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SOME POINTS IN THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF ACCIDENTAL HEMORRHAGE.*

BY ADAM H. WRIGHT, B.A., M.D., M.R.C.S., ENG.
Professor of Obstetrics in the University of Toronto, Canada.

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Accidental hemorrhage is one of the most complex subjects in obstetrics, and one of the causes of its complexity is the word hemorrhage. In medicine and surgery we consider certain hemorrhages, such, for instance, as one in the brain or pancreas, dangerous because of the resulting clots which act as foreign bodies, and by irritating pressure, produce serious effects. In obstetrics most practitioners consider that the serious condition in all forms of what is technically known as accidental hemorrhage, is loss of blood.

My aim in this paper is to refer simply to certain points in connection with accidental hemorrhage, without any attempt to treat the subject in a complete or systematic manner. In a paper on the concealed variety read at the meeting of the British Medical Association last August, I reported a case of the concealed form. I may say that four cases of concealed accidental hemorrhage have come under my observation.

As these cases are exceedingly rare, I take the liberty of repeating one report of great interest, because I had the opportunity of watching the patient carefully from the onset of the serious symptoms until the time of her complete recovery.

*Read at the nineteenth annual meeting of the American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, held at Cincinnati, September 20-22, 1906.