Periscope

DIPLOPIA WITHOUT EXTRA-OCULAR PALSIES, CAUSED BY HETERONYMOUS DEFECTS IN THE VISUAL FIELDS ASSOCIATED WITH DEFECTIVE MACULAR VISION.

True diplopia may occur without any history or physical sign of strabismus, ptosis, or pupillary disturbances. Six cases of this type are described here in which a true diplopia was present without any weakness of the extra-ocular muscles, and in which the lesion was an adenoma of the hypophysis; and two cases where the condition was found in tumour of the hypophyseal stalk.

Such a diplopia is often most troublesome when the patient attempts to fix both eyes on an object for precise observation, and it is not influenced by conjugate deviation of the eyes in any direction, whereas diplopia which results from weakness of any of the muscles of the eye is always altered in some way by conjugate deviation of the eyes. This type of diplopia has not been found in any patients with homonymous defects in the visual fields, but only in the presence of bitemporal hemianopia and in association with periods of amblyopia. Where the amblyopia was transient, the diplopia was transient; and where the amblyopia was permanent, the diplopia persisted. This diplopia depends on the fact that in the presence of impaired macular vision the patient attempts to use the adjacent areas of the retina in which visual acuity is greater. In the presence of a coexistent bitemporal hemianopia the only available fields are the two nasal fields. To secure binocular vision of good acuity he must employ these. Since, however, they are not homologous parts of the retina, diplopia inevitably results. In order to bring into focus his two nasal fields he must, to some extent, diverge his visual axes. Whether this divergence is visible or not will depend upon how far into the perimacular field he must go to find greater visual acuity. Eight cases are recorded here, and in certain of them there was a slight divergent strabismus without any accompanying weakness of convergence or of internal rotation of either eye on conjugate lateral movements.

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SUBACUTE COMBINED DEGENERATION OF THE CORD: SYMPTOMATOLOGY AND EFFECTS OF LIVER THERAPY.

While the beneficial effects of liver diet in pernicious anæmia are well recognised, there seems to be some doubt as to the value of this form of treatment in subacute combined degeneration of the cord. A series of 61 cases are here reviewed, of which 30 had been treated