

lowed by a sudden exacerbation of the temperature. This, according to our present knowledge, was certainly not due to the albuminous elements of the diet, but only to their form and character, which were not well adapted to the condition of the digestive organs in these maladies. On the other hand, Pepto-Mangan (Gude) can be resorted to safely in all these cases without any fear of inducing complications in the course of the disease. In my opinion, it has, in fact, certain advantages over the customary alimentation with milk, since the latter, owing to coagulation in the stomach, assumes a firmer consistence, while the pepto-mangan is undoubtedly absorbed to a great extent in the stomach.

At any rate, the preparation, owing to its abundance of peptone, has calorically a great nutritive value, since, according to the investigations of various authors (Zuntz, Ewald, Pollitzer, Adamkiewicz), the albumoses and peptones are capable of replacing albumen completely, and when given in appropriate doses are able to restrict, or even to arrest, the loss of fats, just like any other albumen. This is the more readily intelligible since the greater part of albuminous foods is absorbed in the form of albumoses and peptones, and reconverted into albumen by the intestinal mucous membrane and within the tissues.

If up to now I have described only cases which are intended to illustrate the utility of the preparation even in desperate conditions, I have done so in order to point out that in cases apparently beyond medical aid, and in others in which we despair of success, we should not stand by inactive. Thus, for example, in the above case of diabetes it was a matter of great importance that we were able by means of Pepto-Mangan to raise his nutrition, which, in consequence of his repugnance towards a meat diet, had become greatly reduced and was accompanied by pronounced anemia, to such a level that for a comparatively long period of time the patient was able to get along without any large consumption of meats.

What further incited me to report these cases was that the experiments so far made with Pepto-Mangan have been restricted, for the most part, to the field of iron preparations, of which an article by Dr. Roen\* affords us a very comprehensive review. This author remarks very justly that most of the ferruginous preparations hitherto manufactured consist of albuminous mat-

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\**Medizinische Chirurgisches Zentralblatt*, 1902, No 38.