

As to drugs, one should commence with indifferent and mild remedies. Tonics are advisable. Valerian and assafetida are in some cases very valuable. Bromides have to be very carefully used, as they are liable to increase rather than diminish the exhaustion present. One has to treat the symptoms as they arise, as, for instance, the use of counter-irritation in some cases of local spasms; ice bags, cold douches, etc., to relieve headache. The most of our remedies lose their efficiency after a time, and new methods constantly be used to win the necessary psychic influence.

CHOREA IN A CHILD TWO YEARS OF AGE.

BY

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The patient was a female child two years and three weeks old. Up to the early part of last summer she was in perfect health, breast fed and well developed. Her parents are of neurotic disposition and an aunt is an epileptic. In June a rash appeared upon the child's abdomen and thighs with a slight elevation of temperature. Scarlet fever was suspected, but the throat and tongue were clean, and it was looked upon as an erythema from indigestion. The following day, after exposure in an open car, she was noticed to have her ankles and hands swollen, with a good deal of pain, fever and inability to walk. Her physician saw her and made a diagnosis of rheumatic arthritis and the remedies prescribed had a good effect. Within a month after this attack she was seen by another physician, who found a cardiac lesion and he advised the parents to take the child to the country. On July 24th, whilst there, the child developed swelling, redness, and pain in the ankles and wrists with fever.

She was brought to the city and I saw her for the first time. There were well-marked rheumatic symptoms and a regurgitant mitral murmur. Under salicylates and the application of lead and opium the arthritis subsided, leaving marked anæmia and muscular weakness. A week later the child developed decided choreic symptoms. She was peevish and irritable. The choreic spasms affected principally the tongue, mouth, neck, arms and lips, and later the trunk muscles were implicated. They were of the usual purposeless character and the child was unable to walk or feed itself. The cardiac lesion remained unaltered.