

# Progress of Medical Science.

## MEDICINE.

IN CHARGE OF W. H. B. AIKINS, H. J. HAMILTON, C. J. COPE  
AND F. A. CLARKSON.

### **"Galloping" Typhoid Fever.** By Doctors H. ROGER and M. SALOMON.

The doctors relate the histories of two cases, occurring in the Hospital of the Porte d'Aubervilliers. The former was that of a young woman, eighteen years old, who was taken suddenly ill with the usual early typhoid symptoms. On the second day, the rose spots were abundant and were soon followed by ecchymoses. She died on the eleventh day. The second case was that of a woman of twenty-three, who was in the hospital with her sick child. On the 4th of December, 1903, she began to show typhoid symptoms; on the 6th December the spots appeared, and on the 11th December she succumbed. At the autopsy of the latter, the local condition was not that which one usually finds at the end of the first week—an infiltration of Peyer's patches. Ulceration had already begun, and in the cecum the ulcers were confluent. In fact, it was the condition usually found in the third week.

In other similar cases, recorded in literature, we find many of the features of the two cases here mentioned. From the onset the progress is rapid. The nervous system is profoundly affected, prostration is extreme; delirium, loss of consciousness, incontinence of urine and feces complete the picture. Albuminuria is the rule. The early appearance of the rose spots and their rapid extension are specially characteristic of the two cases here recorded. The rule that the typhoid eruption appears at the end of the first week is not absolute. Curschmann says he has seen the spots on the second day. Some have seen hundreds of spots (Murchison). The face is never invaded by the eruption, or only once in seventy-three cases, according to Baümeler. From the statistics of Leipzig and Hamburg, Curschmann found that about 3 per cent. died from the sixth to the tenth day.

There are two groups of cases which develop rapidly and prove fatal in a week or ten days. In the first group we find only a simple infiltration of Peyer's patches. The intestinal lesions are what we usually find at this stage. Death is due to a general intoxication. Such are the cases recorded by Trousseau, Murchison, Guizot and Curschmann. In the second