Disease.**

A portion of the upper end of the femur opened to show the pale pink, soft, semi-transparent marrow permeating the trabecular masses. The tissue shows diffuse caseation of moderate grade.

Male, aged 27. Ill for nine months with fever and swollen lymph glands.

P.M. Combined tuberculosis and Hodgkin's disease. Change in liver, spleen, pancreas, femur, and retroperitoneal lymph glands.

See also specimens No. 42.515² and 43.515², and under Liver and Pancreas.

Ref.: E. 5097d.

PRESENTED by Prof. de Josselin de Jong, Rotterdam.

.516 Pernicious Anæmia.**41.516¹ Bone-Marrow in Pernicious Anæmia.**

This specimen shows the sternum rich in marrow of rather pale colour, but uniform in tint. The bone trabeculae are just distinguishable.

This marrow presents the natural or average naked-eye appearance of an adult marrow, although it comes from a case in which marked changes would be expected (pernicious anæmia).

A. T., female, aged 34. Admitted to the R.V.H. Nov. 27, 1912, with signs and symptoms of severe anæmia of six months' duration.

Nov. 30th, Reds, 1,270,000; Whites, 1,800; Hb. 20%

Dec. 8th, " 780,000; " 2,700; " 10%

Dec. 16th, " 970,000; " 3,400; " 10%

Died with multiple hæmorrhages.

P.M. Cryptogenetic anæmia, fatty degeneration of organs. Hemosiderosis of liver. The spleen was moderately enlarged. Its outer surface showed moderately conspicuous Malpighian follicles and a relative increase in the amount of fibrous tissue. The pulp was rather soft. Notching was natural. The sternum was cut in half to show the pale marrow: where fresh it was moderately deep purple in colour, but not typically of pernicious type. Bone-marrow was abundant, rather firm, and almost glistening in some places. The bone trabeculae were abundant.

(See also Specimens Nos. 43.516, 37.63.)

Ref.: E. 5375. R.V.H. 174.12. *Canadian Practitioner and Review*, March 1912.

PRESENTED by Dr. Gruner.