

they of the respiratory organs or digestive tract. In all cases antikamnia tablets will be found to perform a prominent and successful part and purpose.—*Medical Reprints.*

SPINAL CORD COMPLICATIONS OF ANEMIA.

With increased knowledge of the anatomy and physiology of the brain and spinal cord, there is a growing opinion among careful clinical observers that many of the nervous phenomena accompanying general anemia can be directly attributed to resulting changes in the nervous system. The spinal cord complications of pernicious anemia have been recognized for some time, and it is no uncommon thing in these cases to find pronounced degenerative areas throughout the cord. The posterior columns and occasionally the lateral are most often involved, the nerve fibres being chiefly affected, without however, the extreme shrinking usually observed in locomotor ataxia. While there can be no doubt that these conditions depend to a certain extent on the blood changes incident to the anemic process, it is more than probable that the toxins resulting from the attending hemolysis exert direct injury on the nerve cells.

Fortunately the ordinary anemias are not attended by such extreme changes, and the resulting symptoms, with their speedy control under appropriate treatment, point to a functional rather than an organic origin. These symptoms, while extremely variable, usually consist of constant and pronounced backaches, especially in the cervical and dorsal regions, sensitive areas along the spinal column, variations in the spinal reflexes, paresthesias generally, and often times irritability of the anal or vesical sphincters. Headache is frequently complained of, although the patient is usually able to sleep. The symptoms referable to the sexual function are also extremely variable, especially in the female, and range all the way from absolute frigidity to positive nymphomania.

Frequent reference is made to the heart by these anemic patients, and while their symptoms may be somewhat due to the changes in the blood current, there can be no question that the sympathetic nerves suffer in the general involvement of the nervous system, and may therefore be directly responsible for the arhythmia, tachycardia, etc., so often complained of.

The great therapeutic value of Pepto-Mangan (Gude) is well shown by its rapid and pronounced action in these cases of anemia complicated by nervous derangements. With the rise in hemoglobin and the blood count, which immediately follows the administration of Pepto-Mangan