Clinical and other Notes.

KALA-AZAR IN AN ADULT FROM MALTA.¹

Royal Navy.

The cases of infection of adults with the Mediterranean form of kala-azar are still comparatively few; the following one is therefore worth recording. A man, aged 29, in the Royal Navy, while on the Mediterranean station was for some months employed on shore at the rifle range at Malta, where he was frequently in contact with native dogs. About eighteen months after, he was admitted to Chatham Hospital for anemia and furunculosis; a very large spleen was found and Surgeon

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A. V. J. Richardson, R.N., discovered Leishman bodies in a smear from a splenic puncture. He was then sent to Greenwich. Since that time the bodies have four times been demonstrated by liver puncture, but have never been found in the peripheral blood. The organisms grow well on Novi Nicolle McNeal media, but not in citrated blood. His serum gives a positive Wassermann reaction, but no agglutination with \textit{Bacillus typhosus} or \textit{Micrococcus melitensis}, and the blood-picture shows a moderate degree of anaemia and a marked leucopenia. The case has been four months under treatment with regular intra-muscular injections of atoxyl and a vaccine made from the flagellates of his own parasite. The bodies, at the last liver puncture, were very scarce (formerly very abundant) and his weight has slightly increased, but the liver and spleen are still very large. There seems to be no doubt that this is an example of an adult infection of the \textit{Leishmania infantum} parasite, contracted at Malta, possibly through the intermediary of native dogs. The occurrence of any case with a large spleen found in the Naval and Military services should now, at Malta, always raise the suspicion of this disease, which will probably become more common. I would suggest for the kala-azar group the term of "Parasitic Splenomegaly," which would be wide enough to cover all forms found in China, India, Africa, and the Mediterranean, not limiting the disease geographically or to any age.

DEATH FROM SYPHILIS OCCURRING NINE DAYS AFTER INJECTION OF SALVARSAN.

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In view of the number of times which death has ensued soon after the administration of salvarsan, without the exact cause having been demonstrated, notes of the following case would appear to be of interest.

Driver C. R., aged 28, was transferred on June 11, 1913, to the Station Hospital, Calcutta, from an out-station, for treatment by salvarsan. Eighteen months previously he had contracted primary syphilis, followed by moderately severe secondary symptoms, which rapidly yielded to treatment by mercurial injections, and no further signs of the disease had been noted. In all, 27 gr. of metallic mercury had been administered at his own special request. The patient was transferred to Calcutta for treatment with salvarsan, though his cure by mercury might have been considered nearly complete.

After admission to hospital the patient was carefully examined; he was spare, but healthy in appearance, and showed no signs of active