

in connection with some of the cases in which they were observed by myself. And first of a case of *chronic interstitial nephritis*, in which the early and distressing symptom demanding attention was a *continued dyspnœa*.

On the 17th December, 1874, Mr. A. consulted me on account of chilliness, pain across the lumbo-sacral region, and *distressed breathing*, with sense of tightness in the chest during any exertion—symptoms which he attributed to exposure to cold upon a boat a few weeks before. Aged about 50, he had always been a very healthy man, much exposed to the vicissitudes of the weather, as the active manager of a line of forwarding boats. “Exploration of the chest detects no signs of disease in lungs or pleura. Heart’s sounds free from murmur; impulse strong; apex beat a finger’s-breadth inside nipple line. Radial pulse resisting; feels like the vas deferens—smooth, not beaded; 90 in minute. Eyelids slightly puffy. No pitting of ankles.” Of late, contrary to his habit, has risen nightly two or three times to micturate. Urine abundant; pale, free from deposit; specific gravity, 1008; contains about one-tenth its volume of albumen. A subsequent examination discovered very few fragments of granular casts.

The case impressed me very much at the time, because of the *early appearance and prominence of the dyspnœa*, unexplained by the state of the lungs or heart, and fairly referable, in my opinion, to chronic interstitial nephritis, as indicated by the co-existence of the dyspnœa with albuminuria, great tension of the radials, and signs of a strong left ventricle. Headache soon became an additional symptom, subsequently general dropsy supervened in spite of removal to the sunny south, and death followed in July, 1875. No autopsy was permitted.

This may be fairly regarded as an instance in which *dyspnœa* occurred as an *early and prominent* symptom of chronic Bright’s disease, and as an example of the cases to which M. Hervier, in 1877, was perhaps the first to draw attention under the title “*De la Dyspnée Urémique comme symptôme primitif de la Néphrité latente.*”<sup>\*</sup> The dyspnœa of Bright’s disease may also

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<sup>\*</sup> *Thèse de Paris*, 1877.