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## Original Communications.

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### HÆMORRHAGIC TYPHOID FEVER.

WITH THE REPORTS OF FOUR CASES.

(From the Medical Clinic, Royal Victoria Hospital.)

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Hæmorrhage in typhoid fever is a phenomenon which clinically is well recognised, although its pathology is by no means yet well understood. The term "hæmorrhagic typhoid fever" is not intended here to include cases of intestinal hæmorrhage due to ulceration, which are common enough, but is applied to those much rarer conditions in which a general hæmorrhagic diathesis makes its appearance, or in which we get local hæmorrhagic manifestations in the skin, mucous membranes, or in the various organs. Hæmorrhagic eruptions which are the rule in typhus, for example, are found exceptionally as complications, sometimes with hæmaturia, in many of the other specific infectious diseases, such as yellow fever, variola, measles, scarlatina, influenza, bubonic plague, septicæmia, malignant endocarditis and others. Such complications in typhoid are very rare, but their possibility has been recognized for many years. Liebermeister, in Von Ziemssen's Cyclopædia, states that hæmorrhages into the skin, true petechial vibices, are most likely to occur in patients of a hæmorrhagic diathesis, but occasionally appear in others. Besides this he notes the occurrence of hæmorrhages from the mucous membranes of the nose, stomach, bowels, gums, hæmoptysis, hæmaturia, ecchymoses, on serous surfaces, extravasations of blood into serous cavities, and meningeal and cerebral effusions. Murchison, ("Continued Fevers," 1873, p. 609,) had occasionally observed hæmorrhages into the muscles.