



HEMORRHAGIC DISEASES OF THE NEW-BORN

UNDER the heading of "Hemorrhagic Diseases of the Newborn," Dr. Osler ("Practice of Medicine," p. 747) describes three hemorrhagic diseases: (1) Syphilis Hemorrhagica Neonatorum; (2) Epidemic Hemaglobinuria; (3) Morbus Maculosus Neonatorum. In the first of these affections the child may be born healthy, or there may be signs of hemorrhage at birth, followed by extravasations into the skin and bleeding from the navel or from mucous surfaces. Jaundice may be noted. The post-mortem shows extravasations into the viscera, with syphilitic changes in the liver and other organs. The second of these diseases, epidemic hemaglobinuria (Winckel's Disease) occurs occasionally in an epidemic form in lying-in hospitals. It is a fatal disease, appearing about the fourth day after birth, and its principal symptoms are: jaundice, gastro-intestinal disorder, fever, rapid breathing, and sometimes cyanosis. Albuminuria and methemoglobinuria are noted. The post-mortem reveals a swollen spleen and multiple punctiform hemorrhages.

In the third disease mentioned here, viz.: Morbus Maculosus Neonatorum, bleeding usually supervenes during the first week. The disease is usually of short duration; in fatal cases death occurs in from one to seven days. The temperature is often elevated. Dr