

# A CASE OF TUBERCULOSIS PRIMARILY OF INTESTINAL ORIGIN COMBINED WITH TERTIARY SYPHILIS.\*

BY

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The case which I have the opportunity of recording is interesting, not only on account of its being a somewhat rare type of tubercular infection, but also because two diseases running concurrently, the clinical features were rendered more or less atypical with the result of a partial error in diagnosis.

Since Koch's recent address at the last Tuberculosis Conference in England, in which he pointed out the comparative rarity of tuberculosis of intestinal origin and maintained that human and bovine tuberculosis were essentially different diseases, much interest has arisen as to the modes of infection in tuberculosis. The statistics given by the various observers vary somewhat on this point, although I think all are prepared to assent to Koch's proposition that primary intestinal tuberculosis is relatively rare; how rare no one as yet can positively state, consequently every undoubted case arising in this way is worthy of being placed on record, and careful investigation of post mortem statistics should be made in order to clear up many obscure points.

The German figures show a very trifling proportion of cases of primary intestinal infection in tubercular cases. From the post mortem records at the Charité Hospital at Berlin during five years, Koch only saw ten instances. In 933 cases of tuberculosis in children at the Emperor and Empress Frederick Hospital, Baginsky never found tuberculosis of the intestine without simultaneous disease of the lungs and peribronchial glands. Biedert in 3,104 autopsies on tubercular children found only 16 cases of intestinal tuberculosis. Spengler (*Zeit. f. Hygiene*, xiii, 1893, p. 346), refers to 92 cases of tuberculosis in four of which the intestinal tract was alone affected. Kossel (*Zeit. f. Hygiene*, xii, p. 59), in 286 consecutive autopsies on children, of whom 22 had died of tuberculosis, in only one found the infection confined to the intestinal tract.

The French and English statistics agree on the whole fairly well and seem to show that in these countries the percentage of primary intestinal tuberculosis is considerably higher than in Germany. Accord-

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