

trace of albumin. The diagnosis, therefore, should not be difficult, provided the sputum be carefully examined.

## REFERENCES.

- <sup>1</sup> *Traité de l'auscultation médiate et des maladies des poumons et du cœur*, par R. T. H. Laennec, troisième édition, tome i, p. 151, Paris, 1831.  
<sup>2</sup> Albuminous Expectoration following Paracentesis of the Chest, by P. Horton-Smith Hartley. *St. Bartholomew's Hospital Reports*, vol. lxi, 1905, p. 77.

## LACERATED KIDNEY DUE TO INDIRECT VIOLENCE.

BY

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THERE are several points of interest in the following case, which will be discussed after the facts have been related.

Mrs. C., aged 53, was first seen on January 1st, 1923. She stated that thirty-six hours previously she had fallen from a chair on which she was standing, and immediately afterwards was seized with abdominal pain. She went to bed, and some time during the night vomiting commenced, and continued up to the time of my seeing her on the morning of the second day after the accident. She then appeared very ill. The pulse was 110 and rather weak, the temperature 100°. There were no signs of external violence. The abdomen was distended and acutely tender in its lower segments, particularly over the right iliac fossa. It exhibited an intense rigidity below the level of the umbilicus; above that level rigidity was not so marked. The liver dullness was not diminished; rectal and vaginal examinations yielded no information. The urine was scanty and high-coloured, but contained no blood. A diagnosis of peritonitis was made, though I was unable to determine its cause.

## Operation.

She was removed to hospital, where operation was at once performed. On palpation under the anaesthetic a fixed mass was felt in the right iliac fossa, passing backwards into the right lumbar region and upwards beneath the ribs.

An incision over the right rectus was made, and it was at once seen that there was a considerable quantity of free blood and clot in the abdominal cavity. The mass felt on palpation was found to be a haematoma around the right kidney. This haematoma had tracked downwards along the psoas, had stripped up the peritoneum, and lifted forwards the caecum and ileo-caecal valve; further, it had percolated into the lower part of the mesentery of the small intestine.

To the outer side of the ascending colon there was a small tear in the parietal peritoneum not more than one inch long. Through this blood had evidently made its way into the peritoneal cavity. It was interesting to note that the caecum, appendix, and terminal part of the ileum were deeply ecchymosed, and presented the appearance that they would have shown had they been involved in a recent strangulation. The blood and clots were rapidly cleared out, the rent in the peritoneum sutured, and the abdomen closed.

An incision was now made exposing the right kidney. The haematoma was cleared away, and, on gentle examination of the organ *in situ*, a laceration was felt on the anterior surface of the lower pole extending from the lateral border inwards towards, but not involving, the pelvis. As there was now no bleeding from the laceration its depth was not determined, and I contented myself with packing the cavity resulting from the evacuation of the haematoma and closing the wound as far as practicable around the pack.

## After-History: Recovery.

The patient's condition at the end of the operation was grave and continued so for two days, there being much post-operative vomiting. From then on, however, she made good progress. The packing was removed in two or three stages and a drainage tube substituted. Through this urine was discharged in small amount for five weeks. There was never any blood in the urine passed naturally. The patient left hospital at the end of the eighth week.

In the first place, the laceration was caused by indirect violence. In such circumstances the injury to the kidney may arise from acute flexion of the body with corresponding acute flexion of the kidney on its transverse axis (Thomson Walker); or where there is no such flexion but where the accident consists of a fall from a height on to the buttocks, the kidney may be injured by direct impact against the twelfth rib or transverse process of the first lumbar vertebra (Tuffier). In the case under consideration I think the laceration was produced by the first mechanism, for the distance from the seat of an ordinary chair to the ground would hardly be sufficient to cause it by the second method.

Secondly, though lacerations of the kidney usually radiate outwards from the hilum, in this instance the laceration was produced in the cortex only, and, though small, had given rise to much haemorrhage.

Thirdly, there was no haematuria so far as I was able to observe. There may, of course, have been blood in the urine when the patient, who was by no means an intelligent type, was not in a condition to notice it. On the other hand, since the laceration was in the cortex only, there may have been none at any time.

Fourthly, although the laceration was caused by indirect violence the peritoneum was torn and there was accompanying haemoperitoneum.

There is no doubt that haemorrhage had already ceased at the time of operation, but it is highly probable that but for the treatment adopted urine would sooner or later have found its way into the peritoneal cavity, with fatal results.

I employed treatment by packing, rather than suture of the laceration, in order to save valuable time. In this connexion it is interesting to note that Albarran has collected six cases in which packing was resorted to; all recovered (Thomson Walker).

## Memoranda:

### MEDICAL, SURGICAL, OBSTETRICAL.

#### LACTIC ACID IN THE TREATMENT OF CHRONIC ENTERITIS.

A NUMBER of cases of chronic enteritis are associated with excessive fermentation of the intestinal content. The condition frequently arises *de novo*, although in a certain proportion of cases it follows an acute stage.

It occurs in babies as a result of the food becoming contaminated by micro-organisms. The motions are frequently loose, green, and malodorous. This is usually associated with abdominal distension, excessive flatus, and attacks of screaming due to colic. There is nothing palpable abdominally. In adults the following syndrome is present:

(1) Colic of either the small or large intestine. The pain is variable in intensity, and usually moves from one part to another. In the small intestine it is usually referred to the region of the umbilicus. The large intestine may be definitely palpable and tender to touch. I have seen one case where the caecum was palpable.

(2) The stools vary in consistency and colour. There may be looseness alternating with normally formed motions or constipation. The stools may be paler than usual, or even greenish. They are frequently offensive, and are likely to be associated with excessive flatus.

(3) There may be an associated gastric dyspepsia. Where the condition has lasted some time mental depression, loss of weight, anaemia, and headache may occur as a result of toxic absorption.

Cases of the types referred to respond very well to lactic acid. The rationale of the treatment lies in the fact that *B. coli*, which is as a rule unusually active in those cases where the motions are unduly offensive, cannot grow in a concentration of lactic acid of more than 1 per cent.<sup>1</sup> The treatment is a result of Metchnikoff's teaching, and given in this way is a satisfactory alternative to curdled milk preparations. The latter cannot always be tolerated by patients,<sup>2</sup> and involves a certain amount of difficulty where there is not the proper convenience for making bacterial preparations.

The following prescription is useful for adults:

R	Ac. lact.	...	...	...	...	...	3ij
	Syr. aurant.	...	...	...	...	...	3j
	Aq.	...	...	...	...	...	ad 3viij

Sig.: 3ss t.d.s. p.c.

Where there is gastric dyspepsia the following may be substituted:

R	Ac. lact.	...	...	...	...	...	3ij
	Liq. strych.	...	...	...	...	...	mxx
	Tr. card. co.	...	...	...	...	...	3j
	Aq.	...	...	...	...	...	ad 3viij

Sig.: 3ss t.d.s. p.c.

I. H. LLOYD-WILLIAMS, M.B., B.S.Lond.,  
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

<sup>1</sup> *Archives of the Middlesex Hospital*, 1916.

<sup>2</sup> Herschell: *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL*, 1910, i, p. 21.

## Obituary.

HENRY TROUTBECK, M.A., M.B., B.Ch.,

Medical Officer to Westminster School.

WE record with regret the death of Dr. Henry Troutbeck, of Ashley Gardens, Westminster, at the age of 57. About twelve years ago Dr. Troutbeck appears to have had slight symptoms of angina pectoris. On the morning of June 3rd last he seemed in perfect health; but on his returning from visiting patients he became very ill and had paroxysms of pain for nearly an hour. Recognizing that angina pectoris had reappeared, he directed his wife to give him injections of morphine and such other remedies as were at hand; but they were of no avail.

Henry Troutbeck was a son of the late Canon Troutbeck of Westminster; his brother, the late Mr. John Troutbeck, was for many years Coroner for Westminster. He was educated at Westminster School and Caius College, Cambridge, where he obtained honours in the Natural Sciences Tripos, and was for a short time a junior demonstrator in the University physiological laboratories. After studying at St. Bartholomew's Hospital he graduated M.B., B.Ch. in 1892, and obtained a post as house-physician. It was during his residence at St. Bartholomew's as house-physician that he produced a very clever series of caricatures of the hospital staff. He served next as house-surgeon at the East London Hospital for Children, Shadwell. After starting general practice in Ashley Gardens, Dr. Troutbeck became medical officer to Westminster School. He was a member of the Westminster and Holborn Division of the British Medical Association.

At the inquest Mr. Ingleby Oddie, the Coroner, commented upon the calmness and bravery of Dr. Troutbeck when he knew that he was dying, and described him as justly popular, and a kindly, efficient, and sympathetic medical man.

E. J. STEEGMANN, O.B.E., M.B., B.S.

DR. E. J. STEEGMANN, a distinguished worker in many departments of public health, passed away on June 8th. He came of an old Nottingham family, was educated at St. Mary's Hospital and at Durham University, and held resident posts at his own hospital and at the Brompton Hospital. After a short period of general practice he turned to public health work, which had always attracted him, and devoted himself to that field for the rest of his life. He held the post of Lecturer on Hygiene and Public Health at St. Mary's Hospital and for a time was medical officer of health for the Heston and Isleworth Urban District.

For ten years, from 1901, he was secretary to the Royal Commission on human and animal tuberculosis, which followed on Koch's startling pronouncement that infection of man by animal tuberculosis was negligible. Dr. Steegmann, who was a man of signal ability and administrative capacity, threw himself with great ardour into the work of the Commission, and I well remember the intense interest he took in the experimental investigations and the whole-hearted admiration he felt for the eminent men with whom he worked.

He was one of the earliest medical officers to join the R.N.V.R., in which at the time of his death he was Surgeon Commander. He went on active service in 1914 with the Fleet and afterwards did important special sanitary work for the Admiralty. It was on his advice that the system of Naval Sanitary Officers, which is now adopted at the large ports in this country, was introduced.

After the war he was employed in international medical work at the Ministry of Health, and later took a leading part in organizing the Section of Hygiene for the League of Nations.

In all, a record of public work of which any man might be proud, gallantly done in spite of ill health and almost lifelong pain. In public life Dr. Steegmann proved himself to be a man of great ability and enthusiasm with a marked power of impressing his views on others. In private life his friends will remember him as a bright, courageous spirit, whose loyal affection was always the same in spite of the lapse of time.

J. J. P.

## Universities and Colleges.

### UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

THE Professor of Anatomy has made the following appointments in the Anatomy Department: Senior Demonstrator, Dr. A. B. Appleton; Junior Demonstrators, Mr. N. G. Reid and Mr. A. Hopkinson; Additional Demonstrator, Mr. V. C. Pennell.

At a congregation held on June 16th the following medical degrees were conferred:

M.D.—G. W. Goodhart, G. W. Mitchell.  
B.Ch.—E. C. Curwen.

### QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, BELFAST.

AT a meeting of the Senate held on June 13th Dr. W. W. D. Thomson was appointed professor of medicine in the University, Dr. Andrew Fullerton professor of surgery, and Dr. Percival Orymble lecturer in operative surgery and applied anatomy. A resolution was adopted placing on record the Senate's high appreciation of the invaluable services rendered to the University by Professor Lindsay during his tenure of the chair of medicine from 1899 to 1923.

### ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

AN Ordinary Council was held on June 14th, 1923, when Sir Anthony Bowlby, President, was in the chair.

Mr. J. Howard Mummery, C.B.E., was introduced, and admitted a Fellow of the College.

#### Issue of Diplomas.

Diplomas of Fellowship were granted to the following twenty-four candidates found qualified at the recent examination:

W. Anderson, H. A. Brookes, A. G. Bryce, C. H. Carlton, G. R. E. Colquhoun, D. I. Currie, F. F. Fouché, G. J. Gillam, W. J. Lytle, N. Makar, P. J. Molr, J. W. G. Phillips, J. Melt, Pinkerton, J. E. Purves, S. D. Rhind, W. Salisbury, R. S. Scott, W. Shaw, N. R. Smith, G. F. Symes, D. R. Wheeler, E. R. Wheeler, R. L. Williams, S. H. Woods.

Licences in Dental Surgery were also granted to seventy-six candidates.

#### Examiners.

The following eight members of the Board of Examiners in Anatomy and Physiology for the Fellowship were elected for the ensuing year:

*Anatomy*.—J. Ernest Fraser, G. Gordon-Taylor, W. F. Haslam, William Wright. *Physiology*.—David de Souza, John Mellanby, Firangcon Roberts, A. Rendle Short.

The following were elected Examiners under the Conjoint Examining Board for the ensuing year:

*Elementary Biology*.—J. P. Hill, T. W. Shore. *Anatomy*.—Henry A. Harris, David Hepburn, John Basil Hume. *Physiology*.—O. Lovatt Evans, H. E. Roaf. *Midwifery*.—Eardley L. Holland, C. Hubert Roberts, G. D. Robinson, Donald W. Roy. *Public Health*.—Part I: Sir Frederick W. Andrewes. Part II: Francis J. Stevens. *Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*.—George C. Low, H. B. G. Newham. *Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery*.—Part I: H. Willoughby Lytle, Sir J. Herbert Parsons. Part II: Malcolm I. Hepburn. *Psychological Medicine*.—Sir Frederick Mott.

The resignation of Mr. F. F. Burghard from the Court of Examiners will take effect on the completion of the pass examination for the Membership in July. The vacancy on the Court thus occasioned will be filled up at the Ordinary Council on July 31st.

The vacancy caused by the expiration of Mr. N. G. Bennett's term of office on the Board of Examiners in Dental Surgery will be filled up at the Ordinary Council on July 31st.

The date fixed for the Ordinary Council following the Quarterly Council in July was Tuesday, July 31st.

The last day for sending in votes for the election to the College Council is July 5th, 2 p.m.

## The Services.

### OPERATIONS IN WAZIRISTAN.

THE names of the following medical officers have been brought to notice for distinguished service during the operations in Waziristan, April, 1921, to December, 1921, by His Excellency General Lord Rawlinson of Trent, in a dispatch dated May 24th, 1922:

*Royal Army Medical Corps*: Captain (acting Major) G. A. E. Argo, M.C., Captain (temporary Major) W. Frier, Colonel A. E. C. Keble, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Captain (temporary Major) J. M. Mackenzie, M.C., Captain (acting Major) M. P. Power, M.C., Captain (acting Major) B. C. O. Sheridan, M.C.

*Indian Medical Services*: Temporary Captain P. P. Daruwalla, Captain (acting Major) P. A. Dargan, temporary Captain M. A. Mithavala, temporary Captain J. S. Pinto, Captain (acting Lieut.-Colonel) J. W. Van Reenan, Major (acting Lieut.-Colonel) W. D. Wright.

## Medical News.

THE Prince of Wales, President of Guy's Hospital, will open the new anatomy, biology, and physics department of the Medical School on Monday, July 2nd, at 3 p.m.

At a meeting of the Senate of Queen's University, Belfast, held on June 14th, it was agreed to confer the degree of LL.D. *honoris causa* on Major-General Sir R. Havelock Charles, G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., Medical Adviser to the India Office and Sergeant-Surgeon to the King, in recognition of his public services to India and the Empire.

THE thirty-eighth annual meeting of the Caledonian Medical Society will be held in the Aberdeen Medico-Chirurgical Society's Hall, 29, King Street, Aberdeen, on Friday, June 23rd, when Dr. David Rorie, D.S.O., will take the chair at 2.30 p.m. The annual dinner will take place on the same evening at the Palace Hotel, Aberdeen. This is the first occasion on which the annual meeting of the society is to be held in Aberdeen, and it is hoped to maintain, both as regards numbers and enthusiasm, the high level of the Stonehaven meeting in 1912, the only other occasion when the society met in the north-east of Scotland.

THE Mayor of Bath, Alderman Cedric Chivers, has assumed the responsibility for the expenses of a scientific research on the therapeutic properties of the Bath waters. The research will be carried out during the course of the summer in the Royal Mineral Water Hospital under the direction of Dr. Raiment of Oxford, assisted by Mr. G. L. Peskett, in co-operation with the medical staff of the hospital.

THE Council of Epsom College will shortly award several France pensions of £30 a year to medical men. Candidates must be not less than 55 years of age, and their income, independent of any allowance from the College, must not exceed £100 a year. The Council will also award one Grewcock pension of £50 a year. In this case there is no limitation as to age, but candidates must be legally qualified medical men who have retired from professional work, and who, in the opinion of the Council, are in need of the pension. There is the same income limit as in the case of France pensioners, and special consideration will be given to the claims of candidates having association with Worcestershire, Lincolnshire, or Carmarthenshire. Forms of application can be obtained from the secretary, Mr. J. B. Lamb, 49, Bedford Square, W.C.1.

SOME time ago we gave an account of the hospital established at Cardigan as a war memorial. It is staffed by practitioners in the county and Sir John Lynn-Thomas, who resides in the neighbourhood, is the director of the surgical clinic. The first annual meeting of the hospital was held recently, when it was reported that during the ten months for which it had actually been at work 167 cases had been treated; of these 88 were in-patients. Sixty-three operations were performed and 28 cases were submitted to x-ray examination for diagnostic purposes. The hospital when it opened had six beds, but it was soon found necessary to increase the number to ten and to add two cots. A vote of thanks to the staff was acknowledged by Sir John Lynn-Thomas.

DR. T. W. NAYLOR BARLOW, O.B.E., of Wallasey, has been elected president of the Society of Medical Officers of Health for the session 1923-24. He will be installed on Friday, October 19th, and will preside at the annual dinner of the society on the evening of the same day.

THE QUEEN has sent a donation of £50 to the Professional Classes Aid Council, 251, Brompton Road, S.W.3.

THE President of the Royal Society, Chairman of the General Board of the National Physical Laboratory, has issued invitations to visit the Laboratory, Teddington, on the afternoon of Tuesday, June 26th.

DR. A. H. G. BURTON, of the Middle Temple, and Dr. Charles Greer, of Gray's Inn, were called to the Bar on June 13th.

At the annual meeting of the governors of Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital, London, Lord Howard de Walden referred to the serious financial position of the institution. There was a debt of £20,000, the hospital had had to deposit all its securities against the bank overdraft, and the committee to raise money on the security of the freehold. The number of patients seeking admission was greater than ever, and the accommodation in the hospital for post-graduate students, medical students, maternity nurses, and pupil midwives, who came to the hospital from all parts of the world, was quite inadequate for the demands made upon it. It was impossible to carry out the necessary extensions and alterations until the debt was paid off, and he made an earnest appeal for additional financial support.

A RECEPTION will be held at University College, London, on Saturday, July 7th, from 3.30 to 7 p.m., when the new anatomy building and the extensions of the physiology and engineering departments will be open to inspection. The secretary requests that old students of the college who have not recently communicated their addresses should send them to him.

THE KING has approved the appointment of the Honourable Dr. Alexander Campbell to be a member of the Legislative Council of the Colony of Newfoundland.

AN advanced course in oto-rhino-laryngology intended for specialists will be held at the Bordeaux Faculty of Medicine from July 23rd to August 4th under the direction of Professor Moure and Dr. Portmann. It will include operations, examination of patients, laboratory examinations and lectures. The fee of 150 francs is payable to the secretariat, Faculté de Médecine, Bordeaux.

A LECTURE on the stomach from the radiologist's standpoint will be delivered by Dr. G. E. Vilvandrè in the Anatomical Theatre of the London Hospital Medical College on Thursday, June 28th, at 4.15 p.m. The lecture is intended for senior students of the hospital and to post-graduates, who are cordially invited.

APPLICATIONS for entry for the Savill Memorial prize (value £15) must be sent in to the Secretary of the West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, 73, Welbeck Street, W.1, by July 16th. Post-graduate and undergraduate medical students who have visited the hospital during the year 1922-23 are eligible. A thesis on a neurological subject at the discretion of the candidate must be received at the hospital by October 1st.

THE Fellowship of Medicine has arranged for a special course in neurology at the West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases from June 25th to July 27th. There will be demonstrations each day in the out-patient department and lecture demonstrations dealing with the diagnosis and treatment of nervous disease will be given three times a week by members of the staff. A special course on diseases of children has been arranged at the Royal Waterloo Hospital from July 16th to August 4th. General refresher and special courses in cardiology, dermatology, and ophthalmology have also been arranged during July and August. Full particulars can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Fellowship of Medicine, 1, Wimpole Street, W.1.

THE University of Durham proposes to confer the degree of D.C.L. *honoris causa* upon Sir Anthony A. Bowlby, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, consulting surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and Surgeon-in-Ordinary to the King. It is expected that Sir Anthony Bowlby will attend to receive the degree at the convocation on June 26th.

THE annual meeting of the Poor Law Medical Officers' Association will be held at the house of the Society of Medical Officers of Health, 1, Upper Montague Street, W.C.1, on Thursday, June 28th. Sir Arthur Newsholme, K.C.B., M.D., the president, will take the chair at 4.15 p.m. Poor Law medical officers are earnestly requested to attend.

COMMEMORATION DAY was celebrated at Livingstone College, Leyton, on June 13th, when a large assembly gathered in the grounds of the college, with Sir Leonard Rogers in the chair. The principal, Dr. Tom Jays, and the treasurer, Mr. F. R. Barclay, made statements on the work and the financial position of the college, which is not yet self-supporting. Sir Leonard Rogers referred to the excellent work the college does in training missionaries to look after their own health and to give medical aid to others in distant parts of the Empire where more skilled medical assistance was lacking.

THE David Syme Research Prize for 1923, presented to the University of Melbourne for research work in biology, chemistry, geology, and natural philosophy, has been awarded to Dr. Frank Longstaff Apperly, senior lecturer in pathology at the University. His paper dealt with the diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the stomach. Dr. Apperly was a Rhodes scholar in 1910 at Oxford. In acknowledging the honour he strongly advocated the establishment of an institute of research, where important problems that were purely Australian, such as hydatids and hookworm, might be thoroughly investigated.

DR. A. ROLLIER will hold a course of heliotherapy at Leysin from August 13th to 18th. Further information can be obtained from Dr. Rollier, Leysin-Village, Switzerland.

DR. DUBOIS has succeeded Professor Wertheimer in the chair of physiology at the Lille Faculty of Medicine.

MESSRS. BELL intend shortly to publish a book entitled *The Structure of the Atom* by Professor Andrade of Woolwich, and a new and enlarged edition of *X Rays and Crystal Structure* by Sir William Bragg and Professor W. L. Bragg.