

PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY:

1. Early stage—increase of intermuscular fibrous connective tissue.

2. Later stage—connective tissue more abundant; some atrophy of muscles, fibres and fatty degeneration.

(Chiefly indebted for this data to F. E. Batten, M.D., F.R.C.P., London.)

PRESSURE LESIONS OF NERVES.

1. The resultant symptoms of severe cases of this are similar to nerve section, and are paralytic in nature, pain and hyperesthesia being usually absent.

2. Paralysis usually more marked than anesthesia.

3. Trophic changes are usually rare.

(Chiefly from an article by W. Thorburn, M.D., and R. T. Williamson, Manchester, England.)

Having now made a brief, and, I trust, concise review of the most prominent points relating to ischemia, I feel constrained to report to you a short account of two recent cases of this nature, on account of their aptitude to the subject, and the surprisingly favorable results attending my operative treatment of them.

Case 1.—On the 4th day of May, 1902, a schoolboy, aged nine years, and weighing 65 pounds, entered Chicago Hospital with the following trouble:

(a) Deformity of hand. The forearm, wrist and hand were crippled, and abnormal in size, shape and color. The whole extremity below the elbow was apparently much smaller than normal, and the fingers, which looked blue and felt cold, were flexed into the palm.

(b) Fixation. The fingers were not merely flexed into the palm, as already stated, but also there fixed. No effort on his part, nor considerable force by me, could effect but the slightest increased flexion or extension. Voluntary motion at the wrist, or supination or pronation, was extremely limited.

(c) Atrophy. The bellies of the muscles appeared to be entirely absent, except near the elbow. The skin hugged the