

ATROPIA POISONING..

Dr. R. J. Wilson read the report of a case of atropia poisoning. Mrs. C——, aged 24. About noon drank a solution of atropia, containing $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains. Reader saw her with Dr. M—— an hour and a half after taking the solution. She had then been vomiting at intervals for a few minutes, and was drinking hot water. The pupils were widely dilated, pulse 120, respiration 12. Administered $\frac{3}{4}$ grain of morphia hypodermically.

2.15 p.m. Pulse 144, respirations 8, pupils widely dilated, patient delirious. Gave $\frac{3}{4}$ grain of morphia.

3.00 p.m. Pulse 120, respirations 6. No change in the size of the pupils.

4.30 p.m. Pulse 140 and weak, respirations 4, $\frac{1}{4}$ grain of morphia given, and $\frac{1}{4}$ grain of pilocarpine.

5.30 p.m. During the last hour employed artificial respiration with no success. The breathing was stertorous, expiration being prolonged, face livid. The pupils showed slight decrease in size, skin cold, temperature in axilla 97.6° . Injected 5 drachms of brandy and $\frac{1}{4}$ grain pilocarpine.

6.30 p.m. Pulse 120, respirations 5, skin warmer. Administered 2 drachms of brandy, also $\frac{1}{4}$ grain morphia and $\frac{1}{4}$ grain pilocarpine.

7.30 p.m. Pulse 120, stronger, respirations 6, marked decrease in the size of the pupils. Injected $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms of brandy.

8.00 p.m. Respirations 7, consciousness returned, more color in face.

8.30 p.m. Respirations 8, recognized faces, but could not see small objects distinctly. Had diplopia. Bathed limbs and chest with hot water, and applied hot water bottles to body.

10.00 p.m. Respirations 9, slight perspiration on chest.

11.00 p.m. Pulse 120, respirations 12, perspiring freely. The following day patient could not see to read, but on the second day the vision was quite normal. Recovery was uninterrupted.

Dr. Wilson reported a second case: A little girl, aged 5, had taken a quantity of linimentum belladonna. The child was quite red when he saw it an hour after. The temperature, instead of being subnormal, was abnormally high, being 108° , and after the death of the child it had risen to 110° . Another feature was, the child had tetanic spasms coming on about four hours after she had taken the belladonna.

Dr. Oldright pointed out that the maximum doses in the B. P. were too large. In a prescription he had written he had put down grain $\frac{1}{25}$ of atropia. When he visited the patient next day she had an eruption, the face was flushed and the throat was dry. She did not repeat the dose. He found that the druggist had put in 25m. of solution of atropia, making a 2m. dose, a much larger one than had been ordered, being about $\frac{1}{12}$ of a grain. The dose in the B. P. was 1 to 4m.