

Original Communications.

AMÆBIC ABSCESS OF THE LIVER.*

BY F. G. FINLEY, M.B., (Lon.) M.D.,

Lecturer in Medicine, McGill University, Physician to Montreal General Hospital.

AND

J. G. ADAMI, M.A., M.D.,

Professor of Pathology in McGill University, Pathologist to Mont. General Hospital.

The patient, a negro, æt. 37, was admitted to hospital upon January 31st, 1894, complaining of pain in the right side and weakness. The chief facts relating to his medical history were that he had lived for eleven years in Texas, that he had acted as cook on a vessel trading between Quebec and South America, and that he had also spent some time in Australia. He had never suffered from diarrhoea for more than a day or two at a time, and had never had dysentery. He had, however, two febrile illnesses, each lasting about three months, some years previously.

The present illness began a month previous to admission with febrile symptoms and diarrhoea. Some pain in the right side and weakness, together with nausea and vomiting were also present, but he had not taken to bed before his admission to hospital.

On examination the temperature was $101\frac{1}{2}$, the tongue was coated; there was no jaundice.

The intercostal spaces over the liver were full, and there was marked tenderness in the right epigastric region. Hepatic dulness began at the 5th rib, extending down for about 6 inches. Posteriorly there was dulness from the angle of the scapula downwards. Friction could be detected over the right inframammary region. The abdomen was otherwise normal. The urine was of a deep sherry color, 42 ozs. in 24 hours; it contained no bile, albumen or sugar.

During the ten days that the patient was under observation the temperature remained almost constantly at 102, and there were no chills or sweats. The hepatic dulness during this period rose to the 3rd rib, and pus was withdrawn by the

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