LIGHTNING SHOCK WITH RECOVERY. II

nell Carter's case (St. George's Hospital Reports, vol. v. p. 322), incorrectly credited to H. Power by T. Leber, as well as by de Wecker and Landolt. In this case such an examination was probably made, but there is no mention of ophthalmoscopic changes; moreover, the injury was not caused by direct contact of the electric discharge with the patient's body, and as the man recovered perfect vision a few days after the injury it is not at all likely that any visible intraocular lesions were present. Of the few cases that have been reported since the ophthalmoscope came into use, those presenting intraocular lesions were all actually struck by the lightning. In one (reported by T. Leber in Gräfe's Arch. für Opth., Band xxviii.) the general disturbance, burning of the surface, shock and paralysis, were greater than in our case. In this instance, too, both eyes were seriously damaged. Nevertheless the ocular lesions in our case are remarkable both in their number and severity.

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The injuries known to have been inflicted on the eyes of the few cases hitherto reported, may be summed up as follows: Paralysis of the muscular apparatus, including the muscles of accommodation, cataract, deep-seated changes in the ocular tunics, such as ruptures of the choroid, choroidal and retinal hemorrhages, detachment of the retina, paralysis of the optic nerve in the form of atrophy of the nerve. Four of these conditions were present or had existed in our case, and may fairly be attributed to the injury, since, as already stated, there was no known visual abnormality prior to the accident.