

CHRONIC PARENCHYMATOUS NEPHRITIS.

In all, 21 cases belonging to the clinical type of parenchymatous nephritis have been studied. These cases represent different grades of severity, and the duration of the disease varies from a few weeks to seven years.

In two very mild cases of short duration showing only slight oedema with albumin and casts, but with a normal urinary output, the time of appearance of the drug and the amount excreted was normal. In one of these cases the time of appearance was 8 minutes, and the output 52.5 per cent. for one hour. The second patient was a student who considered himself perfectly well, but in whose urine albumin and casts were discovered by chance. On close inspection a slight oedema about the eyes was detected. No other evidence or suggestion of the disease could be found. In this instance 53 per cent. for the first hour and 8.6 per cent. for the second hour was excreted following subcutaneous injection. After intravenous injection, 46 per cent. was excreted for the first half hour (slightly decreased) and 17 per cent. for the following hour and a half.

In cases of longer standing or where the disease is of ordinary severity, the time of appearance has always been delayed slightly (10-25 minutes) and the amount excreted is definitely below normal. In one patient who has been under constant observation for more than a year the time of appearance (20 minutes) and the amount excreted (20 per cent.) has remained practically unchanged. Clinically his condition is better than a year ago.

Another patient, age 30, admitted Nov. 25, 1910, with secondary lues and a definite parenchymatous nephritis of six weeks' duration showed an output of 47 per cent. for two hours at which time his urine contained 50 g. albumin to liter. On Dec. 10th his phthalein output was 51 per cent. and the albumin 25 grams to liter, while his general condition showed but little change. Because of the possibility of the nephritis being syphilitic in origin, 0.45 gms. of salvarsan was given intravenously. On Dec. 26th, his condition was definitely worse, urine decreased in amount and the albumin increased to 68 gm. to liter, the phthalein output dropped to 31 per cent. On Jan. 3rd, his clinical condition was very grave, albumin 96 gm. to liter and the phthalein excretion was 22.7 per cent. On Jan. 8th his condition was the same, and the phthalein output unchanged. But on Jan. 17th his clinical condition was improved, albumin decreased in amount, and the phthalein output increased to 43 per cent. On Feb. 7th the patient was again in good clinical condition, the albumin only 6 gm. to liter, while the output of phthalein increased to 52.7 per cent. The blood pressure throughout ranged from 80 to 110, and no eye changes were present. Although the phthalein output dropped