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## Original Contributions.

# THE ORTHOPEDIC ASPECT OF DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEIT. No. I. INFANTILE PARALYSIS. 

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So large a proportion of the patients who seek the advice of the orthopedic surgeon are disabled through disease of the nervous system, either present at the time of consulta-


Fig. 1.
Plaste: c"st of toot of C. H., showing equinocavur, resulting from infantile paralysis. tion, or more commonly manifested in the existence of deformity or disability of the trunk or limbs, as to make both interesting and important a consideration of those special features of nervous diseases which come to be related to orthopedic surgery. The subject acquires additional importance because of the fact that those diseases of the nervous system which create orthopedic material are in the vast majority of cases manifested in infancy or childhood, and many of their unfortunate results, the disadvantages of which become increasingly apparent as the patient grows older, inay be influenced for good or even entirely avoided by timely orthopedic interference. All of the following affections are encountered by those who devote their attention to the treatment of deformities: Infantile spinal paralysis, spastic paralysis, diphtheritic paralysis, obstetrical paralysis, pseudo-hypertrophic muscular paralysis, paralysis resulting from cerebral traumatism, hemiplegia, progressive muscular atrophy hereditary ataxia (Freidrich's disease), unilateral $h_{y} y p e r t r o p h y$ and atrophy, hysteria, chorea, neuralgia, laryngismus stridulus, idiocy, meningo-myelitis, cerebral and spinal tumors, locomotor ataxia, syringo-myelia, spinal

