

## RETROSPECT OF RHINOLOGY.

In this department there is perhaps no subject that has received so much attention or in which so much progress has been made during the past year as in diseases of the accessory sinuses of the nose.

In this connexion there has been extensive pathological work done, with the result of improvement in the diagnosis and treatment of these distressing affections.

Escat has reported 10 cases of chronic maxillary sinusitis, operated on by the Claoue method, which consists in opening the naso-antral wall after removal of the anterior third of the inferior turbinate. This operation appears to have given satisfaction, and has simplicity to recommend it.

Killian's operation on the frontal sinus, in which he simultaneously opens the whole of the anterior ethmoidal cells, has diminished intracranial complications, and has won a deserved popularity.

The relationship between ozæna and suppurative disease of the accessory sinuses has met with a great deal of discussion, opinions of the various writers differing as to whether ozæna is caused by or merely co-incident with suppurative disease of the accessory sinuses.

In this connexion Hajek has an important contribution to the literature in the second edition of his "Pathology and Therapeutics of Inflammatory Diseases of the Accessory Cavities of the Nose."

A series of 12 cases is recorded. In four cases the ozæna depended on suppuration in the anterior ethmoidal cells. In three cases upon simultaneous involvement of the maxillary antrum and anterior ethmoidal cells.

In two cases upon suppuration in adenoid vegetations.

In two cases upon diffuse suppurative catarrh of the nasal mucosa, and one each on posterior ethmoidal and sphenoidal suppuration.

The treatment of focal suppuration has met with sufficient success to warrant careful investigation into the ætiology of this subject.

Jürgens (St. Petersburger Med. Woch., Feb., 1904), reports a fatal case of ozæna, in which purulent lepto-meningitis was found associated with acute empyema of the frontal sinuses.

The author considers the ulcerated nasal mucosa the primary source of infection.

Dr. W. Freudenthal is of the opinion that there is always associated with ozæna a bacillus analogous to the pneumo-bacillus of Friedländer.

Another branch of rhinology which has received much attention and in which progress has been made is in the treatment of septal deformities, and the "Window resection," as practised by Bonninghaus, Killian, Freer and others, has replaced to a large extent the older methods of straightening the septum.

More time and skill are required in this submucous removal of cartil-