

to the presence of enlarged tonsils and adenoid growths, one or both of these conditions have been noticed in practically every case of death during anæsthesia in patients of this diathesis. These are not local manifestations, but indicate a tendency to general lymphatic enlargement. Enlargement of the thyroid is a marked feature of a large proportion of cases. Usually low blood pressure will be also present with heart sounds "thin and flappy."

Blood. Paltauf observed a lessening of the amount of hæmoglobin in the blood. Ewing found lymphocytosis in one of his cases.

Rickets is often associated with this condition.

Thymus. Occasionally it is said that the upper pole of the thymus, when much enlarged, may be seen above the sternum during expiration as a pulsating tumor, and it has been palpated also as a soft elastic swelling above the episternum. Percussion, which must be light, and is best done by direct finger percussion over the chest (Hochsinger), will sometimes show extension of thymus dulness beyond the manubrium. By the use of the right graph enlargement of the thymus has been made out.

Spleen. The spleen has often been found so large post mortem that it could obviously have been palpated in many of the fatal cases.

Glands. The mesenteric, popliteal, axillary, and inguinal glands have in some cases felt to be enlarged.

Several pathological conditions are often associated with status lymphaticus. Of these, perhaps, the most important is exophthalmic goitre. It is well known that in Grave's Disease enlargement of the thymus is common. Gierke found enlargement of the thymus mentioned in records of 42 cases of Grave's Disease. He believed that most deaths after operations for this condition occurred in patients in whom the thymus was persistent, and noted the organ was persistent in 18 out of 35 cases of Grave's Disease ending fatally after operation.

Dernine observes that the heart in Grave's Disease is peculiarly sensitive to the influence of fatigue, that its reserve energy is soon exhausted, and that it enlarges. If exophthalmic goitre be associated with status lymphaticus, there is a double reason for heart failure in operations on the thyroid. It is probable that in a number of cases of exophthalmic goitre examined post mortem, though enlargement of the thymus was noted, status lymphaticus was overlooked, and very likely the diathesis is accountable for more than it is credited with of sudden deaths in Grave's Disease. Thus, both in cases of enlarged thymus and enlarged thyroid, the essential factor in a fatal issue may be not the enlargement of thymus or thyroid, but the lymphatic hyperplasia.

Epilepsy. This has been found to be frequently associated with status lymphaticus. Death in the case of anæsthesia is always sudden.