

THE
MONTREAL MEDICAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XVII.

JANUARY, 1889.

No. 7.

Original Communications.

HIGH TEMPERATURE AND GLYCOSURIA IN THE
PUERPERAL STATE, THE RESULT OF
NERVOUS INFLUENCES.

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It has long been claimed by obstetricians that nervous influences alone are sufficient at times to cause elevation of temperature in puerperal women. This claim has been stoutly denied by others, who insist that careful search would reveal some other cause underlying the nervous disturbance, which should be properly credited with the rise of temperature. In spite of such objections, it seems now pretty well determined that nervous high temperatures may and do occur. I am not aware, however, that glycosuria traceable directly to nervous excitement has ever been observed in the puerperal state. The following cases are unique, as far as I can ascertain, and suggest many interesting questions physiological as well as pathological:—

CASE I.—A. D., aged 22, II para, was admitted into the Montreal Maternity on 10th October, 1888, in active labor. Her family history is very indefinite. She lost her father and mother in early childhood, was brought up in an English institution for training servants, and sent out to this country. She first menstruated at the age of 15; the flow recurred regularly every three weeks, was painless, and lasted usually seven or eight days. Her first child was born in May, 1886: there was