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Corrosive Sublimate Solution in Antiseptic Midwifery Practice.—In a short paper in the Nov. 1882, number of the *Annales de Gynécologie*, Dr. Ad. Ollivier, *interne* at the Maternité in Paris, speaks of the results of recent experience with corrosive sublimate solutions. It will be remembered that at the London meeting of the International Medical Congress, M. Tarnier described the method by this antiseptic and its advantages over other antiseptics. He then related the results of experiments comparing corrosive sublimate with other antiseptics. It was found to be much more powerful in preventing the development of bacteria than either carbolic acid or boric acid. The solution used at the Maternité is one to a thousand (Liqueur de Van Swieten.) Every person, midwife, *interne*, or student entering the lying-in room is required immediately to wash the hands in this solution. Salivation has never been noticed. If possible, each patient on entering has a bath, but in any case the whole genital region is most carefully washed with a one to two thousand watery solution, next a tepid solution of the same strength is injected to the vagina, then the vulva is covered with a compress soaked in the same solution. During labour, the vaginal injections are repeated every three hours. After delivery a final injection and toilette of the genitals is performed. The patient is then removed to another ward. If the course of the puerperium is favorable the genitals are bathed three or four times a day, and the vulva kept covered with compresses soaked in a one to eighty carbolic solution. But in instrumental labours, or in cases where there is reason to believe that some remains of membranes have been retained in utero, or if there are lacerations, or especially if the lochia be foetid, then vaginal injections of the one to two thousand solution, repeated five or six times a day, are given, and compresses soaked in the same