

RELATION OF GONORRHEA TO PELVIC DISEASE.

G. W. Kaan (*Boston Med. Surg. Jour.*, 1912, clxvi, 556) says that statements which claim that gonococcus infection in woman is responsible for 60 per cent, or more of the operations for pelvic inflammation are decided exaggerations and should be modified in the interest of truth and proper teaching. The statement that 45 per cent. of the cases of sterility are due to gonorrhoea is also discredited by the reports of Bumm and Erb. The hospital practice of the best gynecologists of Boston indicate that the ratio of all operations upon the Fallopian tubes are only about 5 per cent. to 16 per cent. of all gynecological operations; and a deduction must be made from this to arrive at the proportion which is due to the gonococcus only. The proportion of all operations upon the tubes to all abdominal operations (excluding appendectomies and those not upon the sexual organs) varies from 19 per cent. to 37 per cent. and up to 50 per cent. in the case of the Boston City Hospital. The proportion of gonorrhoeal to other pelvic inflammatory disease it is not possible to estimate from the hospital reports; but Gebhard's figures of bacterial examinations shows about 22 per cent. of proven gonorrhoeal infection.—*American Journal of Obs. and Dis. of Women and Child.*, Aug., 1912.

MYOMA AND STERILITY.

Troell has been examining the records in regard to myoma at the gynecologic clinic at Lund, Sweden, and states that in the twenty-two obstetric and 304 other cases of uterine myoma the proportion of nulliparæ was respectively 68.1 and 61.1 per cent. The more childbirths, the less seems to be the tendency to myoma production. He found myomas far more prevalent among the unmarried.

MYOMA IN UTERINE CERVIX.

Balaban gives an illustrated description of four cases and cites fifty-four articles on the subject from the literature. Treatment, he says, can only be operative, and the surgeon must be prepared for hemorrhage from the veins in the wall of the bladder and for complications on the part of the rectum and ureters, cervical myomas requiring greater technical skill for their removal than myomas of the body of the uterus.—*The Journal of the American Medical Assn.*, July 6, 1912.