

SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNG.

In a paper lately published in the *Giornale Italiano delle Malattie Veneree e della Pelle*, Professor Gamberini, of Bologna, enters at some length into the subject of pulmonary syphilis. Besides relating two cases of his own, which were judged to be instances of early syphilitic affection of the lung, the author quotes fully a number of cases recently reported by other observers.

The following are the general conclusions at which Gamberini has arrived after a careful study of his own cases and those of others. The existence of a simple inflammatory syphilitic pneumonia may be admitted, but it is not yet conclusively proved. The occurrence of a gummy form of disease of the lung is established beyond doubt. True pulmonary tuberculosis may be associated with syphilis, but it preserves always its own pathological characters. To distinguish between the syphilitic and the tubercular forms of lung-affection, the author proposes for the former the title of "consumptive pulmonary syphilis." The influence of specific treatment is, at the present time, the best therapeutic means of diagnosis between tubercular and syphilitic diseases of the lung. The author agrees with Schnitzler that pulmonary disease as a consequence of late general syphilis, or even of acute secondary syphilis, is not a rare occurrence. Laryngeal lesions often precede or accompany syphilitic pulmonary affections. This has been proved by the observations of Schnitzler, who, indeed, affirms that the diagnosis of syphilitic lung-disease may be made by means of the laryngoscope alone. The symptoms of syphilis of the lung are generally those of pneumonic phthisis, from which, during life, there may be no certain means of distinguishing it; even after death, the distinction cannot always be made between gumma and tubercle, especially when the gummy nodules are in a state of caseation, or are infiltrated. It must be noted, that syphiloma most usually spares the apex, whereas tubercle most frequently attacks that portion of the lung. This, however, is not constant, as has been shown by Fournier. The course of pulmonary syphilis

is usually slow and apyretic, which is not usually the case in tubercular phthisis. Syphilis, also, is accustomed to attack only one lung, and one part of the lung. This tendency to localisation is considered by the author to be a very important point in the diagnosis of pulmonary syphilis, whether the lung be attacked at an early or at a late stage of the disease.—*British Medical Journal*.

OCULAR SYMPTOMS IN DIFFERENT DISEASES.

Dr. Gorecki, as stated in the *Glasgow Medical Journal*, has tabulated his views as follows:

Blepharoptosis, or the falling of the upper eyelid, indicates paralysis, complete or incomplete, of the third pair.

Lagophthalmos, or inability to close completely the palpebral fissure, is a sign of facial hemiplegia, idiopathic or a symptom of cerebral disease.

Strabismus occurring suddenly, and accompanied by diplopia, is most frequently the result of some cerebral affection.

Xanthelasma (a yellow lamina sometimes met with in the skin) of the eyelids, occurs in certain alterations of the liver.

Sub conjunctival ecchymoses are frequent in whooping cough, and may sometimes, at the beginning of the complaint, clear up a difficult diagnosis.

Redness of the conjunctiva, watering of the eye, etc., indicate in the child the outbreak of some eruptive fever, particularly measles. The prognosis is favorable if the tears come when the child cries, but fatal if the secretion of the tears is arrested.

Spots on the cornea are often the indication of a strumous constitution.

Dilatation of the pupil, or mydriasis, indicates excessive fatigue, the existence of intestinal worms, meningitis in the second stage, or a true amaurosis. The dilatation is most frequently connected with atrophy of the optic nerve. It is seen also during an attack of epilepsy, on coming out of chloroform, after belladonna poisoning, etc.

Unequal dilatation of the two pupils points to the onset of general progressive paralysis.