

have infallibly been sacrificed. Induction of labour and emptying the uterus became imperative, and though it seemed at one time to be a hopeless procedure, yet in the end the life was saved by this measure, and I can most emphatically affirm that nothing else would have saved the patient's life. It seems therefore that one cannot adhere slavishly to the rules laid down for treatment in the Rotunda Hospital, and the only question which arises in my mind is, whether I should not have interfered earlier. No doubt "all's well that ends well," but in this case one cannot help thinking that had accouchement forc e been had recourse to earlier, it would not have been so much "touch and go."

CASES OF FIBROMA MOLLUSCUM, REMOVAL OF A TUMOUR IN ONE WEIGHING 16 LBS. 10 oz. WITH RECOVERY.

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CASES of Fibroma Molluscum being rather rare, notes of the following case of a woman, with a big heavy tumour on the back of the head hanging down to the hip, will be of interest.

Mah Nit U, a Burmese woman, aged 38, living in a village called Thayagoung, Yegy Township

of the tumour, that she begged from the villagers for her passage and came to hospital on 12th February 1910, and got herself admitted. The patient, a fairly nourished subject, anxious looking, head bent forward owing to the weight of the tumour, was covered all over her body with small tumours and one on her back of the head hanging down to hip. The tumour was fibrous and tubular for about 5 inches from the attachment from the occiput and neck and the rest hard down to the end. No pain on pressure except the weighty feeling of the tumour. She stated that these tumours were from her childhood and the one on her back of the head was of the size of a hazel-nut when she was 10 years old and which in the space of 28 years assumed this big size reaching down her hip. The weight was so great that she had to keep her head bent forward just like a woman carrying a load on her back. The photo. attached will better explain than my words. She is married, husband living. Has a daughter and a boy, 5 years and 2 years old, respectively. Both are healthy looking.

Heart sounds normal—Lungs: Breath sounds slightly rough but otherwise normal.

Urinary system—Specific gravity 1015. Acid in reaction. No sugar or albumen. Phosphates present.



of the Bassein District, hearing of the many operations performed at this hospital, was yearning to get herself admitted for the relief of her malady. But she was too poor to undertake the journey as she had no money to pay for the passage. Her life being so miserable on account

Digestive system.—Tongue clean. Bowels costive. Appetite good.

Operation.—On the 18th February, 1910, I operated on her. I made an anterior and posterior incisions, reflected the skin for flaps. The tumour was extremely vascular, so all the bleeding

vessels were ligatured. It was attached to the periosteum of the occipital bone radiating like a fan. I passed two stout silk ligatures on an aneurism needle, one above and the other below, near the attachment, tied and removed the tumour. The flaps were brought together with silkworm gut sutures. The patient was under chloroform for over an hour. She suffered from a certain amount of shock and made an uneventful recovery. She returned to her village highly pleased having been relieved of her great burden from her back.

Case II.—Maung Tha Doe Aung, a Burmese male, aged 46 years, cooly by occupation. His whole body is covered with small tumours. None so big as to inconvenience him. He stated

do not find it mentioned anywhere that the disease is hereditary.

Wagan Jan Bibi, aged 45, came as an out-patient, complaining of the inconvenience and unsightly appearance of the growths depicted in the photograph, also of feeling weak and ill.

History.—She has had the growths for 5 or 6 years. They began on the top of the head and have steadily increased both in size and number. One or two of them have recently become ulcerated on the surface.

Her mother, three sisters and one brother were all affected, but not so severely as herself. Her grandmother was not affected. Her grandfather she does not know about. She has three sons and one daughter. One of the sons is affected.



that these small tumours on his body are from infancy.

A CASE OF MOLLUSCUM FIBROSUM.

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THE case of which I send a photograph is remarkable, not only for the extreme development of the disease, but also for the family history. I

All these relations have the disease on the head and face only.

Condition.—The top of the head, forehead and the sides of the face in front of the ears are covered with many large irregular growths, many of them pedunculated. There are smaller ones over the rest of the scalp, at the sides of the nose and beneath the chin. There are several large sessile growths on the back and a few small ones on the chest and arms. She refuses all operative treatment.