Illustrations of Dr. Robert Elliot's case of tricoelian heart.

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ILLUSTRATIONS

OF

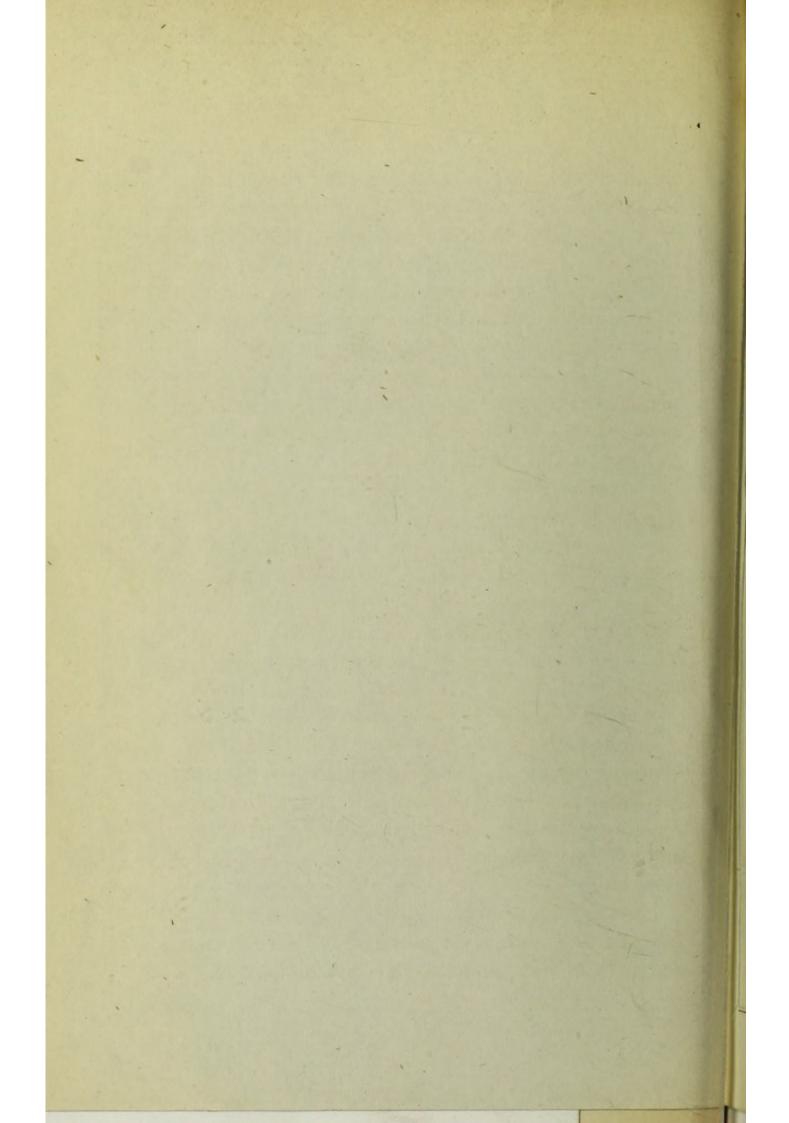
DR. ROBERT ELLIOT'S

CASE OF

TRICŒLIAN HEART.

1877.

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CASE OF TRICCELIAN HEART.

Three Photographs of a Human Heart remarkable for its resemblance to that of the Batrachia; the photographs are from the Preparation presented in 1868 to the Museum of the University of Durham College of Medicine, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by Dr. Robert Elliot, of Carlisle, and described by him and Drs. Walker and Robertson, under the supervision of Dr. Embleton, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The case is recorded in Macmillan's Quarterly Journal of Anatomy and Physiology, Vol. XI., 1877; and noticed in the Proceedings of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, of London, Vol. VI., part 26, p. 104.

The three Photographs are by Mr. J. W. Swan, of Grey Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The chief peculiarity of the heart consists in the total absence of the natural Septum Ventriculorum; another peculiarity is the transposition of the Aorta and the Pulmonary Artery. The Aorta measured only half-an-inch in diameter at the post-mortem inspection, whilst the Pulmonary Artery measured thrice that, or an inch and a-half in diameter.

From the arch of the Aorta arose the usual three branches all correspondingly dwarfed. The Ductus Arteriosus was quite imperforate. In the right Auricle there was a trace of the Eustachian valve, and the value of the Coronary vein showed a perforation. An oblique opening, admitting only an ordinary goose quill, existed in the upper and back part of the Fossa ovalis.

Cyanosis began at the age of three months and gradually increased until death, at the unusual age of nineteen years and eight months, from exhaustion of two weeks' duration.

PLATE I.

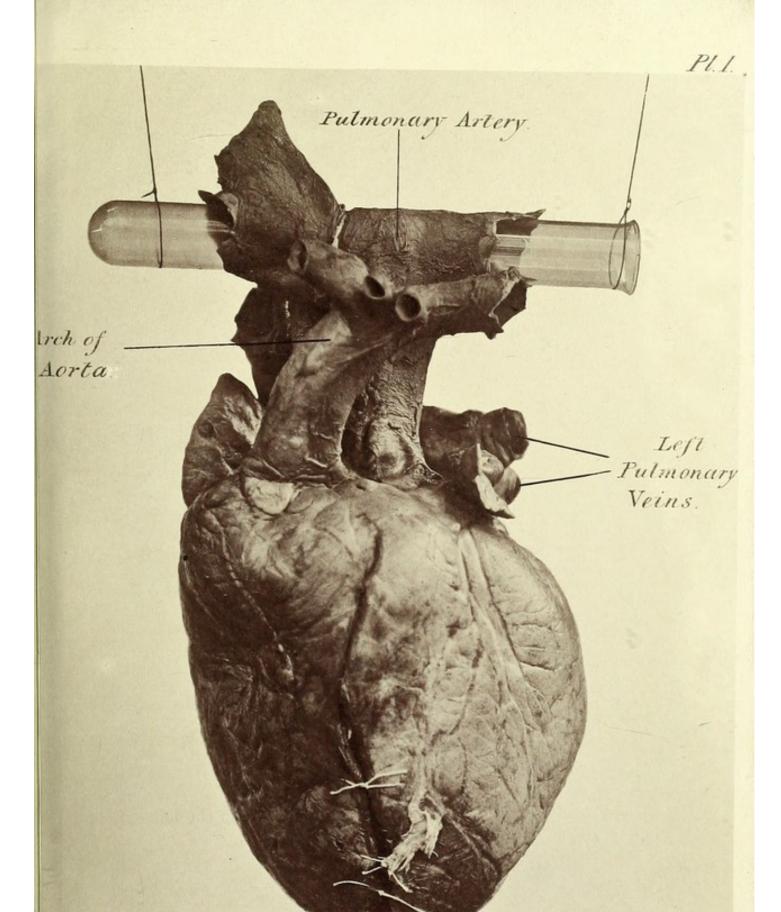
ANTERIOR VIEW OF TRICCELIAN HEART.

THE Aorta is seen to arise in front of the Pulmonary Artery, and the three branches from its Arch are quite visible; the disproportionately small size of the Aorta as compared with that of the Pulmonary Artery is remarkable.

The right Auricular appendage and the orifices of the two left Pulmonary Veins are seen, and also a small shred of false and not recent membrane by which the Pericardium adhered to the heart, near the apex.

A Test Tube has been passed through the primary branches of the Pulmonary Artery to enable the specimen to be properly suspended.

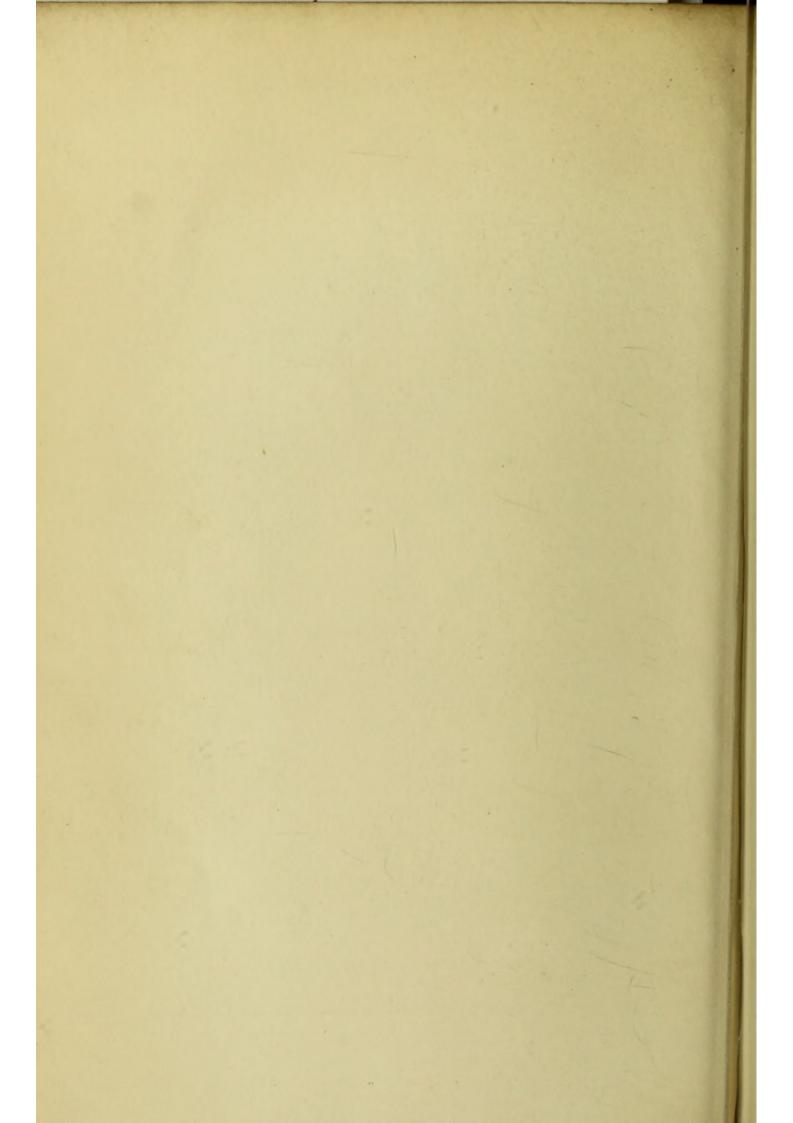
The Vena Cava superior is clearly seen on the left side of the Aorta.

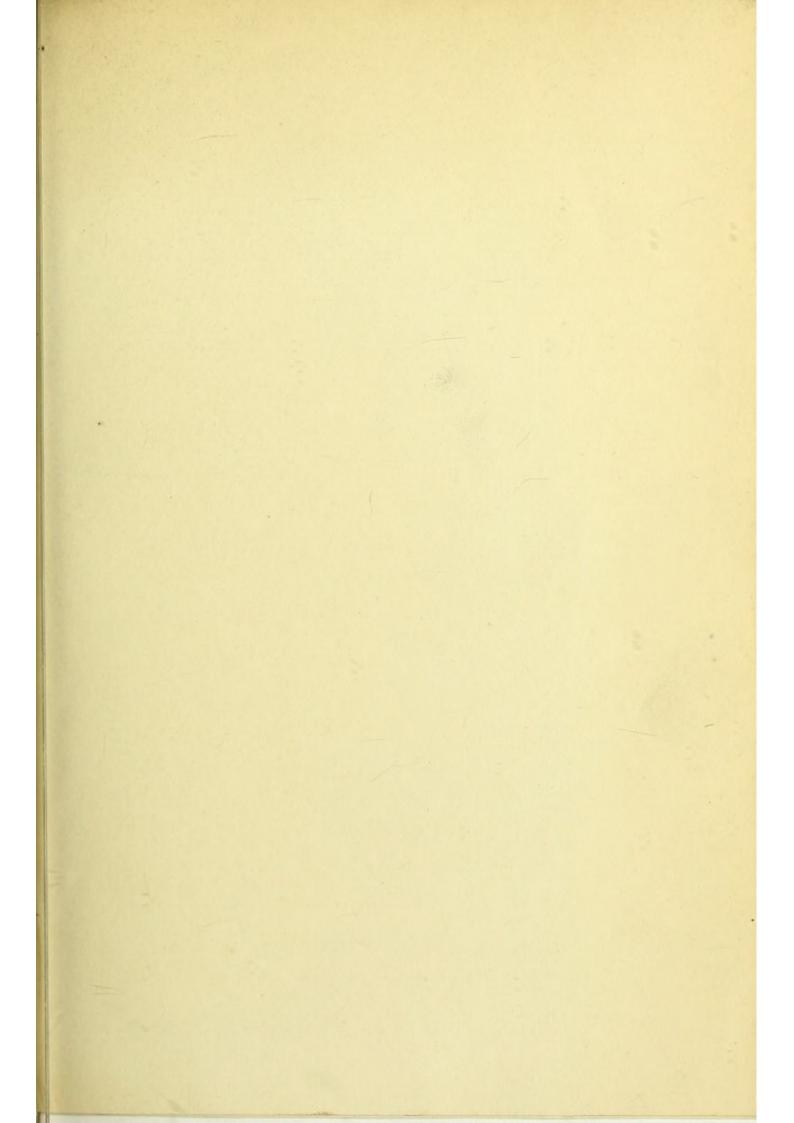


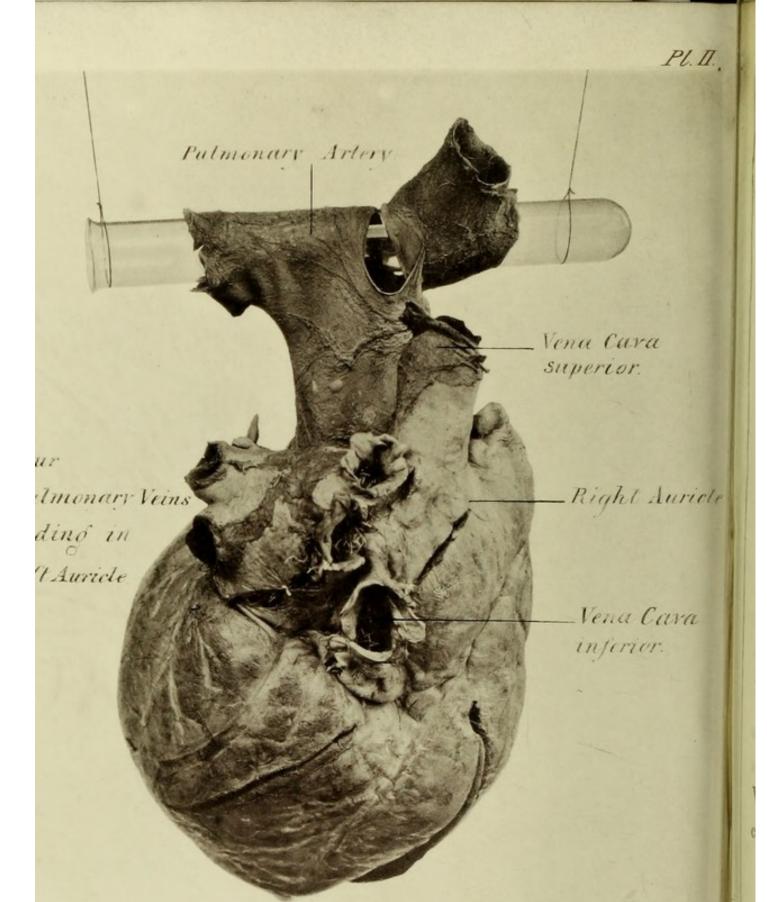
Case of Tricoclian Heart by D. Elliot of Carlisle.

ANTERIOR VIEW.

3/4 Nat size.







Case of Tricoclian Heart by D. Elliot of Carlisle.

POSTERIOR VIEW.

3/4 Nat size.

PLATE II.

POSTERIOR VIEW OF TRICCELIAN HEART,

Suspended in the same manner as in Plate I.

The four Pulmonary Veins are seen on the left, and the two Venæ Cavæ on the right side; the corresponding Auricles also, with the exception of the right Auricular appendage.

The right Auricle is much dilated and hypertrophied, as is also the right side of the Ventricle.

The large Pulmonary Artery hides the Aorta.

An oblique incision extending upwards from the inferior Venae Cavae enabled the interior of the right Auricle to be carefully examined.

R.A.V. the Digit Amigute-Ventreular; and

PLATE III.

INTERIOR VIEW, FROM THE FRONT, OF TRICCELIAN HEART.

In this the flap from the anterior wall of the heart is drawn upwards and the heart suspended by a thread passed through the apex of the flap.

The large common Ventricular cavity is stretched laterally by threads so as fully to show its interior, from which nothing has been removed.

It will be observed that there is a total absence of Ventricular Septum.

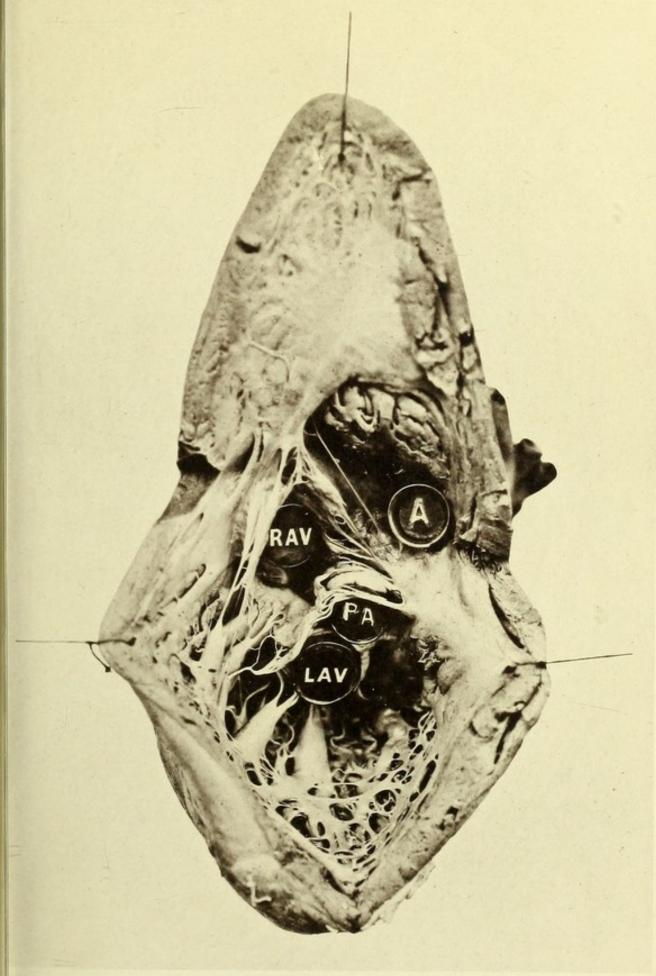
Four apertures exist in this common Ventricle, into which have been introduced letters to render the apertures easily distinguishable, thus:—

A. indicates the Aortic opening;

P.A. the opening of the Pulmonary Artery;

R.A.V. the Right Auriculo-Ventricular; and

L.A.V. the Left Auriculo-Ventricular opening.



Case of Tricoelian Heart by D. Elliot of Carlisle.

INTERIOR VIEW.

Nat. size.

