

SELECTED ABSTRACTS.

Edited by

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with the collaboration of the

EDITORIAL STAFF.

I. NOSE AND NASO-PHARYNX.

Galvanism in Nasal Hypertrophy—JOHN B. GARRISON (New York)
—*Journal of Electro-Therapeutics*, March, 1901.

Under the title "Galvanism," the author describes a method of treating hypertrophic rhinitis, similar to that described by Dr. W. Scheppegregell, in the *Annals of Ophthalmology and Otology*, April, 1896, under the title "Interstitial Electrolysis." The author uses three to five milliamperes by means of the mono-polar method, and claims good results from its use. W. SCHEPPEGRELL.

II. MOUTH AND PHARYNX.

Recrudescing Angina Due to Friedländer's Bacillus—EMIL MAYER
—*N. Y. Med. Journ.*, December 22, 1900.

Friedländer's bacillus is frequently found in the mucous membrane of the bronchial tubes. Its first mention in pharyngeal disease was made by Max Stoss in 1895. He reported a pharyngeal affection occurring in a woman aged thirty, who was ill for eight days. At the right tonsil and pillar there was a white, rounded exudate culture from which showed the Friedländer's bacillus in pure culture. Such cases are not numerous. Five cases of different authors are given in abstract.

The author's case was that of a young lady, nineteen years of age, who is subject to deposits of whitish membrane over her entire pharynx and soft palate. The patient has been able to follow her avocation with only slight interruption. The daily ingestion of raw onions or the local application of strong solutions of iodine or nitrate of silver will keep off the membrane for a period of two weeks.

The membrane appears with a sense of tightness in her pharynx. After it is fully formed, long strips can be removed without pain. Microscopical examination showed no Klebs-Löffler bacilli. A bacteriological examination showed the presence of Friedländer's bacillus in a number of specimens. The detailed report is incorporated in the paper. M. D. LEDERMAN.