

examples. In the author's series of 50 cases the behaviour disturbances tended to be more severe in the boys than in the girls, but the more studied and deliberate type of misconduct was relatively more common in the girls. Deviation of conduct in the sexual sphere was somewhat more pronounced in the girls. When the onset of the encephalitis fell between 6 and 13 years of age there was a somewhat greater likelihood of severe behaviour disorders. In the large majority of cases the behaviour difficulty was practically a continuation, rather than a sequel, of the acute illness. When Parkinsonianism occurred, the behaviour was only slightly involved.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

An Undescribed Syndrome as a Sequel to Encephalitis Lethargica [*Un type non décrit de syndrome résiduel post-encéphalitique*]. (*L'Encéph.*, April, 1928.) Lama, A.

This is a record of the post-encephalitic features of three cases.

The arms of the patients were almost continuously maintained in a position which the author likens to that of the wings of a dead fowl.

On assuming the erect posture the patients showed a tendency to fall backward, this being due to a relaxation of all the muscles first of one leg and then of the other.

The facial muscles were held rigid, producing a sardonic smile which only changed very slowly, and the speech was of the scanning type.

The article is illustrated by photographs. R. S. GIBSON.

Epidemic Encephalitis and Epilepsy with Hyperthermia [*Encéphalite épidémique et crises épileptiques avec hyperthermie*]. (*L'Encéph.*, June, 1928.) Claude, H., Lamache, A., and Ceul, J.

The authors describe a series of cases taken from the literature in which encephalitis lethargica was followed by typical epileptic seizures. They then proceed to describe a case which came under their own observation. This patient had a protracted illness in which the symptoms were very suggestive of cerebral neoplasm, and which was accompanied by epileptiform seizures with elevation of temperature. The patient died, and *post-mortem* examination revealed no tumour, but gave evidence of a very diffuse encephalitis. The case is fully described, and the *post-mortem* findings exhaustively dealt with. The relation of the pathological changes to the pyrexia is discussed, and the opinion is expressed that the fever was probably due to recrudescences of the encephalitic infection. The great variety of ways in which encephalitis lethargica may manifest itself is emphasized.

R. S. GIBSON.

Delusions of Persecution following Acute Encephalitis [*Délire de persécution consécutif à une encéphalopathie aiguë*]. (*Bull. Soc. Clin. de Med. Ment.*, Jan.-Feb., 1928.) Marchand, L., Picard, J., and Courtois, A.

In this case, after a state of stuporose confusion with narcolepsy and increase of albumen and globulin in the cerebro-spinal

fluid, there followed multiple persistent hallucinations with associated delusions of persecution. The demonstrators remark on the rarity of this sequence, and take the case as an argument for the organic origin of certain cases of chronic delusions of persecution.

L. M. D. MILL.

Contagion from a Post-Encephalitic Parkinsonism [*Contagiosité du Parkinsonisme encéphalitique*]. (*Bull. Soc. Clin. de Med. Ment.*, March-April, 1928.) Picard, J., and Masquin, P.

In showing a case which they consider proved to have been infected as above, MM. Jean Picard and Pierre Masquin emphasize the fact that epidemic encephalitis is contagious in its chronic as well as in its acute phase, and urge the necessity for prolonged treatment.

L. M. D. MILL.

4. Pathology.

The Nervous Constitution and its Pathology [*La doctrine de la constitution et la pathologie nerveuse*]. (*L'Hyg. Ment.*, April, 1928.) Zanelli, G. F.

This article commences with a brief historical sketch of the theories of disease from the days of Hippocrates, and emphasizes the fact that during the nineteenth century the bacteriological and infective theories of disease assumed too great an importance. The author then proceeds to discuss the influence on neurotic conditions of the ductless glands and of the vegetative nervous system following the lines of work of de Giovanni and Viola.

The remainder of the article is devoted to the exposition of the author's own views on the subject, paying particular attention to affections of the autonomic nervous system and the influence of the ductless glands on it.

R. S. GIBSON.

The Mechanism of the Production of Pain in Ischæmia or Vascular Spasm [*Sur le mécanisme des douleurs ischémiques ou angio-spasmodiques*]. (*L'Encéph.*, April, 1928.) Salmon, A.

The author reviews the current opinions of the ætiology of intermittent claudication, Raynaud's disease, acro-paræsthesia, angina pectoris and migraine. He points out that in several of these and allied conditions the patient frequently shows a tendency to venous engorgement, as manifested by the presence of such conditions as varicose veins and hæmorrhoids. He adduces arguments to show that the cause of the extreme pain in these conditions is not the arterial spasm, but the venous engorgement which accompanies and succeeds the spasm. This in turn, he considers, is caused by the action of the toxic products of metabolism acting on the sympathetic nerve-endings in the capillaries and veins.

R. S. GIBSON.