

Transactions of the
South Indian Branch of the
British Medical Association
Vol. 11 No. 1. 1903.



SL
L, 8 m 56, new BM
no 3. 11. 1
196965

Vol. XI.]

1903.

[No. 1.]

TRANSACTIONS
OF THE
SOUTH INDIAN BRANCH
OF THE
BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Paper on Teratoma Inclusio Foetalis. By CAPT. C. DONOVAN, M.D., I.M.S.	1
Fracture of Patella treated by open method. By LIEUT.-COL. F. C. REEVES, I.M.S.	6
Notes of two cases of Thoracic Aneurism. By MAJOR G. G. GIFFARD, I.M.S.	9
Investigation on Malaria in Black Town. By DR. BALASIMHA RAU	11
Mental Evolution and the development of a Cosmic Sense. By CAPT. J. W. CORNWALL, M.D., I.M.S.	26
Notes on Typhoid Fever. By DR. P. S. C. SERNIAR	32
Retention of the tip of a soft Catheter in bladder. By Mr. C. B. RAMA RAU	48
Elephantiasis of the leg. By LIEUT.-COLONEL W. B. BROWNING, I.M.S.	48
Case of Pulmonary Osteo-Arthropathy. By CAPT. T. H. SIMONS, I.M.S.	52
Some Clinical features in cases of Guinea Worm. By CAPT. D. KEMP, I.M.S.	57
Hepatic Abscess bursting into the lungs. By CAPT. T. H. SIMONS, I.M.S.	68
Myxædema. By CAPT. T. H. SIMONS, I.M.S.	68
List of Members of the Branch	69

MADRAS

PRINTED AT THE LAWRENCE ASYLUM PRESS, MOUNT ROAD.

1904.

EDITED BY
CAPTAIN T. H. SYMONS, I.M.S.
AND
ASST.-SURGEON C. B. RAMA RAU, L.M.S.
Honorary Secretaries of the Branch.

INDEX TO VOLUME XI.

	A	PAGE.
Aneurism, thoracic	...	9
Atevism	...	30
Ataxic paraplegia	...	26
	B	
Bacillus, paratyphoid and typhoid	...	47
Balasinha Rau, Dr.	...	11
Blood count	...	41
Browne, Col. W. R.	...	6, 9, 11, 25, 26, 48
Browning, Lieut.-Colonel W. B.	...	25, 40, 51, 56, 66
Bucke, Dr.	...	26
	C	
Catheter in the bladder	...	48
Chiari of Prague, Prof.	...	38
Cornwall, Captain J. W.	...	24, 26
Cosmic sense, mental evolution and development of	...	26
	D	
Donovan, Captain C.	...	1
	E	
Ehrlich's test for the Diazo re-action	...	41
Elephantiasis of the leg	...	49, 51
Elwes, Captain F. F.	...	57, 68
	F	
Fever, enteric	...	33
„ of a remittent type	...	46
„ typhoid	...	32, 44
	G	
Giffard, Major G. G.	...	9, 52
Guinea-worm, some clinical features associated with	...	56, 66
	H	
Harlington, Major, I.M.S....	...	66
Hepatic abscess	...	67
Hermaphrodite child	...	25
	K	
Kemp, Captain	...	56
Kirkpatrick, Captain	...	3
	L	
Leet-Palk, Captain C. H.	...	8

an irregular mass of bone, the size of a Tangerine orange and hollowed out into a cup; one side of which corresponds to about four-fifths of the irregular surface seen on the outside of the tumour. The cavity of the cup contains a quantity of flaky, cheesy matter and fat cholesterol in crystals, degenerated epithelium and amorphous material; its inner surface is smooth with some ridges. At the bottom of the cup is embedded a tooth of the molar type and on one side of the edge are two molar teeth, semi-detached, in apposition to one another. The cartilaginous projections seen on the surface are in continuity with the central mass of bone.

The diagnosis before operation of congenital cystic tumour of the kidney, was arrived at for the following reasons:—

The growth was noticed at birth, hence of congenital origin, its position, the base of the tumour being located dorsally and to the left in the position of the kidney of that side. The liver and spleen could be excluded; the limits of the tumour, leaving the hepatic and splenic areas clear for examination. Congenital tumours of the kidney, even those of large size, need not necessarily give rise to any untoward symptoms, except for the inconvenience of an enlargement in the abdomen. The large intestine in front of the tumour. Renal tumours do not project backwards unlike abscesses and other lesions which may simulate them and which cause considerable posterior projection.

On operation, the diagnosis of renal tumour was altogether wrong, but pardonable, as it would have been difficult to have diagnosed a teratoma, although dermoid cyst was thought of, as one of the alternatives.

As to the diagnosis come to after the operation, I quote from Ziegler's Pathological Anatomy and Pathogenesis, in confirmation of my decision of Teratoma or to be more correct *Inclusio foetalis abdominalis*.

“Teratomata are tumour-like formations which are made up of a great variety of very different tissues, and so are distinguished from ordinary new-growths. Some of them contain rudimentary skeletal elements, such as those of the spine, pelvis, &c.; as well as rudiments of various organs, like the brain, intestine, different glands, kidneys and muscles.

No

<

CASE E</

