

A Case of Hemorrhagic Typhoid. J. R. DURHAM, M.D.,
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History.—J. O., aged twenty-eight, single, occupation woodsman, was admitted to the hospital on the evening of Sept. 3rd, 1903, with a history of having been ill one week, and of coming from a camp where typhoid fever was present. Temperature, 104.6; pulse, 94; respiration, 34; urinary analysis negative.

Course of the Disease.—The next morning the temperature was 105; pulse, 100; respiration, 42; considerable bronchial cough, severe headache and delirium. The pulse becoming weaker, he was placed on strychnia, gr. 1-60 every four hours, while the nervous symptoms and pyrexia were treated by the ice-bag to the head and ice-water sponges every two hours.

September 5.—Temperature ranged from 102 to 105; pulse from 90 to 100; respiration varied between 40 at 8 a.m., 22 at 2 p.m., and back to 40 at 6 p.m.; abdominal symptoms were now more pronounced, there being considerable tympanitis and diarrhea; for these turpentine stupes and turpentine inunctions were used, with salol and betanaphtholate internally and later turpentine emulsion; large quantities of gas were expelled. The next night showed no change in his condition, except that there was circulatory depression during the sponges, for which he was given a half ounce of whisky before the treatment.

September 6.—The temperature remained through the day at 105, pulse from 95 to 104 and weaker, respirations 28 to 36. Ice-water enemas were given every three hours, while strychnia was given hypodermically every four hours in dose of 1-40 gr.; the rectal tube was also used with good results.

Between this date and September 10, the patient continued to be desperately ill; the heart showed some intermittence, so nitroglycerin, gr. 1-200, was added to his strychnia; the other symptoms were the same.

September 11.—Temperature from 102.2 to 104, pulse from 88 to 94, better quality; respirations from 22 to 32; cold packs were used at this point, being better borne by the patient. There was considerable cough and some congestion of the bases of the lungs.

September 13.—Temperature falling very slightly, the pulse lower and of fair quality; respirations still from 28 to 36.

September 14.—Temperature from 101.8 to 103.6, pulse from 92 to 94, respirations from 28 to 44. This was the eighteenth day of the disease. Hemorrhages from the gums and mucous membrane of the mouth now made their appearance,