Clinical and other Notes.

EARLY ESTABLISHMENT OF COLLATERAL CIRCULATION AFTER LIGATURE OF THE EXTERNAL ILIAC ARTERY.

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Sepoy, M. C., aged 31, was admitted to hospital on September 10, 1910, suffering from aneurysm of the left common femoral artery.

He had a pulsating tumour about the size of a hen's egg in Scarpa's triangle, 1 in. below the fold of the groin.

On September 15, 1910, the left external iliac artery was tied.

An incision 2 in. long was made parallel with and ½ in. above Poupart's ligament, which was pushed up, and the artery tied with a double silk ligature, ⅔ in. above its level. The wound was closed layer by layer, with catgut sutures. Poupart's ligament was stitched to the fascia lata of the thigh. The whole limb was wrapped in cotton wool, lightly bandaged over the wool, and then wrapped round with a blanket.

Patient was allowed to sit up in bed three days after the operation. On the eighth day a feeble pulse could be felt in the posterior tibial artery at the ankle. On the tenth day the stitches were removed from the skin; the wound was quite healed and the pulse was more perceptible in the posterior tibial artery. On the twelfth day the patient was allowed to walk. Eighteen days after the operation, the patient was walking about, and cooking his own food. He still complained of slight pain in the knee-joint.

On October 12, 1910 (twenty-eight days after the operation), he proceeded on three months' sick leave. He then had no pain in the thigh or knee.

The point of interest about this case is the rapidity with which the collateral circulation became established, in a part where the anastomosis is by capillaries only.

FRACTURE-DISLOCATION OF THE SPINE WITHOUT PARALYSIS

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Sepoy, D., aged 28, was admitted to hospital on September 2, 1910, suffering from fracture of the spine caused by a wall falling on him.

There was a marked angular curvature of the spine at the level of the twelfth dorsal vertebra. There appeared to be at least 1 in. displacement