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PROTONUCLEIN IN GENERAL PRACTICE.*

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My first practical experience with protonuclein was on myself. About two and a half years ago I was taken with a severe attack of acute catarrhal inflammation of the nasal mucous membrane, which rapidly extended down the trachea into the bronchi. It began on a Friday morning with an almost incessant sneezing accompanied by blocking of the nose, fulness in the head and headache, followed later in the day by a thin, copious discharge from the nose, and an irritating cough. By five o'clock p.m. the same day my headache was severe, my limbs all ached, and on taking my temperature it registered 101°. I had had similar attacks before, none apparently quite so severe, which always ran a course of from one to three weeks. I had tried quinine and other remedies without any appreciable benefit, and was a willing subject to try something new. I had a few samples of protonuclein and began to take them *ad libitum*, starting about five o'clock in the evening. By Saturday morning I felt some better and continued taking the preparation through all the day, still *ad libitum*, and by evening, twenty-four hours after its use, felt considerably improved. I continued taking more during Sunday, when my nose cleared up, and the headache, fever, cough, and soreness in my limbs disappeared. By Monday evening, after three days' treatment, I was practically well and attended a meeting of the Detroit Medical and Library Association. Since then I have always prescribed protonuclein in these acute catarrhal affections, with the same happy result. Experience has taught me that the proper dose for such cases, in the adult, is from six to twelve grains repeated every two to three hours. The treatment should be continued with smaller doses for a few days after the disease has disappeared to prevent a relapse.

I have found protonuclein especially useful in the treatment of broncho-pneumonia in infants and children. In these cases I usually give from two to four grains, according to age, repeated every two to three hours, and find that a recovery takes place in from three to five days. I have had remarkable success in treating pneumonia with this preparation and will briefly report three cases.

CASE 1.—My mother, aged seventy-two years, on April 8th, 1897, suffered a severe chill about nine o'clock in the evening. Two hours later when I first saw her she complained of pain in the right

* Read before the Detroit Medical and Library Association.