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INTERMITTENT GASTROSUCCORRHEA.

SYNONYMS.—Gastroxynsis (Rossbach); Gastrosuccorrhea Continua periodica (Reichmann); Reichmann's Disease; Paroxysmal Hyperchylia Gastrica.

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This is a somewhat rare affection of the stomach, which is characterized by attacks of excessive secretion of gastric juice, associated with nausea, vomiting, and pain in the region of the stomach. Headache is also a frequent symptom. In the interims between the attacks the patient is usually in perfect health.

Intermittent gastrosuccorrhea is closely related to migraine, periodic vomiting of Von Leyden, and cyclic vomiting in children. It also bears relationship to chronic gastrosuccorrhea, acute attacks or exacerbations of hyperchlorhydria, and the gastric crises observed in tabes dorsalis.

Etiology.—The disease is usually observed in nervous persons who are very excitable and do much mental work. Most of the recorded cases have been in the male sex. Excessive eating, or the ingestion of irritating foods, may precipitate an attack. The abuse of tobacco is occasionally a causative factor.

Symptoms.—The attack usually begins suddenly in the early morning hours. On the day previous the patient is generally in good health. The first symptoms that appear are acid eructations, heart-burn, nausea, discomfort and pain in the region of the stomach. The pain increases in severity and is usually of a spasmodic character, and may be so severe as to