

**THE PRACTICAL MEDICINE
SERIES. VOLUME
IX. SKIN AND VENEREAL
DISEASES. SERIES 1915**

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OLIVER S. ORMSBY & JAMES HERBERT MITCHELL & CHARLES L. MIX

**THE PRACTICAL MEDICINE
SERIES. VOLUME
IX. SKIN AND VENEREAL
DISEASES. SERIES 1915**

THE
Practical Medicine Series

COMPRISING TEN VOLUMES ON THE YEAR'S PROGRESS
IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY

UNDER THE GENERAL EDITORIAL CHARGE OF
CHARLES L. MIX, A. M., M. D.

PROFESSOR OF PHYSICAL DIAGNOSIS IN THE NORTHWESTERN
UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL

VOLUME IX
SKIN AND VENEREAL DISEASES

EDITED BY

OLIVER S. ORMSBY, M. D.

PROFESSOR AND HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SKIN AND VENEREAL
DISEASES, RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE

WITH THE COLLABORATION OF

JAMES HERBERT MITCHELL, M. D.

RESEARCH FELLOW IN PATHOLOGY, RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE

MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS

EDITED BY

HAROLD N. MOYER, M. D.

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INTRODUCTION.

A review of the literature on cutaneous medicine for the year shows very little diminution in its volume owing to the activities of the war. Syphilis and the venereal diseases have been well studied in the armies in the field, and emergency treatment has been devised, while prophylactic measures have been given trial on a large scale. Attention has been called to the possible spread of leprosy due to contact of soldiers in the fields with the disease where it is endemic. Trench fighting, under the conditions imposed during cold weather, has produced numerous cases of erythema and gangrene of the feet, similar to frost-bite, due in these instances to temperature above the freezing point.

In this country, the Wassermann reaction has been systematically studied and reported upon. This important reaction, on account of conflicting reports from different laboratories, was beginning to be discredited to some extent, but an analysis of the reports shows that the test itself is still invaluable; the requirement necessary to place it in an unassailable position is standardization of technique. Many reports of cholesterinized antigens appear to demonstrate their utility when properly controlled. They are especially valuable in regulating treatment. The inability of importers to get salvarsan in adequate quantities, owing to the war, demonstrates the wide field this drug has acquired in the treatment of syphilis. At present, the situation demands the release of the drug as prepared in Germany, or removal of restrictions so that it may be manufactured in this country in adequate amount to supply the large demand.

Epitheliomata have been intensively studied, and attempts have been made at more rational classification. Precancerous conditions have received attention through many contributions. Blastomycosis is reported from Denver, thus enlarging its geographical distribution.

INTRODUCTION.

Radiotherapy is again advancing in favor, due to a better understanding and more widespread employment of the Coolidge tube and the instruments devised for more accurate measurement of the dosage. Radium, also, is being much more generally employed in certain dermatological conditions.

Purpura annularis telangiectodes appears in American literature for the first time with report of an American case and complete discussion of the subject by MacKee, of New York. A new family group of *Xeroderma pigmentosum* has appeared, and a case of *Acanthosis nigricans* is reported from Denver.

No startling discoveries have been made, though Rose-nov's work in *Herpes zoster* opens up a field of importance in the bacteriology of this disease, as did his similar work in *Erythema nodosum*. Education of the public as to the true character of leprosy has progressed, and the establishment of a national leprosarium to care for the unfortunate victims of the disease is being strongly and widely advised. The attention of the public has also been drawn to the value of a more general enlightenment on the subject of syphilis.

The review which follows is necessarily brief and only a small proportion of the whole is included.

OLIVER S. ORMSBY.

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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in financial reporting and compliance with regulatory requirements. The text notes that incomplete or inconsistent records can lead to misunderstandings, disputes, and potential legal consequences.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and tools used to collect, store, and analyze data. It highlights the significance of choosing appropriate data management systems that can handle large volumes of information efficiently. The text also discusses the importance of data security and privacy, ensuring that sensitive information is protected from unauthorized access and breaches.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the application of data analysis techniques to derive meaningful insights from the collected information. It describes how statistical methods and data visualization tools can be used to identify trends, patterns, and anomalies. The text stresses that effective data analysis is crucial for making informed decisions and optimizing organizational performance.

4. The fourth part of the document addresses the challenges and limitations associated with data management and analysis. It acknowledges that data quality, integration, and interpretation can be complex tasks. The text suggests strategies to overcome these challenges, such as implementing data governance policies, ensuring data accuracy, and providing adequate training and resources for staff involved in data management.

5. The fifth part of the document concludes by summarizing the key points discussed and emphasizing the overall importance of a robust data management and analysis framework. It encourages organizations to continuously evaluate and improve their data practices to stay competitive in a data-driven environment.

SKIN AND VENEREAL DISEASES.

DERMATOSES.

Self-Inflicted Eruptions. Stopford-Taylor and Mac-kenna¹ describe four cases of this type of dermatitis. The first was that of a young woman who was accidentally burned with carbolic acid. The burn was treated with carron oil and made good progress. After a week, new lesions occurred around the original burn, which were discrete yellow spots, which later became confluent, forming a yellow pellicle over the back of the hand and extensor aspects of the first and second fingers as far as the tips. These lesions showed improvement and recurrences from time to time and after persistence for several months the factitious nature of the disorder was discovered. The reporters believe that nitric acid was the agent used, although phenol was the original substance which gave the idea.

The second case was that of a young woman, aged 27 years, the subject of various manifestations of hysteria. The eruption was present on the face. The manner in which it had been produced was indicated by the presence in the skin margin surrounding the raw surface of a black line left by the caustic applied, in this case silver nitrate. The patient had recently enjoyed displaying herself in public, but with her face covered with dressings and pieces of plaster, and the reporters believe that the sight of wounded soldiers reacted upon her nervous system and induced the patient to produce this hysterical mimicry.

In case three, a girl of fifteen, had produced lesions on the skin of the face by friction.

(1) *Liverpool Med. and Chir. Jour.*, July, 1915.