

ly and discard the patient dying of an intercurrent affection, and also subtract the nine cases that were lost track of, he still has 40 patients that survived the operation, and concerning whom he has definite data. Fourteen, or 35 per cent of the 40 patients, are still alive.

At the request of the Committee of the American Gynecological Society, I was asked to find out to what extent the radical abdominal operation was employed for carcinoma of the cervix in the Southern states. Letters were sent out to most of the surgeons in the South, and I take this opportunity of thanking the many who took the time and trouble to reply. The majority had never done a Wertheim operation; a few had performed it two or three times, and had lost sight of the patient. Only in a few instances were the statistics of any value to us, either because the operation was of such recent date or because the patient could not be traced.

Under date of April 6, 1912, Dr. George Tully Vaughan of Washington writes: "In reply to your letter asking for data of Wertheim or other abdominal hysterectomies for cancer of the cervix, I should say that I have not had a large experience in gynecological work. About five complete abdominal operations for cancer are all I can muster—one death and the others still living, so far as I know. One, at least, was heard from recently, three years after the operation."

Dr. H. H. Grant of Louisville, Kentucky, replying under date of April 9, 1912, says: "I have done but seven panhysterectomies for carcinoma, and but two of these included exploration for intra-abdominal glands, none claiming to be Wertheim. There was no immediate mortality. Two of these patients were subjected to amputation of the cervix, because of doubt, and in one, Mrs. L., aged 37 years, reoperation was done after three months for a threatening recurrence in 1900. She died of recurrence ten months after the second operation. The other, aged 41, was reoperated on in three weeks. She died in five months, of recurrence. The other five cases are still living. Mrs. W., aged 54, operated on November, 1909, well; Mrs. B., aged 47, operated on in February, 1910, well;

Mrs. M., aged 51, operated on in April, 1911, well; Mrs. C., aged 42, operated on in March, 1910, suspicious; Mrs. M., aged 48, operated on in December, 1911, well."

Dr. J. Mason Hundley of the University of Maryland has had quite a number of permanent cures, and is a most enthusiastic advocate of the radical operation. Under date of November 1, 1912, he writes: "I find we have records of 21 radical operations for cancer of the cervix done by me since 1905. Of that number, 2 died as a result of the operation and one died after reaching home. Four are living and apparently well: one operated upon about six years ago, three between seven and eight years; and one is now dying, operated upon three years ago. Three are living after two years. The remainder have been lost track of."

At the meeting of the American Gynecological Society, I reported my results in 49 cases in which a complete abdominal hysterectomy was attempted. As noted from the accompanying table, brought up to June 1, 1912, there were 11 immediate deaths, a mortality of 23 per cent; 3 patients were lost track of, and are accordingly included among the dead; 21 died at periods varying from a few months to six years. Fourteen were living and apparently well at the time of the meeting.

Some of the deaths were due to uncontrollable venous cozing, others to shock due to hemorrhage or to the greatly weakened condition of the patient, others to renal complications, and, in a few instances, to a localized purulent peritonitis. In the tabulation of remote deaths, it will be noted that in some it was clearly evident at the time of operation that the entire growth had not been removed. The death in nearly all of these cases was due to a continued progress of the disease.

*Five-year limit.* Twenty-six of my cases were operated on over five years ago. Of this number, seven died while the patient was still in the hospital. One of the patients was lost track of. Eleven died at periods varying from a few months to six years, and seven, or 26.9 per cent, are well to-day.

1 is well 6½ years after operation.

1 is well 8 years after operation.

1 is well 8 years and 4 months after operation.