

occasionally observed alkalosis without seizures, and seizures without any true alkalosis beforehand.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

The Confusional Syndrome with Changes in the Large Intestine.
(*Il Cervello*, November, 1930.) Grimaldi, L.

The author describes two cases of afebrile confusion, of which one showed at autopsy acute changes in the cæcum, and the other chronic changes in the colon. He points out that these intestinal changes, whilst not always present in confusional states or dementia præcox, play an important part in a susceptible individual in inducing such states.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

Inflammatory Changes in the Small Intestine in a Case of Confusion.
(*Riv. di Pat. Nerv. e Ment.*, January–February, 1930.) De Giacomo, U.

The author describes a case of mental confusion. At the autopsy he found cirrhosis of the liver, splenomegaly and ascites. There was a severe catarrhal inflammation of the pyloric end of the stomach and of the duodenum, a severe hyperæmia with hæmorrhages throughout the small intestine. Histologically there was an overgrowth of connective tissue in the duodenal wall, amounting in places to a true sclerosis. Large areas of gland tissue were destroyed.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

Investigation of Liver Function in Confusional Insanity and Dementia Præcox. (*Riv. di Pat. Nerv. e Ment.*, January–February, 1930.) Gullotta, S.

The author examined by the rose-bengal method the liver function in 12 cases of confusional insanity and 20 of dementia præcox. In all the cases of confusional insanity there was an increased retention of rose-bengal of from 3–7 mgrm. % (normal under 2 mgrm. %). In only 9 of the dementia præcox cases was there any retention, and that only in cases giving in the urine intense reactions of Millon, Buscaino, Weiss, etc. In all cases the increased retention corresponded to an increase in the indirect van den Bergh. The impairment in the conjugating power of the liver gives rise to both an aromataemia and an aromaturia.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

Aromatæmia and Aromaturia from Tyrosin in Dementia Præcox.
(*Riv. di Pat. Nerv. e Ment.*, September–October, 1930.) Noto, G. G.

In 20 cases of dementia præcox and 10 normal controls, the author administered 5–1 grm. of tyrosin by the mouth and examined the urine and serum after 5–7 hours by means of Millon's reagent. The results were positive in the cases of dementia præcox but negative in the serum in the controls. This supports the theory of Buscaino. An abnormal flora in the intestine produces phenol