

HÆMATURIA: PAPILLOMA OF KIDNEY.

WITH CASE REPORT OF A CASE OF PAPILLOMA.

By E. B. ROCHE, M. D.,

Assistant Surgeon Victoria General Hospital.

Read before the Halifax and Nova Scotia Branch of the British Medical Association.

HÆMATURIA or blood in the urine is a condition frequently met with. The amount of blood found in urine may vary in quantity from a few corpuscles, discoverable only by the microscope to a condition in which it appears to be composed almost entirely of blood in a liquid or clotted state. The source of the bleeding is a lesion of some part of the genito-urinary tract, and the pathological conditions acting as causative factors are many. A proper understanding of this condition is the more easily obtained by a routine investigation of the urinary tract from the external urinary meatus, upwards to the kidneys, and a study of the pathological conditions of the several parts of the urinary apparatus.

It is scarcely necessary to mention that in the female, blood from some part of the genital tract may contaminate the urine, and it is first necessary that such a source of bleeding should be eliminated.

Hæmaturia may be classified according to its causation into the following:

1.—Hæmaturia due to certain constitutional diseases.

2.—Hæmaturia due to parasitic diseases.

3.—Hæmaturia due to urethral conditions.

4.—Hæmaturia due to vesical conditions.

5.—Hæmaturia due to ureteral conditions.

6.—Hæmaturia due to renal conditions.

Osler says that the diagnosis of hæmaturia is usually easy. The discovery of blood in the urine is a simple matter, as the microscope will readily reveal the presence of the red blood corpuscles. To diagnose the source of the bleeding, that is whether it is from the urethra, bladder or kidneys, may be easy in some cases while in others it is difficult, but to make an accurate diagnosis of the pathological condition causing the hæmaturia is a question demanding a knowledge of the symptoms and physical signs of all diseased conditions of the urinary tract.

As an aid in arriving at a diagnosis we have at the present day many modern appliances, the use of which are of great benefit. Of these may be mentioned the urethroscope, by which a visual examination of the interior of the bladder can be made and by which the ureters can be catheterized. In Kelly's cystoscopes we have very convenient instruments by which an examination of the female bladder is easily made, and by which the ureters can be catheterized. The segregator is a simple and convenient instrument by which the urine from each side of the bladder is drawn off through separate catheters. Where the prostate is much enlarged this instrument does not work well. A few months ago its value was demonstrated to me in a case I will later report. The value of the X-ray in locating calculi is so well