Fig. 8. Tuberculous cyst of the mesentery of the jejunum. Resection of the jejunum together with the cyst. Temporary recovery. The right half of the drawing showing the mesenteric cyst and the jejunum is an accurate portrayal of the specimen removed. The left half gives a more or less schematic representation of the relation of the cyst to the body. The cyst was spherical, had a definite basal mesenteric attachment, about 3 x 3 cm., and was covered with greatly thickened indurated omentum. The cyst walls varied from 2 to 3 mm. to 1 cm. or more in thickness. The inner surface presented a friable, worm-eaten appearance and the pus was odorless rather thin, and greenish yellow in color. At the cut ends of the jejunum the mucosa is practically normal, but a section near the center of the loop shows marked thickening of the bowel wall, together with much narrowing. As shown in the illustration, the glands in the mesentery are considerably enlarged. The ends of the bowel which were held by forceps were closed and a lateral anastomosis was then made. This was a rather difficult procedure on account of the shortness of the remaining portion of the jejunum.

Within a few hours after operation the child was carried out on the veranda and there she remained throughout her sojourn in the hospital. She steadily improved and had no abdominal complications whatsoever. About two weeks after operation a partial facial paralysis was noted on the left side, but this did not interfere with her recovery.

Path. Nos. 20,246 and 20,287. Sections through the wall of the sac show that the outer surface is composed of fibrous tissue poor in nuclei. In some places it has a laminated arrangement. At other point the fibers run in all directions. There is a good deal of hyaline transformation. As one approaches the inner surface there is a tremendous amount of small round-cell infiltration and the tissue at certain points looks like ordinary granulation tissue, having a very abundant blood supply. Where this granulation tissue exists, the inner surface of the sac is covered with fibrin, which has in its meshes small round cells and polymorphonuclear leucocytes. At other points scattered through the granulation tissue are giant cells. Some of these resemble tremendous placques of protoplasm with rather deeply staining nuclei scattered throughout it. At other points are round or oval areas of protoplasm with oval or vesicular nuclei arranged chiefly around the margin of the large cell. At other points are tremendous giant cells surrounded by