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Contributors

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Leiper, R. T. Prof., 1881-1969.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY OF DRACONTIASIS

BY

VERA A. INGLIS,

AND

R. T. LEIPER.

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Extract: INDIAN MEDICAL GAZETTE, July 1910.

TREATMENT OF FILARIA MEDINENSIS.

* * * * "For subcutaneous injections one drachm of a one per cent. solution (Chinosol) is used, but for a gargle or a spray 1-4 grains in an ounce of water diluted with an equal quantity of warm water is usually employed. When used in connection with this parasite, and an equal quantity of this one percent. solution is injected on all four sides of the swelling, the total quantity used is one drachm, the object being to bathe the worm in this fluid and by so doing kill it. * * * * A long injection-needle is introduced as near as possible to the swelling, and kept about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch below the skin, parallel with and along the whole length of the swelling. The needle is now slowly withdrawn, and in doing so 15 mins. of this one per cent. solution is evenly distributed along its tract. When the point of it has nearly been withdrawn it is then swung round and introduced at right angles to the first line of injection, when another 15 mins. are injected on its withdrawal. This process is repeated on the opposite side, so that the injection area forms a square and includes the whole of the guinea-worm swelling. When no suppuration was present, uniform results were obtained by this method; if the guinea-worm had not come to the surface a single injection of one drachm given in the above fashion caused its immediate death, and in four or five days the whole swelling had disappeared owing to the fact that the worm has been absorbed like a piece of aseptic catgut. On the second day after the injection the man was usually fit for his ordinary work. If the worm, however, had reached the surface but no sepsis was present the injection into the tissues killed the worm and it would safely be wound out the next day, and if by chance it broke during this process no harm was done, the worm being absorbed *in situ* and the small superficial wound rapidly healed in a few days. If suppuration was present and the case seen early, the injection killed the worm if not already dead, and markedly influenced the suppurative process, so that the healing of the wound anticipated in eight to twelve days.

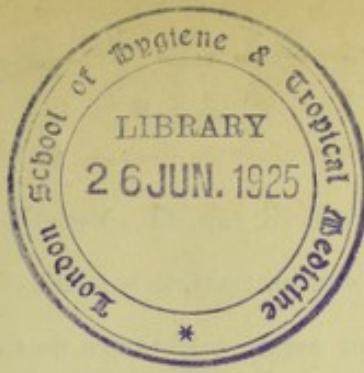
"In all, 19 cases have now been treated by this method and in only one case did failure occur, and that was owing to the fact that it was not recognised that another worm was lying some three inches apart from the one which had come to the surface. The latter was rapidly cured, whilst the former gave rise to an abscess gastrocnemius muscle before it was detected. Otherwise in every case treated by Chinosol injection the filaria has been killed outright and the time occupied in the treatment is at the most a fourth of that occupied by the first-mentioned method, whilst its certainty and its easier asepsis commends it as being far superior to that which Surgeon Emily advocated."

H. W. A., Lieut.I.M.S.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY OF DRACONTIASIS.

BY

V. A. INGLIS

(Bibliographical Assistant in the Helminthological Department)

AND

R. T. LEIPER

(Helminthologist),

LONDON SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE.

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A Bibliography of Bilharziosis by Miss V. A. INGLIS and Dr. R. T. LEIPER, is now in course of preparation and will be issued early in 1913.