

### 3. Clinical Psychiatry and Neurology.

*Graves' Disease* ["*Basedowsche Krankheit*"]. (*Separat-Abdruck aus "Real-Encyclopædia der gesamten Heilkunde," 4 Aufl.*) Buschau, G.

The first to publish characteristic disease of this cases was Dr. Parry in 1825, and in consideration of this fact it should be called "Parry's Disease." In Germany, however, it is called after Dr. Basedow, in England it is known as "Graves' disease," in Italy as "Morbo di Flajani," and in France as "goitre exophthalmique." This last title, the author remarks, is also not a correct one, as recent investigation has shown that the first two of the three symptoms described by Dr. Basedow as being characteristic of the disease (protrusion of the eyes, enlargement of the thyroid gland and over-action of the heart) may altogether fail.

A further history of the discovery of the disease is given, and symptomatology in connection with the circulatory, digestive, respiratory, urinary and genital systems is discussed, as also in relation to the skin and the motor and sensory symptoms. Psychical and general symptoms are not omitted. The ætiology, pathological anatomy, pathogenesis, diagnosis and prognosis receive full attention from the author, and a list of the available literature on the subject is appended.

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*Serum Diagnosis in Psychiatry and Neurology* [*Die Serodiagnostik in der Psychiatrie und Neurologie*]. (*Allg. Zeits. Psychiat., Bd. 65, H. 4.*) Stertz.

[*Über das Vorhandsein Syphilitischer Antistoffe in der Cerebro-spinal Flüssigkeit von Paralytiker*]. (*Deuts. med. Wochensc., No. 44, s. 1769, 1906.*) Wassermann and Plaut.

Those who wish to repeat these investigations should consult Wassermann's paper, in which his complicated methods of preparation are described at length. Dr. Stertz has for a whole year tried his methods of diagnosis upon insane patients in the Royal Klinik at Breslau. Specimens of cerebro-spinal fluid were removed by lumbar puncture from patients with general paralysis, and on being mixed with an extract from syphilitic organs there was a decided arrest of hæmolysis, while on the cerebro-spinal fluid being mixed with extract prepared in a similar way, but from non-luetic organs, there was no arrest of the hæmolysis. Dr. Stertz found that in 45 cases of general paralysis the cerebro-spinal fluid showed the positive reaction 40 times. In 3 cases the reaction was doubtful and in 2 it was negative. But with these last 5 cases positive reactions were found in 3 with blood serum; only 2 were wholly negative. Thus the reaction was obtained in 95 *per cent.* of the cases of general paralysis examined.

Dr. Stertz observes that corresponding results are not always obtained with the blood-serum and the cerebro-spinal fluid. The number of cases of tabes dorsalis examined in this way was not large, and did not always lead to positive reactions like the paralytics.

In syphilitic diseases of the nervous system a positive reaction with the cerebro-spinal fluid is the exception. In 8 cases, in which there was no reaction with the cerebro-spinal fluid, the blood-serum was