

blue raised their crutches to the salute, and so on into the sunshine of a gorgeous spring day, where they placed the body on a gun-carriage, and with a military guard of honour, and followed by mounted police and others, it passed through the metropolis of the Empire, where multitudes were assembled to see the passing and the triumph of Edith Cavell. If her pure spirit in its resting-place in Paradise was permitted to know what was taking place on earth, she must have seen of the travail of her soul and been satisfied.

OUR PRIZE COMPETITION.

MENTION DRUGS WHICH MAY PRODUCE RASHES, AND DESCRIBE THE RASHES.

We have pleasure in awarding the prize this week to Miss Ellen Muddiman, North Ormesby Hospital, Middlesbrough.

PRIZE PAPER.

Drugs which may cause rashes when taken internally are:—

Quinine, which sometimes brings out patches of erythema; tar and allied substances, a very itchy variety of erythema; bromide of potassium, erythema, also acne about face, chest, back, and thighs; chloral hydrate, erythema, sometimes with urticaria about face and neck; boric acid, erythema, also ecchymosis and vesicular rash; antipyrin, paraldehyde, and acetanilide, erythema, also hyperæmic rash resembling measles.

Arsenic sometimes causes urticaria and purplish staining, or herpetic eruption, erysipelas, and eczema; salicylic acid, urticaria; and opium, urticaria on face.

Iodide of potassium will cause rashes in great variety and varying severity, the most common being acne on face, back of neck, and shoulders, purpuric spots on legs; iron will sometimes cause acne on face and chest; antimony, a pustular eruption; mercury, an obstinate form of eczema; copaiba and cubebs, a dark red raised hyperæmic rash resembling measles, mostly about the ankles and wrists, although they may be general.

Belladonna, stramonium, hyoscyamus will cause hyperæmia closely resembling the eruption of scarlet fever, a uniform bright red, except that it is not punctated.

Cocaine will cause a general flush.

Potassium chlorate, used as an application for the throat, will sometimes cause small ecchymoses or subcutaneous hæmorrhages.

DRUGS USED EXTERNALLY.

Arnica may cause eczema and redness.

Croton oil, burning and redness of the skin, an eruption of papules which become pustular.

Turpentine, vesication, followed by peeling and brown staining of the skin.

Chrysarobin, dusky coppered-coloured redness extending far beyond area of application.

Ammonia, redness, blistering, and sloughing.

Preparations of mercury used externally in obstetric cases may cause an eruption of small pimples which may extend down the limbs.

DESCRIPTION OF RASHES.

Erythema consists of superficial and usually dusky red patches, which disappear on pressure; there is also a papular variety, which is accompanied with much itching; the papules spread and coalesce until the parts affected are covered with a red blush.

Urticaria, or nettle rash, is an eruption of wheals or raised elevations of irregular form, with a white centre and red margin, some being small while others may be an inch or more across. This eruption is very irritable, itching and burning.

Acne consists of an eruption of pustules.

Ecchymoses are hæmorrhagic patches under the skin resembling small bruises.

A vesicle is a raising of the epidermis containing fluid, usually transparent.

Hyperæmia is an excess of blood to the superficial blood vessels.

Herpetic eruptions are small vesicles upon an inflamed base which terminate by scabbing.

Eczema is a superficial inflammation of the skin beginning with itching, sometimes to an intolerable degree; the part becomes red, and minute vesicles form upon it, containing clear yellow serum. These rupture, and the part becomes moist, and then dries into scabs. The crusts will sometimes grow into great thickness. Patches of eczema are variable in size from mere spots to continuous areas.

Erysipelas is redness and inflammation of the skin, attended by hardness and swelling, sometimes vesicular, terminating generally by desquamation.

Papules are small, solid, pointed projections of the skin, usually of a pinkish hue.

Pustules are small elevations of the skin containing pus; these burst, and then scab over.

HONOURABLE MENTION.

The following competitors receive honourable mention:—Miss P. Thomson, Mrs. Farthing, Miss N. James.

QUESTION FOR NEXT WEEK.

What is the duty of a private nurse who has been exposed to the infection of (1) scarlet fever, (2) diphtheria, (3) mumps, before proceeding to another case?

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