

A STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE RESULTS OF OPERATIONS IN SARCOMA OF THE NOSE BY METHODS GENERALLY ADOPTED, WITH A PLEA FOR THE MORE EXTENDED USE OF THE ELECTRO-CAUTERY IN SUITABLE CASES.*

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Writers differ widely from each other in their general views in regard to this disease, and in introducing the subject a brief resume of prevailing opinions may not be out of place.

Lennox Browne in his voluminous work upon diseases of the "Nose and Throat," does not even mention the existence of sarcoma of the nose.

Shurly says that myxosarcoma is the variety that occurs most frequently within the nose; and that the usual seat of growth is either the middle turbinal region or the external wall, thus granting the primary origin of the disease within the nasal cavity. He also says that while the original growth may be pedunculated, the pedicle is soon lost, the base rapidly becoming broader, until it finally loses itself in the mass of involved tissue.

Kyle, on the other hand, says that "primary sarcoma of the nose is not of frequent occurrence, but as a rule has its origin in adjacent structures, and spreads thence into the nasal cavity." He insists upon early and complete eradication as the best line of treatment, to be accomplished by the use of the curette and galvano-cautery.

Bosworth in his report of 41 cases treats of it as a primary affection occurring in a single tumor, that may arise on the outer or inner wall of either nasal cavity. He further states that there is no clinical evidence in support of Weber's idea, that sarcoma is usually accompanied by several deposits of the same neoplasm in neighboring regions; and also, that the growth is soft and flabby, and that the tumor is invariably pedunculated.

Coakley says that sarcomatous degeneration is occasionally met with in cases of nasal polypi and other benign tumors, after these have been removed a number of times, a view which is accepted by many surgeons; and also, that the appearance of sarcoma within the nose may be the first evidence of the presence of sarcoma within the antrum. He says that the growth

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