

2. The secretions drain freely into the nose producing a nasal blennorrhœa.

It is highly important to distinguish between these two conditions, as the development of the symptoms and the course of the disease are entirely different in the two cases. In the first, the patient complains of pain in the cheek and upper teeth on that side. There is also great tenderness over the superior maxillary. Sudden relief will follow a profuse discharge from the nose. If rupture does not take place then the osseous walls become distended, either towards the nose or the mouth, the cheek, or more rarely the orbit. In the second case, advice is sought for a chronic cold or for troublesome obstruction of the nostril on one side. There is a discharge of pus from one side of the nose, and a foul subjective smell and taste. Pain is not usual but if present is paroxysmal and resembles a simple neuralgia. The discharge is unilateral, except in those rare cases where both sides are affected; but it is also intermittent, being most marked on first getting up or when the head is in some particular position. In one case the discharge is free only when the head is forward and down between the knees, in another when lying upon the same side, while with another the reverse is the case. Sometimes the discharge is continuous and slight in amount. The pus is of a bright yellow color and may be foetid. The bad odor is usually perceived only by the patient himself and is in marked contrast to the ozæna of atrophic rhinitis which is not noticed by the patient, but is very objectionable to his neighbors. A bad taste is also a common symptom and is due to some of the pus finding its way into the throat. In a few cases the patient complains only of the bad odor, without any discharge, but careful cross-examination will elicit the fact that at some previous time there has been a profuse discharge from one side of the nose. Here the abscess is latent. There remains a thick, foetid, purulent secretion on the floor of the antrum, too thick to be discharged, but causing the foul odor. This will be found to explain some cases of parosmia in which the normal sense of smell is replaced by a constant subjective bad odor.

The general health is effected in all cases where there has been a continuous discharge for a number of years. Anæmia, ema-