Abstracts.

ABSTRACTS.

Record of Removal of the Inverted Uterus by Ligation, Excision, and by both Combined.

I.—Removal by Ligation.

a. Cases terminating successfully.


III.—1818. Newnham (an essay of inversio uteri. London, 1818.) Inversion caused by a neoplasma, (polypus or fungus hæmatodes.) Uterus separated on seventh day.

IV.—1828. Staub, Schweiz. Zeitschr, fuer Natur u. Heilkunde. Bd iii. h. 1. Inversion caused by a large polypus; the latter was excised, the uterus ligated.


VI.—(?). Gooch, ibid. Inversion existing for three years. Ligature cut through on fourteenth day.


VIII.—1836. Bloxam, Gaz. Méd., 1837. Labrevioit, l. c., p. 50. The inverted uterus was supposed to be a polypus. Ligature removed on sixteenth day; every month a bloody discharge.

IX.—1837. Kuttler, öEsterr. Jahrb. Bd. xi, s. 3. Inversion after eleventh pregnancy; the ligated uterus separated after three days. Patient is reported to have menstruated again.


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20. p. 342. Inversion after a difficult birth; ligated uterus came off on ninth day.


XV.—1861. Courty, Labrevoit, l. c., p. 51. The ligated uterus came off on thirtieth day.


b. Cases terminating fatally.


XXIII.—1860. Betschler, Beitragte zur Gynäkologie. Bd. i. pag 7. Inversion caused by a fibroid tumor. The ligature came off on twentieth day; death on twenty-fourth day.


a. Cases terminating successfully.

XXIV.—1839. Luytgareus, Ann. de la Soc. de Med de Gand. 1839. Inversion caused by a large broadly attached
polypus. Cutting of the pedicle, ligation of the arteries. Healed in ten days, menstruation afterwards.


b. Cases terminating unsuccessfully.

XXVI.—1678. Arnoult, de la Motte Tr, d'accoucher. p. 806. Death after a few days.

XXVII.—1788. Deleirye, Labrevoit, l. c., p. 52. Death on third day.


a. Cases terminating successfully.

XXXII.—16.— Vicuselium, Tract. de liquorib. Labrevoit, l. c., p. 49. Ligation, followed by removal with the knife. Patient lived for fifteen days.


XXXIV.—1802. Alex. Hunter, Hufeland’s Journ., 1802, Maerz. Ligation, and after six hours, excision.


XXXIX.—1820. Roettger, Walther u. Graefe Journ., Bd. xxiii., p. 203. Inversion, after repeated removals of polypi, believed to be another polypus, by a barber, who intended removing it by pieces. Fundus cut off. Roettger placed a ligature around it to stop the hemorrhage, and cut the tumor away below. Ligature came away after three weeks. Menstruation is said to have appeared again.

XL.—1821. Weber, Siebold's Journ., bd. v, s. 2. Inversion caused by a polypus. Ligation, followed by amputation.


XLV.—1842. Betschler, Beitr. zur Gynäkologie, bd. i, p. 2. Inversion caused by a broad fibroid tumor, attached to the fundus. Ligation, followed after fifteen days by removal with the knife.

XLVI.—1842. Juergenues, M. Horten, Dissert. de Uteri Invers., Dorpat, 1853. Inversion caused by a polypus; ligation with silver wire; excision on fourteenth day.

XLVII.—1843. Crosse, Archiv. Gen. de Med, 1848, Fevrier. Puerperal inversion since one month; ligature; amputation after five days; recovery after four weeks.


Inversion caused by a broad fibroid tumor; ligation, followed immediately by amputation; three sutures inserted.


b. Cases terminating unsuccessfully.

LIV.—1803. Watkinson, Journ. der Ausland. Med. Lit., 1803, Jan., p. 84. Ligation, followed by immediate excision. Ligature slid off the stump; fatal haemorrhage.

LV.—1836. Meerholdt, Dissertatio de Uteri Inversione, Dorpât, 1836. Puerperal of one year's standing. Ligation; amputation; soon signs of internal haemorrhage with consecutive peritonitis, terminating fatally on nineteenth day.


LVII.—1850. Reported by Engel in Zeitschr. des Deutsch. Chirurg. Vereins, bd. iv, pag. 43. Patient suffered from polypus for three years, which was ligated.

LVIII.—1867. Scanzoni. Inversion caused by an intraparietal fibroid tumor: ligation with Maisonneuve's constrictor, followed immediately by excision with the bistoury. Death ensued on seventh day.

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