

Blood-cast of the uterus in a case of anæmia / by Sheridan Delépine.

Contributors

Delépine, Sheridan, 1855-1921.
Pathological Society of London.
University of Glasgow. Library

Publication/Creation

[London] : [Pathological Society], 1891.

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/tgcwr67b>

Provider

University of Glasgow

License and attribution

This material has been provided by This material has been provided by The University of Glasgow Library. The original may be consulted at The University of Glasgow Library. where the originals may be consulted. This work has been identified as being free of known restrictions under copyright law, including all related and neighbouring rights and is being made available under the Creative Commons, Public Domain Mark.

You can copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, without asking permission.

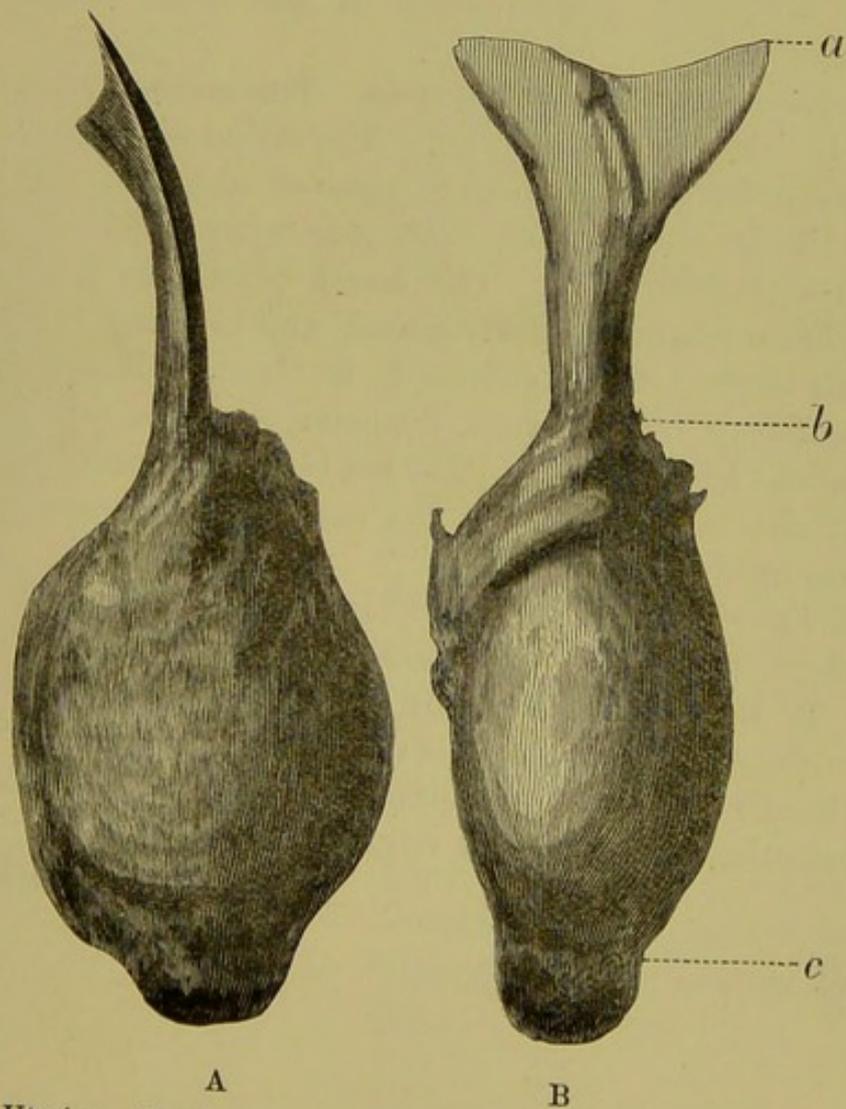


Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

Blood-cast of the uterus in a case of anæmia. (Card specimen.)

By SHERIDAN DELÉPINE.

THE SPECIMEN is composed of a firm clot which occupied the cavity of the uterus and that of the cervix uteri. This clot forms a perfect cast of these cavities, and has a remarkable shape, being composed of two distinct parts: one corresponding to the body of the uterus, thus triangular in shape, and of little bulk;



Uterine blood-cast, $\frac{1}{2}$. A. Side view. B. Front view. (From drawings by the author.) *a.* Angle corresponding to the opening of the left Fallopian tube. *b.* Os internum. *c.* Os externum; the clot projects slightly through this opening (*ostinæ*).

the other corresponding to the cavity of the cervix, thick, irregularly oval, and of great bulk (considering the part it comes from). The body of the uterus was in this case much smaller than the cervical part of the organ. After the clot had been removed the cavity of the body measured $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the os internum to the opening of either Fallopian tube, the cervical canal measured $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from os internum to os externum. The same measurements apply to the corresponding parts of the clot, which in addition projected slightly beyond the external os.

Post-mortem examination.—Most of the lesions usually found in cases of *pernicious anæmia* were found in this case—general anæmia, subcutaneous hæmorrhages, advanced fatty degeneration of the heart, pigmentation of the liver, retinal hæmorrhages, &c.

History.—A lady's-maid, aged 44. The mother, a brother, and a sister had died of consumption. The father was still alive. She began when 23 to show distinct signs of ill-health, and was even supposed to be consumptive. *One year before* death she began to suffer from menorrhagia. *One month before* the fatal issue the uterine hæmorrhage suddenly ceased, and bleeding from the nose and gums began. On admission to St. George's Hospital, she was found suffering from anæmia, dyspnœa, anorexia, rapid and weak pulse, retinal hæmorrhages. The red blood-corpuscles were diminished in number and pale. The case was diagnosed as one of *pernicious anæmia*.

Remarks.—The case shows an interesting instance of *vicarious hæmorrhage*, probably *concomitant with obstruction of the uterine cavity*. It also shows how the *cervical canal may become distended* with accumulated fluid, even when the cavity of the body shows hardly any sign of dilatation. The proportions of the organ are otherwise those of a virgin uterus.

November 4th, 1890.