

The Canadian Practitioner and Review.

VOL. XXXI.

TORONTO, APRIL, 1906.

No. 4.

Original Communications.

SUPRACLAVICULAR LYMPH NODES IN GASTRIC CARCINOMA.*

By H. B. ANDERSON, M.D., L.R.C.P. (LOND.), M.R.C.S. (ENG.).
Associate-Professor of Clinical Medicine, University of Toronto.

Considerable attention has recently been given to the secondary involvement of the cervical lymph nodes in cases of gastric cancer and its diagnostic value in obscure intra-abdominal conditions. In the *British Medical Journal*, April 29th, 1905, W. Mitchell Stevens reports a case of latent cancer of the stomach in which the diagnosis was made from the coincidence with the general symptoms of enlargement of the left supraclavicular glands. Autopsy confirmed the diagnosis and showed that the infection had been transmitted by way of the thoracic duct which was extensively involved by the growth. The writer refers to the clinical value of this sign and says that although particular attention was called to it by Troisier years ago, comparatively few cases have been reported. In the same journal on June 24th, 1905, Nathan Raw reports a case of carcinoma of the pancreas, with enlargement of this set of glands, in which the thoracic duct was probably the means of carrying the infection, although this was not demonstrated by the autopsy. *Apropos* of the preceding articles, T. Gillman Moorehead, in the *Journal* of July 6th, says that he "was previously under the impression that this channel of dissemination was well recognized and not in need of further demonstration." He then cites two cases of cancer of the stomach met with during dissection wherein extensive in-

* Read before the Toronto Clinical Society, December, 1905.