

STONE IN THE BLADDER.

By ARTHUR T. CABOT, M. D., Surgeon to the Massachusetts General Hospital ;
Lecturer on Genito-urinary Surgery, Harvard Medical School.

Definition. Chemical and physical characteristics : Color ; Consistence ; Shape ; Number ; Surface ; The spontaneous fracture of stones. Etiology : Heredity ; Diet and habit ; Diathesis ; Alkaline fermentation. Symptomatology. Diagnosis. The operation of sounding ; Exploration with litholapaxy-pump ; Examination with the cystoscope ; Digital exploration of the bladder ; Exploration through suprapubic openings ; Preventive treatment ; Solvent treatment of stone. The operative treatment of stone ; History. Choice of operation. Interference with the functions of the parts. Description of the different operations : Perineal lithotomy—lateral operation—instruments required. Completeness of cure following the different methods of operating. Selection of operation. Complications which may modify our choice of operation. Preparation for operation. Lithotripsy : History and development. Litholapaxy : The operation ; Complications which may arise during litholapaxy ; Complications after operation ; Treatment after litholapaxy. Lithotomy : Perineal lithotomy. Anatomical consideration of the various incisions : Lateral lithotomy ; Bilateral lithotomy ; Median lithotomy ; Medio-bilateral lithotomy ; Accidents and complications during operation. Complications which may arise subsequently. Wound complications. Bilateral operation. Median operation : Perineal lithotripsy ; Suprapubic lithotomy ; The after-treatment of the suprapubic wound ; Accidents and complications in suprapubic lithotomy. Stone in the female bladder : Operative treatment—Vaginal lithotomy. Prostatic calculi. Stone in the urethra. Stone in the ureter—Symptomatology, Diagnosis, Treatment.

THE SURGICAL DISEASES OF THE KIDNEY.

By LEWIS A. STIMSON, M. D., Professor of Surgery in the University of the City of New York ; Attending Surgeon to the New York, Bellevue, and Chambers Street Hospitals.

Wounds and injuries of the kidney : Traumatism of the kidney ; subcutaneous injuries of the kidney ; Gunshot wounds ; Incised wounds ; Open wounds ; Subcutaneous lacerations and ruptures. Nephrolithiasis—gravel—kidney stone : Chemical composition ; Nephrolithotomy ; nephrectomy. Pyelitis, pyelonephritis, pyonephrosis, nephritis, tuberculosis : A, Pyelitis, pyelonephritis, tuberculosis ; B, Primary suppurative nephritis—gangrene of kidney. Perinephritis, perinephritic abscess : 1, Primary perinephritis—*a*, Traumatic ; *b*, Spontaneous. 2, Secondary perinephritis—*a*, Due to a general cause (infectious perinephritis) ; *b*, Due to a local cause (perinephritis by extension). Renal and perinephritic fistulae. Hydronephrosis. Cysts of the kidney : 1, Isolated cysts ; 2, Conglomerate cysts, or cystic degeneration, or large polycystic kidney ; 3, Hydatid cysts. Solid tumors of the kidney : A, Malignant tumors ; B, Benign tumors. Displaced kidney—movable kidney. Operations upon the kidney : The lumbar incision ; The longitudinal incision ; The transverse incision. Nephrotomy ; Nephrolithotomy ; Nephrectomy ; Nephrorrhaphy or nephropexy.

TUBERCULOSIS URO-GENITALIS.

By JOHN P. BRYSON, M. D., Professor of Genito-urinary Surgery, St. Louis Medical College, Washington University.

Definition—Varieties. Avenues of infection—Heredity. General diagnosis. Primary renal tuberculosis. Differential diagnosis of primary renal tubercle in early stage and renal stone in early stage—Surgical interference. Tuberculosis of the bladder : Symptoms and diagnosis ; Cystoscopy. Tuberculosis of the seminal vesicles. Tuberculosis of the prostate : Symptoms and diagnosis. Tuberculosis of the urethra. Tuberculosis of the testis and cord.