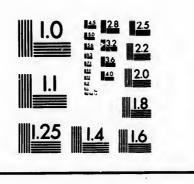


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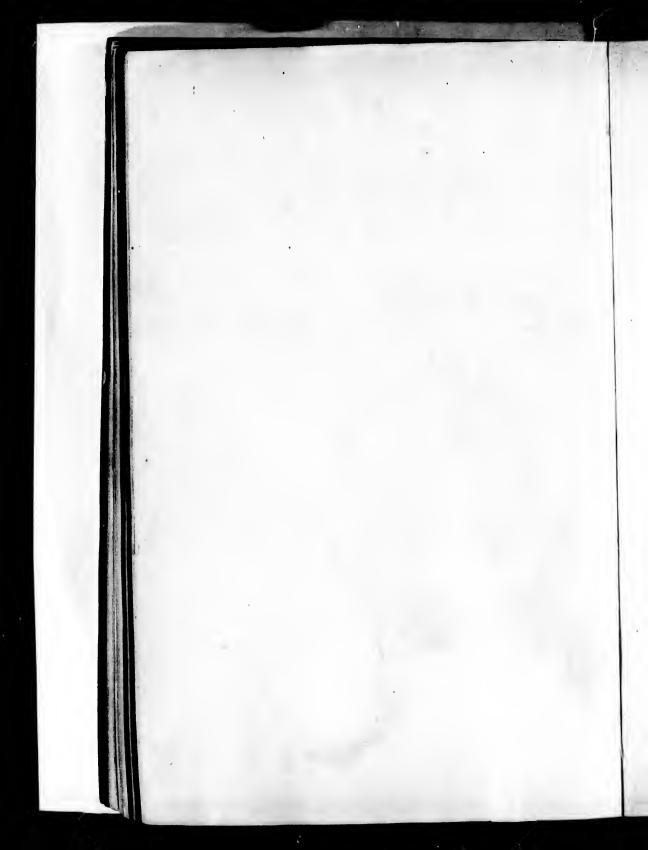
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## EXCISION OF THE SCAPULA POR SARCOMA.1

BY

FRANCIS J. SHEPHERD, M.D.,

Professor of Anatomy and Lecturer on Operative Surgery, McGill University; Surgeon to the Montreal General Hospital.

The operation of excision of the scapula for disease is one of comparative rarity, so much so that I deemed it not unimportant to place on record a case in which I have lately operated. As far as I am aware no ease has previously been recorded in Canadian medical literature. Langenbeck was the first to remove the entire scapula for disease in 1855; the patient was a boy aged 12. In 1856 Mr. Syme removed the whole scapula from a woman aged 70, for tumour. Since then the bone has been occasionally removed for disease, but more frequently for injury. As far as my knowledge goes the whole upper extremity has been removed more often than the scapula alone, chiefly because primary disease confined to the scapula is rare. The case related below was sent me by Dr. Wm. Ferguson, of Kingston, New Brunswick, who had made an early diagnosis of the condition.

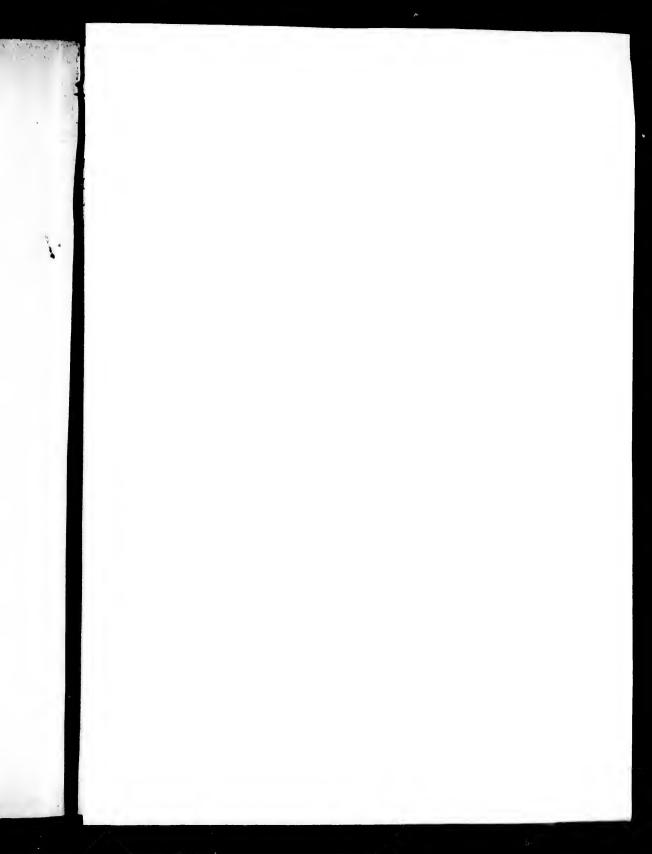
Mrs. C., married, æt. 33, was admitted into a private ward of the Montreal General Hospital on June 25th, 1896, for an enlargement of the left scapula. She has always been strong and healthy until last winter. Whilst driving a long distance and holding a child in her arms, she felt a severe pain in her shoulder; this pain continued intermittently from that time. Two months before entering hospital she consulted Dr. Ferguson for pain in the left shoulder and also down the left arm. He at that time made a careful examination of the shoulder, but could detect nothing abnornal, so thinking the pain was rheumatic, he prescribed accordingly. A few weeks later the patient had a bronchial attack and was confined to bed, and at this time, when applying remedies to the chest, her sister discovered a lack of symmetry in the scapular regions, and Dr. Ferguson was again called and discovered a tumour below the spine of the left scapula. I saw her a week later and by that time the tumour had become well marked. It was confined to the fossa below the spine of the scapula. It was the size of a closed fist, fixed, firm, non-fluctuating, was not tender and moved with the scapula. Operation was recommended and agreed to.

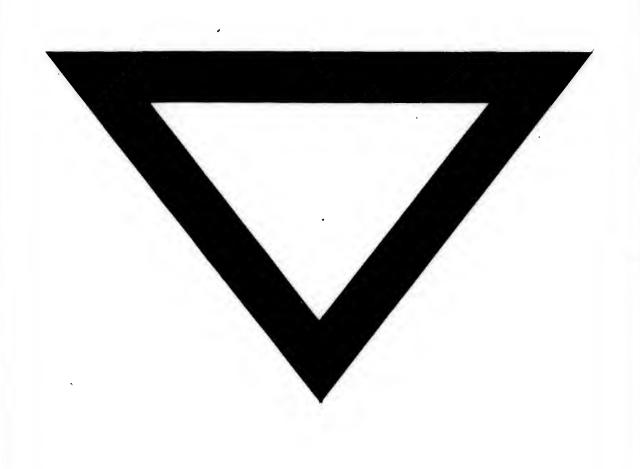
Operation, June 26th ..- After being etherized the left arm was

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Rend before the Canadian Medical Association Montreal, August, 1896.

bandaged and the parts about the scapula cleansed. An incision was made from the acromion process to the superior angle of the scapula and continued down the posterior border to the inferior angle. The skin was now rapidly dissected away, and then the muscles attached to the spine and vertebral border were cut through, viz., the trapezius levator anguli scapulæ and the rhomboids. Here the bleeding was free from the muscular branches of the posterior scapular artery. The scapula was now lifted up and the serratus magnus muscle severed and the vessels secured. To complete the excision of the lower end of the scapula, it was necessary to make a second horizontal incision at the base of the vertical one. The muscles attached to the superior border of the bone were now cut through, viz., infra spinatus, omohyoid and deltoid. The tip of the acromion being quite free from disease, was sawn through leaving the deltoid and trapezius muscles attached. The joint was now opened and the muscles of the axillary border (viz., teres major and minor, latissimus dorsi and long head of the triceps) detached, the end of the coracoid process was cut through with forceps, leaving the attachment of the biceps, coracobrachialis and the pectoralis minor. The long head of the biceps was cut through when the joint was opened. The scapula and the tumour was now removed. The patient lost but little blood during the operation, though there was much oozing, for which a rubber drain was introduced at the lower end of the wound. The patient made an uninterrupted recovery, the wound healing by first intention. A week after operation there was some rise of temperature and a fluctuating tumour felt; this was opened and found to be synovial fluid secreted by the joint, which when removed immediately relieved the symptoms.

In two weeks the patient was out driving and left for home well on the 16th of July, but having her left arm in a sling. Dr. Wyatt Johnston who examined the scapula, reported that the tumour was a myeloid sarconn and confined to the infraspinous fossa.





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