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CASES OF HODGKIN'S DISEASE.

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There is at present a tendency among certain writers to the belief that the various diseased conditions of the lymphatic glands are so related as to form a pathological series, the members of which may pass the one into the other. Thus Dr. Goodhart, of Guy's Hospital, says: "We find the following conditions of the lymphatic glands all closely related to each other: First there is a local chronic inflammation (the so-called scrofulous gland); next a local simple tumour, called by some hypertrophy; lastly a local malignant tumour, some varieties of which are called by some lymphatic cancer. These are all *local*. But there is also a parallel series of generalized affections, a diffused chronic inflammation or scrofulous state, a diffused or general simple tumour, a generalized malignant tumour, and with the exception of the scrofulous or caseous group . . . and perhaps of the generalized malignant tumour, these various conditions can be shown upon very good clinical, if not pathological evidence, to lead the one into the other." However this may be, the cases characterized by a certain set of clinical features have been conveniently grouped together, and are described under the various names of *Hodgkin's Disease*, *Anæmia lymphatica*, *Adénie*, *Pseudo-leukæmia*, &c. The distinctive features of this affection are: gradual enlargement of groups of lymphatic glands, gene-