

## Abstracts.

## LARYNX.

**Egidi, Prof. F. (Rome).—The Non-surgical Treatment of Malignant Laryngeal Tumours.** "Boll. d. Mal. d'Orrech. Gola e Nas.," Florence, January, 1912, p. 1.

The author commences by a declaration of faith in the surgical treatment of suitable cases of malignant disease of the larynx and that he is an enthusiast for laryngectomy in view of the brilliant results obtained by him in many cases. He accordingly limits the adoption of non-surgical methods to those cases in which, though everything is favourable for operation, the patient decisively refuses his consent. Such cases as a rule end miserably after, perhaps, a tardy consent to tracheotomy. Prof. Egidi has had the opportunity of trying the methods suggested by the experiments and conclusions of Fichera on the genesis and treatment of malignant tumours. Those views are now well known, and have been advocated also by such writers as Seitz, Tuffier, Jones, Dising, Wood, Ross and others. Briefly, they are that neoplasms arise at the time when the cell proliferation undergoes a change in subjects in whom there is an oncogenous disequilibrium, that is, in whom the factors which excite development are no longer in proportion to the restrainers, or cytolytic elements. Attempts have been made by those writers to supply the deficient elements by means of organisms (embryonic) in which active increase is held within normal limits by tissues rich in isoferments. The material was prepared by incubating fragments of foetal tissue in physiological solution for from fifteen to twenty days. The injections were given from once to three times a week, and the dose varied from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 c.c. according to the effect.

Particulars are given under all reserve of two cases: (1) A man, aged seventy-one, with epithelioma and metastases. After one month's treatment (September, 1909) the lesions completely disappeared and the improvement was maintained at the time of writing. (2) A man, aged fifty-two, with epithelioma of both vocal cords; microscopic confirmation. Serious laryngeal reaction after the first intergluteal injection. Injections continued, however, and rapid disappearance of neoplasm followed. In spite of advice patient, a clergyman, returned to his duties and even resumed preaching. He continued well until two successive attacks of influenza were followed by recurrence of the tumour and grave dyspnoea. Tracheotomy was performed, but the patient died of heart failure two days afterwards.

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## NOSE.

**Brock, W. (Erlangen).—Papilloma of the Nose.** "Archiv. für Laryngol.," vol. xxvi, Part I.

Hopman distinguished two varieties of nasal papilloma, the hard, covered with squamous epithelium, and the soft, covered with cylindrical epithelium. This division cannot, in the author's opinion, be upheld, and has led to some confusion. He considers the variety of the covering epithelium to be more or less a matter of chance, and, indeed, in several of the reported cases both kinds of epithelium have occurred together.