

EAR.

Schmiegelow.—*A Case of Phlebitis of the Sinus with Pyæmia.* "Rev. Hebd.," May 13, 1905.

Report of a case of a severe type, but one in which recovery ensued owing to timely intervention. The radical mastoid operation was performed and the jugular vein was ligatured in the neck.

Albert A. Gray.

Laurens.—*Mastoid Operations in the Newly-born.* "Rev. Hebd.," May 13, 1905.

Report of a case in a child three weeks old. Recovery.

Albert A. Gray.

THERAPEUTIC PREPARATIONS.

EUDRENINE. (Parke, Davis and Company, 111, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.)

Eudrenine contains $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain of beta-eucaine hydrochloride and $\frac{1}{20000}$ of a grain of adrenalin chloride (takamine) to each c.c. (16·9 minims). It has been found that both minor and major surgical operations can be performed without general anæsthesia, and practically without bleeding by the use of a solution consisting of 0·2 per cent. of beta-eucaine dissolved in physiological sodium chloride solution, together with the $\frac{1}{10000}$ of a grain of adrenalin in each 10 c.c. of the liquid. Eudrenine is a concentrated form of this anæsthetic solution. It is well known that the local anæsthesia produced by cocaine or eucaine alone is very transient, for the reason that the drug is rapidly absorbed into the general circulation, frequently with toxic effects owing to the comparatively large quantity that must be injected. To overcome these difficulties the combination of adrenalin with the anæsthetic has been extensively resorted to in recent years. When adrenalin is injected into the tissues it has the immediate effect of rendering the part almost entirely bloodless, a condition which lasts for a considerable time (sometimes for several hours). In other words, the circulation of the blood in the part is practically suspended. As might be expected, the injection of adrenalin, in conjunction with an anæsthetic, localises the action of the latter by preventing its immediate absorption into the blood; thus local anæsthesia is not only secured by the use of a much smaller quantity of cocaine or eucaine, but it lasts for a longer time, while the chance of poisoning is very much reduced as the result of the small amount of anæsthetic injected and its very slow absorption. It may therefore be said that the addition of adrenalin to cocaine or eucaine greatly increases and prolongs the anæsthetic effects of the latter, so that weak solutions act as well as, or even better than, stronger solutions without the adrenalin. Eudrenine has been produced to meet the demand for a local anæsthetic and hæmodynamic for use in general surgery and in our own special departments of practice. For small surgical operations the solution may be used undiluted, but where a large area requires to be anæsthetised, it may be diluted with four volumes of physiological sodium chloride solution.