Clinical and other Notes

Blood examination.

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<tr>
<td>Hæmoglobin</td>
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<td>Polymorphonuclears</td>
<td>86 per cent.</td>
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<td>Lymphocytes</td>
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<tr>
<td>White blood corpuscles</td>
<td>21,000</td>
<td>Eosinophiles</td>
<td>5</td>
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On September 29, the patient was feeling well, but there was slight gaping at the lower end of wound. Otherwise condition normal and satisfactory.

October 8. The wound was practically healed and the patient's condition satisfactory.

Blood examination.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hæmoglobin</td>
<td>64 per cent.</td>
<td>Polymorphonuclears</td>
<td>50 per cent.</td>
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<td>White blood corpuscles</td>
<td>10,600</td>
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Benign tertian malarial parasites present in large numbers in presporulating stage.

October 9. The patient had a rigor and a typical attack of malaria. Quinine was given by the mouth.

October 12. Temperature normal and the patient feeling well. His wound has healed. He was allowed "up" in the evening.

October 17. The patient was up all day, feeling well and taking full diet.

Pathological Report on Spleen.—The organ is greatly enlarged and shows several lacerations which extend deeply into the splenic pulp. Its weight is markedly increased, being 520 grammes, in contrast to the normal, 155 to 195 grammes.

Histologically, the usual changes found associated with chronic malarial infection are evident. The capsule and fibrous trabeculae are hypertrophied and thickened.

There is a definite increase in the stroma and granules of pigment—hemozoin and hemosiderin—are a feature in the section.

The writer is indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel E. V. Aylen for his permission to report this case, and to Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Perry for the pathological report and for the photograph of the spleen.

A CASE OF SNAKE BITE IN A DOG TREATED WITH ANTI-VENINE SERUM.

By Major E. B. LaTHBURY, O.B.E.
Royal Army Medical Corps.

Although many people die of snake bite in India comparatively few of us ever see cases and fewer still have an opportunity of observing the effects of anti-venine serum. The following note of a dog treated with the serum may therefore be of interest:

I was having my breakfast preparatory to going to the hospital one morning when a brother officer in the Indian Army living opposite came in
and asked me if I could do anything for his dog—a spaniel—who had just been bitten by a snake. As he said the snake had been killed there was no doubt about the diagnosis.

The dog had a punctured wound over the right eyebrow which was slightly swollen and from which the blood was oozing, the dog was wagging his tail and beyond looking a little depressed there did not seem much amiss.

As I had more than one tube of serum available I considered it justifiable to try the effect on the dog, which was put in my side-car and taken forthwith to the hospital, where I injected about fifteen cubic centimetres into each flank, the dog making no objection to the operation.

There was a delay of about two minutes in finding the person who had the keys of the snake bite emergency box, which led me afterwards to substitute a seal instead of a lock for this box.

Within a few hours there was considerable swelling in the head and around the region of the bite, deglutition was very difficult and for some days the dog was practically unable to take any nourishment, and became reduced to a skeleton. In the course of some weeks the symptoms gradually subsided and no further specific treatment was adopted.

About two months after the region around the affected eye became quite bald. The dog is now in perfect health. The snake was identified as a “pitless” Russells viper, about three feet in length.

I am indebted to Major-General D. J. Collins, C.B., C.M.G., D.D.M.S., Southern Command, for the suggestion to make this note, as showing the efficacy of the serum. I may state that the interval from the time of bite to the time of injection was about ten minutes.

A CASE OF CYSTICERCUS CELLULOSÆ IN MAN.

By Captain J. Rowe.
Royal Army Medical Corps.

In view of the rarity of this infection I venture to report a case which has been admitted to the Citadel Military Hospital, Cairo.

The patient, a man, aged 22, had been infected with _Taenia solium_ in February, 1923, and cured, the worm was expelled and no segments had been found in the stools since then.

Early in July this year he noticed a small lump in the subcutaneous tissue over the temporal bone, and this was succeeded by several similar lumps distributed over the face, abdomen and arms. On admission to hospital one of these was excised, and proved to be a _Cysticercus cellulosæ_ of _T. solium_. Since then cysts have appeared in various situations in the subcutaneous tissues of the head, arms and trunk; they were first observed when they had grown to the size of a pea, and in about seven days they