

all cases which I have personally nursed, and which will, I hope, prove of interest to those who may have had a similar experience.

#### FIRST CASE—TETANUS.

A boy, nine years old, accidentally cut the little finger of his left hand with a bill (hatchet with hooked point) while working with his father in the fields. On the fourteenth day after the accident symptoms of tetanus commenced in the neck and back. The following day the jaw became so stiff that only with great difficulty could he swallow a tea-spoonful of fluid. He was sent into the Hospital. The whole body became quite stiff, and severe spasms occurred every half-hour—occasionally with greater frequency—lasting about five minutes, during which time it was utterly impossible either to move him or prevent him biting his tongue. The boy, though perfectly sensible, was only able to articulate in monosyllables. He suffered great pain and tenderness over the abdomen, and for this, when very severe, tinct. belladonna was applied on hot spongiopiline. His temperature, one hundred degrees when admitted, never rose higher than one hundred and one degrees. Large doses of chloral (generally by the bowel) were given. Pancreatised enemata of milk, beef-tea, and brandy every two hours, 2oz., day and night for ten days.

The eleventh day after admittance to Hospital spasms were so frequent that enemata of beef-tea and chloral were not retained. At ten p.m. a hypodermic of morph.,  $\frac{1}{3}$ gr., was given; but this, gaining relief for two hours only, was followed by 20grs. chloral (given by the mouth) every six hours.

Twelfth to sixteenth day.—Patient very low, pulse feeble, nights restless, enemata retained.

Seventeenth day.—Improvement, spasms less frequent, slight movement possible.

Nineteenth day.—Having obtained no action of bowels for two days, a calomel and Rhei powder was given, and shortly afterwards a gruel enema, which resulted in the passing of a large round worm.

Twentieth day.—Five living worms passed, varying in length from two and a-half to nine inches.

Twenty-first to twenty-fourth day.—Many small worms passed daily; muscles very rigid, but spasms both less frequent and painful.

Thirtieth day.—Patient much better; took small quantity of solid food. Though gradually gaining strength, and general improvement noticeable, the patient was still very weak and thin. No more worms passed.

Three months from the time of his admittance the patient was discharged from Hospital cured.

In concluding this case, I wish to mention that about six weeks after his Hospital dismissal, the boy, while bowling at cricket, broke his right arm and was re-admitted. There was no return of any tetanus symptoms. Apart from the broken limb he appeared thoroughly well, and six weeks later was discharged as being in perfect health.

#### SECOND CASE.—PNEUMONIA.

In this case the patient was a man suffering from pneumonia (double), followed by severe attack of pleurisy and rheumatism. Within half-an-hour of his admittance to the Hospital his temperature was found to be one hundred and three degrees, and, though not appearing very ill, had great difficulty in breathing.

Third day.—Great pain in right side, proclaimed to be commencement of pleurisy. Linseed poultices applied every three hours.

Fifth day.—Patient became very restless; delirious all night, and requiring constant watching; breathing more difficult; abdomen very much distended by flatulency. Pulse at eight p.m., 132; respiration, 40.

Seventh day.—Patient still low and delirious; very violent convulsions, lasting two hours; face became blue and drawn; hands and feet quite cold. Every half hour 20m. spt. ammon. co. was given, while brandy and milk were taken in small quantities every ten minutes. Pulse and respiration continued high.

Eighth day.—4.30 a.m. Temperature fell from one hundred and four to ninety-nine degrees; continued convulsions and unconsciousness; brandy used freely—24oz. in twenty-four hours.

Ninth day.—Convulsions ceased, and quantity of brandy consequently lessened.

Fifteenth day.—Improvement began; solid food taken for first time.

Twenty-second day.—Temperature having remained normal for three days, the patient sat up for a short time.

Twenty-fourth day.—Pains and stiffness in joints and swelling of fingers obliged the patient to remain in bed. He was quite unable either to move or feed himself. Temperature rose to one hundred and two degrees, and continued high at night for a week; 20grs. salicylic of sodii were given every four hours. Upon the disappearance of rheumatism patient sat up again, regaining strength but slowly. No symptoms of pneumonia returned, and at the end of fifteen weeks he was discharged cured. Seeing the patient a few weeks after he had returned to work, he said he had never felt better in his life, and appeared quite strong.

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