

## ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

## BRONCHOSCOPY AND OESOPHAGOSCOPY.

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THE use of the method of examination of the larynx, trachea, bronchi, oesophagus and stomach, by the technique known as bronchoscopy and oesophagoscopy, has been slow in coming into employment in Canada. So far as Ontario is concerned it was employed by Professor McDonagh successfully in the extraction of a foreign body from a child's bronchus, and has been also several times made use of by myself and Dr. Geoffrey Boyd for the examination of the oesophagus and bronchi, and for the removal of papillomata by direct laryngoscopy in the nose, throat and ear service of the Sick Children's Hospital, as well as in our private practice. I have not noticed any report of cases in the Canadian journals, nor am I aware of any use of this method in Canada, except as above mentioned.

Having enjoyed the opportunity of witnessing the demonstrations of Chevalier Jackson, of Pittsburg, and later on of Professor Killian, of Freiburg, in New York and Philadelphia in 1907, I resolved to become better acquainted with the technique of the method during my stay in Europe last year, and visited the clinic of Killian for that purpose, availing myself of the courtesy of Dr. von Eicken, his first assistant, to perfect myself in the use of the instruments upon the living patient.

Those who have followed the literature concerned, especially the various articles of Killian and von Schroetter, in Europe; Patterson and Kelly, in England; Jackson, Mosher and others in the United States; are aware the instruments have been rapidly changed and improved, and that the methods of securing an illumination of the field are two, namely, the placing of the light at the eye of the examiner, the method exclusively used in England and on the Continent; and the placing of the light at the distal end of the tube, a method of lighting which owes its present perfection to the efforts of Chevalier Jackson. The instruments which I employ are those devised and constructed by Dr. W. Bruenings, assistant to Professor Killian, and brought out during the past midsummer. Without entering into a discussion of the relative value of the methods of lighting referred to above, I feel convinced that it will be difficult to produce a more excellent illumination of the most distal portions of the bronchial tract than that given by this new lamp of Bruenings.