

apart from each other. The woman complained of severe pain in the back of the hand and slight pain in the arm as far up as the middle of the upper arm. I had the bite cauterised with silver nitrate and 3 c.c. (all that I had left on hand) of Calmette's antivenine injected into the back of the hand above the bite. In about a quarter of an hour the pain had all disappeared except a little round the bite. At 7 A.M. there was slight swelling and pain at the back of the hand, otherwise the woman felt quite well. In four days she was discharged from the hospital, the swelling and pain referred to having gradually disappeared in that time. On examining the snake I found it to be identical with the one that had bitten Case No. 1. This woman was about six months' pregnant, and the antivenine did not apparently upset her in any way.

*Case No. 3.*—Naik S.A., 9th Bombay Infantry, was bitten by the same snake which had bitten Case No. 2. There were two small fang punctures about a third of an inch apart, but there was no swelling, and the man did not complain of any pain. No treatment.

I sent the two snakes to the Research Laboratory, Bombay, and received the following reply:—"Both the snakes are the young of *Daboia Russellii* and not many days old and therefore harmless."

*Remarks.*—The first two cases do not unfortunately prove definitely that Calmette's antivenine is efficacious against the venom of *Daboia Russellii* as (1) the snakes in question were very young, and (2) I had not any antivenine on hand to inject into the first case when the symptoms of fainting, vomiting, drowsiness, &c., came on. There is, however, in my opinion, no doubt, that the serum had some beneficial effect, as, after it had been injected in the first two cases, the pain disappeared from the limbs thus treated, and the pins and needles sensation ceased in the leg of the first case.

#### A CASE OF THROMBOSIS OF THE MIDDLE CEREBRAL ARTERY AFTER NORMAL AND ASEPTIC LABOUR.

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Mow Bothi, a Hindu female, *æ.t.* 30 years, was delivered of a dead female child at the Dibrugarh Dispensary on the 28th June last. The patient left the hospital on the 30th June at her own request in a good, healthy condition. She was brought back to the hospital on the 6th July for treatment of the following symptoms:—

*On admission.*—The patient was in a semi-conscious state. Pulse thready; respirations hurried; the temperature 97.4°F.; the patient's

condition rendered a systematic and complete physical examination impossible. A vaginal examination was, however, made which disclosed no foul discharge, no blood clots, and no signs of sepsis. A vaginal douche of a weak solution of permanganate was, however, administered, and an oil and soap-water enema given.

The next morning, the patient's condition was still worse. There was a conjugate deviation of the eyes to the left. Both the forearms were flexed on the arms and resisted all attempts at extension. The left pupil was dilated. There was no hyperæsthesia nor paræsthesia anywhere, and the patient became completely unconscious. The condition of coma gradually deepened, and she expired on the 8th July at night. No marked signs of paralysis could be detected before death. But some cerebral lesion was conjectured.

The *post-mortem* examination which was held next morning revealed the following conditions:—

The uterus, about 1½" above the symphysis pubis; its walls hypertrophied. The endometrium smooth, except over the placental insertion (on the left side of the body of the uterus) where the mucous membrane presented a very slight velvety appearance. The condition of the uterine cavity was perfectly aseptic and healthy; the tubes healthy; the ovaries healthy, and each contained a true corpus luteum. No signs of perimetritis, nor of pelvic cellulitis, nor of peritonitis.

The kidneys, the spleen, the liver, the lungs were found healthy.

The pericardium was found healthy, and contained about an ounce of serous fluid. There were some fatty deposits on the surface of the heart and the muscular substance of the heart pale. Both the right and the left auricles contained dark coloured clots (evidently formed just before or at the time of death). The endocardium and the valves perfectly healthy. The walls of the main arteries healthy.

The meninges of the brain were found healthy. The branches of the middle cerebral artery on the right side ramifying on the side and over the cortex of the brain were found congested. On following the main artery downwards, it was found thrombosed at the base of the brain where it is lodged in the sylvian fissure (just where that fissure turns over the side of the brain) for about ¾".

The case is worthy of record as it illustrates that the mere state of blood in the puerperium is such as to render it apt to coagulate independently of any diseases of the circulatory apparatus, or of any conditions of sepsis.

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