

patients during convalescence from prolonged illness or from operations. The satisfactory results which have been obtained with this preparation have been noted, in a general way, by the visiting staff as well as by the house physicians, but until now we had made no study of the exact results, as attested by the examination of the blood before and after the initiation of the treatment.

In order to determine more accurately what could be expected of pepto-mangan in secondary anemias as they occur in a general hospital, we studied a number of cases in the medical, surgical and gynecological wards. Of these a majority were in the services of Drs. Ramon Guiteras and Egbert H. Grandin, visiting surgeon and visiting gynecologist to the hospital, and take this opportunity to acknowledge their courtesy in permitting us to pursue this work.

About forty cases were studied from October 1, 1902, to March 1, 1903, in as thorough a manner as possible, with a view of determining the action of the preparation to be tested. Unfortunately, for reasons beyond our control, a great many of these patients left the hospital, believing themselves sufficiently improved, without giving us time to try the remedy for a sufficient period to obtain definite results. We present, however, twelve cases in which the medication was continued for three or more weeks, usually for about a month in each instance. In each of these cases blood-counts were made before beginning the treatment, as well as after it had been discontinued. The cases are given below, simply as they appeared in our notes, and they were not selected particularly on account of the results noted, but merely because they were the cases studied more completely than the rest.

REPORT OF CASES.

CASE 1.—Mrs. R. F., Italian, 42 years of age, was admitted to the hospital on December 4th. Diagnosis, ovarian cyst. Symptoms of secondary anemia. She was operated upon December 5th and the uterus was removed through the abdominal incision, as it was found to be the seat of a fibroid tumor which had degenerated into sarcoma. She was discharged cured on January 10, 1903. During her convalescence she took one tablespoonful of pepto-mangan (Gude) three times daily. The examination of the blood showed the following findings:

December 4, hemoglobin 50 per cent., reds 3,350,000, whites 15,000. December 18, after hysterectomy, hemoglobin 39 per cent., reds 2,300,000, whites 16,000. January 10, hemoglobin 70 per cent., reds 4,250,000, whites 7,800.

The patient left the hospital in an excellent condition showing no signs of anemia or debility.