

INFECTIOUS PNEUMONIA.*

By G. GORDON CAMPBELL, B.Sc., M.D.,

Asst. Physician Montreal General Hospital.

My object in presenting this report to the Society is not because there is anything of special interest in the three cases of pneumonia in themselves, but from the apparent dependance of two upon the third for their origin.

Briefly, the history of the three is as follows :—

Case I.—On Sunday, November 19th, Mrs. D., aged 30, was seized with a severe rigor followed by high fever and sharp pains in the right side. I saw her on the 22nd, two days after the onset, and made out the usual signs of pneumonic consolidation of the base of the right lung, and over the dull area well marked pleuritic friction sounds. Temperature 104° , P. 130, R. 36, and a small amount of rusty expectoration. The pyrexia lasted ten days, falling to normal in the course of 48 hours, the termination being accompanied by a profuse diarrhoea. The whole lung ultimately became involved in the pneumonic process, and the resolution is not yet complete 4 weeks after the fall of the temperature.

Case II.—Solomon D., the six year old son of No. 1, was seized with a slight chill on the afternoon of Dec. 21st, just 48 hours after his mother. I saw him the following day and found the early physical signs of pneumonia in the left base. Temp. 103.8° , P. 150, R. 40. Here also in two days the whole lung was involved, but the general condition remained good throughout, although the respirations for 24 hours were 64 per minute. The fever lasted 7 days, coming down to normal the morning of the 29th. Resolution was prompt and complete.

Case III.—Charley D., aged 4, a brother of the last, was seized with the early symptoms on the evening of the 24th, 5 days after his mother and 3 after his brother. This boy had been under my care with bronchitis from the 4th to the 9th of the same month (November). On making my first visit to the above two cases on the 22nd, he was crying with pain in the head and neck, and I examined his chest and found

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