

ANTITOXIN COLLECTIVE INVESTIGATION (SECOND)
AMERICAN PEDIATRIC SOCIETY.

TO THE PROFESSION :—

The American Pædiatric Society are encouraged to ask the co-operation of the profession in a further collective investigation. Laryngeal diphtheria is believed to furnish a crucial test for antitoxin : the present aim is to ascertain (1) What percentage of cases of laryngeal diphtheria recover without operation, under antitoxin treatment ; (2) What percentage of operated cases recover.

The Society asks for records of *diphtheria involving the larynx whether operated or not, occurring in private practice in the United States and Canada, treated with antitoxin*. It is expected that cases occurring this year will be treated with reliable preparations of the serum, will be treated early and will be given efficient doses. The second report is designed to be a study of cases occurring between the closing of the first report, May 1st, 1896, and the closing of the present collective investigation, April 1st, 1897.

In order to secure data which shall make the tables complete, circulars containing blanks for ten cases have been printed and are now ready for distribution. It is desired that physicians shall fill out circular blanks as cases occur, not trusting to memory, and shall urge their friends having similar cases, to do the same. Circulars can be had by applying to the committee (address below). Several groups of cases in the first investigation arrived too late and were lost to the report. It is desired that circulars as soon as filled (ten cases) be returned to the committee. The collection of cases must close at the end of March, 1897.

For extra circulars (blanks), for returning circulars (filled) and for further information, address the chairman of the committee,

W. P. NORTHRUP, M. D.,

57 East 79th Street,

New York, N. Y.

October, 1896.

In connection with the above we are asked to re-insert the following :

THE ACTION OF THE SOCIETY UPON THE FIRST REPORT.

At the close of its presentation, the Society voted to accept the report of the Committee and after a full discussion it was decided to embody its conclusions in the following resolutions :

(1) *Dosage*. For a child over two years old, the dosage of antitoxin should be in all laryngeal cases with stenosis, and in all other severe cases, 1500 to 2000 units for the first injection, to be repeated in from