

MULTIPLE PRIMARY TUMOURS IN THE STOMACH AND MAMMA, COMBINED WITH TUBERCULOSIS OF THE PLEURA AND PERIBRONCHIAL GLANDS, WITH SOME REMARKS ON THE QUESTION OF MULTIPLE PRIMARY GROWTHS IN GENERAL AND THE ASSOCIATION OF TUBERCULOSIS AND CARCINOMA.

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*Adenocarcinoma of the Pyloric end of the Stomach ; Fibromyoma of the Stomach ; Carcinoma Simplex of the Right Breast ; Active Tuberculosis of the Left Pleura and Peribronchial Glands.*

The subject of multiple primary growths occurring in more or less widely separated parts of the body is one that has attracted some little attention of late, and apart from the intrinsic interest of the condition has an important bearing on the theory of tumour formation.

It is, of course, within the knowledge of everyone that multiplicity is a common feature in the case of certain growths, fibromata and lipomata, in fact so common as to be the rule rather than the exception. This is particularly true with regard to tumours in such organs as the skin and uterus. Instances of the simultaneous occurrence of two primary growths of different type, as for example a fibroma of the uterus with a carcinoma elsewhere, are perhaps less frequent, but are still sufficiently common not to excite remark. The association of two malignant growths of different type and separate origin, or of three or more primary tumours is decidedly rare. The fact that such cases are not more frequently reported is perhaps to be explained on the view that pathologists have not assumed a sufficiently sceptical frame of mind, so that where multiple growths are discovered in various parts of the body, they have jumped at the conclusion that lay to hand that these were simply expressions of metastasis. This, of course, does not necessarily follow, and careful study would no doubt in some cases at least shew that a mistake had been made. The literature on the subject is by no means large, but a few suggestive papers have appeared at various times, notably one recently from the J. H. R. Molson Laboratory of Pathology at McGill University (P. G. Woolley. The Boston Med. and Surg. Journ., Jan. 1, 1903, p. 1). Now that special attention has been directed to this important subject, we may expect interest in it to grow. Woolley has fairly fully analyzed the cases hitherto recorded and has described a few additional ones from the pathological department of