

THESIS presented by CAPTAIN JOHN STEELE, R.A.M.C. for  
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OBSERVATIONS on SCURVY

based on

Clinical Experience of a Series of Cases occurring on  
the Macedonian Front, during the Spring of 1917.

During the present War I had the opportunity, while attached to the Serbian Army, of observing about two hundred cases of Scurvy. These cases occurred during an outbreak of the disease following the Winter Campaign of 1916-1917.

Careful records were made of seventy five of these cases which had been selected as typifying the disease in its various clinical aspects. Twenty three of the seventy five cases were prisoners of war, these were mostly Germans.

Etiology.

Conditions of Life of Serbian Soldiers preceding the  
Outbreak of Scurvy, as Factors in the Causation  
of the Disease.

The conditions under which the Serbians fought were severe in the extreme. The altitude was from 2000-4000 feet above sea level, and for three months of the year, December, January and February, the cold was intense and the protection of the troops inadequate. The fighting took place for the most part in an extremely mountainous district. On all parts of the Front, the lines of communication were precarious, the only means of transport being pack horses and mules, thus the rations of the whole Army were often insufficient.

The clothing was on the whole good, of the French Army pattern. The boots were fairly good, but such necessary comforts/

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comforts as socks and underwear were often lacking. Instead of socks, pieces of old cloth were often wound round the feet, and a curious garment of local Macedonian make, fashioned like a pneumonia jacket or puttees wound round the abdomen, often took the place of the regulation underwear.

The physique of the average soldier was wonderfully good considering the privations they had undergone during the Retreat from Serbia in the previous year.

Consequent on these privations and because of the fact that most of the Serbians had lost all, country, home and family, there was a considerable degree of mental depression present in all of them.

That Scurvy should have broken out among troops living under such conditions is in accordance with the assertions of Ralfe (1) that "simple dietetic scurvy is seldom seen even afloat. It is generally associated with overcrowding, mental depression, bad hygiene and exposure to cold as in the Siege of Paris."

The prisoners of war lived more or less under the same conditions throughout the Winter as the Serbians, their occupation had been stone-breaking and road-mending, and like the Serbians, their clothing and food inadequate.

#### Previous Health

The previous health of the patients here reported had been good, malaria and acute bowel infections<sup>x</sup> being the chief diseases from which they had suffered. 37 per cent of the cases recorded had had malaria and 29 per cent an acute bowel infection. Syphilis and Tuberculosis were practically/

\* Note: In many instances the specific bowel infection could not be determined as the patients could not differentiate between typhoid, paratyphoid A. & B., and dysentery but grouped these diseases under the name "Typhus".

practically unknown. A small number complained of chronic rheumatism but in no case was organic disease of the heart found.

#### Age Incidence

Frazier <sup>(2)</sup> states that most cases occur in middle adult life. This agrees with the observations made in this series of cases. Twenty per cent of these patients were between twenty and thirty years of age, fifty per cent between thirty and forty, and twenty per cent over forty years.

#### Season of Onset

In twenty per cent of these cases it was found that the earliest symptoms noted by the patients appeared in the month of April, in forty per cent in May, in thirty five per cent in June, and in five per cent in July. According to Hermann the statistics of eighteen successive years shew that April, May and June are the months of greatest prevalence of Scurvy in Petrograd.

Numerous theories as to the causation of Scurvy have been advanced from time to time. In the eighteenth century Lind <sup>(3)</sup> stated that the disease was caused by the absence from the diet of fresh food, especially vegetables. This statement, despite many attempts to prove other theories, is borne out by the most recent work on the subject.

In 1848 Sir A. Garrod <sup>(4)</sup> advanced the theory that Scurvy was due to a deficiency of the potash salts in the food; Buzzard <sup>(5)</sup> as quoted by Monro <sup>(6)</sup> suggested that the defect was in the citrates, tartrates, and malates, particularly those of potassium. Garrod's <sup>(4)</sup> observations were not corroborated by the subsequent investigations by Bryson <sup>(7)</sup> and Grant <sup>(8)</sup>.

In 1895 Sir A.E. Wright <sup>(9)</sup> of Netley Hospital advanced the theory that Scurvy was due to an acid intoxication/



intoxication resulting from the absence of fresh fruits and vegetables from the diet but Lamb<sup>(10)</sup> pursuing his investigations on similar lines to those of Sir A.E. Wright<sup>(9)</sup> with whom he had previously worked, proved in his investigations on Scurvy among the Sepoy troops in India that there was no acid intoxication in any of his series of cases.

According to Torup<sup>(11)</sup> of Christiania, Scurvy is due to ptomaine poisoning. This theory was supported by subsequent experimental work on monkeys by Jackson and Vaughan Harley,<sup>(12)</sup> who concluded that neither lime juice nor fresh vegetables could prevent or cure the disease, and that Scurvy was caused by ptomaine poisoning. By ptomaine poisoning those workers probably meant an infection by organisms of the Gaertner-Enteritidis group or by the toxin produced in meat by the bacillus Botulinus. Ptomaine poisoning does occur but it is very rare. Ptomaines resulting from decomposition of flesh occur in so small amount that they have to be recovered from some hundredweights of flesh before a sufficient trace can be obtained for analysis. Probably a more appropriate name for "ptomaine" poisoning would be "meat" poisoning. The occurrence of Scurvy among the Sepoy troops in India negatives this theory. As pointed out by Lamb<sup>(10)</sup> those troops live on an almost entirely cereal diet and only get four ounces of meat per week. This meat is essentially fresh being always cooked and eaten on the day on which the animal is killed. Nor does this theory explain the occurrence of Scurvy in infants who are fed on an entirely milk diet.

The Infective theory has been advanced from time to time but no specific organism has yet been isolated. Dr Myers Coplans<sup>(13)</sup> supports this theory.

Within recent years it has been definitely proved/

proved that Scurvy is due to the absence from the diet of certain vitamins of unknown nature. Holst and Frölich<sup>(14)</sup> of Christiania produced in guinea pigs a disease analogous to human Scurvy by withholding from the diet of the animals fresh green foods and by giving a diet of cereals and water only. The work of Holst and Frölich<sup>(14)</sup> confirmed the view that fresh fruit and vegetables are the chief sources of the anti scorbutic vitamins. The more recent work by Doctors Harriette Chick and Margaret Hume<sup>(15)</sup> who, at the Lister Institute, London, carried out their investigations on the same lines as Holst and Frölich<sup>(14)</sup> confirm their findings. In addition, by adding various foodstuffs to the Scurvy producing diet of guinea pigs, they have determined the principal sources of the anti scorbutic vitamin (vide Table IV. copied from Dr Chick's paper in "Transactions of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene" 1917, Vol. X. No. 8).

Table IV.

Fresh e.g. orange  
e.g. lemon

70

Fresh

6

Fresh

Fresh  
Dried

75

Fresh

Fresh

87

Fresh

Fresh analysed

87

88

Table IV.

Value of Foodstuffs as Preventive against Scurvy and Beri-beri.

<u>Food Stuffs</u>	<u>Water Content per cent approx.</u>	<u>Value against Beri-beri.</u>	<u>Value against Scurvy.</u>	
<u>Cereals</u>				
Whole grain, wheat	10-13	+	+	0
Endosperm, polished rice			0	0
" white flour (wheat)				
Bran, e.g. rice		+	+	0
" e.g. wheat				
Germ or embryo		+	+	+
" e.g. rice				
" e.g. wheat				0
<u>Pulses</u>				
Whole in dry state	12	+	+	0
Germinated Pulses (or cereals)	50	+	+	+
<u>Vegetables</u>				
Potatoes	80		0	+
Fresh e.g. cabbage	90			+
onions		+		+
carrot				+
Dessicated	10-15	+	-	0
Pickled e.g. cabbage	-	-	-	0
<u>Fruit Juice</u>				
Fresh e.g. orange	90			+
" e.g. lemon				+
<u>Eggs</u>				
Fresh	70	+	+	-
Desiccated	6	+	+	0
<u>Meat</u>				
Fresh	70	+		+
Tinned		0		0
<u>Milk</u>				
Cow's Fresh	87	0	(slight)	+
<u>Yeast</u>				
Pressed autolysed	77	+	+	+
Extract	30	+	+	+

Working under active service conditions in the Field it was impossible to make detailed scientific investigations but certain etiological factors were noted from the clinical study of these patients.

(a) Diet

Serbians. The average diet of all patients, for the three months preceding admission to Hospital, was noted. In all cases it was insufficient and most monotonous. Each soldier had received Meat daily (400 gms.), this was either frozen or tinned. Bread daily (750 gms.), also Tea or Coffee and sugar. Generally they had Soup daily with Rice, Peas or Beans in it. The Peas and Beans were always dried. A few got Potatoes very occasionally, at most once per week, but as a rule not oftener than once or twice per month. Occasionally some of them had had Macaroni or tinned or desiccated Cabbage, not oftener than twice in the month. Wine was supposed to be a ration, but only thirty four of the patients had had it. The Wine ration was two hundred to four hundred gms. per week. Eighteen of the patients realising the lack of fresh vegetables gathered and cooked for themselves Nettles and Dock Leaves.

Prisoners of War. The diet of the prisoners of war was even more limited. They had had Meat (150-300 gms. per day). Bread, half a loaf, and tea and sugar daily. A few of them had had soup; some on alternate days, and some only twice a week. In the soup they had Peas, or Beans (dried) as a rule. None of them had had any other vegetables e.g. Potatoes or Cabbage, and none of them had had any Wine.

Russians. Only one case of Scurvy occurring among the Russian troops on the Monastir Front was admitted to Hospital. The diet in this case had been Meat (400 gms.) /

gms.) Bread (750 gms.) Tea and Sugar, daily. Soup with Rice, Beans, or Macaroni, was also a daily ration. One lemon between five soldiers was issued every three days. Wine (200 gms.) was a daily ration.

The dietary of the Russian troops will be considered in greater detail under the paragraph on Prophylaxis.

From a study of these diets it is obvious how absolutely lacking they are in the anti scorbutic vitamine, especially the Serbian and Prisoner of War diets.

The work of Doctors Chick and Hume shows in what foodstuffs the principal sources of the vitamine are to be found. (See Table IV. page 6). They find that it is present in all active living vegetable tissues, and also in animal tissues to a less degree, but that the principle is destroyed by heat. Consequently it cannot be expected that it will have survived the heating to which tinned foods must be subjected in order to render them sterile. Dr Chick makes no reference to the activity of the vitamine in frozen meat. It follows necessarily that these patients received no anti scorbutic vitamine from the tinned meat and an uncertain amount from the frozen meat.

None of the patients complained that the meat they had received had been tainted; this does not support the views of Jackson and Vaughan Harley<sup>(12)</sup> moreover, had there been any "meat" poisoning one would have expected to find clinically some signs and symptoms of it, but in none of these cases were any evident.

That fresh animal meat is a potent factor in the prevention of Scurvy is shewn by the medical records of the garrison of Kut. According to Lieut. Col. J.C. Martin F.R.S. Scurvy occurred to a great extent among the Indian troops of the garrison and beri-beri among the European troops. The Europeans/

Europeans had fresh horse flesh in plentiful amounts, white bread, and white flour; the Indians had a certain amount of lentils and whole meal flour. With the exception of the Ghurka Regiments the Indians do not eat fresh meat. Those soldiers who had had fresh meat did not develop Scurvy, while the Native troops who would not eat the horse got the disease.

The amount of fresh vegetables the patients of this series had had was negligible. The daily ration of soup, probably in a limited degree, had anti scorbutic vitamine, this was probably derived from the meat and not from the vegetables. The vegetables, beans and peas chiefly, were always used in the dried state, and so contained no active anti scorbutic vitamine. Had these pulses been allowed to germinate they would have afforded a plentiful supply of the vitamine. The fact that germinating pulses were powerfully anti scorbutic was first noted by Fürst in 1912<sup>x</sup> and was later confirmed by Holst and Frölich and Chick and Hume.

Those who were fortunate enough to get potatoes occasionally got a certain amount of the anti scorbutic vitamine, but a few ounces once a week at most were insufficient to prevent Scurvy. Again, those who got the desiccated cabbage also received a very small amount of the vitamine. According to Dr. Chick, the anti scorbutic value of desiccated cabbage depends on its age (see Table IV.), thus it is most unlikely that the cabbage by the time it was issued to the troops retained many of its anti scorbutic properties.

Dr. Chick in her investigations, finds that cabbage is the most powerfully anti scorbutic of the vegetables, onions, potatoes, and carrots are also rich in the vitamine. Potatoes and onions are probably the most useful for Armies in the Field as their condition is naturally dry and they/

x Quoted by Dr. Chick.

they are therefore suitable for transport.

The patients who had gathered and cooked for themselves nettles and dock leaves, seemed to derive some benefit therefrom, nine of them had scurvy in only a slight degree, five cases were of medium severity, only three showed severe signs and symptoms of the disease. I was unable to obtain information as to whether many of the soldiers in the Line who followed this practice escaped entirely from the disease, but those admitted to Hospital were certainly cases of less than average severity.

Fresh fruit and fruit juices, two of the most valuable sources of anti scorbutic vitamine, as was proved by Holst and Frölich and confirmed by Chick and Hume, were seldom obtainable. The anti scorbutic properties of lime juice were recognised in the eighteenth century by Sir Gilbert Blane<sup>(17)</sup> and it was chiefly due to his recommendations that it was introduced into the Navy in 1795. Prior to this Scurvy had been a scourge in the Navy. According to Budd<sup>(18)</sup> one thousand four hundred and fifty seven cases of Scurvy were admitted to the Royal Naval Hospital at Haslar in 1780. Hutchison<sup>(19)</sup> states that during the ten years 1905-1915 only twenty two cases were admitted into the Seamen's Hospital at Greenwich. In 1867 by Act of Parliament the introduction of lime juice into the Mercantile Marine was made compulsory.

The ration lime juice issued to the Army, according to Dr Chick, is deficient in the anti scorbutic vitamine, this she concludes is probably due to the process of manufacture. Case 69 is interesting in this respect. This patient was a German prisoner, admitted with typhoid. He was debilitated and anaemic on admission and the infection was severe and prolonged. As part of the treatment he was put on "Milk"/

"Milk" diet, the milk used being always tinned. He developed definite signs of Scurvy about six weeks after admission - spongy gums and petechial haemorrhages over the thighs and legs. Lime juice was added to the milk diet, and was borne well, vegetables and meat were contra indicated. There was no apparent improvement of the Scorbutus after the addition of the lime juice. About a fortnight later, his intestinal condition had so much improved that vegetables and meat juice were given. Thereafter there was steady improvement, and disappearance of the Scurvy signs and symptoms.

This case is interesting from two points, first of all the Scurvy was brought on by the exclusive tinned milk diet, and secondly the lime juice had no curative effects but the addition of fresh vegetables and meat juices cured the condition.

The Wine obtained by some of the patients was the ordinary red wine of the country - vin ordinaire. Wines are generally supposed to have some anti scorbutic properties, especially malt liqueurs, spruce beer and cider, but from a study of those patients who had had it, it was noted that the severity of their signs and symptoms was in no way lessened.

(b) Strain and Exposure

The part played by strain and exposure in the causation of the disease has already been discussed in the paragraph describing the general conditions of life of the Serbian soldiers. That those conditions should cause both mental and physical strain was obvious, the past rigours of the Retreat through Serbia, the existing conditions of warfare, the mountainous nature of the country, and the execrable nature of the climate, all were conducive to physical strain; the knowledge that their country, their families, and their homes were in the hands of the enemy was grounds enough for mental depression./



depression.

(c) Factors determining special signs and symptoms

(1) Trauma.

In only one case (Case 1.) was there a history of direct injury preceding the onset of the Scurvy. In this case the patient's horse fell and crushed his leg, three weeks before admission, One week later large areas of ecchymosis developed on the legs.

The effects of repeated slight traumas were evident from a study of those patients who were mounted, fourteen in all. Of these eleven complained of pain and tenderness on pressure over the internal condyles of the femurs. This was probably due to repeated small haemorrhages into these parts from contact with the saddle.

(2) Occupation

The most striking feature in this respect was noted among the prisoner of war patients. These patients previous to admission had been employed for the most part in road making and stone breaking which necessitated much bending of the knees, the prisoners often sitting for hours at the road side while so employed. Of these patients twenty three in number, sixteen had severe contracture of the hamstring muscles often with the most severe haemorrhages on the posterior aspects and into the posterior muscles of the thighs. In most cases the degree of flexion of the knee joints was equal to a right angle. Generally the condition was present in both legs e.g. Cases 3, 21, and 37.

Only in four cases did contracture of the hamstring tendons occur among the Serbian Soldiers; three of these patients being horsemen, and only in one case (Case 2) was the condition bilateral.

Condition of Patients on Admission.

General/

General debility was marked in about seventy per cent of the cases admitted. Twenty one per cent were anaemic but in no case was the anaemia of a severe type, all cases responded readily to treatment. Five of the cases were slightly jaundiced.

### Signs and Symptoms

The primary complaint of the majority of the patients was of pain in the lower limbs generally in the long bones especially in the tibia and internal condyle of the femur. Of the seventy five cases noted, forty nine complained in the first instance of pains in the legs. In nine of the cases pain and tenderness in the gums was the first symptom. In seventeen cases the onset of pain in the legs and pain in the gums were coincident. In a few cases the patient noticed haemorrhages into the skin of the legs primarily, these haemorrhages were always petechial in character e.g. Cases 4, 16, 21 and 57. In the majority of the cases showing petechial haemorrhages the appearance of the petechiae and the onset of the pain were simultaneous. Areas of ecchymosis when they developed did so about one week to one month, generally ten to fourteen days, after the onset of the pain.

In one case (Case 62) the initial complaint of the patient was of swelling in the left leg over the middle third of the shaft of the tibia. This case was diagnosed and admitted as a case of periostitis tibialis but X Ray Examination, the condition of the gums, and the result of anti-scorbutic treatment pointed to subperiosteal haemorrhage over the shaft of the left tibia. In this case the swelling was present ten days before the onset of the pain.

Coplands/

Coplans<sup>(13)</sup> found in his series of cases that inflammation of the gums preceded all other signs and that this condition was present in all cases without exception.

In the series of cases under discussion, the gums were affected to a greater or less degree in every case but on the other hand as is shewn above it was more common to find pain in the legs the initial symptom.

### Haemorrhages into and under the Skin

#### Ecchymosis and Petechial Haemorrhages

##### (1) Legs and Thighs.

In thirty six cases, ecchymosis occurred in a varying degree and on various sites on the legs and thighs. In fifty seven cases petechial haemorrhages were present.

##### (a) Ecchymosis

Ecchymosis occurred in the legs in twenty five cases, and in the thighs in twenty four cases. Both ecchymosis and petechial haemorrhages were present in the legs in seven cases and in the thighs in eight cases.

(b) Legs. The areas of ecchymosis in the legs varied in size and site. In some cases they were no bigger than a hazel nut e.g. Cases 8, 22 and 23, in others there were scattered areas of a similar size e.g. Cases 46 and 66. In others, the areas of ecchymosis were much more extensive e.g. in Cases 9, 10, 55 and 56, they covered many square inches. In cases 10 and 55, the skin over the whole calves was ecchymosed.

Ecchymosis was present in the calf of the leg in thirteen cases, over the front of the leg in four cases, over the inner aspect of the leg in eight cases, and over the outer aspect of the leg in three cases.

Of the eight cases in which ecchymosis occurred on the inner aspect of the leg, in five it occurred over/

over the head of the tibia and in three over the internal malleolus.

The most extensive areas of ecchymosis noted in the legs occurred over the calves.

( $\beta$ ) Thighs. In the thighs the areas of ecchymosis were as a rule more extensive than on the legs e.g. Cases 9, 39, 43 and 56. The largest extended from the gluteal fold to the popliteal space and two thirds round the thighs.

Of the seventy five cases noted, sixteen showed ecchymosis on the posterior aspect of the thigh, nine on the inner aspect, four on the outer aspect, and two on the anterior aspect of the thigh.

Of the sixteen cases of ecchymosis on the posterior aspect of the thigh, ten extended into the popliteal space.

Of the eight cases occurring on the inner aspect, five were over the internal condyle.

It is interesting to note that ecchymosis occurred least often on those aspects of the leg and thigh most liable to injury.

(b) Petechial Haemorrhage

In thirty eight of the cases petechial haemorrhages were present in the legs and in twenty six in the thighs. Petechial haemorrhages along with ecchymosis were present in seven cases in the legs and in eight cases in the thighs.

The sites and areas of distribution varied greatly in different cases but generally speaking the petechiae were to be found round the hair follicles and scattered over a large area.

Hutchison<sup>(19)</sup> states that the petechiae first/

first appear like flea bites round the hair follicles of the lower extremities, that they remain for about one week and then fade to a greenish colour and disappear with slight desquamation. Also that the production of petechiae is determined by irritation caused by friction of the clothes, hence they always appear first on the outer aspect of the leg and on the outer and anterior aspects of the thigh.

The evidence of this series of cases does not confirm this statement regarding the distribution of the petechiae as will be shewn beneath.

(8) Legs. Thirty three cases showed petechial haemorrhages on the posterior aspect of the legs, twenty three on the outer aspect, twenty two on the inner aspect and twenty five on the front of the legs.

(3) Thighs. Petechiae occurred in nineteen cases on the posterior aspect of the thighs over the front of the thigh in eighteen cases, over the inner aspect in sixteen cases, and in fifteen cases over the outer aspect.

In some of the cases only a very few scattered petechiae were present, distributed over the entire surface of the leg or thigh or both. In others, the petechiae were present on one or other aspect of the leg or thigh. There seemed to be no special preference of site. In some instances, the number of petechiae was so great as to amount almost to a rash, extending from the buttocks posteriorly and pamparts ligament anteriorly to the ankles and involving the entire circumference of the limb e.g. Cases 7, 16, 20, and 74. In no case was there any involvement of the feet.

(2) Arm.

Only three cases of haemorrhage into the skin of the arm occurred in the seventy five cases noted. All three were of ecchymosis. In Case 38, there was a small area of/

of ecchymosis over the middle third of the radius anteriorly; in this case there was also complaint of tenderness and stiffness in the antecubital fossa, but no sign of haemorrhage was present in this region. The remaining two cases occurred in the upper arm. Case 21 shewed ecchymosis over the outer head of the triceps, Case 30 on the inner aspect of the upper arm. In Case 57, there was complaint of tenderness on the front of the forearm but no sign of haemorrhage.

(3) Trunk.

The only site of tenderness or haemorrhage of the trunk was in the lumbar region. Nineteen per cent of the cases complained of pain in the lumbar region but only one case shewed ecchymosis in this region (Case 31). In this case there was tenderness and stiffness on bending.

Subperiosteal Haemorrhages and Haemorrhages into the Muscle Planes and Soft Tissues.

By X Ray Examination, deep haemorrhages were found in twenty cases.

The varieties of deep haemorrhages might be divided into four groups -

- (a) Group 1. the definitely subperiosteal haemorrhages.
- (b) Group 2. those cases in which there had been rupture of the periosteum with diffusion of the haemorrhage superficial to the periosteum
- (c) Group 3. those cases in which the haemorrhage was just superficial to and touching the periosteum but quite distinct from it.
- (d) Group 4. those cases in which the haemorrhage occurred into the muscle planes.

In all cases in which deep haemorrhages were observed there was pain and tenderness over the affected area, as a rule this was accompanied by swelling e.g. Case 62 which/

which was diagnosed and sent into hospital as a case of periostitis tibialis. In this case the subperiosteal haemorrhage was three and a half inches long with a maximum raising of the periosteum of half an inch.

All the seventy five cases were not X-rayed, only those were done in which deep haemorrhage was suspected.

#### Legs.

Seven cases of deep haemorrhage over the shaft of the tibia were observed, five were definitely subperiosteal, vide Cases 22, 62, 63, 65 and 75, one (Case (1)) suggested a ruptured subperiosteal haemorrhage, and one (Case 38) shewed an indefinite shadow in the muscles posterior to the shaft of the tibia.

Four cases of deep haemorrhage occurred over the ends of the tibia, three over the internal malleolus, of which two (Cases 1 and 45) were definitely subperiosteal, and one (Case 10) suggested a ruptured subperiosteal haemorrhage. The fourth case (Case 20) shewed a distinct shadow superficial to and touching the periosteum over the head of the tibia.

In one case (Case 47) there was a definite haemorrhage over the external malleolus, this again was not subperiosteal, but was in the soft tissues superficial to the periosteum.

In five of these cases of deep haemorrhage in the leg, there was ecchymosis over the affected area, vide Cases 1, 10, 38, 45 and 65. In two cases (Cases 22 and 75) there were both petechiae and ecchymosis. In two cases (Cases 20 and 47) there were only petechial haemorrhages. In cases/

cases 62 and 63 there was no discolouration over the affected areas.

### Thigh

Of the twelve recorded cases of deep haemorrhages in the thigh, nine occurred in the region of the internal condyle, two (Cases 43 and 75) in the muscle planes of the posterior muscles of the thigh, and one (Case 9) over the lower end of the femur anteriorly, between the condyles. In this case there was haemorrhagic effusion into the knee joint.

Of the nine haemorrhages over the internal condyle four were subperiosteal vide Cases 5, 36, 63, and 71, five were in the soft tissues superficial to but distinct from the periosteum vide Cases 10, 20, 48, 57, and 68. Some of these haemorrhages extended into the quadriceps muscles in front, and the hamstring muscles posteriorly e.g. Case 57.

### Arm.

Two cases of deep haemorrhage were observed in the arm, one (Case 10) was into the muscles of the forearm, and the other (Case 21) in the upper arm over the outer aspect of the upper third of the shaft of the humerus, was superficial to but touching the periosteum, which seemed to be intact.

### Superior Maxilla

Case 7 shewed swelling over the left side of the face, this swelling did not suggest parotitis. X Ray Examination shewed a definite shadow over the malar bone and superior maxilla. The haemorrhage was superficial to the periosteum.

Some of the cases of deep haemorrhage were Re X-rayed before being discharged from hospital e.g. Cases 10 and 36. In Case 10 all signs of the intra-muscular haemorrhage/



haemorrhage in the forearm, and the haemorrhage over the internal malleolus, had quite disappeared. The definite haemorrhage over the internal condyle, touching superficially the periostium, had also disappeared, but the periostium in this region was definitely thickened. The second X-Ray Examination was made one month after the first. In Case 36, the X Ray report states - 13-7-17 - Distinct shadow over the internal condyle extending up the shaft of the femur, the periostium distinct over the shadow.

29-9-17. Absence of shadow over the internal condyle, but periostium is thickened.

From the foregoing facts, it is to be observed that definite subperiostial haemorrhages occurred in eleven instances; haemorrhages superficial to the periostium but distinct from it in nine cases; and haemorrhages into the muscle planes in four cases. Two cases suggested ruptured subperiostial haemorrhages.

For the X Ray Examinations and Reports on these cases, I am indebted to Captain C. Raison, R.A.M.C., (T.F.) Radiologist.

#### Condition of the Mouth

##### (a) Gums

The affections of the gums might be divided conveniently into three classes, viz:-

Class (1) in which there was pain and slight swelling, but no bleeding of the gums. In these cases the gums were not affected as a whole, but only the alveolar margins, especially at those parts where the anterior margin communicates with the posterior, between the teeth. Here the gums were injected and swollen, there was slight discomfort in the affected region on eating/

eating, but no bleeding e.g. Cases 1 and 28.

Class (2) in which the entire surface of the gums was swollen, boggy and injected, of a reddish-blue colour, very friable and liable to bleed on being rubbed, or on mastication. The bleeding was chiefly from the alveolar edge of the gums e.g. Cases 10, 13 and 38.

Class (3) in which there was marked ulceration of the gums e.g. Cases 15, 29 and 30. In some cases the ulceration was so severe as to cause destruction of the gum down to the level of the sockets of the teeth. In two cases the ulceration and the destruction were so marked that the lower incisor teeth were quite loose and could easily have been extracted digitally vide Cases 15 and 73.

In these cases of severe ulceration of the gums, the breath was particularly fetid and offensive.

On the whole the gums in the region of the molar teeth were found to be most extensively affected.

In the altered gums Babes<sup>(20)</sup> as quoted by Hutchison<sup>(19)</sup> described five layers -

"(1) Surface layer - for the most part free from epithelium moderately thick, pale, and resembling a diphtheritic membrane with a few fragments of nuclei, and containing various bacteria, especially streptococci.


(2) Structureless layer - one millimetre in thickness, consisting of a felt-work of long fine bacteria.

(3) Uni- or multi-nucleated round cells.

(4) Layer of oedematous mucous membrane, with many bacteria resembling those in layer (2).

(5) Large and much dilated vessels with spindle cells in their walls. In the blood which fills these vessels are various cell/

cell masses, numerous multi-nucleated leukocytes, endothelial and mast cells, but no bacteria."

I had not the opportunity of making microscopic examination of sections of affected gums but I examined swabs in thirty cases in which the gum affection was more or less severe. In twenty two of these cases a coarse spirillum about 14 <sup>μ</sup> long was found, consisting of four or five open waves  e.g. Cases 1, 12, 14 and 15. This spirillum was stained by the ordinary stains methylene blue, and was gram negative. It resembled the spirochaete refringens and was probably the same as that described by Vincent, as quoted by Muir and Ritchie<sup>(21)</sup>.

In twelve of these twenty two cases, there was marked pyorrhoea present.

(b) Outgrowths from the Gums.

Six of the cases reported, vide Cases 7, 36, 37, 38, 51 and 73, showed curious outgrowths from the gums in the region of the upper molar teeth. The outgrowths were polypoid in appearance, and projected into the mouth. They varied in size from the size of a pea to the size of a cherry, and commonly resembled a small bunch of red currants. They were deeply injected, reddish blue in colour, soft and very liable to bleed on eating or when gently rubbed. They were not particularly tender. In those six cases, the general gum affection was severe.

(c) Haemorrhage into the Palate.

In eleven cases haemorrhages into the palate were observed. These haemorrhages occurred chiefly into the hard palate and varied in size and severity. In Cases 22, 25, 41 and 49, the haemorrhages amounted merely to an injection of the mucous membrane. In others, they formed ecchymosed areas varying in size from,

(a) an ecchymosed area the size of a threepenny piece, e.g. Case/

Case 44, to,

(b) an area covering the entire hard palate and even extending into the soft palate e.g. Case 4.

Cases 3, 7, 20, 30, and 34 were intermediate in size and severity between (a) and (b).

That the affection of the mouth in patients suffering from Scurvy is part of the disease, and not a mere secondary infection by bacteria, is indicated by the fact that the gums are affected in all cases of this series, the gum affection being present in some cases in which no other signs of the disease were found; also that, in a certain number of cases, polypoid outgrowths and ecchymosis into the palate occurred, conditions which are not found in a simple gingivitis or stomatitis.

(d) Pyorrhoea

Pyorrhoea was present to a greater or less degree in twenty three cases. The age incidence was relatively high, only in four cases was pyorrhoea present in cases under thirty years of age.

(e) Teeth

The teeth in the cases reported were found to be good on the whole. Dental caries, when present, was generally in the molars. As a general rule if the molars were decayed, it followed that the gums in that region were particularly affected e.g. Cases 10, 15, 22, 25, 48, 51 and 56. Although in other cases spongy or even ulcerated gums did not necessarily mean decayed teeth in that region e.g. Cases 3, 24, 30, and 34.

Complications

Eye Affections

(a) Nyctalopia

This was  
found/

found in twenty two cases. The range of normal vision in dim light being taken as fifty feet, the average range of vision of these twenty two cases was found to be thirty and a half feet. In some cases, the diminution in the range of nocturnal vision was found to be very marked e.g. in Case 58 it was found to be fourteen feet. In others the impairment was slight e.g. Cases 16 and 29 in which the range of vision was respectively 44/50 and 41/50.

In no case of Nyctalopia were any pathological changes observed in the fundus of the eyes on ophthalmoscopic examination.

This affection of vision did not particularly affect the older men, the average age incidence was thirty three years. Ten of the cases were over thirty five years, and twelve under thirty five years of age.

A series of fifty wounded patients in hospital, who had no signs of Scurvy, were examined for Nyctalopia. In seven of these it was present. Thus it is seen that night blindness is not essentially a sign of Scurvy. All the patients had been subjected to the strain of a winter among the Albanian snows, and probably the tendency to Nyctalopia in them is due, in some measure, to the continuous eye strain to which these patients had been subjected. The debilitating effect of Scurvy apparently accounted for the larger percentage of its incidence among the patients suffering from the disease.

(b) Subconjunctival Haemorrhage.

This condition was met with in two cases (vide Cases 16 and 52). Case 52 cleared up readily with treatment, but in Case 16, a corneal ulcer developed, which was obstinate to treatment.

Cardio-Vascular System

(a) Heart /

(a) Heart

In no case was organic disease of the heart noted. In four cases (Cases 1, 13, 21, 75) a systolic murmur was heard at the mitral area. This was localised and had no propagation into the axilla. In each case, the murmur disappeared with rest in bed. All four cases were anaemic and markedly debilitated, they all complained of palpitation and breathlessness before admission. In case 69, the heart's action was irregular, the sounds faint and suggestive of flabby cardiac musculature. Again in this case, the patient was anaemic and debilitated.

Pericarditis, dry or with effusion, is sometimes met with in Scurvy, but in no case of this series was it present.

(b) Blood Vessels.

According to Johnson Smith<sup>(22)</sup> observations by French pathologists in 1871 definitely established the fact that there were no pathological changes in the blood vessels. No gross changes in the blood vessels were observed in any case of this series.

(c) Blood Changes

The statement by Busk in 1841 as quoted by Smith<sup>(22)</sup> that the amount of fibrin in Scorbatic blood is increased, has been confirmed by more recent observers. On the other hand, according to the same writer, Sir A.E. Wright's finding that the alkalinity of the blood was greatly reduced, has not been confirmed.

No facilities were available for investigation of these points, but the blood of sixteen patients shewing signs of anaemia was examined. In all of them, the blood shewed the characters of a secondary anaemia. Leukocytosis was present in only two cases (Cases 1 and 30) in both of which there was an irregular pyrexia for a week to ten days. In Case 1 there were large/

large areas of ecchymosis on the thighs, and in Case 30 large areas of ecchymosis plus phlebitis of the long saphenous vein, presumably the leukocytosis was a reaction to inflammation.

Respiratory System.

(a) Lungs.

In eight cases (vide Cases 15, 29, 34, 36, 48, 49, 56 and 63) bronchial catarrh was noted. These were uncomplicated cases and yielded readily to treatment. The majority of these cases were men over thirty years of age.

(b) Pleura.

Haemorrhagic effusion into the pleural cavity was present in two cases (vide Cases 14 and 61).

Case 14 on admission was regarded as a comparatively slight case of Scurvy, leg symptoms and signs were absent, and the gum affection not severe, the sponginess and bleeding, being limited to the region of the lower incisor teeth. One week after admission, absolute dullness was noted at the base of the left lung, with loss of respiratory murmur. Three days later exploratory puncture of the pleural cavity revealed a bloody fluid, microscopic examination of which shewed disintegrated red blood corpuscles. This patient was transferred to the Base. While under observation, there was no pyrexia.

In Case 61, the patient complained of pain in the left side of the chest one week after admission. Friction was heard in the mid axillary line. One week later, definite signs of fluid were present at the base of the left lung, with loss of respiratory murmur, and absolute dullness. Bloody fluid was withdrawn from the pleural cavity. Simultaneously with the onset of pleurisy the temperature rose and continued to swing between normal and  $101.6^{\circ}$ , for about three weeks when the fluid in/

in the chest began to show signs of absorbing. Ultimately the chest condition cleared up absolutely, and the patient was discharged fit, eleven weeks after admission. In this case, the gum affection was comparatively slight but there was an extensive area of ecchymosis on the posterior aspect of the thigh.

Johnson Smith<sup>(22)</sup> states that pleural effusions take place rapidly, are generally abundant, and are always associated with fever, and other indications of inflammation.

From a study of these two cases, it is to be noted that in the first, (Case 14) the onset was rapid, but there was no pyrexia. In Case 61, there was pyrexia but the onset was gradual, the stage of haemorrhagic effusion supervening on the stage of dry pleuresy.

Pneumonia, gangrene of the lung, inf<sup>an</sup>ction, and hydrothorax are stated to be complications of Scurvy, but in no case of this series, were any of these conditions observed.

#### Urinary System

##### (a) Albuminuria

Albumen was present in small amounts in seven cases, vide Cases 4, 12, 22, 31, 39, 41 and 63, but in none of those cases were any casts found.

##### (b) Haematuria

In no case did the guiac and ozonic ether test reveal blood in the urine.

#### Alimentary System

##### Intestine

##### (a) Slight Diarrhoea.

Slight diarrhoea was present in thirteen cases, this was generally of an/



an intermittent character and lasted from three or four days to a fortnight e.g. Cases 12, 25, 32 and 36.

(b) Blood in Stools.

In four cases the macroscopic appearance of the stool shewed blood (vide Cases 25, 59, 60 and 69). These cases were associated with diarrhoea.

In sixteen cases blood was found to be present in the stool on microscopic examination. Six of these cases were associated with diarrhoea (e.g. Cases 13, 25, 30 and 45). In the remainder there was no diarrhoea (e.g. Cases 7, 10, 20, 40, 50 and 71).

All cases were kept on a meat-free diet for three days before the microscopic examination of the stool was made.

In one case (Case 60) the diarrhoea with bleeding was so marked that the patient was diagnosed and admitted to the Isolation Ward, as a case of enteritis haemorrhagica, but bacteriological examination of the stool gave negative results to the tests for dysentery, amoebic and bacillary, typhoid, and paratyphoid A. and B. The enteritis and the Scurvy cleared up with anti scorbutic treatment.

Case 56 was a very severe case of Scurvy. This patient developed signs of a bowel infection and bacteriological examination was positive to paratyphoid A. This case was transferred to the Isolation Ward.

Case 69 which was already referred to under the paragraph on "diet", had a severe infection of bacillus Typhosus on admission. This patient, as part of his treatment, was put on a strict "milk" (tinned) diet. Six weeks later, he developed signs of Scurvy, which was not cured by the addition of lime juice to the milk diet, but only when meat juices and fresh vegetables were added.

The/

The relatively high incidence of melaena (twenty seven per cent) was probably in a great measure due to one or other form of bowel irritation, endemic in these parts, and not entirely due to pathological changes in the intestinal wall, or in the blood, produced by Scurvy. That changes, however, were present in the bowel was evident from the fact that blood was often found in the stool after the administration of three grains of calomel.

#### Liver and Spleen Affections.

In four cases, there was enlargement of the liver and spleen. In Cases 1, 17 and 53, there was tenderness on deep palpation under the costal margins and the lower edges of the spleen could be felt in each case. These cases were anaemic but presented no special characteristics.

In Case 6, there was marked enlargement of the liver. On admission there was complaint of pain in the right side of the chest below the nipple, at the level of the sixth rib. The abdomen was ballooned out and the lower border of the liver was palpable three inches below the costal margin, the maximum point of tenderness being in the region of the gall bladder which could not be palpated. The upper margin of liver dullness was at the level of the sixth rib. The spleen was also enlarged but to a lesser degree. This case was at first thought to be one of malaria, and intra muscular injections of quinine bi-hydrochloride were given, but without effect on the temperature. Microscopic examination of the blood was negative. Tropical abscess was then suspected and Emetin gr T daily was given hypodermically. The temperature fell to normal but there was no diminution in size of the liver. The stool was examined bacteriologically but was negative to tests for dysentery, typhoid, and paratyphoid. Anti scorbutic treatment/

treatment was pushed and the size of the liver immediately began to diminish. This case as regards signs and symptoms of Scurvy was an average case, there were petechial haemorrhages on the legs and thighs, the gums were spongy and bled easily.

#### Haemorrhages into Joints.

Haemorrhagic effusion into the knee joint occurred in three cases (vide Cases 20, 37 and 70). In each case, there was marked ecchymosis in the region of the knee joint, and in one case (Case 20) a deep haemorrhage superficial to the periostium, over the head of the tibia.

#### Phlebitis and Oedema of the Foot.

Phlebitis and Oedema of the foot were present in Cases 8 and 30. In Case 11, Phlebitis but no Oedema were present. In these cases, the long saphenous vein was the vein affected. In none of these cases was there any varicosity or history of varicosity.

In Case 2, slight Oedema of the foot was present.

#### Epistaxis

This was only met with in one case (Case 54) in which bleeding from the nose had occurred ten times since the onset of Scurvy.

#### Parotitis

Despite the very foul condition of the mouth in many of these cases, parotitis was only observed in two cases, vide Cases 10 and 64.

In Case 10 the Scorbatic signs and symptoms were severe in both mouth and legs. Parotitis developed three weeks after admission and was accompanied by a slight pyrexia which persisted for about one week. The parotitis yielded readily to treatment/

treatment and subsided eight days after onset.

In Case 64, the Scorbutic symptoms were mild. This case was transferred from the Isolation Wards into which it had been admitted as a case of Continued Fever\*. There was no evidence of rise of temperature after admission to hospital and no typhoid organisms were found on bacteriological examination of the stools. One week after admission to the Scorbutic Wards, parotitis developed. Abscess formation with signs of pointing became evident. The abscess had to be incised and the pus evacuated. This case was transferred to the Surgical Wards, and later to the Base.

### Pyrexia

Twenty one of the seventy five cases reported, presented a certain degree of pyrexia. In two of the cases, the pyrexia could be attributed to concomitant diseases, e.g. Case 13 had an attack of malaria, and Case 56 developed paratyphoid A. In all the other nineteen cases, the pyrexia was apparently due to the Scurvy.

(a) In Cases 37 and 70 there was effusion into the knee joint. This effusion was probably in each case haemorrhagic.

(b) Case 61 developed a haemorrhagic effusion into the pleural cavity.

(c) In Case 6, the liver was found to be markedly enlarged with presumably a haemorrhage into the gall bladder.

(d) In ten cases of pyrexia ecchymosis was very marked, e.g. Cases 2, 38 and 43.

(e) In six cases, the gum affection was very severe, e.g. Cases 10, 25 and 36.

(f) In eight cases subperiosteal haemorrhages were present, e.g. Cases 1, 36 and 71.

(g) In/

\* Typhoid.

(g) In two cases there was phlebitis and oedema of the foot, vide Cases 8 and 30.

Thus it is seen that pyrexia was got -

- (1) in those cases in which there was any degree of septic absorption, e.g. in severe infection of the gums or in phlebitis.
- (2) in those cases in which the process of absorption of fluid was going on to any extent, e.g. cases of effusion into the pleural cavity, or knee joint, or into the skin as in ecchymosis.

It is the general view that pyrexia is not got in Scurvy, but the evidence of this series of cases seems to show that it is got in a certain percentage of cases. In this series it occurred in twenty five per cent.

#### Nervous System

In no case was any affection of the nervous system noted.

According to Johnson Smith<sup>(22)</sup> all pathologists agree as to the rarity of intra-cranial lesions in Scurvy, even in the most severe cases the intellect remains clear to the last.

#### Osseous System.

That the bones in Scurvy patients are liable to fracture was demonstrated by Holst and Frölich<sup>(14)</sup> who experimentally proved this on guinea pigs. They state that this is not a new observation for example, in "The Disease of London, or a New Discovery of Scurvy", published in London in 1675 the author, Gideon Harvey, had seen scorbutic patients whose bones were so fragile that they were likely to break on the slightest injury.

Again, Poupert (quoted by Lind, Loosen and Netta) in the *Semaine Medicale* 1899 found post mortem that in all patients under eighteen years, separation of the epiphyses from the shafts occurred. This condition was also noted by Barlow in his treatises on Scurvy.

In/

In no case of this series were any pathological changes noted in the bones.

### Prognosis

The prognosis of Scurvy as occurring in Armies in the Field was essentially good.

In a case of average severity the length of time necessary for treatment was about six weeks. After that time, these patients were fit for discharge to a Convalescent Hospital for about one or two weeks, and then to "Duty".

Those cases in which extensive areas of ecchymosis occurred generally required a longer time. After about two months, these were, as a rule, fit for Convalescent Camp.

The cases in which marked contracture of the hamstring muscles occurred, required an even longer period of treatment, two to three months being generally necessary.

Petechial haemorrhages took a much shorter time to disappear than ecchymosis. On discharge from Hospital the cases which had had on admission large areas of ecchymosis generally shewed some yellowish discolouration of the skin over the ecchymosed areas, after all pain and tenderness had gone.

After one month to six weeks the gums of a case of average severity had generally become firm, normal in appearance and with no liability to bleed.

Death occurred in no case admitted to Hospital either from pure Scurvy or any superimposed disease nor did any case present the clinical features described by the older writers as the third and last stage of Scurvy. A knowledge of the phenomena presented in this stage, according to Johnson Smith<sup>(22)</sup> can only be obtained by reference to the writings of the older authors on the subject. He states that "according to Lind it is not easy to conceive a scene of more diversified wretchedness than/

than that beheld in the third and last period of this disease. Then the swollen legs were covered with levid and fungous ulcers; there was a profuse discharge of altered blood in the urine and stools, and also from the lungs and stomach; there was a tendency to effusions into chest and abdomen, and towards the close of the attack, there was much oppression of breathing and extreme dyspnoea; there was a troublesome cough with expectoration of fetid and blood-stained sputa; the gums were black and gangrenous; the skin was covered with cold and clammy perspiration; there was a constant involuntary discharge of stools; the urine was retained, and the patient unless carried off by a sudden attack of dyspnoea gradually sank from asthenia."

#### Treatment

##### General.

On admission the general hygiene of the patients was attended to. They were put to bed and made as comfortable as circumstances would permit. A regular action of the bowels was obtained as soon as possible, and throughout all the treatment this was aimed at. Calomel and magnesium sulphate were used chiefly. Ol. Ricini was given as a preliminary purge in those cases in which there was diarrhoea.

Sir A.E. Wright<sup>(9)</sup> recommended Rochelle Salt gr.30-60 t.i.d. until the urine was alkaline, this was not tried as the results obtained with magnesium sulphate were highly satisfactory.

##### Diet

In dieting these patients, absence of monotony in diet was aimed at, as well as the provision of an adequate supply of fresh foods. The following dietary was given to the average case throughout the month of June 1917.

Breakfast/

<u>Breakfast</u>	Bread with butter	8 ozs.
	or	
	jam	
	or marmalade.	
	Dried Fruit	2 ozs.
	or	
	Cheese.	2 ozs.
	Tea with sugar and milk.	1 pint.
<u>Dinner</u>	Soup with	1 pint.
	onions	2 oz.
	or	
	lentils.	1 oz.
	Meat (frozen)	10 ozs.
	flavoured with salt, pepper, vinegar and herbs.	
	Potatoes or	8 ozs.
	Beans or peas (dried)	8 ozs.
	Pudding.	Twice per week.
<u>Tea</u>	Bread with butter	8 ozs.
	jam or marmalade.	
	Tea with sugar and milk.	1 pint.
<u>Supper</u>	Cocoa	1 pint.
	Bread or Biscuits.	8 ozs.
<u>Extras for patients with Scurvy.</u>		
	Vegetables viz:-	8 ozs.
	Green Onions	
	Dried Onions	
	Lettuce	
	Spinnage	
	Nettles in Soup.	
	Lime Juice	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
	Lemons and Fruit	When available.

The antiscorbutic value of this diet considered in the light of the later investigations of Doctors Chick and Hume<sup>(15)</sup> could have been much amplified, especially by treating the beans and peas as they recommend, and causing them to germinate. The diet as given, however, gave very good results, and evidently contained the anti scorbutic principle in a considerable degree.

Applications /



## Applications for the Mouth.

### Mouth Wash.

For general

use a mouth wash of Pot. Chlor. and Carbolic was found to be most efficacious. Pot. permang., and Alum was used, but was not found to be so good, chiefly because it lacked the anaesthetic properties of the former mouth wash.

The mouth wash was used four times per day. After food, the patients were given small pieces of lint, and instructed to rub the affected gums, and to rinse the mouth thoroughly.

Hydrogen peroxide was used in those cases in which the condition of the mouth was very foul from ulceration of the gums or pyorrhoea. This was used once a day, at night, in the same manner as above.

Emetin Hydrochloride, gr.1/3 daily was given hypodermic: ally in a series of cases in which the mouth was very foul, but with no obvious beneficial effects. The injections of emetin were given for a period of fourteen days.

Iodine Pack. In those cases of very bad pyorrhoea, the sockets of the teeth were packed with a cotton thread soaked in iodine. This was inserted between the gums and the teeth.

Cauterisation. The polypoid outgrowths from the upper gums into the mouth were cauterised occasionally with nitrate of silver or copper sulphate.

### Treatment of Haemorrhages into and under the Skin.

All

cases in which large areas of ecchymosis or deep haemorrhages occurred, were treated primarily with hot fomentations, four hourly, to the affected part. This was continued, on an average for about ten to fourteen days. Fomentations and massage, on alternate days, followed for a similar period, and thereafter massage alone. This treatment was continued with passive movements/

movements, and was particularly efficacious in those cases in which there was contracture of the hamstring muscles.

#### Systematic Treatment

In a series of cases, Calcium lactate gr.X t.i.d. was given over a period of one week. Sir A.E. Wright<sup>(9)</sup> recommended the use of Calcium Chlor. to increase the coagulability of the blood, but in this series of cases, the administration of Calcium was discontinued, as the only two patients who developed fresh haemorrhages after admission to Hospital, did so while on the drug.

Patients showing signs of anaemia were given, during convalescence, a tonic containing Iron Strychnine and Quinine. A combination of Iron and Arsenic was used at first, but later this was substituted by such a mixture as the following -

R/	
Tr. Ferri perchlor.	m V.
Liq. Strych. hydrochlor.	m V.
Quin. Sulph.	gr.V.
Mag. Sulph.	gr.X.
Aq. Chlor. ad	<del>3ss</del>
Sig.	

~~3ss~~ t.i.d., p.c.

Such complications as phlebitis and oedema, subconjunctival haemorrhages, effusions into joints and into the pleural cavity, enteritis, and parotitis, received the treatment appropriate to the special condition.

#### Prophylaxis.

Care in the choice of food-stuffs for rationing an army in the Field should reduce to a minimum the dangers of an outbreak of Scurvy among the troops. For example, the Russian troops on the Monastir Front lived under practically the same conditions as the Serbians, their lines of communication were the same, yet Scurvy was almost unknown among them.

The Medecin Chef of one of the Russian Divisions was interviewed/

interviewed. He had not had a single case of Scurvy in his Division throughout the Spring. The daily ration issued to the troops of this Division was as follows:- Meat, fresh or frozen, 400 gms; Bread 750 gms; Biscuits; Soup, with rice, tomatoes or cabbage; Tea a la Russe, ad lib; and one lemon between every four soldiers. A comparison of this diet with the Scurvy producing diet of the Serbian soldiers is of interest.

The essential anti-scorbutic part of the Russian dietary was the addition of lemons to the diet. The meat ration probably contained the anti-scorbutic principle to a greater degree than that of the Serbian ration, but that amount must have been practically negligible as the meat ration was only in part fresh, and fresh meat to have definite anti-scorbutic properties, must be taken in large amount. This fact was pointed out by Curran<sup>(23)</sup> who reported three cases of Scurvy during the epidemic after the potato famine in Ireland, in which the daily ration of fresh meat was three quarters of a pound. The anti scorbutic value of the vegetable ration was probably very small, the vegetables being mostly tinned or dried.

Thus from a study of these two diets, it would seem that the addition of one lemon between every four men daily, and an unlimited supply of Russian tea, were sufficient to prevent Scurvy.

The general hygiene of the Serbian troops was superior to that of the Russians, but on the whole, their clothing, especially their underwear was inferior to that of the Russians.

The investigations of Doctors Chick and Hume show that germinating pulses are powerfully anti scorbutic, thus pulses are essentially useful for Armies in the Field, being in the dry/

dry state highly suitable for transport.

That lime juice in some forms possesses highly anti scorbutic qualities is shewn by the remarkable reduction in the number of cases occurring in the Navy after the introduction of the lime juice ration by Sir Gilbert Blane in 1795. Lime juice as it is now commercially prepared has not those same anti scorbutic properties. In Case 69, it was used primarily by itself as treatment of Scurvy produced by a diet of tinned milk, but was found to be useless until fresh vegetables and meat juices were added to the diet.

The value of Nettles as substitutes for fresh vegetables etc. is uncertain, but probably in a case of emergency, soup made from nettles and dock leaves would make a very good substitute. The addition of nettles and dock leaves to the diet had, at least, in the case of patients who had used them, the effect of lessening the severity of the signs and symptoms.

The condition of the mouth ought to be attended to. From experience, of these cases, it was found that, where the teeth were carious, there the gums were generally most affected.

#### Summary and Conclusions

Scurvy as seen in this series of cases is a disease associated with mental depression, physical fatigue, consequent on exposure to cold, and inadequacy of food and clothing, occurring most often in middle life, and most prevalent in the late Spring and early Summer. Men of good physique and men of poor physique are both liable to the disease.

No conclusions as to the predisposition to Scurvy of malarial patients, and patients who had had acute bowel infections, could be drawn, as statistics among wounded non-scurvy patients in hospital shewed the incidence of those diseases/

disease in a like percentage.

The work of the most recent investigators verifies the old theory advanced by Lind one hundred and fifty years ago, that Scurvy is a deficiency disease, due to the lack of fresh foods in the diet. From a study of the patients under observation, it is apparent that an essential factor in the causation of the disease is the absence from the dietary of active living tissues both vegetable and animal. From the evidence of Case 69, it is seen that an exclusive tinned milk diet will produce Scurvy, and also that lime juice as issued to the Army is not in itself sufficient to cure the disease. It would seem, however, that the addition to a scurvy-producing diet, of a quarter of a lemon per day, and a plentiful supply of Russian tea is sufficient to prevent Scurvy (vide para "prophylaxis").

Red Wines were found to have no effect in preventing or lessening the severity of an attack of the disease, but the addition of Nettles and Dock Leaves, had the effect of, at least, lessening the severity of the signs and symptoms.

There was no evidence in this series of cases to support the theories of Torup, and Jackson and Vaughan Harley, that Scurvy is due to "ptomaine" or rather "meat" poisoning - the fact that Scurvy developed in a patient on an exclusive milk diet (vide Case 69) that no signs and symptoms of "meat" poisoning were present in any of the cases, and that there was no history of the use of tainted meats all oppose the "meat" (ptomaine) poisoning theory.

Direct injury is a minor factor in the production of signs and symptoms, as only in one case, did the history of direct injury precede the appearance of ecchymosis, on the other hand, repeated small traumas, as got in riding, probably caused repeated/

repeated small haemorrhages over the internal condyle, and consequent pain over that region.

The effect of occupation and posture is strikingly demonstrated in the prisoner of war patients, whose occupation - roadmaking - necessitated much bending of the knees; in those patients contracture of the hamstring muscles was almost constant.

The earliest complaint in the majority of cases was not of pain in the gums, but of pain in the legs. In a few cases, petechial haemorrhages were observed in the legs, before any gum symptoms were present, even before there was any pain in the legs. As a rule the appearance of petechial haemorrhages was simultaneous with the occurrence of pain in the legs.

Haemorrhages into and under the skin were found in two forms, ecchymosis and petechial haemorrhages, the latter being the more common variety.

The size of the areas of ecchymosis varied from the size of a hazel nut to half the area of the thigh or leg.

The most extensive areas of ecchymosis occurred as a rule on the posterior and inner aspects of the leg and thigh, the aspects least liable to injury.

In a few instances, ecchymosis was met with on sites other than the lower limbs - in the upper extremity in three cases, and in the lumbar region in one.

The larger the areas of ecchymosis, the greater the debility and the constitutional disturbances generally.

Petechial haemorrhages were observed only on the lower limbs.

The Petechniae always occurred round the hair follicles.

Petechniae occur on all aspects of the legs and thighs to/

to more or less the same degree, there is no special preference of site.

In no case was petechial haemorrhage, or ecchymosis observed on the feet. The absence of petechiae is probably accounted for by the absence of hair follicles, and the absence of ecchymosis by the fact that there are no large muscle bundles in the feet.

Neither ecchymosis nor petechial haemorrhages were essential signs of the disease; in a number of cases leg signs and symptoms were quite absent.

Haemorrhages were not confined to the superficial tissues, but were also found in the deep tissues. About half of these were subperiosteal, the others were either in the muscle planes or just superficial to but distinct from the periosteum. Two cases suggested rupture of the periosteum with diffusion of the haemorrhage superficial to the periosteum.

Re X-Ray Examination of a deep haemorrhage in connection with the periosteum, either under or superficial to it, shewed that after about one month, the haemorrhage was absorbed and the periosteum, which had been in contact with the haemorrhage, thickened.

Deep haemorrhages occurred most often in relation to the long bones. In the legs, in connection with the tibia, most often on the shaft, but also on the ends of the bone, generally over the internal malleolus. One case occurred over the external malleolus. In the thigh, the deep haemorrhages were mostly in relation to the bone, generally over the internal condyle.

Deep haemorrhages occurred in the arm in only two cases, one of which was into the muscle planes, and the other was superficial to but touching the periosteum.

One/

One case of deep haemorrhage occurred over the malar and superior maxillary bones, it was superficial to the periostium.

Generally, there was pain, tenderness and swelling over the affected area.

The gums were affected to a greater or less degree in all cases of this series without exception.

The gum affection was in the first instance essentially part of the disease, but the lowered resistance of the tissues probably rendered the gums more liable to a superimposed infection by organisms.

The condition of the gums varied from a mere injection of the mucous membrane to marked ulceration with loss of gum tissue.

As a rule when dental caries was present, the gums were more severely affected.

In the more severe cases of gum affection polypoid outgrowths from the gums occurred in eleven per cent of the cases.

The most common complication met with was Nyctalopia. This occurred in twenty eight of the cases suffering from Scurvy. This condition is not essentially part of the disease, it was observed with comparative frequency in patients who showed no signs of Scurvy. In no case of Nyctalopia, were any pathological changes observed in the fundus oculi.

Pleurisy with haemorrhagic effusion into the pleural cavity was observed in two cases, one of which was associated with pyrexia. In this case, the effusion was gradual. In the other case, there was no pyrexia, but the onset of the effusion was sudden.

Pyrexia was observed in those cases in which there was-

- (1) Septic absorption associated with inflammatory reaction.
- (2) Process of fluid absorption going on.

The/



The blood changes noted were of the character of a secondary anaemia, but not associated with leukocytosis, except in those cases in which any inflammatory reaction was present.

Among other complications noted were phlebitis, oedema of the feet, effusion into joints, parotitis, epistaxis, and diarrhoea.

The prognosis of Scurvy as met with in those cases, is good. The cases of average severity were generally convalescent in from six to eight weeks.

The general treatment consists in attention to general hygiene, rest in bed, and the securing of a regular action of the bowels.

Pot. Chlor. and Carbolic mouth wash was found to be the best for cases of average severity. In the more severe cases, hydrogen peroxide was most beneficial. In those cases, hypodermic injections of emetin gave no good results.

For the haemorrhages, especially ecchymosis, and for the pains in the limbs, hot fomentations and massage were found to be most efficacious. Passive movement of the knee joints was of great benefit in the cases of contracture of the hamstring tendons.

Calcium, in the early stages, did not seem to lessen the tendency to fresh haemorrhages.

A tonic of Iron Strychnine and Quinine in the convalescent period was beneficial.

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Appendix

The case sheets and temperature charts referring to the cases discussed are appended.

Case No. 1Name Janalchka GovanovitchAge 31Reg. R7ABattn.       Divn. MoravaService       Admitted 11-6-17Dismissed 28-7-17To Con Camp.HistoryDuration.

Pains in legs  
" " thighs  
" " arms  
" " back

x See Spec. Points.

Pains in legs  
Pains in thighs  
Pains in arms  
pains in back

x

3 weeks

" " gums

x

2 weeks

Haem in legs

x

2 weeks

" " thighs

-

" " arms

-

" " back

-

" " gums

-

Haems in legs  
" " thighs  
" " arms  
" " back

Ecchymosis.

-

-

-

Cause, etc.From fellow leg 3 wks. before admissionPains in Gums

+

+

Haems in Gums

+

+

-

-

-

-

TeethGood.Diet for 3 monthsAmount

Vegetables

x

Rice

x

Peas

-

Beans

x

Potatoes

-

Lettuce

-

Macaroni

-

Meat

x

Bread

x

Tea

x

Sugar

x

Milk

-

Fruit

-

Wine

-

In Sub.4,000 gms.750 gms.Pyorrhoea +Exam of swab. Spirals + +Haem into palate - ve. Fancus injectedBlood Exam.R.B.Cs. 3,800,000W.B.Cs. 9,200Hb. 60%Diarrhoea - vea blood - vePrevious HealthGood.Urine - veEyesGoodChestGoodHeartNormal systolic / diastolicPyrexiaSee chart +X Ray Exam

Indef. shadow over tibia (L)  
Posterior  
(2) lly subperiosteal haem on  
rt. int. malleolus

Other Points

Liver & spleen seems slightly  
enlarged - pain on deep  
pressure under both costal  
margins.

Anaemia, etc. + E slight jaundice

Palpitation & breathlessness on  
exertion.

## Treatment.

- ① History.
- (2) Calc. Last gr X 1/2. for milk after admissions
- (3) 11th-20th June Timents 1/2 hourly.  
20th/21 Timents & massage on all days  
20th/21 Massage only.
- (4) Mouth wash
- (5) 20th/21 Rx
- |                     |      |
|---------------------|------|
| 2m Turis Panchlor   | m J  |
| Leg Arsen           | m II |
| Quin Pulp L         | gr V |
| Mag Pulp L          | gr X |
| Ag as               | 3/4  |
| Sig 3/4 1/2 1/2 1/2 |      |

## Effects of treatment.

Patient walks well. Still slight pain in left calf. All ecchymosis disappeared. Skin still shows slight yellowish discoloration but healthy. Still slight pain in left tibia & rt. int. malleolus.

Uremia normal. Heart normal.

General condition - V.G.

## Special points.

Left leg. Large Ec. from knee down 2/3 calf + 2/3 lower circumference of calf, & marked swelling tenderness but no oedema. Skin glazed over Ec.

Rt leg. area of Ec. over int. malleolus & slight swelling & tenderness glown end of tibia

16-6-17 Four days after admission complaint of pain in rt calf - swollen knee & tender. Four days later patchy areas of Ec. developed over upper end of rt tibia & over rt calf

17.13. Patient had a fresh haem. while on Calc last.

X Ray Exam - ① Indef shadow over left tibia posterior, periosteum not definite - suggests ruptured subperiosteal haem.

(2) Def. subperiosteal haem over rt. int. mall. extends up shaft of tibia for about 2 inches.

CLINICAL CHART.  
(To be attached to Case Sheet.)

Corps 1 No. 1 Rank and Name Yanetaka Yanawitch. Military Hospital 45 Age 34 Service 45 Result Well.  
Disease Scrubber Date of admission 11 6 17 Date of discharge 28 7 17

Dates of Observation	Days of Disease											
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	22	23
Temperature Fahrenheit	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time
	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time
107°	8.6	8.4	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.4
106°	8.6	8.4	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.4
105°	8.6	8.4	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.4
104°	8.6	8.4	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.4
103°	8.6	8.4	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.4
102°	8.6	8.4	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.4
101°	8.6	8.4	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.4
100°	8.6	8.4	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.4
99°	8.6	8.4	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.4
98°	8.6	8.4	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.4
97°	8.6	8.4	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.4
Pulse per Minute												
Respirations per Minute												
Motions per 24 hours												

Case No. 2. Name Dragutin Blauvovitch Age 26  
 Reg. h. G. C. Battn. — Divn. Morava Service —  
 Admitted 12-6-17. Dismissed 14-7-17

History Duration.

Pains in legs	X	25 days
Pains in thighs	X	" "
Pains in arms	—	
pains in back	—	
" " gums	X	14 days
Haem in legs	X	16 days
" " thighs	X	
" " arms	—	
" " back	—	
" " gums.	X	10 days

Cause, etc.

Pains in legs	X
" " thighs	X
" " arms	—
" " back	—
Haems in legs	X
" " thighs	X
" " arms	
" " back	

*See Special Points*

Pains in Gums

+	+	+
---	---	---

Haems in Gums

+	+	+
---	---	---

Teeth g.

Diet for 3 months

Amount

Vegetables	X	} In soup
Rice	X	
Peas	X	
Beans	X	
Potatoes	—	
Lettuce	—	
Macaroni	—	
Meat	X	400gms
Bread	X	250gms
Tea	X	
Sugar	X	
Milk	—	
Fruit	—	
Wine	—	

Pyorrhoea Very Slight

Exam of swab. negative

Haem into palate. nil

Blood Exam.

R.B.Cs. 5,500,000

W.B.Cs. 7,000

Hb. 85%

Diarrhoea nil

a blood nil

Previous Health

U.G.

Simple diarrhoea

nil

"Typhus"

nil

Malaria

nil

Urine normal

Eyes Good

Chest normal

Heart Normal

Pyrexia Slight See Chart

X Ray Exam - nil

General Condition on admission.

U.G.

Fairly well nourished

Other Points

Spleen & Liver - normal

Anaemia, etc.

nil.



Treatment.

Dietary  
Mouth wash (alum & pot. permang.)  
12  $\frac{6}{17}$  - 22  $\frac{6}{17}$  Fomentations 4 hourly.  
22  $\frac{6}{17}$  - 2  $\frac{7}{17}$  Massage & foment - all days  
2  $\frac{7}{17}$  - 12  $\frac{7}{17}$  Massage & passive movements  
22  $\frac{6}{17}$  By 4 Tini punchlin in V.  
big Arsen. in II  
Quin Sulph gr V  
Mag Sulph gr X  
Ag as 3b  
By 3 for 100 hr.  
12  $\frac{6}{17}$  - 19  $\frac{6}{17}$  Calc. lact gr X 1-2.

Effects of treatment.

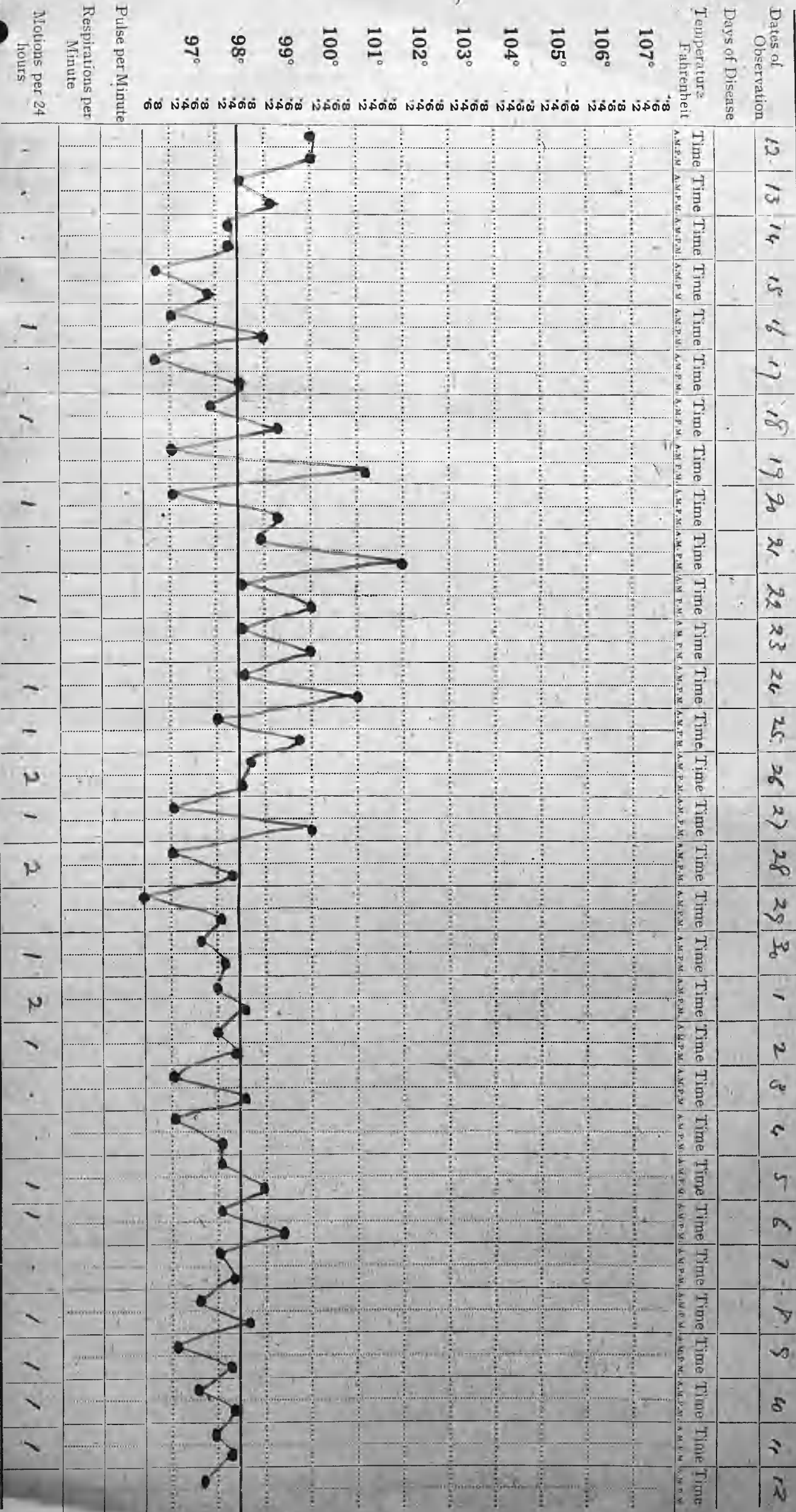
Gums healthy. No pyoverdins.  
walks well. All haems absorbed  
Still slight pain in pop. space.  
Gen Condit. O.K.

Special points.

Unable to straighten legs at knees.  
Both legs swollen & tender  
Left leg Area of ecz. inner aspect thigh  
extending into pop. space. Calf swollen & tender &  
scattered area of ecz. by mox.  
Tenderness & thickening of shaft of tibia  
Slight edema of foot.  
Right  
Small area of ecz. on head of  
tibia, inner aspect. Tenderness in pop. space  
Contraction of hamus brings both thighs

CLINICAL CHART.  
(To be attached to Case Sheet)

Corps 2. Rank and Name Augustin, Gustave Military Hospital Well  
Disease 12. 14. 17 Date of admission 14. 17. 17 Date of discharge 14. 17. 17 Result Well  
Age 26 Service Well





Case-No. 3. Name Ackermann Age 24  
 Reg. — Battn. — Divn. — Service —  
 Admitted 1-7-17 Dismissed 17-9-17

History		Duration.	Pains in legs	X
Pains in legs	X	1 month	" " thighs	X
Pains in thighs	X	" "	" " arms	—
Pains in arms	—		" " back	X
pains in back	X	" "	Haems in legs	X Petechiae + both legs
" " gums	X	14 days.	" " thighs	X Slight discol. & petech.
Haem in legs	X	1 month	" " arms	— space
" " thighs	—		" " back	—
" " arms	—			
" " back	—			
" " gums	—			
Cause, etc.			Pains in Gums	++ + + + +
Occupation - road making			Haems in Gums	++ + + + +
				++ + + + +
			Teeth	G.
Diet for 3 months		Amount	Pyorrhoea	nil.
Vegetables	X		Exam of swab.	nil.
Rice	X	} on alt. days	Haem into palate.	from gums of molar region & some of hard palate
Peas	X			
Beans	—			
Potatoes	—			
Lettuce	—		Blood Exam.	
Macaroni	—		R.B.Cs.	f nil.
Meat	X	400 gms	W.B.Cs	
Bread	X	1/2 loaf	Hb.	
Tea	X		Diarrhoea	nil
Sugar	X			c blood nil
Milk	—		Urine	normal
Fruit	—		Eyes	G.
Wine	—		Chest	G.
Previous Health			Heart	G.
Good			Pyrexia	nil.
Simple diarrhoea	nil.		X Ray Exam	No sign of phae. in plates of femur & tibia
"Typhus"	nil.			
Malaria	nil.		Other Points	
General Condition on admission.			Liver & Spleen - normal	
Good			Contracture of hamstrings	
Well nourished			both thighs Left > Right.	
Anaemia, etc.			nil.	

Treatment.

- ① Dietary
- ② Mouth wash (hol chlor + carbol)
- (3) Loment & later massage.

Effects of treatment.

Discharged to duty. - Feb.

Special points.

Haem. (Ecchymosis) into hard palate.

Case No. 4. Name Friedrich Asmann Age 27  
 Reg. — Battn. — Divn. — Service —  
 Admitted 1-7-17. Dismissed 17-9-17

History		Duration.	Pains in legs	X
Pains in legs	X	5 weeks	" " thighs	X
Pains in thighs	X		" " arms	X
Pains in arms	—		" " back	
pains in back	—			
" " gums	X	5 weeks	Haems in legs	X
Haem in legs	X	Petechiae 2 months	" " thighs	X
" " thighs	X		" " arms	
" " arms	—		" " back	
" " back	—			
" " gums	—			
Cause, etc.			Pains in Gums	+ + + +
Occupation - Road making			Haems in Gums	+ + + +
			Teeth	2 molars decayed 1 molar 2 molars decayed 1 molar
Diet for 3 months			Pyorrhoea	nil
Vegetables	X	from all days	Exam of swab.	nil
Rice	X		Haem into palate.	entire hard palate depending into soft palate
Peas	X		Blood Exam.	nil
Beans	—		R.B.Cs.	
Potatoes	—		W.B.Cs.	
Lettuce	—	400 gms 1/2 loaf daily	Hb.	
Macaroni	—		Diarrhoea	nil
Meat	X		c blood	nil
Bread	X		Urine	Trace albumen
Tea	X		Eyes	h.
Sugar	X	Chest	h.	
Milk	—	Heart	h.	
Fruit	—	Pyrexia	nil	
Wine	—	X Ray Exam	negative	
Previous Health			Other Points	
h.			Liver & Spleen - normal	
Simple diarrhoea nil			Contracture of hamstring	
"Typhus" nil			rt thigh - cannot	
Malaria nil			straighten limb	
General Condition on admission.				
h.				
Anaemia, etc.			nil.	

Treatment.

Dietary  
Mouth Wash (Pot chlor & Carbolic)  
Massage & Movements  
Fomentations (1 week)

Effects of treatment.

Discharged to Duty — Fit.  
Walls perfectly  
Gums healthy.  
Hæm. absorbed

Special points.

- ① Hæm. into palate
- ② Contracture of hamstring muscles



Case No. 5 Name Adolf Lutrich Age 28  
 Human. Reg.        Battn.        Divn.        Service         
 Admitted 1-7-17 Dismissed 17-9-17  
*P. 2/10*  
*8/12*

History		Duration.	Pains in legs		
Pains in legs	X	<i>Six weeks.</i>	" " thighs	X	<i>Upper &amp; lower ends of left tibia</i>
Pains in thighs	X	" "	" " arms	X	<i>popliteal space + int. condyle femur</i>
Pains in arms	-		" " back	-	
pains in back	X	<i>2 weeks.</i>	Haems in legs	X	<i>Petechial</i>
" " gums	X	<i>1 month</i>	" " thighs	X	<i>Petechial</i>
Haem in legs	X	" "	" " arms	-	
" " thighs	X		" " back	-	
" " arms	-				
" " back	-				
" " gums	X				

Cause, etc.	Pains in Gums	++	+	+	++
<i>Occupation Stone breaking road making</i>	Haems in Gums	++	+	+	++
		++	+	+	++
	Teeth	<i>L.G.</i>			

Diet for 3 months		Amount	Pyorrhoea	<i>nil.</i>
Vegetables	X	<i>alt days.</i>	Exam of swab.	<i>nil.</i>
Rice	X		Haem into palate.	<i>nil.</i>
Peas	X		Blood Exam.	
Beans	-		R.B.Cs.	
Potatoes	-	<i>400 gms 1/2 loaf daily</i>	W.B.Cs	
Lettuce	-		Hb.	
Macaroni	-		Diarrhoea	<i>nil.</i>
Meat	X			<i>c blood nil.</i>
Bread	X		Urine	<i>normal</i>
Tea	X		Eyes	<i>Good.</i>
Sugar	X		Chest	<i>normal</i>
Milk	-		Heart	<i>normal</i>
Fruit	-		Pyrexia	<i>nil</i>
Wine	-		X Ray Exam	<i>left subperiosteal haem over int. condyle left femur</i>

Previous Health	Urine	<i>normal</i>
<i>L.G.</i>	Eyes	<i>Good.</i>
	Chest	<i>normal</i>
Simple diarrhoea	Heart	<i>normal</i>
<i>slight for 3 days 2 weeks before admission</i>	Pyrexia	<i>nil</i>
"Typhus" <i>nil</i>		
Malaria <i>nil.</i>		

General Condition on admission.	Other Points	
<i>L.G.</i>	<i>Lower Spleen - normal</i>	
<i>Gen. debility</i>	<i>① Fungiform outgrowths from gums - size of cherry reddish purple &amp; very friable bleed easily</i>	
<i>nil.</i>	<i>② Contracture of hamstrings both thighs.</i>	
Anaemia, etc.		

Treatment.

Hygiene  
Mouth Wash. (Pot chlor & Carbolic)  
Tomentos to thigh post. (1 week)  
Massage & movement.  
Occasional cauterisation of outgrowths  
from gums.  $\bar{C}$   $CuSO_4$ .

Effects of treatment.

Gums normal - outgrowths gone  
no bleeding or pain.  
Can walk very well.  
Discharged to Duty.

Special points.

- ① Subperiosteal haem.
- ② Outgrowths from gums.
- ③ Contracture of hamstrings

Case-No. 6 Name Alfred Paterson Age 20Reg. — Battn. — Divn. — Service —Admitted 12-6-17 Dismissed 17-8-17*light bluty*HistoryDuration.

Pains in legs	X
Pains in thighs	X
Pains in arms	—
pains in back	—
" " gums	X
Haem in legs	X
" " thighs	—
" " arms	—
" " back	—
" " gums	X

*2 weeks**2 weeks*  
*2 weeks*

Pains in legs X  
 " " thighs X  
 " " arms —  
 " " back —  
 " " chest. X  
 Haems in legs X  
 " " thighs X  
 " " arms —  
 " " back —

X

X

—

—

X

X

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*See Special Findings*  
*Petechial*  
*Petechial*

Pains in Gums

+

+

Haems in Gums

+

+

Teeth

*ly.*Diet for 3 monthsAmount

Vegetables

—

Rice

X

Peas

X

Beans

—

Potatoes

—

Lettuce

—

Macaroni

—

Meat

X

Bread

X

Tea

X

Sugar

X

Milk

—

Fruit

—

Wine

—

*3 act. days**400 gms**250 gms*

Pyorrhoea

*nil*

Exam of swab.

*nil*

Haem into palate.

*nil*

Blood Exam.

R.B.Cs.

W.B.Cs

Hb.

Diarrhoea

*Slight**no blood*Previous Health*ly.*

Urine

*neg.*

Eyes

*Yellowish large conjunctivae*

Chest

*normal, no friction or dullness*

Heart

*normal*

Pyrexia

*X See Chart*

X Ray Exam

*nil*General Condition on admission.*dehydrated*Other Points*Marked enlargement of*  
*liver - see special findings*  
*Spleen - tender or deep*  
*palpation - not palpable*Anaemia, etc.*nil**light jaundice.*

Treatment.

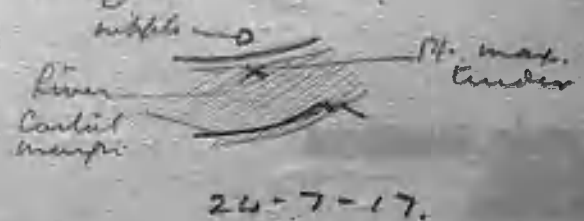
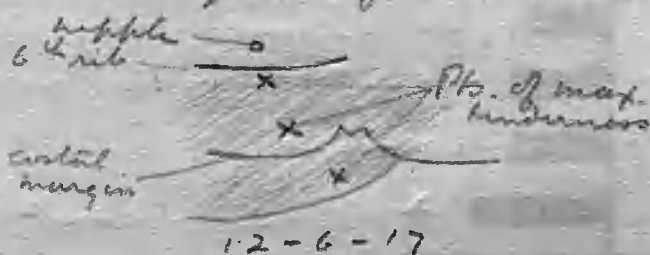
History  
Mouth wash (pot chlor + Carbolic)  
Manage to lower hints.  
Quinine - (see chart)  
Emetic - (see chart)  
Part antiseptic diet.  
Rf Fe + Arsen. Arise.

Effects of treatment.

- ① Gums & legs normal.
  - ② Liver cannot be palpated - still slight complaint of pain on deep inspiration in hepatic line.
- Discharged to light duty.

Special points.

On admission complaint of pain in rt side of chest below nipple at level of 6<sup>th</sup> rib. Abdomen ballooned out & liver markedly enlarged lower level 3" below costal margin. Liver tender front of maximum tenderness in region of gall bladder which could not be palpated. Upper margin of dullness level of 6<sup>th</sup> rib.



Malaria suspected - blood examined - neg but genuine malarial fever. Hypodermically tried - no effect on temp. Tubercular abscess suspected - stool examined - neg. to tubercles, typhoid & paratyphoid. Emetic tried no effect on size of liver but temps fell to normal. Antiseptic treatment pushed - all signs & symptoms cleared up.



CLINICAL CHART.  
(To be attached to Case Sheet.)

Corps No. 6 Rank and Name Alfred Peterson Military Hospital Service  
Disease Leptus Date of admission 12. 11. 17. Date of discharge 17. 8. 17 Result Cured  
Age 20

Dates of Observation	Days of Disease												
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Temperature Fahrenheit	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time
	AM.P.M.	AM.P.M.	AM.P.M.	AM.P.M.	AM.P.M.	AM.P.M.	AM.P.M.	AM.P.M.	AM.P.M.	AM.P.M.	AM.P.M.	AM.P.M.	AM.P.M.
107°	99.4	100.2	100.4	100.2	100.4	100.2	100.4	100.2	100.4	100.2	100.4	100.2	100.4
106°	100.2	101.0	101.2	101.0	101.2	101.0	101.2	101.0	101.2	101.0	101.2	101.0	101.2
105°	101.0	101.8	102.0	101.8	102.0	101.8	102.0	101.8	102.0	101.8	102.0	101.8	102.0
104°	101.8	102.6	102.8	102.6	102.8	102.6	102.8	102.6	102.8	102.6	102.8	102.6	102.8
103°	102.6	103.4	103.6	103.4	103.6	103.4	103.6	103.4	103.6	103.4	103.6	103.4	103.6
102°	103.4	104.2	104.4	104.2	104.4	104.2	104.4	104.2	104.4	104.2	104.4	104.2	104.4
101°	104.2	105.0	105.2	105.0	105.2	105.0	105.2	105.0	105.2	105.0	105.2	105.0	105.2
100°	105.0	105.8	106.0	105.8	106.0	105.8	106.0	105.8	106.0	105.8	106.0	105.8	106.0
99°	106.0	106.8	107.0	106.8	107.0	106.8	107.0	106.8	107.0	106.8	107.0	106.8	107.0
98°	107.0	107.8	108.0	107.8	108.0	107.8	108.0	107.8	108.0	107.8	108.0	107.8	108.0
97°	108.0	108.8	109.0	108.8	109.0	108.8	109.0	108.8	109.0	108.8	109.0	108.8	109.0
Pulse per Minute													
Respirations per Minute													
Motions per 24 hours													
	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

(6378) Wt. W4612/P566 2,000,000 2/18 MCA & W Ltd A.F.B. 181/5 (E. 2565) Signature \_\_\_\_\_ In charge of case.

Case-No. 4. Name Vladimir Boydanovitch Age 39.  
 Reg. 299.C. Battn. 2nd Divn. Moran Service 3  
 Admitted 1-7-17. Dismissed 1-8-17.

History	Duration.	Pains in legs	X
Pains in legs	x	" " thighs	x
Pains in thighs		" " arms	-
Pains in arms		" " back	-
pains in back		" " <i>Int Condyle</i>	x
" " gums	x	Haems in legs	x
Haem in legs	x	" " thighs	x
" " thighs		" " arms	-
" " arms		" " back	-
" " back			
" " gums	x		

*Patetial } all  
Patetial } over*

Cause, etc.	Pains in Gums	Haems in Gums
<i>Mounted - riding.</i>	<i>++ + + +</i>	<i>++ + + +</i>

Teeth *g.*

Diet for 3 months	Amount	Pyorrhoea
Vegetables	x	<i>nil.</i>
Rice	x	
Peas	x	Exam of swab. <i>nil.</i>
Beans	x	
Potatoes	x	Haem into palate. X <i>Size of 2/-</i>
Lettuce	-	
Macaroni	-	
Meat	x	Blood Exam.
Bread	x	R.B.Cs.
Tea	x	W.B.Cs
Sugar	x	Hb.
Milk	-	
Fruit	-	
Wine	x	Diarrhoea <i>nil</i>

*c blood x pos. to Micro.*

Previous Health	Urine
<i>g.</i>	<i>negative.</i>
	Eyes <i>g.</i>
	Chest <i>g.</i>
	Heart <i>g.</i>
Simple diarrhoea <i>nil</i>	Pyrexia <i>nil</i>
"Typhus" x 1916	X Ray Exam X <i>See Spec. points.</i>
Malaria x	

General Condition on admission.	Other Points
<i>g.</i>	<i>Liver &amp; Spleen - normal</i>
	<i>Outgrowths from gums to molar region - size of bean forable &amp; bleeds easily, like small bunch of currants.</i>
	<i>(2) Tenderness over int condyle &amp; down shaft of tibia (Right)</i>
	<i>(3) Swelling of left side of face not parotitis.</i>
Anaemia, etc. <i>nil</i>	

Treatment.

History  
Mouth wash (not permanently) ~~valium~~  
Massage to limbs  
Occasional contraindication of outgrowths  
from gums &  $\text{CuSO}_4$ .  
Emulsion  $\frac{1}{2}$  daily 6<sup>th</sup> - 14<sup>th</sup> June - no  
apparent benefit.

Effects of treatment.

- ① Swelling of face gone - still slight  
tenderness on pressure over malar bone
- ② Outgrowths from gums disappeared
- ③ Still slight discoloration of ecthymatous  
area on hard palate.
- ④ Legs and gums - normal

Special points.

On admission left side of face swollen - this  
swelling is not due to swelling of cheek tissues or to  
parotitis but to thickening of tissues over super maxilla

X-Ray Exam: - No distinct shadow seen over  
super. maxilla & malar bone (left) - this does not  
seem to be subperiosteal.

Case-No. 8. Name Miloi Stanovitch Age 28  
 Reg. 94 Battn. A.G.C. Divn. Blanch Service  
 Admitted 12-6-17 Dismissed 22-7-17.

History		Duration.	Pains in legs	X
Pains in legs	X	1 month	" " thighs	-
Pains in thighs	X	1 month.	" " arms	-
Pains in arms	-		" " back	-
pains in back	-		Haems in legs	X See Special Points
" " gums	X	1 month 2 weeks	" " thighs	-
Haem in legs	-		" " arms	-
" " thighs	-		" " back	-
" " arms	-			
" " back	-			
" " gums	X	2 weeks	Pains in Gums	+ +
Cause, etc.			Haems in Gums	+ +
				+ +
			Teeth	h.
Diet for 3 months		Amount	Pyorrhoea	nil
Vegetables	X		Exam of swab.	nil
Rice	X	1/2 L. Soup.	Haem into palate.	nil.
Peas	-		Blood Exam.	
Beans	X		R.B.Cs.	
Potatoes	X	twice in month.	W.B.Cs	
Lettuce	-		Hb.	
Macaroni	-			
Meat	X	400 gms.	Diarrhoea	nil.
Bread	X	750 gms.		c blood nil
Tea	X		Urine	negative
Sugar	X		Eyes	h.
Milk	-		Chest	h.
Fruit	-		Heart	h.
Wine	X	400 gms per week	Pyrexia	X See Chart.
Nettles & black leaves	X		X Ray Exam	nil.
Previous Health	h.		Other Points	
Simple diarrhoea	nil			
Typhus	nil.			
Malaria	nil.			
General Condition on admission.	Well nourished			
Anaemia, etc.	nil.			
				Liver & Spleen - normal



Treatment.

Whitney  
22  $\frac{6}{17}$  Mouth Wash (pot permang + alum)  
Tomentis 4 hourly to both legs  
absolute rest in bed  
7  $\frac{7}{17}$  Tomentis stopped - massage started

Effects of treatment.

~~24~~ Haem. dis appeared  
Stiffness gone.  
Discharged to Con. Camp.

Special points.

Left leg - Small area of Echyrosis over  
head of tibia & stiffness of knee  
- Rt leg - Patellar haem.

Five days after admission complaint of pain  
down course of long saphenous veins both legs  
The legs became swollen oedematous from knee  
to ankle - no oedema of feet.

CLINICAL CHART.  
(To be attached to Case Sheet.)

Corps Inf. C.  
No. 8

Rank and Name Inf. J. Stanovitch

Age 28 Military Hospital  
Service 17

Disease Serbia Date of admission 12 VI 17 Date of discharge 22 VI 17 Result Well

Dates of Observation	Days of Disease																													
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Temperature Fahrenheit																														
107°																														
106°																														
105°																														
104°																														
103°																														
102°																														
101°																														
100°																														
99°																														
98°																														
97°																														
Pulse per Minute																														
Respirations per Minute																														
Motions per 24 hours																														

Case No. 9 Name Nicholas Kutanay Age 33  
 Reg. 8th Battn. 1st Divn. Blanch Service  
 Admitted 4-7-17 Dismissed 7-9-17

History		Duration.	Pains in legs	
Pains in legs	X	10 days	" " thighs	X
Pains in thighs	X	10 days	" " arms	-
Pains in arms	-		" " back	X
pains in back	-		" " Ant. Cervical	X
" gums	X	10 days	Haems in legs	X
Haem in legs	X	10 days	" " thighs	X
" " thighs	X		" " arms	
" " arms	-		" " back	
" " back	-			
" " gums	X	10 days		

Under Spec. Points

Cause, etc.	Pains in Gums	-	-
	Haems in Gums	+	+
		-	-
		+	+

Teeth g. g.

Diet for 3 months		Amount	Pyorrhoea	nil
Vegetables			Exam of swab.	nil
Rice	X	occasionally	Haem into palate.	nil
Peas	X	in soup	Blood Exam.	
Beans	X	one in 3 months	R.B.Cs.	
Potatoes	-		W.B.Cs	
Lettuce	-		Hb.	
Macaroni	-			
Meat	X	400 gms	Diarrhoea	nil
Bread	X	750 gms		
Tea	X			
Sugar	X			
Milk	-			
Fruit	-			
Wine	X	400 gms per week		

for 4  
c blood micro.

Previous Health	Urine	negative
	Eyes	g.
	Chest	g.
	Heart	g.
	Pyrexia	nil
Simple diarrhoea	X Ray Exam	See Special Points
"Typhus" - ve		
Malaria - ve		

2 blood 3 weeks before admission for 5 days

General Condition on admission.  
poor - splenically.  
 Other Points  
Liver & Spleen - normal

Anaemia, etc. nil.

### Treatment.

History  
Mouth wash (pot permang + alum)  
By Calc. Last. go to for a week  
Treatments 4 hourly to ecchymosed areas  
16<sup>7/17</sup> - 20<sup>7/17</sup> Tincture + massage on alt. days.  
20<sup>7/17</sup> Massage only, C movements.  
By Nurse Feilman. Tid. pr.

### Effects of treatment.

Discharged fit to Con. Camps.  
Gums + legs normal

### Special points.

- ① Right leg. very large area of ecchymosis back of thigh covering  $\frac{3}{4}$  thigh but not spreading into pat. space. Below knee joint area of ecchymosis 2" x 4". There is no tenderness of thigh under ecch. area but marked tenderness of pat. space - contraction of hamstring. Int. Condy. tender on pressure.  
Petechiae haem. on int. ~~front~~ aspects of leg + front of thigh.
- Left leg. Complaint of pain 2" above upper border of patella + some thickening of soft tissue + slight ecchymosis. Petechiae all over leg.
- ② X-Ray Exam. Bluff haem. in left supra-patellar region, superficial to periosteum.



Case-No. 10 Name Jovan Lazarovich Age         
 Reg. B.7.A. Battn.        Divn.        Service         
 Admitted 2-17-17 Dismissed 20-8-17  
L. C. Camp.

History		Duration.	Pains in legs	
Pains in legs	X	10 days.	" " thighs	X
Pains in thighs	X		" " arms	X
Pains in arms	-		" " back	-
pains in back	-		" " but lower	X
" " gums	X	10 days.	Haems in legs	X
Haem in legs	X	6 days	" " thighs	X
" " thighs	X		" " arms	X
" " arms	-		" " back	-
" " back	-		" " but lower	X
" " gums.	X			

Cause, etc.		Pains in Gums	+	+
		Haems in Gums	+	+
			+	+
			+	+

Home - riding.

Teeth 2 broken / 1 broken

Diet for 3 months	Amount	Pyorrhoea
Vegetables		Slight.
Rice	X	
Peas	X	Exam of swab. nil
Beans	X	
Potatoes	-	
Lettuce	-	Haem into palate. nil
Macaroni	-	
Meat	X	
Bread	X	Blood Exam.
Tea	X	R.B.Cs. 3,534,000
Sugar	X	W.B.Cs. 7,872
Milk	-	Hb. 65%
Fruit	-	
Wine	X	Diarrhoea nil
	400 gm per week	no blood micro.

Previous Health	Urine
Good.	negative
	Eyes
	50/50
	Chest
	Heart
Simple diarrhoea - nil	Pyrexia X
"Typhus" nil	
Malaria X 1915	

General Condition on admission.

F.F.

debilitated

Anaemia, etc. Slight.

Other Points

Liver & Spleen normal.

X Ray Exam X see Special points

Treatment.

Dietary  
Mouth wash  
By Calc. lact gr X lvs  $\frac{3}{17} - 10 \frac{9}{17}$   
Foment to affected parts.  
By Fe + arsen 1 i.s.

Effects of treatment.

Still slight tenderness in bones  
femur + tibia but walks perfectly  
All erythema gone.  
Gums normal  
Discharged fit to Con. Camp

Special points.

① Left leg - much swollen below line - large area of Ecce.  
extending  $\frac{1}{2}$  way down tibia in shape of  $\Delta$  - base just below line  
extending half round leg in front. No tenderness in calf or popliteal  
space. Some tenderness but no swelling over int. malleolus

② Right leg - marked swelling over int. malleolus  
+ marked tenderness. Area of Ecce. size of orange over mid.  $\frac{1}{3}$   
shaft of tibia - tibia tender. Marked tenderness thickening  
over int. condyle - no haem.

3-7-17 One day after admission complaint of pain in  
left forearm on walking in morning. Swelling over lower  
end of radius, bone seems thickened slender - no haem.

③ X-Ray beam (4-7-17) (a) Haem. diffusely spread in  
much of forearm, superficial. to periosteum, wh. is intact  
(b) At int. condyle - def. circumscribed haem. touching periosteum  
but clearly superficial to it  
(c) At int. malleolus - def. shadow over bone - periosteum cannot be  
defined - probably a ruptured subperiosteal haem.  
4-8-17. Again X-Rayed - all evidence of haem. in  
forearm + int. malleolus disappeared.

In place of haem on int. condyle is now a  
markedly thickened periosteum

(4) Marked parotitis (b) developed 20-7-17  
Parotitis gone 30-7-17.

Corps

R. F. A.

No. 10

Rank and Name

Private Kaganovich

CLINICAL CHART.  
(To be attached to Case Sheet)

Military Hospital

Army Form B 181

Disease

Scurvy

Date of admission

2. VII. 17

Date of discharge

Age 20

VIII. 17

Result

Well

Dates of Observation

3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

Days of Disease

Temperature

Fahrenheit

107°

106°

105°

104°

103°

102°

101°

100°

99°

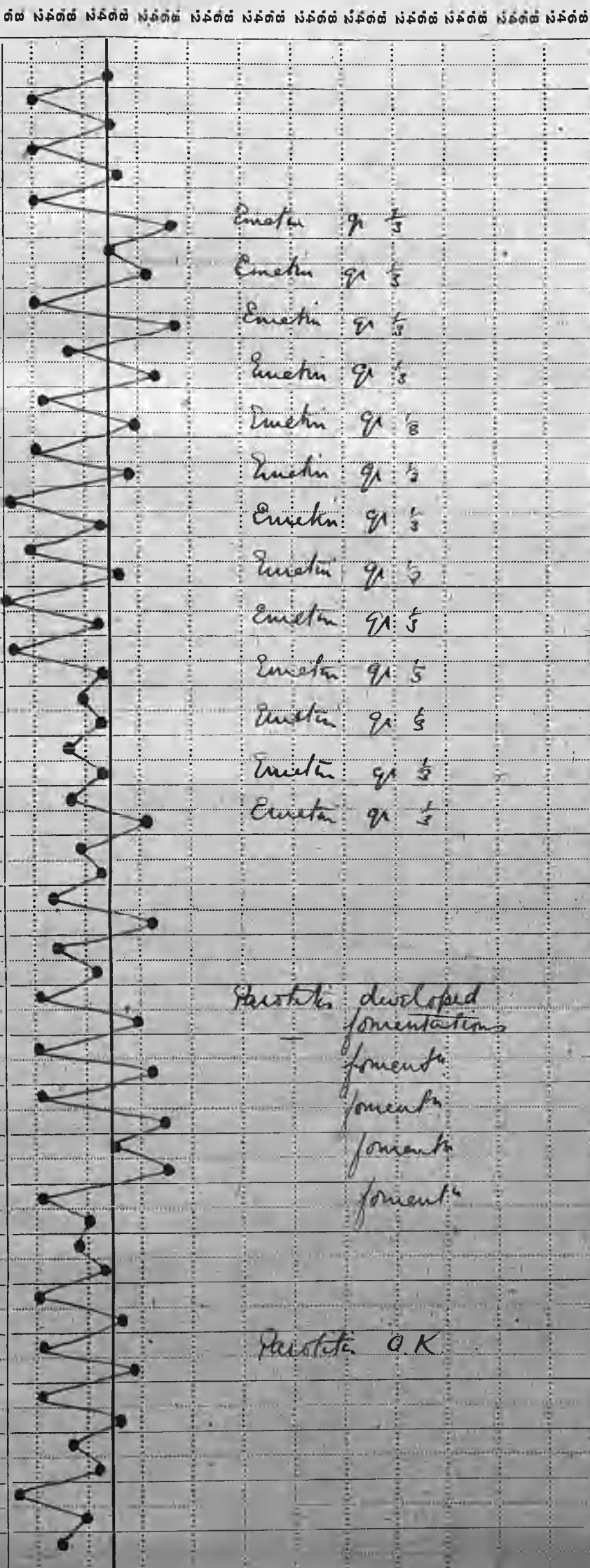
98°

97°

Pulse per Minute

Respirations per Minute

Motions per 24 hours



(6378) WT W4612/P556 2,000,000 2/18 McG & W L M A F B 181/5 (E. 2565)

Signature

In charge of case.

Case-No. 11 Name Milutin Gukhovich Age 30  
 Reg. 8th Battn. 12th Coy, 3rd Divn. Wumbe Service   
 Admitted 4-7-17. Dismissed 12-8-17

History		Duration.	Pains in legs	<i>At tibia</i>
Pains in legs	X	1 mth before admission - at	" " thighs	int muscle & prob.
Pains in thighs	X	int muscle & calf &	" " arms	space (At-)
Pains in arms	-	slight swelling of	" " back	-
pains in back	-	Pain down veins.	Haems in legs	Petechiae
" gums	X	3 weeks.	" " thighs	-
Haem in legs	X	1 mth. - petechiae - at leg	" " arms	-
" " thighs	X	" front.	" " back	-
" " arms	-			
" " back	-			
" " gums.	X			

Cause, etc.

Pains in Gums	+	+
Haems in Gums	+	+
	+	+
all gums more or less shiny, most marked over at premolar region.		

Teeth g.

Diet for 3 months		Amount	Pyorrhoea	<i>nil.</i>
Vegetables			Exam of swab.	<i>nil.</i>
Rice	X	3 lbs Sunk.	Haem into palate.	<i>nil.</i>
Peas	-		Blood Exam.	
Beans	X		R.B.Cs.	
Potatoes	-		W.B.Cs.	
Lettuce	-	4000 gms } daily	Hb.	
Macaroni	-			
Meat	X			
Bread	X			
Tea	X	750 gms		
Sugar	X			
Milk	-			
Fruit	-			
Wine	X	400 gms per week	Diarrhoea	<i>Slight.</i> e blood <i>nil.</i>

Previous Health		Urine	<i>negative</i>
<i>G.R.</i>		Eyes	<i>Good.</i>
		Chest	<i>Good</i>
		Heart	<i>Good</i>
Simple diarrhoea	<i>c Blood 10 days before admission in - stopped 3 days before admission</i>	Pyrexia	<i>Slight - see chart.</i>
"Typhus"		X Ray Exam	<i>nil.</i>
Malaria x 1914			

General Condition on admission.

*Good.*

Other Points  
 ① Liver & spleen - normal  
 ② Slight pain down course of veins - long sapheens - no oedema.

Anaemia, etc.



Treatment.

Alkali  
Mouth wash Pot. permang. + alum.  
Dr. Miss Lecharren. 10. p.c.

Effects of treatment.

Sent to Con Camp - well.

Special points.

Corps-

Stavre 1<sup>er</sup> ju

No. 11

Rank and Name

metallurgische Kavieth

Age 30

Service

1

5- *grana*

Disease

Date of admission -

1

**W**

2

ate of discharge

1

1

4

17

## Results

Curry

Dates of  
Observation

Days of Disease

Temperature

[illegible]

107

106

105

104°

103

102°

101

100

88

22

97

Pulse per Minute

Respirations per Minute

Motions per 24 hours

(6328) Wt. 17.61 g (1566 g/100,000 Z/18 M<sub>W</sub> 4.71e4 M<sub>n</sub> 5.71e4 A<sub>270</sub> 0.1715 (E<sub>280</sub> 0.0666)

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

In chapter 41, "The ...

Case-No. 12 Name Ludovick Vassich Age 48  
 Reg. M.G.C. Battn. 6th Divn. Winski Service 5  
 Admitted 7-7-17 Dismissed 1-8-17

History		Duration.	Pains in legs	X	shaft of tibia & malleoli (126)
Pains in legs	X	10 days - tibia	" " thighs	-	
Pains in thighs	X	10 days - into ankle	" " arms	-	
Pains in arms	-		" " back	X	lumbago region
pains in back	X	lumbago region	Haems in legs	-	
" " gums	X	8 days	" " thighs	-	
Haem in legs	-		" " arms	-	
" " thighs	-		" " back	-	
" " arms	-				
" " back	-				
" " gums	X	8 days			
Cause, etc.			Pains in Gums	+	+
Mounted			Haems in Gums	+	+
				+	+
			Teeth	Bad.	++   +-   +-   + +   -   +   ++
Diet for 3 months			Amount		
Vegetables					
Rice	X	4 alt. days.			
Peas	X				
Beans	-	once a month			
Potatoes	-				
Lettuce	-				
Macaroni	-				
Meat	X	limited or frozen			
Bread	X	750 gms			
Tea	X				
Sugar	X				
Milk	-				
Fruit	+	perhaps 2-3 times per week.			
Wine	-				
Nettle - Work leaves	X				
Previous Health			Y. Good.		
Rheumatism slight since 1914.					
Simple diarrhoea 4 days before admission					
"Typhus" 1914					
Malaria 1916					
General Condition on admission.			Y.G.		
Anaemia, etc.			nil.		
			Other Points		
			Liver & Spleen - normal		
			Pyorrhoea nil.		
			Exam of swab. Spirals ++		
			Haem into palate. nil		
			Blood Exam.		
			R.B.Cs.		
			W.B.Cs		
			Hb.		
			Diarrhoea Slight		
			e blood neg to micro.		
			Urine		
			Lumen of all. no casts		
			Eyes		
			Good		
			Chest		
			normal		
			Heart		
			normal		
			Pyrexia		
			nil		
			X Ray Exam		
			nil		



Treatment.

blotting  
Mouth wash (Alum & pot-permangan)

Effects of treatment.

blanching — well

Special points.

Comparatively slight cases  
have taken Nettles etc. before  
admission



Agg 26

Divn. *Morava* Service

Dismissed 1-8-17

Cause, etc.

Previous Health

General Condition on admission.

Anaemia, etc.

emia, etc. Slight.  
palpitation, shortness of  
breath

Treatment.

Dietary.

Mouth wash / fulfurmar. solution

No local treatment for legs  
& thighs.

Rx Merc Fe et Arsen. 3℥ to 5  
17/17 - 18/17.

Effects of treatment.

No complaint of pain or tenderness  
in gums or legs. Still a few  
petechiae present over front of  
thighs.

Area of ecz. on palate still  
slightly discoloured.

Heart sounds clear & of good  
force. Gen. Condition - Good

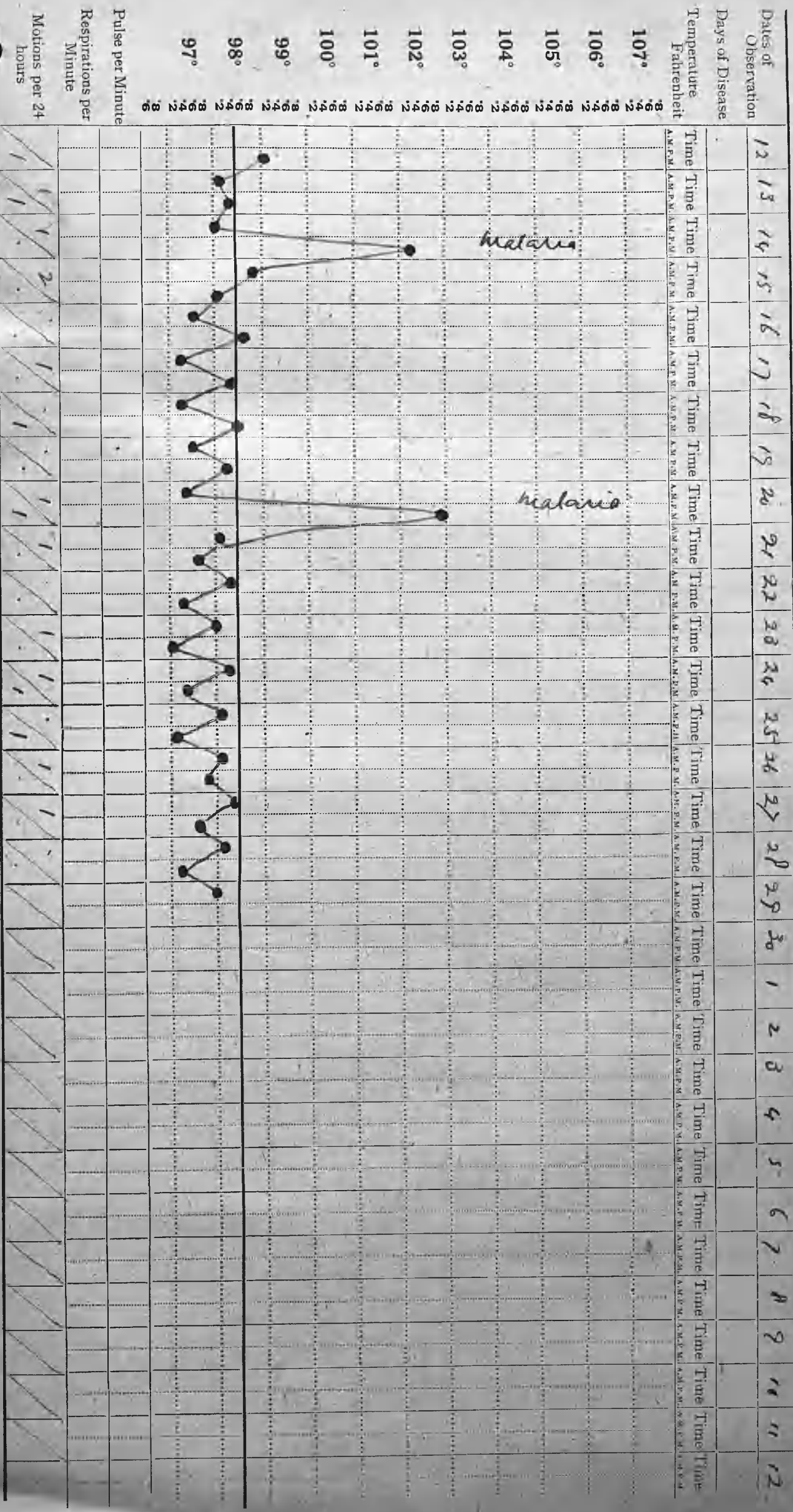
Special points.

Haem. into Hard Palate

CLINICAL CHART.  
(To be attached to Case Sheet)

Corps Artillery No. 13 Rank and Name Private Age 26 Military Hospital Well

Disease Serbia Date of admission 12 Date of discharge 17 Result Well



Case No. 14 Name Janka Lunich Age 34  
 Reg. 1st Battn. 1st Divn. Warrant Service 5  
 Admitted 12-6-17 Dismissed 16-7-17  
Le Ban Hosp.

History	Duration.	Pains in legs	
Pains in legs	-	" " thighs	-
Pains in thighs	-	" " arms	-
Pains in arms	-	" " back	-
pains in back	-	Haems in legs	-
" " gums	+	" " thighs	-
Haem in legs	-	" " arms	-
" " thighs	-	" " back	-
" " arms	-		
" " back	-		
" " gums	+		

Pains in Gums	-ve	-ve
Haems in Gums	-/+	+/-
	-/-	-/-
	-/+	+/-

Cause, etc.

Teeth Good.

Diet for 3 months	Amount
Vegetables	
Rice	+
Peas	+
Beans	-
Potatoes	+
Lettuce	-
Macaroni	+
Meat	+
Bread	+
Tea	+
Sugar	+
Milk	-
Fruit	-
Wine	+
<u>Wills &amp; Work leaves</u>	+

Pyorrhoea Slight

Exam of swab. Spinal +

Haem into palate. nil

Blood Exam.  
 R.B.Cs. 4,340,000  
 W.B.Cs 8,500  
 Hb. 75%

Diarrhoea nil e blood nil

Previous Health Good

Urine negative

Eyes Good

Chest No Special points

Heart Slightly displaced to Rt.

Pyrexia Somewhat faint

X Ray Exam nil

Simple diarrhoea - nil  
 Typhus nil  
 Malaria nil

General Condition on admission.

Other Points

Liver & Spleen - normal

Anaemia, etc. Slight

Debitatis, Abdomen skin  
of a yellowish tinge



Treatment.

Military + Mouth Wash  
Iodine paint to Chest

Effects of treatment.

Slight absorption of fluid in pleura  
- still blood stained.  
Gen. normal.

Gen. Condition much improved  
Transfered to Base Hospital

Special points.

One week after admission mental dullness (absolute)  
at left base - Breath sounds lost + movements  
impaired

22-6-17 Exploratory puncture made +  
haemorrhagic fluid withdrawn

On microscopic exam. emboli  
found to be disintegrated.

14-7-17. Abundant fluid still present  
bloody - by exploratory puncture.

Case-No. 157 Name Pragutin Ivanovitch Age 43  
 Reg. Telegraph Coy. Battn. 4 Divn. 4 Service 4  
 Admitted 10-6-17 Dismissed 1-8-17

History		Duration.	Pains in legs	tibiae
Pains in legs	X	20 days, in tibiae  10 days.	" " thighs	-
Pains in thighs	-		" " arms	-
Pains in arms	-		" " back	-
pains in back	-		Haems in legs	-
" gums	X		" " thighs	-
Haem in legs	-		" " arms	-
" " thighs	-		" " back	-
" " arms	-			
" " back	-			
" " gums.	X			
Cause, etc.			Pains in Gums	+ + + +
			Haems in Gums	+ + + +
			Lower gums in front very spongy & ulcerated down to socket	
			Teeth	Lower Molars + - + - + decayed + + + + + Lower incisors stark.
Diet for 3 months		Amount	Pyorrhoea	+
Vegetables			Exam of swab.	Spirals +
Rice	X	all days	Haem into palate.	nil.
Peas	X		1-2 per week	
Beans	X	400 gms } daily	Blood Exam.	
Potatoes	X		750 gms	R.B.Cs.
Lettuce	-		W.B.Cs	
Macaroni	-		Hb.	
Meat	X	400 gms per week	Diarrhoea	Slight.      c blood nil
Bread	X			
Tea	X		Urine	negative.
Sugar	X		Eyes	Good.
Milk	-		Chest	Bronchial catarrh
Fruit	-		Heart	normal
Wine	X		Pyrexia	nil.
Previous Health			X Ray Exam	nil.
Simple diarrhoea			Other Points	
"Typhus"			Liver & Spleen - normal	
Malaria				
General Condition on admission.				
Good.				
Anaemia, etc.			nil	

Treatment.

Whitening.  
Mouthwash      Pot. chlor + Carbolic  
   Thymol fungicide  
   (at night)  
Injections.      50% 3 nightly 8th-20th June.

Effects of treatment.

Gums very much improved - no  
bleeding - teeth still slack but  
firmer - some have fallen out.

Special points.

Very bad condition of mouth  
with absence of haemorrhages in the  
legs.

Case-No. 16 Name Wagutin Mikhailovitch Age 39  
 Reg. M.G.C. Battn. 9th Divn. Wambre Service 6-  
 Admitted 5-6-17 Dismissed 3-9-17.

History	Duration.		Pains in legs	x Calf swollen & tender
Pains in legs	x	5 days at knee & calf swollen	" " thighs	-
Pains in thighs	x		" " arms	-
Pains in arms	-	3 weeks Petechiae 3 weeks at 7 left	" " back	-
pains in back	-		Haems in legs	x Petechial ++
" " gums	x		" " thighs	x " ++
Haem in legs	x		" " arms	-
" " thighs	x		" " back	-
" " arms	-	3 weeks		
" " back	-			
" " gums.	x			

Cause, etc.

Pains in Gums	+ -	+ -
Haems in Gums	- +	- +
Gum over lower incisor soft red & tender - bleeds easily	+	+

Teeth	ly	ly
	ly.	ly

Diet for 3 months	Amount
Vegetables	
Rice	x
Peas	x
Beans	x
Potatoes	x 2 times per month
Lettuce	-
Macaroni	-
Meat	x 400 gms. daily
Bread	x 750 gms
Tea	x
Sugar	x
Milk	-
Fruit	-
Wine	-
Nettles & Dock leaves	x Once per week

Pyorrhoea	nil.
Exam of swab.	Spirals
Haem into palate.	nil
Blood Exam.	
R.B.Cs.	
W.B.Cs	
Hb.	

Diarrhoea	nil	c blood nil
-----------	-----	-------------

Previous Health

7-8.

Urine	negative.
Eyes	Marked subconjunctival haem at Eye.
Chest	Nystagmus 35/40 7-8-17.
	Normal
Heart	Normal
Pyrexia	nil

Simple diarrhoea

"Typhus" 1913 & 1916  
 Malaria since childhood

X Ray Exam nil

General Condition on admission.

Well nourished.

Other Points

Liver & Spleen normal

Anaemia, etc.



Treatment.

History  
Mouth Wash (Pot Permang & Alum)  
Eye lotin Boracic + Zn Sulph 1/2%  
Ung Hydras Ox flav dil for Corneal ulcer.  
Fomentos to right calf 5<sup>th</sup> - 14<sup>th</sup>  
Fomentos & Massage all day 14<sup>th</sup> - 20<sup>th</sup>  
Massage 20<sup>th</sup> - 7<sup>th</sup>

Effects of treatment.

Discharged well.

Special points.

Sub-conjunctival haemorrhage, cleared  
up but Corneal Ulcer formed - cleared up  
w/ Ung Hydras Ox flav dil.

Case No. 17 Name Pitonia Lich Age 31Reg. 6th Battn. 1st Divn. Winski Service 3Admitted 30-6-17 Dismissed 14-7-17To Base

History		Duration.		Pains in legs		+ Both tibiae
				" " thighs		+ Both int. condyles.
				" " arms		
				" " back		Lumbar region
Pains in legs	+	3 months		Haems in legs	+	+ } Very slight. pulsation
Pains in thighs	+	3 months		" " thighs	+	
Pains in arms	-			" " arms	-	
pains in back	-			" " back	-	
" " gums	+	3 months				
Haem in legs	+	Slight petechiae				
" " thighs	+	10 weeks				
" " arms	-					
" " back	-					
" " gums.	+	3 months				

Cause, etc.

Pains in Gums	++	+	+	+
Haems in Gums	++	+	+	+
	++	+	+	+

Teeth 48Slight lower incisors much decayed

Diet for 3 months		Amount		Pyorrhoea		<u>Spirals 1/14</u>
Vegetables	-					<u>Breath very foul.</u>
Rice	x			Exam of swab.		<u>Spirals 1/14</u>
Peas	-			Haem into palate.		<u>nil</u>
Beans	x			Blood Exam.		
Potatoes	-			R.B.Cs.		<u>3,940,000.</u>
Lettuce	-			W.B.Cs.		<u>7500</u>
Macaroni	-			Hb.		<u>75%</u>
Meat	x	<u>400 gms.</u>		Diarrhoea		<u>c blood</u>
Bread	x	<u>750 gms.</u>				
Tea	x					
Sugar	x					
Milk	-					
Fruit	-					
Wine	-					

Previous Health

Urine negativeEyes 40/50 NyctalopiaChest NormalHeart FlabbyPyrexia nilX Ray Exam nil

Simple diarrhoea

"Typhus" 1909-1916Malaria 1914

General Condition on admission.

Very debilitated

Other Points

Liver - tenderness under palp.  
under costal marginSpleen - palpable & tender.

Anaemia, etc.

Slight - breathlessness  
+ palpitation

Treatment.

History  
Mouthwash      potassium + alum  
                          $H_2O_2$  at night.  
Emetin gr  $\frac{5}{16}$       77-137.

Effects of treatment.

Pyorrhea much improved.  
Bleeding from gums ceased.  
Still tenderness on deep palpation over liver & spleen.  
Petechiae still present on legs.  
No apparent improvement in Emetin.  
Transfer to Base.

Special points.

Tenderness of liver & spleen = enlargement  
of spleen

Case-No. 18 Name Guinal Paich Age 38  
 Reg. 6<sup>th</sup> Battn. 2<sup>nd</sup> Divn. Khinski Service 4  
 Admitted 8-7-17 Dismissed 1-8-17

History		Duration.	Pains in legs	
Pains in legs	x	15 days left leg - tibia	" " thighs	x rt. tibia
Pains in thighs	x	int. condyle + pop. space	" " arms	x int. condyle R.
Pains in arms	-		" " back	-
pains in back	x		Haems in legs	x
" " gums	x	15 days	" " thighs	superficial veins
Haem in legs	-		" " arms	on both legs
" " thighs	-		" " back	dilated
" " arms	-			
" " back	-			
" " gums	x	10 days	Pains in Gums	- + +

Cause, etc.

Haems in Gums

-	+	+
+	+	+
-	+	
-	+	+

Teeth

Good

Diet for 3 months		Amount
Vegetables		
Rice	x	alt. days
Peas	-	
Beans	x	
Potatoes	x	2-3 times per month
Lettuce	x	once per month
Cabbage (times)	-	
Macaroni	-	
Meat	x	400 gm } daily
Bread	x	250 gm }
Tea	x	
Sugar	x	
Milk	-	
Fruit	x	Twice.
Wine	x	400 gm per week

Pyorrhoea

nil.

Exam of swab.

x Spirals p 14

Haem into palate.

nil

Blood Exam.

R.B.Cs.  
W.B.Cs  
Hb.

Diarrhoea

nil.

c blood nil.

Previous Health

Varicose veins - 3 months.

Urine

negative

Eyes

Nystagmus

30

12-7-17

Chest

normal

Heart

normal

Pyrexia

nil

X Ray Exam

nil

General Condition on admission.

Hebilitatis

Other Points

Liver & Spleen - normal

Anaemia, etc.

x c shortness of breath on exertion



Treatment.

Oral & Mouth Wash  
Enema July 15th - 28th July  
Massage over int condyle

Effects of treatment.

Still slight tenderness in gum in molar  
region - no bleeding + gum firm

Still complaint of slight tenderness  
on pressure over int condyle

Discharged to Con. Camps.

Special points.

Case No. 19 Name Milichovitch Age 42  
 Reg. Home transport Battn. 4th Coy. Divn. Warable Service 5  
 Admitted 10-7-17 Dismissed 28-7-17

History	Duration.		Pains in legs	x Left tibia - thickening of tibia over inner aspect of shaft - tenderness
Pains in legs	x	5 months - left tibia	" " thighs	
Pains in thighs	x	5 months - both femora	" " arms	
Pains in arms	-		" " back	
pains in back	-		" " dist. condyle	
" " gums.	x	2 months	Haems in legs	x Left.
Haem in legs	-		" " thighs	-
" " thighs	-		" " arms	-
" " arms	-		" " back	-
" " back	-			
" " gums.	x	1 month.		

Cause, etc.

Mounted

Pains in Gums	+	-	-	+
Haems in Gums	+	-	-	+

Teeth

Good

Diet for 3 months	Amount		Pyorrhoea
Vegetables			nil
Rice	x	Twice per week.	
Peas	-		
Beans (dried)	x	Twice per week	Exam of swab. No spirals.
Potatoes	x	3 times per week	
Lettuce	x	4 " " "	Haem into palate. nil.
Macaroni	-		
Meat	x	400 gms. 3 days	Blood Exam.
Bread	x	750 gms. 3 days	R.B.Cs.
Tea	x		W.B.Cs. nil
Sugar	x		Hb.
Milk	-		
Fruit	-		
Wine	x	400 gms.	Diarrhoea nil
Butter short lard.	x	Twice per week	nil blood negative to micro

Previous Health

ly.

Simple diarrhoea - nil  
 Typhus - nil  
 Malaria - nil

General Condition on admission.

ly.

Urine negative  
 Eyes Nyctalopia 35/50 12/15.  
 Chest Normal  
 Heart Normal  
 Pyrexia nil  
 X Ray Exam No evidence of subperiosteal haemorrhage

Other Points

Liver & Spleen - normal

Anaemia, etc. nil

Treatment.

Hot + Mouth Wash. (pot. chlor. Carb.)  
Massage to left tibia + both int. condyles.

Effects of treatment.

Hot slight pain in left tibia +  
both int. condyles. Gen. Condit. excellent.  
Sent to Con. Camp.

Special points.

Case No. 20. Name Alexa Gungoritch Age 44.  
 Reg. 74 Battn. 245 Divn. Wannabe Service 5  
 Admitted 11-7-17 Dismissed 28-7-17  
Lo Base.

History	Duration.		Pains in legs		Ends of tibiae L & R.
Pains in legs	x	3 two months before admission	" " thighs	x	into condyles L & R.
Pains in thighs	x		" " arms	-	
Pains in arms	x		" " back	-	
pains in back	x	20 days.	Haems in legs	x	Very marked petechial
" " gums	x	Petechial - 1 month.	" " thighs	x	" " "
Haem in legs	x		" " arms	-	and first aspect of legs
" " thighs	-		" " back	-	thighs and 7 feet.
" " arms	-				*
" " back	-				
" " gums.	x	15 days	Pains in Gums		+ + -

Cause, etc.

Haems in Gums

	+	+	-
	+	+	+
	+	-	+

Teeth

G. Two decayed molars  
 G. one decayed molar

Diet for 3 months

Amount

Vegetables		
Rice	x	
Peas	-	
Beans (dried)	x	
Potatoes	x	very seldom.
Lettuce Cabbage (tinns)	x	3-4 times per week.
Macaroni	-	
Meat	x	400 gms.
Bread	x	750 gms.
Tea	x	
Sugar	x	
Milk	-	
Fruit	-	
Wine	x	400-500 gms.

Pyorrhoea

nil

Exam of swab.

no spirals

Haem into palate

Age 360 - hard palate - at sides  
 white gums + coat of palate.

Blood Exam.

R.B.Cs.

W.B.Cs

Hb.

Diarrhoea

nil

spec. to  
 c blood micro.

Previous Health

Good.

Urine

negative.

Eyes

Good.

Chest

normal

Heart

normal

Pyrexia

nil.

X Ray Exam

Indef. shadow over inner aspect head of tibia  
 (a) Ref haem over int condyle L. -  
 function intact.

General Condition on admission.

Unimpaired

Other Points

Liver & Spleen - normal.

\* Marked thickening over head of  
 left tibia with int condyle - very  
 tender - no ecchymosis  
 Left knee stiff & slightly flexed -  
 some effusion in to joint.

Anaemia, etc.

nil



### Treatment.

Hurlers  
 Mouth Wash  
 Massage to limbs from beginning.  
 Post splint to knee joint - Rodline +  
 tight bandage - late massage + movement  
 R. 4. 1/2 from Hurlers. M.V.  
 his answer. M.V.  
 Run Sulfur. S.V.  
 Gas Sulfur. S.V.  
 Ar as 3/4  
 By 3/4 F.V. P.C.

### Effects of treatment.

Petechiae practically disappeared.  
No effusion into joint.  
Walks fairly well.  
Still pain in head of tibia & in condyle.  
Dinner quite healthy.  
Transferred to Base.

Special points.

X-Ray Exam. of head of tibiae & int condyles.  
shows shadow in soft parts but line of periosteum  
unbroken. (left)

Effusion into knee joint.

Case-No. 21Name Fechter AugustAge 28

Reg. \_\_\_\_\_

Battn. \_\_\_\_\_

Divn. \_\_\_\_\_

Service \_\_\_\_\_

Admitted 11-7-17Dismissed 15-10-17Lo Duty.

History		Duration.			
Pains in legs	X	3 weeks	Pains in legs	X	head of fibra
Pains in thighs	X	3 weeks	" " thighs	X	muscle down end femur
Pains in arms	X	3 weeks	" " arms	X	left upper arm muscle
pains in back	X		" " back	X	lumbar region
" " gums	X	3 weeks (very slight)	Haems in legs	X	interdigital
Haem in legs	X	6 weeks interdigital	" " thighs	X	interdigital & see a post aspect
" " thighs	X	post aspect of thigh R & L	" " arms	X	if thighs not 7 left. see. rt.
" " arms	X	each arm left upper arm	" " back		3 days
" " back	X				*
" " gums	X				

Cause, etc.

Osseofation - road making

Pains in Gums

+ - - + - -

Haems in Gums

+ - - + - -

+ - - + - -

Teeth

8 one molar decayed  
one m. decay / one m. decay

Diet for 3 months

Amount

Vegetables		
Rice	X	
Peas	-	
Beans	-	
Potatoes	-	
Lettuce	-	
Macaroni	-	
Meat	X	400 gm } daily
Bread	X	1/2 loaf }
Tea	X	
Sugar	X	
Milk	-	
Fruit	-	
Wine	-	

Pyorrhoea

nil

Exam of swab.

nil

Haem into palate.

nil

Blood Exam.

R.B.Cs.

W.B.Cs

Hb.

Diarrhoea

nilC blood nil

Previous Health

GoodUrine negative

Eyes

Good

Chest

Normal

Heart

Slight functional systolic at mitral area.

Pyrexia

nil

X Ray Exam

X See Special Points

General Condition on admission.

Somewhat debilitated

Other Points

\* In left upper arm slight area of Ec. over triceps - tender - over outer head of triceps circumscribed area of haem 1 1/2" diam. Tender - appeared 3 days before admission. Little or no pain in any of bones of leg or arm. Knees bent at rt. L. for 3 weeks at 7 left. left for 1 week - hamstrings tender straight taut but no signs of haem. in pop. spaces

Anaemia, etc.

Slight

Treatment.

Diet. Mouthwashes (povidone-iodine Carbolic)  
Massage to muscles on front aspect of  
thigh & later movements of knee joints  
Massage to left upper arm.  
Rf Fe & Strych. 128.

Effects of treatment.

Patient returned to duty. Still unable  
to quite straighten knee but walks very  
well. No pain or tenderness  
General condition very good

Special points.

IC Ray Exam Arm (left) Alf. shadow  
seen in outer aspect upper end humerus -  
seems outside prior union. Prior union indiff.  
but seems intact.

Femurs & thigh muscles & popliteal space  
negative

Contraction of hamstrings & ham  
into upper arm are chief points  
of interest.

Case No. 22 Name Ernest Plath Age 22  
 German P.W. #2 Reg. \_\_\_\_\_ Battn. \_\_\_\_\_ Divn. \_\_\_\_\_ Service \_\_\_\_\_  
 Admitted 1-7-17 Dismissed 27-9-17  
Lo Duty.

History	Duration.		Pains in legs		Shaft of tibia *
Pains in legs	x	6 weeks	" " thighs	x	Int. condyle (right)
Pains in thighs	x	6 weeks	" " arms	x	Slight left forearm
Pains in arms	+	6 weeks	" " back	x	Lumbar region
pains in back	x	6 weeks	Haems in legs	x	Pellicular
" " gums	x	2 weeks	" " thighs	x	Slight Ec. left leg in front
Haem in legs	x	2 weeks	" " arms	-	Slight Ec. about left knee
" " thighs	x	2 weeks	" " back	-	- Slight pellicular
" " arms	-				
" " back	-				
" " gums	-				

Cause, etc.

Occupation -  
 Stonebreaking by road side

Pains in Gums	+	-	-	-
Haems in Gums	+	-	+	+
Gums soft & spongy but no bleeding	-	-	-	-

Teeth  
 2nd & 3rd molar decayed Good.  
 2nd & 3rd molar decayed 2nd molar decayed

Diet for 3 months	Amount
Vegetables	
Rice	x 1/2 lb soup
Peas Lentils	x
Beans	-
Potatoes	x only once
Lettuce	-
Macaroni	-
Meat	x 3 or 5 gm 1/2 daily
Bread	x 1/2 loaf
Tea	x
Sugar	x
Milk	-
Fruit	-
Wine	-

Pyorrhoea nil.

Exam of swab. —

Haem into palate. Very slight on hard palate both sides

Blood Exam.  
 R.B.Cs. 4,640,000  
 W.B.Cs 7500  
 Hb. 80%

Diarrhoea nil.  $\bar{c}$  blood nil

Previous Health

Good

Urine Trace of albumen no casts

Eyes Myelalopia - nil.

Chest Good

Heart Good

Eyrexia nil  
 Distinct subperiosteal haem

Simple diarrhoea 3-4 days before admission  
 "Typhus" nil  
 Malaria nil

X Ray Exam - bones normal

General Condition on admission.

Debilisitas

Other Points Liver & Spleen - normal  
 \* along both tibiae swellings can be felt - tender probably sub-periosteal & slight ecchymosis over swelling & lower third left tibia

Anaemia, etc.

Slight  $\bar{c}$  shortness of breath on exertion



Treatment.

Wet + Mouth Wash (pot. chlor. + Carbolic)  
Fomentis left leg (1<sup>st</sup> - 9<sup>th</sup>)  
Massage left tibia + thigh muscles  
Movements to knee joints.  
R<sub>2</sub> Fe + Arsen bid.

Effects of treatment.

Discharged quite fit. - no pains  
or stiffness  
Haemorrhages all absorbed

Special points.

- ① Subperineal haemorrhage (definite)
- ② Slight contraction of hamstrings

26

Service

18-7-17

mit

Good

hil

kil

will

R.B.Cs.

W.B.Cs

Hb.

c. blocă *cup*

hepatitis

Leeds

Good

Good

hil

neg admiss

## Other Points

Liver & Spleen - normal  
Contracture of hamstrings  
left > right

Treatment.

Mouth + Mouth Wash (Potichlor + Carbolic)  
Foment to area of Ecchymosis  
discontinues 2-7-17.  
Massage + Movement of Throat  
↓ Lin. herbiv. 3T  
pl. Olive 3T  
lin. Saponin 3T  
R. Throat + Neck 1/2 S. 1/2 S.

Effects of treatment.

Throat + Neck.  
Stiffness of Throat improved very quickly  
+ massage + movement + Ecchymosis +  
fomentations.

Patient returned to duty.

Special points.

Severe affection of Throat +  
Slight mouth symptoms.

20 Ray Exam showed no shadows  
in Throat + in pop. spaces

Case-No. 24Name Karl IschepeAge 27

Reg. \_\_\_\_\_

Battn. \_\_\_\_\_

Divn. \_\_\_\_\_

Service \_\_\_\_\_

Admitted 16-6-17Dismissed 13-9-17HistoryDuration.

Pains in legs +  
 Pains in thighs -  
 Pains in arms -  
 pains in back +  
 " " gums. +  
 Haem in legs +  
 " " thighs -  
 " " arms -  
 " " back -  
 " " gums. +

6 weeks.

5 weeks.

6 weeks.

6 weeks.

6 weeks.

Pains in legs +  
 " " thighs -  
 " " arms -  
 " " back +

left calf 1st. mach.

lumbago upon

Haems in legs +  
 " " thighs -  
 " " arms -  
 " " back -

large area of Ec. left  
1st. mach & calf.Cause, etc.Pains in Gums

++ ++

Haems in Gums

+++ ++

+++ ++

all gums with aching &  
phlegm cavityTeeth

Good

G

G

G one molar  
chicagoDiet for 3 monthsAmount

Vegetables -

Rice +

Peas lentils +

Beans +

Potatoes -

Lettuce -

Macaroni -

Meat +

Bread +

Tea +

Sugar +

Milk -

Fruit -

Wine -

1/2 Sunda.

300 gms } daily  
1/2 loafPyorrhoea

+

Exam of swab.Haem into palate.

nil

Blood Exam.

R.B.Cs.

W.B.Cs

Hb.

Diarrhoea

nil

a blood neg.

Previous Health

Good.

Rheumatism at 24 yrs.

Simple diarrhoea nil

"Typhus" nil

Malaria nil

Urine

negative

Eyes

Good

Chest

Good

Heart

Good

Pyrexia

nil.

X Ray Exam

nil.

General Condition on admission.

F.F.

Other Points

Liver &amp; Spleen - normal

Left calf tense & slender  
skin glazedAnaemia, etc.

nil



Treatment.

Mist Mouth Wash. (Folichlor & Lanolin)  
 $H_2O_2$  at night.  
Foments for 10 days to left leg.  
Massage to left calf & left malleolus  
& back.  
92 Mine & el Stroych 1-18

Effects of treatment.

Discharged to Duty - quite fit.

Special points.

Case-No. 25

Name

Franz Kowalski

Age

21

Reg. \_\_\_\_\_

Battn. \_\_\_\_\_

Divn. \_\_\_\_\_

Service \_\_\_\_\_

Admitted

3-7-17

Dismissed

20-7-17HistoryDuration.Pains in legs  
" " thighs  
" " arms  
" " backHaems in legs  
" " thighs  
" " arms  
" " backPains in legs  
Pains in thighs  
Pains in arms  
pains in back  
" " gums  
Haem in legs  
" " thighs  
" " arms  
" " back  
" " gums.14 days14 days

Pains in Gums

Haems in Gums

++ ++

++ ++

++ ++

++ ++

Teeth2 9 | 9  
9 | 2 molar decayedDiet for 3 monthsAmount

Pyorrhoea

nil

Exam of swab.

Haem into palate.

slight from left upper molarBlood Exam.

R.B.Cs.

W.B.Cs

Hb.

Diarrhoea

Slighta. blood presentPrevious HealthGoodUrinenegativeEyesnormalChestnormalHeartnormalPyrexiaSlight (see chart)X Ray ExamOther PointsLiver & Spleen - normalGeneral Condition on admission.Slightly debilitatedAnaemia, etc.

Treatment.

Mist + Mouth Wash - polychlor scarbol  
hydrogen peroxide  
at night

For 10 days  
Bismuth + ...

Rx Fe + strychn. liq.  
Bismuth kept regular

Effects of treatment.

Discharged to duty - fit.

Gums firm & healthy.

Special points.

Bad condition of gums without  
any symptoms - also slight  
leucorrhoea into palate (size of 6d)



Corps

No. 80

Rank and Name

Young Konobaki P.M.

Age

21

Service

Disease

Peritonitis

Date of admission

3. VII. 18

Date of discharge

20

VII

17

Result

Cured

Army Form B. 181

# CLINICAL CHART.

(To be attached to Case Sheet)

Dates of Observation

3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	8	2
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	---	---

Days of Disease

Temperature Fahrenheit

Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time
AMP	AMP	AMP	AMP	AMP	AMP	AMP	AMP	AMP	AMP	AMP	AMP	AMP	AMP	AMP	AMP	AMP	AMP	AMP	AMP	AMP	AMP	AMP	AMP	AMP	AMP	AMP	AMP	AMP	AMP	AMP

107°

106°

105°

104°

103°

102°

101°

100°

99°

98°

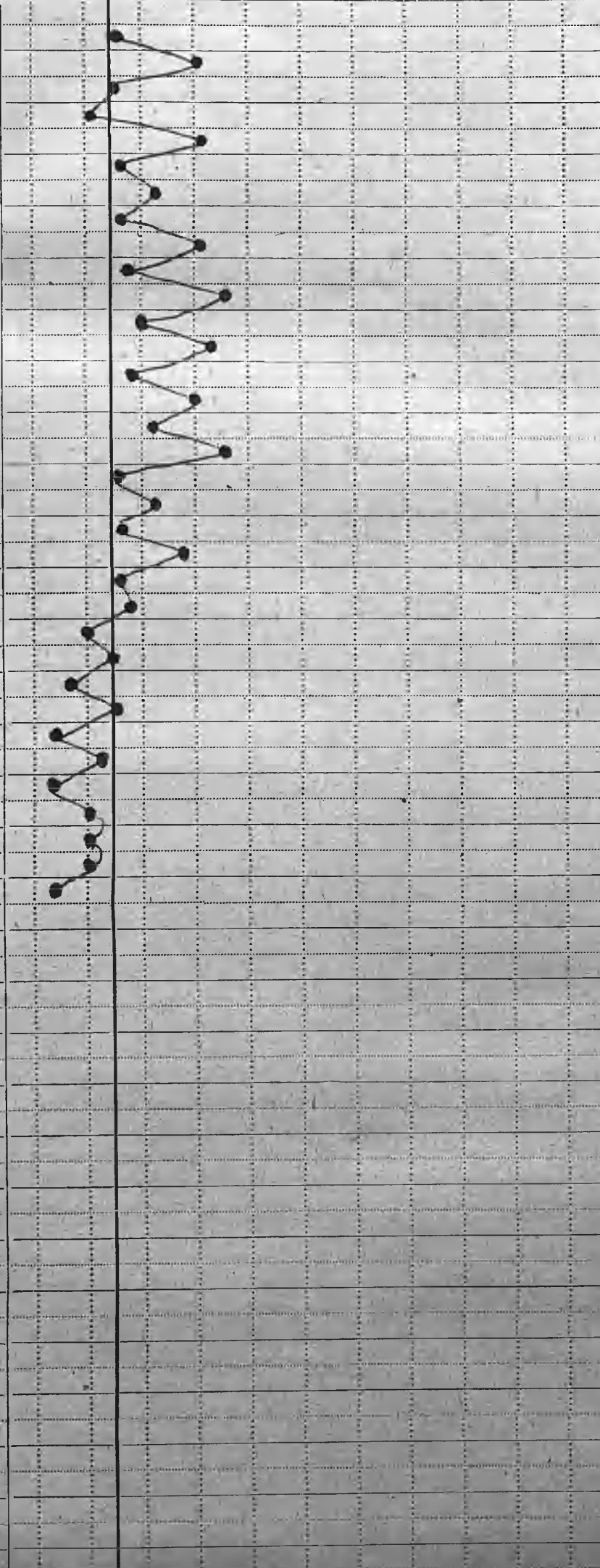
97°

Pulse per Minute

Respirations per Minute

Motions per 24 hours

1	-	2	2	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



Signature

In charge of case.

Case No. 26 Name Frank Knight Age 33

Reg.          Battn.          Divn.          Service         

Admitted 22-6-17 Dismissed 20-7-17

# History

## Duration.

Pains in legs +  
Pains in thighs +  
Pains in arms -  
pains in back -  
" " gums. +  
Haem in legs +  
" " thighs -  
" " arms -  
" " back -  
" " gums. +

3 weeks - left calf

10 days

Slight pitting  
3 weeks

10 days

Pains in legs +  
" " thighs +  
" " arms -  
" " back -

Left calf - tender  
into complete limb

Haems in legs +  
" " thighs -  
" " arms -  
" " back -

Slight pitting  
calf

# Cause, etc.

Marking roads + stone -  
breaking.

## Pains in Gums

++ ++

## Haems in Gums

++ ++

++ ++

all gums soft + spongy  
tender - blue color.

## Teeth

4. Eye teeth decayed  
one molar decayed

## Diet for 3 months

## Amount

Vegetables

Rice

Peas Lentils

Beans

Potatoes

Lettuce

Macaroni

Meat

Bread

Tea

Sugar

Milk

Fruit

Wine

1/2 cup

200 gms daily  
1/2 loaf

## Pyorrhoea

nil

## Exam of swab.

## Haem into palate.

nil

## Blood Exam.

R.B.Cs.

W.B.Cs

Hb.

## Diarrhoea

nil

no blood

## Previous Health

Good

## Simple diarrhoea

nil

"Typhus"

nil

Malaria

nil

## Urine

negative

## Eyes

Good

## Chest

normal

## Heart

normal

## Pyrexia

nil

## X Ray Exam

nil

## General Condition on admission.

Dehydrated

## Other Points

Liver & Spleen -  
normal

## Anaemia, etc.

nil

Treatment.

History      Mouth Wash - (Folchlor + Carbolic)  
Manage + movement of limbs from beginning

Rx      L. from pushtu. mV

her strength.

Max Sulph.

m ii

5x 8

as 3/4

By 3/4 bio. p.c.

Effects of treatment.

discharged to home. - Well

Special points.

Case No. 27 Name Robert Kuhl Age 23

Reg. P.W. Battn. 9/2 Divn.  Service

Admitted 3-7-17 Dismissed 15-10-17

# History

## Duration.

Pains in legs  
Pains in thighs  
Pains in arms  
pains in back  
" " gums.  
Haem in legs.  
" " thighs  
" " arms  
" " back  
" " gums.

+ 3 weeks.  
+ 3 weeks.  
-  
-  
+ 2 weeks  
+  
+  
+  
+  
+

Pains in legs + Right foot spasm  
" " thighs + hamstrings tense.  
" " arms - left wrist  
" " back - it is not swollen.  
Haems in legs + Slight pitting  
" " thighs + small area on  
" " arms - it is to be expected.  
" " back - Slight pitting  
" " back - it is thick.

## Pains in Gums

+ +

## Haems in Gums

+ ++

- +

+ ++

## Teeth

Incisors decayed  
2 last molars, one last molar

## Diet for 3 months

## Amount

Vegetables  
Rice  
Peas lentils  
Beans  
Potatoes  
Lettuce  
Macaroni  
Meat  
Bread  
Tea  
Sugar  
Milk  
Fruit  
Wine

-  
-  
+ 1/2 Soup.  
+  
-  
-  
-  
+ 150gms  
+ 1/2 loaf  
+ 1 fruit  
+  
+  
-  
-  
-

## Pyorrhoea

nil

## Exam of swab.

## Haem into palate.

nil

## Blood Exam.

R.B.Cs.

W.B.Cs

Hb.

## Diarrhoea

nil

no blood neg.

## Previous Health

Good.  
Rheumatism for 9 months

## Simple diarrhoea - 14 days before admission

Typhus nil

Malaria nil

## Urine

negation.

## Eyes

no metastasis

## Chest

Good

## Heart

Good

## Pyrexia

nil.  
No evidence of sub-purpura.  
X Ray Exam, haem in femur.

## General Condition on admission.

Well nourished

## Other Points

Lower abdomen ok.  
Contract. hamstrings - rt. leg.

## Anaemia, etc.

nil



Treatment.

Wash & Mouth Wash  
(Pot. chlor. & Carbolic)  
Massage & movement to limits  
Rf Fe & Stijch.

Effects of treatment.

Discharged to Duty - Well.  
Still slight stiffness in hamstrings  
Petechiae disappeared  
Gum firm.

Special points.

Contracture of hamstrings

Case No. 28 Name Karl Labans Age 21  
 Reg.          Battn.          Divn.          Service           
 Admitted          Dismissed         

History	Duration.		Pains in legs	+	left calf
Pains in legs	+	None quite better	" " thighs	-	but malleoli
Pains in thighs	-	but much worse for	" " arms	-	
Pains in arms	-	10 days	" " back	-	
pains in back	-		Haems in legs	+	petechial
" " gums.	+	1 week	" " thighs	+	petechial.
Haem in legs	+	petechial	" " arms	-	
" " thighs	+		" " back	-	
" " arms	-				
" " back	-				
gums.	-				

Cause, etc.	Pains in Gums	+	-	+	-
	Haems in Gums	+	+	-	-
		-	-	-	-

Teeth 78.

Diet for 3 months	Amount	Pyorrhoea
Vegetables	-	nil.
Rice	+	
Peas <i>lentils</i>	+	Exam of swab. <u>        </u>
Beans	+	
Potatoes	-	Haem into palate. <i>nil.</i>
Lettuce	-	
Macaroni	-	Blood Exam.
Meat	+	R.B.Cs.
Bread	+	W.B.Cs
Tea	+	Hb.
Sugar	+	
Milk	+	
Fruit	-	Diarrhoea <i>nil.</i>
Wine	-	̄ blood

Previous Health	Urine <i>neg.</i>
<i>Secund attack</i>	Eyes <i>good</i>
	Chest <i>good</i>
Simple diarrhoea <i>nil</i>	Heart <i>good</i>
Typhus <i>nil</i>	Pyrexia <i>slight on chart</i>
Malaria <i>nil</i>	X Ray Exam <i>nil</i>

General Condition on admission.  
7.

Anaemia, etc.

Other Points  
*Liver & Spleen - normal*

Treatment.

Net Mouth wash.  
Massage to limbs.  
Pt. Miss De Alsticht biops.

Effects of treatment.

Discharged quite fit.

Special points.

Patient was in St. Hub. in May & June  
sent as a gangrene of toes (at foot)  
Had also very - spongy gum, bleeding  
easily & pain in legs & petechial haem.  
Discharged 12-6-17 - much improved.



CLINICAL CHART.  
(To be attached to Case Sheet.)

Corps \_\_\_\_\_ No. 28 Rank and Name 1st Lt. Kato  
Disease Scarlet fever Date of admission 2 VII 18 Date of discharge 20 VII 18 Age 21 Military Hospital \_\_\_\_\_  
Service 17 Result well

Dates of Observation	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Days of Disease																														
Temperature Fahrenheit	107°	106°	105°	104°	103°	102°	101°	100°	99°	98°	97°																			
Pulse per Minute	86	84	82	80	78	76	74	72	70	68	66	64	62	60	58	56	54	52	50	48	46	44	42	40	38	36	34	32	30	28
Respirations per Minute	18	16	14	12	10	8	6	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motions per 24 hours	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Case No. 29 Name Stevan Vaskovitch Age 35Reg. Ram. C Battn. Divn. Urina Service 5Admitted 9-6-17Dismissed 3-8-17Lo Con. Camps

History		Duration.			
Pains in legs	+	15 days	Pains in legs	+	None to ankles
Pains in thighs	+		" " thighs	-	None in thighs
Pains in arms	-		" " arms	-	No swelling of
pains in back	-		" " back	-	calf but tender
" " gums.	+		Haems in legs	+	pellicular ++
Haem in legs	+	pellicular 15 days	" " thighs	+	pellicular ++
" " thighs	+	pellicular 15 days	" " arms	-	
" " arms	-		" " back	-	
" " back	-				
" " gums.	+	On admission			

Cause, etc.

nil

Pains in Gums	++	++
Haems in Gums	++	++
	++	++
	++	++

Teeth Bad

Diet for 3 months		Amount		
Vegetables			Pyorrhoea	<u>Slight</u>
Rice	+	2-3 lines	Exam of swab.	<u>—</u>
Peas	+	1/2 line	Haem into palate.	<u>nil</u>
Beans	+	1/2 line	Blood Exam.	
Potatoes	+		R.B.Cs.	
Lettuce	+		W.B.Cs	
Macaroni	+		Hb.	
Meat	+	400 gm daily	Diarrhoea	<u>Slight on admission</u>
Bread	+	150 gm daily		<u>no blood</u>
Tea	+			
Sugar	+			
Milk	-			
Fruit	-			
Wine	+	200 gm daily		
<u>Nutlets</u>	+	8 lines		

Previous Health

Fair

Simple diarrhoea	<u>nil</u>	Urine	<u>negative</u>
Typhus	+	Eyes	<u>Myelalopia = 33/40</u>
Malaria	+	Chest	<u>Bronchial Catarrh</u>

General Condition on admission.

Very debilitated

Heart	<u>Good</u>
Pyrexia	<u>nil</u>
X Ray Exam	<u>nil</u>
Other Points	<u>Line + spleen - normal</u>

Anaemia, etc.

Treatment.

Mucilag.  
Mouth Wash. (Pot chlor & Carbolic)  
 $H_2O_2$  instilled.  
Foment. to legs & thighs (9<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup>)  
Massage to legs & thighs

Effects of treatment.

Discharged ——— well.

Special points.

Case No. 30 Name Stanislaw Lalich Age 26  
 Reg. 44 Battn. 1st Divn. Wambe Service 4  
 Admitted 9-6-17 Dismissed 27-7-17

History		Duration.	Pains in legs		
Pains in legs	+	2 mths	" " thighs	+	Int Condyle
Pains in thighs	-		" " arms	+	at upper arm int.
Pains in arms	+	2 months	" " back	-	aspect.
pains in back	-		Haems in legs	+	large area of Ec.
" " gums	+	1 month	" " thighs	-	cast.
Haem in legs	+	15 days	" " arms	+	Ec. over int.
" " thighs	-		" " back	-	aspect. not white
" " arms	+	20 days			an - size of orange
" " back	-				
" " gums	+	After admission			

Cause, etc.

Pains in Gums	++	++
Haems in Gums	++	+++
		+++

Teeth

Diet for 3 months

Amount

Vegetables		
Rice	+	2-3 times per month in soup.
Peas	-	
Beans	+	
Potatoes	-	
Lettuce	+	
Macaroni	+	
Meat	+	400 gm daily
Bread	+	750 gm daily
Tea	+	
Sugar	+	
Milk	-	
Fruit	-	
Wine	+	200 gm per week

Pyorrhoea

Exam of swab.

Haem into palate. size of 1/- over hand palate - left side

Blood Exam.

R.B.Cs. 4,000,000.  
 W.B.Cs 9,680.  
 Hb. 80%.

Diarrhoea

Urine

Eyes

Chest

Heart

Pyrexia

X Ray Exam

Other Points

Previous Health

Rheumatism 1914  
 Simple diarrhoea  
 Typhus + 1914  
 Malaria

General Condition on admission.

Anaemia, etc.

Anaemia Slight.

Legs small swollen knee & tender - esp. calf. Course of vein pain full - oedema over front of both tibiae - phlebitis



Treatment.

diet.

Mouth wash.

9th-15th legs wrapped in cotton wool  
15th-23rd Fomentos to legs (oedema gone).  
23rd-3rd Fomentos + massage.  
3rd — Massage  
3rd — Rx L. ferri perchlor.

hazy Starch hydrochlor.	Am TT
Quin Sulfate	80V
Magn Sulfate	80X
As chlor	3ts
Sig 3ts bid.	

Effects of treatment.

From ferri — no tendency to bleed.  
Echymosis disappears from upper  
arm — still marked discoloration  
of calf.  
Oedema + phlebitis gone

Special points.

- ① Phlebitis + subsequent oedema of foot.
- ② Haem. in palate
- ③ Haem. in upper arm

CLINICAL CHART.

(To be attached to Case Sheet.)

Military Hospital

Age 26.

Service

Result

10 Days.

Corps 7th Reg.

No. 30

Rank and Name

Private Calhoun

Disease

Scarlet fever

Date of admission

9. W. 17

Date of discharge

27 W. 17

Dates of Observation

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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Days of Disease

Temperature

Fahrenheit

Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time
A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.

107°

106°

105°

104°

103°

102°

101°

100°

99°

98°

97°



Pulse per Minute

Respirations per Minute

Motions per 24 hours

1	3	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Signature

In charge of case.

Case No. 31 Name Gavril Haryanov Age 31  
 Reg. 9th Battn. 3-8 Divn. Russian Service           
 Admitted 9-6-17 Dismissed 23-7-17  
To Base

History		Duration.		Pains in legs	+	
Pains in legs	+	1 month	rt & left	"	"	thighs -
Pains in thighs	+	1 month		"	"	arms -
Pains in arms	-			"	"	back +
pains in back	+	1 month		Haems in legs	+	
" " gums.	+	1 month		"	"	thighs +
Haem in legs	+	1 month		"	"	arms
" " thighs	-			"	"	back +
" " arms	-			*		
" " back	+	1 month				
" " gums.	+	2 weeks				

Right leg - high shoes  
 left - curve of leg, over  
 tibia  
 Could not straighten  
 rt. knee; rt. fibula  
 tender  
 left tibia tender

Cause, etc.		Pains in Gums	+	+
		Haems in Gums	++	++
			+	+
			++	++

Teeth Good

Diet for 3 months		Amount
Vegetables		
Rice	+	1 lb
Peas	+	
Beans	+	
Potatoes	+	
Lettuce	+	
Macaroni	+	
Meat	+	400 gm
Bread	+	750 gm
Tea	+	
Sugar	+	
Milk	+	
Fruit	+	
Wine	+	200 gm daily

Pyorrhoea +  
 Exam of swab. + Spinal  
 Haem into palate. nil  
 Blood Exam.  
 R.B.Cs.  
 W.B.Cs  
 Hb.  
 Diarrhoea nil no blood

Previous Health  
Good  
 Simple diarrhoea nil  
 Typhus nil  
 Malaria nil

Urine Trace of albumen  
 Eyes Good  
 Chest Good  
 Heart Good  
 Pyrexia nil  
 X Ray Exam nil

General Condition on admission.  
Good  
 Anaemia, etc. nil

Other Points Liver + Spleen - normal  
 \* Area of Ec. over lumbar  
 Region - tender espec.  
 when bending.



Treatment.

Wet. Mouth Wash.  
(Potchlor + Carbolic)  
9<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> Foment to legs.  
21<sup>st</sup> — Massage + movements of knee  
Massage to lumbar region  
from beginning

Effects of treatment.

Ec. disappeared from back — still  
stiffness + tenderness lumbar region.  
The discoloration of skin of  
Ec. areas.  
Slight stiffness in knee joint  
but much improved.  
Gums healthy.  
Pyrexia gone.  
Evacuated to Base

Special points.

Area of Ecchymosis lumbar region.  
Contracture of hamstrings

Case-No. 32 Name Luzich Age 19  
 Reg. 4th Battn. 3rd Divn. Warrumbungle Service 2  
 Admitted 9-6-17 Dismissed 19-7-17  
Lo Com. Camp

History	Duration.	Pains in legs	+	R calf swollen
Pains in legs	+	" " thighs	-	bladder
Pains in thighs	-	" " arms	-	
Pains in arms	-	" " back	-	
pains in back	-	Haems in legs	-	
" " gums	+	" " thighs	-	
Haem in legs	-	" " arms	-	
" " thighs	-	" " back	-	
" " arms	-			
" " back	-			
" " gums	+			

Cause, etc.	Pains in Gums	+	+
	Haems in Gums	++	+
		+	+
		+	+

Teeth 88

Diet for 3 months	Amount	Pyorrhoea	hil
Vegetables		Exam of swab.	
Rice	+	Haem into palate.	hil
Peas	+	Blood Exam.	
Beans	+	R.B.Cs.	
Potatoes	+	W.B.Cs	
Lettuce	+	Hb.	
Macaroni	+		
Meat	+		
Bread	+		
Tea	+		
Sugar	+		
Milk	+		
Fruit	+		
Wine	+		

Previous Health G.G.  
 Simple diarrhoea 2 blood on admission  
 Typhus 1915  
 Malaria 1916-17  
 Urine negative  
 Eyes Good  
 Chest Good  
 Heart Good  
 Pyrexia hil  
 X Ray Exam hil

General Condition on admission.  
Albucitatio.  
 Other Points  
Liver & Spleen - normal

Anaemia, etc. hil

Treatment.

Wick.  
Mouth Wash (Pb Chlor + Carbol).  
Massage to rt. calf  
Re Nurse Seel Strutch 3/4

Effects of treatment.

Animal quite healthy  
No pain in leg  
Wound healed fit.

Special points.



Case-No. 33Name JohankovitchAge 21Reg. 9thBattn. 2ndDivn. WannekeService 2 1/2Admitted 9-6-17Dismissed 19-7-17To Con Camps

History	Duration.	Pains in legs	+	Right calf
		" " thighs	-	swollen tender
		" " arms	-	
		" " back	-	
Pains in legs	+ 20 days	Haems in legs	+	See slight in right calf
Pains in thighs		" " thighs		
Pains in arms		" " arms		
pains in back	25 days	" " back		
" " gums	+ Ecchymosis over			
Haem in legs	+ at calf			
" " thighs				
" " arms				
" " back				
" " gums	+ after admission			
Cause, etc.		Pains in Gums	+ -	+ -
			+	++
		Haems in Gums	+	+
			+	++

Teeth all

Diet for 3 months	Amount	Pyorrhoea	nil
Vegetables	-	Exam of swab.	Spinal +.
Rice	+ 1/2 cup	Haem into palate.	nil
Peas	-	Blood Exam.	
Beans	+ 1/2 cup	R.B.Cs.	
Potatoes	+ 1/2 cup	W.B.Cs.	
Lettuce		Hb.	
Macaroni			
Meat	+ 400 gm daily	Diarrhoea slight	a blood
Bread	+ 750 gm daily	for 5 days	
Tea	+ 1/2 cup		
Sugar	+ 1/2 cup		
Milk	-		
Fruit	-		
Wine	+ 400 gm weekly		

Previous Health

Simple diarrhoea

Typhus

Malaria

Urine negativeEyes goodChest goodHeart goodPyrexia nilX Ray Exam nil

Other Points

Liver & Spleen normal

General Condition on admission.

General debility + -

Anaemia, etc.

Treatment.

Same as Case 32.

Effects of treatment.

Heard to Can Camp well.

Special points.





Treatment.

Oral  
Mouthwash (Potchlor & Carbolic)  
Hydrogen Peroxide nightly  
Rx Gum Fe & Starch 30 Lids p.c.

Effects of treatment.

Gums still slightly soft but show  
no tendency to bleeding & no longer  
painful.

Special points.

Very bad condition of mouth &  
slight leg symptoms.  
Gum. into Valentin

Case-No. 35 Name Walker Haring Age           Reg.            Battn.            Divn.            Service           Admitted 12-7-17 Dismissed 23-9-17HistoryDuration.

Pains in legs +

" " thighs +

" " arms -

" " back -

Haems in legs -

" " thighs -

" " arms -

" " back -

Abdomen under skin  
pain in both limbs  
left in evening  
limbs begin

nil  
nil  
nil  
nil

Pains in Gums -

Haems in Gums -

++ ++  
- -  
++ ++

Teeth 48Diet for 3 monthsAmountPyorrhoea nilExam of swab.           Haem into palate. nilBlood Exam.

R.B.Cs.

W.B.Cs

Hb.

Diarrhoea nil

no blood  
in stool

Urine negativeEyes GoodChest GoodHeart GoodPyrexia nilX Ray Exam nilOther Points

Liver & Spleen - normal

Previous HealthSimple diarrhoea 6 weeks ago diarrhoea"Typhus" nilMalaria nilGeneral Condition on admission.

Well nourished

Anaemia, etc.

Treatment.

Hot. Mouth Wash (Fulcher & Canbol).  
Foments to legs 12  $\frac{7}{14}$  - 25  $\frac{7}{14}$ .  
Light massage 25  $\frac{7}{17}$   
No tonics

Effects of treatment.

Pain gone from calves - no swelling  
Gum pain - no tendency to bleed

Special points.

Average case



Age 21

Service

Dismissed 25-10-17

See Special Points

+	6 weeks	None
+	6 weeks	None
-		
+	6 weeks	
+	2 weeks	
+	4 weeks	
-	4 weeks	
-		
+	Light	

Political + Eclymone

4 4 4 | 4 4 4 4

+	+	+	+
---	---	---	---

\* Right Ulceration when common

Good

Amount

Wine

+ 150 gms  
 + 1/2 loaf } daily  
 + 1 pint

Exam of swab. *Spirals +*

Haem into palate. *hid*

Hb. 757

Diarrhoea *intermittent* a. blocă

Good

Urine      neg album

Eyes *green*

Chest *Bromelid. Catant*

Heart

Pyrexia *Headache (see above)*

X Ray Exam *See Special Agents*

General Condition on admission.

## Other Points

\* Outpockets into hard palate.  
Edge of beam from left right  
upper incisor drawn in  
blood easily.

Anaemia, etc. *Early well marked*

Treatment.

Wet Mouth Wash (hot chlor + Carbolic)  
11<sup>7</sup>/<sub>17</sub> - 8<sup>9</sup>/<sub>17</sub> Fomentos to affected parts  $H_2O_2$  nightly  
8<sup>9</sup>/<sub>17</sub> - 19<sup>8</sup>/<sub>17</sub> Massage & fomentos, alt days  
19<sup>8</sup>/<sub>17</sub> - Massage  
13<sup>7</sup>/<sub>17</sub> - 20<sup>7</sup>/<sub>17</sub> Swollen &  $H_2O_2$  nightly.  
Sockets of teeth packed w/ Iodine.  
Rx Pan-Fed Sygel 3 ps 1-15

Effects of treatment.

Good.  
Gum from gum shrunk but discoloration remains - gum firm & clean.  
No pain or tenderness  
Healed to white.

Special points.

Right thigh - very marked petechial  
Lacer - large area of ecchymosis over int. condyle - swollen shadow  
Over a pop space but no ecchymosis - can straighten knee.  
Calf normal - femur tender. No pain from knee to ankle.  
Left leg thigh - marked petechial - when leg straight, knee  
in pop space & only slight pain. Femur upper  
lower third painful & seems thickened. Int. condyle  
thrust of tibia tender. Calf & shaft of tibia O.K.  
Can straighten both knees.  
X-ray Exam. Right leg - distinct shadow over int.  
13-7-17 condyle extending up shaft of femur - perios.  
distinct over shadow  
Left leg - negative  
X-ray  
29-9-17 Absence of shadow over int. condyle (rt)  
but periosteum thickened

Corps: P.M.

No. 36.

Rank and Name

110 DE CANTON 10 CASE SHEET

Age 21

Military Hospital  
Service

Disease

Veron Lindner

Date of admission

$$M: \psi_n, \psi$$

Date of discharge

25. X

17

1

## Result

Wells

Dates of  
Observation

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Days of Disease

Temperature  
Fahrenheit[illegible]

107°

106°

105°

104°

103°

102°

101°

100°

99

986

97°

Pulse per Minute

Respirations per Minute

Motions per 24  
hours

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

In charge of case





Treatment.

Alkal. Mouth Wash. (pot. chlor. & Carb. <sup>Hydrogen peroxide</sup> <sup>orally</sup>)

19th-30th Soment. to affected parts.

20th-9th. Soment & massage (all days)

9th Massage, Movement of knee joint

19th-30th Iodine to knee joint back splint

Rx Fe & arsen. tonic 3/4 1-2 S

Effects of treatment.

Good.

Patient discharged well - still slight lump (cannot fully straighten the knee). All swelling gone & little tenderness

Fluid in knee joint absorbed.

Gran. quite firm - outgrowths disappeared but still slight discoloration over site of outgrowths

Special points.

Effusion into knee joint. haemorrhagic.  
Bloodstained fluid withdrawn & syringe.

Outgrowths from gran.





Case-No. 38 Name Fritz Link Age 27

Reg.          Battn.          Divn.          Service         

Admitted 11-7-17 Dismissed 23-10-17

# History

## Duration.

Pains in legs	+	6 weeks
Pains in thighs	+	6 weeks
Pains in arms	+	4 weeks
pains in back	-	
" " gums	+	4 weeks
Haem in legs	+	3 weeks
" " thighs	+	3 weeks
" " arms	+	3 weeks
" " back	+	
" " gums	+	4 weeks

Pains in legs	+
" " thighs	+
" " arms	+
" " back	-

Haems in legs	+
" " thighs	+
" " arms	+
" " back	+

See Special Points

Echymosis  
Echymosis  
Echymosis

## Cause, etc.

Poor food, exposure +  
Occupation (stone breaking)

## Pains in Gums

++ ++

## Haems in Gums

++ ++

Large outgrowth from gums  
from upper gum molar region - tender  
to touch closely

## Teeth

L.L.

## Diet for 3 months

## Amount

Vegetables		
Rice	+	In Soup
Peas	-	
Beans	+	
Potatoes	-	
Lettuce	-	
Macaroni	+	
Meat	+	150
Bread	+	1/2 loaf
Tea	+	1 cup
Sugar	+	
Milk	-	
Fruit	-	
Wine	-	

## Pyorrhoea ++

## Exam of swab. No spirals

## Haem into palate. nil.

## Blood Exam.

R.B.Cs.

W.B.Cs

Hb.

## Diarrhoea nil

Slight to  
a blood mucus.

## Previous Health

Good

## Simple diarrhoea nil

## Typhus nil

## Malaria nil

## Urine negative

## Eyes good

## Chest lg.

## Heart lg.

## Pyrexia Marked See Chart

No shadow seen in arm  
shows on st. film post.  
-very indefinite

## General Condition on admission.

L.L. some hot joints

## Other Points

Liver spleen - normal

## Anaemia, etc.

Treatment.

Whistling Mouth Wash - pot chlor scarbol  
 $H_2O_2$  nightly  
Foment & later massage + movements  
w limbs  
Rt knee to st stretch 3/4 1-2 p.m.

Effects of treatment.

Discharged to Duty - fit  
Still complaint of pain in bones but all  
haemorrhages + stiffness disappeared  
Mouth still slightly dirty but gums are  
firm + there is no tendency to bleeding

Special points.

Rt. leg right

Large area of Ecchymosis over front of rt. leg  
Pop space extending up  
thigh 3-4 inches

Calf slightly less tender

Cannot straighten knee

Pain over int. condyle

Left leg right

Small area of Ecchymosis over front of leg.

Calf soft + no pain.

Pop space - no haem + not tender

Left arm.

Light ecchymosis + tenderness over middle  
third of rt radius

Tenderness + stiffness in antecubital  
fossa but no haemorrhage



Army Form B, 181.

No. 28

(To be attached to Case Sheet.)

Military Hospital  
ServiceDisease Scrub typhus

11. Mr. 17

Date of discharge:

25. X

17

## Results

Cowell

### Dates of

Observation

Days of Disease

Temperature

Fahrenheit

107°

106°

105

FOY

103

102°

101.

100%

99

2

3

16

Pulse per Minute

Respirations per

Mentioned on p. 74

hours

(6378) W.L. Warr/P566 2,000 Pcs 2118 MCA &amp; W Ltd A F B 1815 E 2465

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

In charge of case

Case-No. 39Name Brantho JocklichAge 33

Reg. \_\_\_\_\_

Battn. CavalryDivn. Morava

Service \_\_\_\_\_

Admitted 25-7-14Dismissed 26-8-14Le Con. Camps.HistoryDuration.

Pains in legs

" " thighs

" " arms

" " back

Haems in legs

" " thighs

" " arms

" " back

Pains in legs

Pains in thighs

Pains in arms

pains in back

" " gums

Haem in legs

" " thighs

" " arms

" " back

" " gums.

Cause, etc.Mounted

Pains in Gums

Haems in Gums

TeethDiet for 3 monthsAmount

Vegetables

Rice

Peas

Beans

Potatoes

Lettuce

Macaroni

Meat

Bread

Tea

Sugar

Milk

Fruit

Wine

Pyorrhoea

Exam of swab.

Haem into palate.

Blood Exam.

R.B.Cs.

W.B.Cs

Hb.

Diarrhoea

Previous HealthSimple diarrhoeaTyphusMalariaUrineEyesChestHeartPyrexiaX Ray ExamGeneral Condition on admission.Anaemia, etc.Other Points

Liver & Spleen - Normal  
 \* Large area of Ec. left thigh from knee  
 to below first involving 2/3 circumference  
 of thigh also slight Ec. down ext  
 aspect of leg. Left thigh much  
 swollen & tender Pain in femur &  
 tibia. Slight petechial haem. Rt leg  
 thigh. Patient cannot straighten  
 left knee - hamstrings tense - no  
 tenderness in pop. space



Treatment

Dietary Mouth Wash  
Loments 26th - 8th - Massage  
1st - 26th Give Lact & Thrush 3p bid  
Calc. Lact 8x for first week

Effects of treatment

Patient discharged well. All haems.  
absorbed + still slight discoloration  
tenderness in bones. Walks well

Special Points

30 - 7-17 Complaint of tenderness on  
lower aspect of left calf  
31 - 7-17 Area of cicely more size of  
orange over lower end of left calf.  
N.B. This occurred after Calc Lact.

Corps Cavalry

No. 39

Disease Dysentery

Rank and Name

Date of admission

25 VII 17

Date of discharge

26 VIII 17

Result

Well

Age 33

Service

Military Hospital

Army Form B 181

CLINICAL CHART.

(To be attached to Case Sheet.)

Blounts Proctor

Dates of Observation	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
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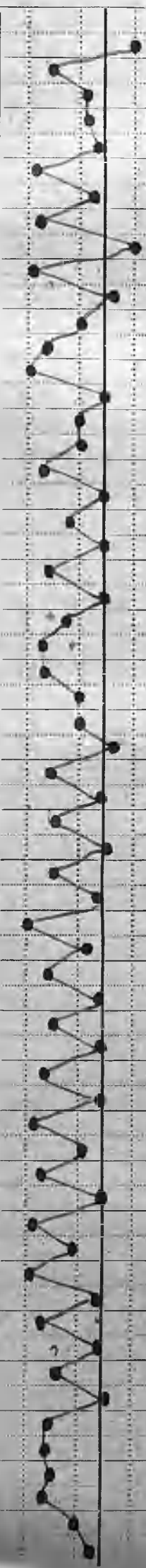
Days of Disease																														
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Temperature Fahrenheit	107°	106°	105°	104°	103°	102°	101°	100°	99°	98°	97°																				
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Tonement to leg

examined and left calf

Tonement stopped



Pulse per Minute																														
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Respirations per Minute																														
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Motions per 24 hours	3	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2
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Signature

In charge of ward

Case-No. 40

Name

Joseph Giongovitch

Age

42

Reg. \_\_\_\_\_

Battn. \_\_\_\_\_

Divn. HambeService 5

Admitted

20-4-17

Dismissed

10-8-17To Can Camp.

History		Duration.	Pains in legs	thighs	arms	back	Haems in legs	thighs	arms	back
Pains in legs	+	1 month								
Pains in thighs	+									
Pains in arms	-									
pains in back	-									
" " gums	+	1 month								
Haem in legs	-									
" " thighs	-									
" " arms	-									
" " back	-									
" " gums	+	10 days								
Cause, etc.			Pains in Gums		++		++			
			Haems in Gums		+		+			
					++		++			
			Teeth							
Diet for 3 months			Amount		Pyorrhoea		+			
Vegetables	-				Exam of swab.		Sputum			
Rice	+				Haem into palate.		nil			
Peas	+				Blood Exam.					
Beans	-				R.B.Cs.					
Potatoes	-				W.B.Cs					
Lettuce	-				Hb.					
Macaroni	+	400 gm			Diarrhoea		nil.		fec. to a blood micro.	
Meat	+	750 gm			Urine		negative			
Bread	+				Eyes		Myelalopia		26/50 > 8/17	
Tea	+				Chest		Normal			
Sugar	+				Heart		Normal			
Milk	-				Tyrexia		nil.			
Fruit	-				X Ray Exam		nil.			
Wine	+	400 gm per week			Other Points		Liver & Spleen - Normal			
Previous Health										
Good										
Simple diarrhoea			nil							
"Typhus"			nil							
Malaria			1915							
General Condition on admission.										
Anaemia, etc.			nil							

Treatment.

Whit & Mouth Wash  
Sodium back to bottles of bath  
Emulsion w.  $27\frac{2}{15} - 3\frac{8}{15}$

Effects of treatment.

Gums quite firm  
Pains in legs gone

Special points.



Case-No. 41 Name Nicholas Stoyanovich Age 42  
 Reg. 8th Battn. Horse Transport Divn. Laurel Service 5  
 Admitted 20-4-17 Dismissed 1-8-17  
Laurel Camps.

History	Duration.		Pains in legs	+	left calf. apoph. space
Pains in legs	+	12 days	" " thighs	+	stiff
Pains in thighs	+	12 days	" " arms	-	left int. condyle
Pains in arms			" " back	+	slight lumbar region
pains in back			Haems in legs	+	slight petechial + Ecch
" gums	+	5-6 days	" " thighs	-	left calf. - swollen
Haem in legs	+	Slight petechial	" " arms	-	stender
" " thighs	-		" " back	-	
" " arms	-				
" " back	-				
" " gums.	+	2-3 days			

Cause, etc.

Mounted

Teeth

all

Diet for 3 months

Amount

Vegetables

Rice

Peas

Beans

Potatoes

Lettuce

Macaroni

Meat

Bread

Tea

Sugar

Milk

Fruit

Wine

Nothing at all leaves

+ } in soup  
 - }  
 + } once per week  
 + }  
 - }  
 - }  
 + } 4-5 times  
 + } 2-3 times  
 + } 4-5 times per week  
 + } 2-3 times per week

Pyorrhoea

nil

Exam of swab.

Spirals (scanty)

Haem into palate.

slight at side hard palate

Blood Exam.

R.B.Cs.

W.B.Cs

Hb.

Diarrhoea

nil

a blood nil.

Previous Health

Urine

Trace of albumens.

Eyes

Myelalopia 30/40

Chest

Good.

Heart

Good

Pyrexia

nil

X Ray Exam

nil

General Condition on admission.

Poor.

Other Points

Liver & Spleen - normal

Anaemia, etc.

nil



Treatment.

Wet Mouth Wash

Lomentation to Ecc. area 20th - 30th July

Rx

Li ferri perchlor	int
Li Thyl. hydrochlor	int
Quin Sulph.	int
Magn Sulph.	int
Acic chlor	int
Sig 3fs 1-15, p.c. 3fs	

Effects of treatment.

Wet mouth wash  
Htt slight disinfection of Ecc. area  
of calf

Special points.

Case-No. 42 Name Nicholas Bridich Age 40  
 Reg. P.F.A. Battn.          Divn. Wuncho Service 5  
 Admitted 24-7-17 Dismissed 10-8-17  
Loan Camp.

History	Duration.		Pains in legs	+	left tibia + calf
Pains in legs	+	1 month	" " thighs	+	but condyle.
Pains in thighs	+		" " arms		
Pains in arms	-		" " back	+	lumbar region
pains in back	+	14 days	Haems in legs	-	
" " gums	+	10 days	" " thighs	-	
Haem in legs	-		" " arms	-	
" " thighs	-		" " back	-	
" " arms	-				
" " back	-				
" " gums.	+	5-6 day.			

Cause, etc.

*Unkntd.*

Pains in Gums	+	+	+	+
Haems in Gums	+	+	+	+
upper gums worst	+	+	+	+
front - other 75	+	+	+	+

Teeth *g.*

Diet for 3 months	Amount
Vegetables	-
Rice	+
Peas	-
Beans	+
Potatoes	+
Lettuce	+
Carbaze (tinns)	+
Macaroni	+
Meat	+
Bread	+
Tea	+
Sugar	+
Milk	+
Fruit	+
Wine	+
Nettle + Dock leaves	+

Pyorrhoea	nil.
Exam of swab.	<i>Spirals.</i>
Haem into palate.	nil.
Blood Exam.	
R.B.Cs.	
W.B.Cs	
Hb.	
Diarrhoea	nil
a block	nil

Previous Health

*Good.*

Simple diarrhoea	nil
"Typhus"	1915
Malaria	nil.

Urine	negative
Eyes	Nystagmus 30 (5-8-17)
Chest	Normal
Heart	Normal
Pyrexia	nil.
X Ray Exam	nil.

General Condition on admission.

*7.8.*

Other Points

*Liver + Spleen - normal*

Anaemia, etc.

Treatment.

hist. Mouth Wash  
Manage to limit from beginning

Effects of treatment.

discharged well.

Special points.

Case No. 43 Name Lrapulin Malosavritch Age 35  
 Reg. ycl Battn. 828 Divn. Humble Service 5  
 Admitted 25-7-17 Dismissed 26-8-17  
To Con. Camp.

History		Duration.		
Pains in legs	+	14 days	Pains in legs	+
Pains in thighs	+	15 days	" " thighs	+
Pains in arms	-		" " arms	-
pains in back	+	15 days	" " back	+
" " gums	+	25 days	Haems in legs	+
Haem in legs	+	3 days	" " thighs	+
" " thighs	+	"	" " arms	-
" " arms	-		" " back	-
" " back	-			
" " gums	+	20 days		

W. thigh Ecchymosis  
 splashed with  
 left salivary  
 \* Vide Spec. Points

Cause, etc.

Pains in Gums	+	-	+-
Haems in Gums	+++	-	+
Ulcerated area over left lower molar region.	+++	-	+-

Teeth ly.

Diet for 3 months		Amount
Vegetables	-	
Rice	+	} In soup
Peas	-	
Beans	+	
Potatoes	+	once a week
Lettuce	-	
Macaroni	-	
Meat	+	400 gms per day
Bread	+	200 gms per day
Tea	+	
Sugar	+	
Milk	+	
Fruit	-	
Wine	+	400 gms per week
<u>Butter &amp; Rock leaves</u>	+	

Pyorrhoea Very slight

Exam of swab. No spirilla

Haem into palate. hit

Blood Exam.

R.B.Cs. 3,200,000  
 W.B.Cs 8 per cent  
 Hb. 70%

Diarrhoea nil hoo. to  
a. blood micro

Previous Health

yl.

Urine

Eyes Nystagmus 24 7-8-17  
50

Chest ly.

Heart ly.

Pyrexia Slight

X Ray Exam Wf. shadow in left lower  
strong muscles

General Condition on admission.

Bartholomew's dislocation

Other Points Liver Spleen - normal

Anaemia, etc. Anaemic



Treatment.

Diet + Mouth Wash.  
Fomentis 25  $\frac{7}{17}$  - 4  $\frac{8}{17}$ .  
Massage 4  $\frac{8}{17}$  - 26  $\frac{8}{17}$ .  
Of him 7e d Storch 1-15. 1  $\frac{8}{17}$  - 26  $\frac{8}{16}$ .

Effects of treatment.

Discharged well.

Special points.

\* Throat in int condyle at femur. Then up thigh posterior  
on day of admission complaint of pain in left calf  
left leg fairly good - slight pain into condyle +  
calf - especially on walking

Right leg. - large area of Ecchymosis at thigh  
from pop space  $\frac{1}{2}$  way up thigh. Petechial  
haem all over leg + thigh (slight).

Left leg - petechial haem slight - front aspect  
thigh + leg, especially



Corps \_\_\_\_\_

No. 43

Rank and Name \_\_\_\_\_

(To be attached to Case Sheet)  
Neuritis and neuritis

Age 35

Service \_\_\_\_\_

Army Form B 181

# CLINICAL CHART.

Disease \_\_\_\_\_

Date of admission \_\_\_\_\_

25 VI 17

Date of discharge \_\_\_\_\_

26 VII 17

Result \_\_\_\_\_

well

Dates of Observation

25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
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Days of Disease

Temperature

Fahrenheit

Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	
AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM

107°

106°

105°

104°

103°

102°

101°

100°

99°

98°

97°

86

Pulse per Minute

Respirations per Minute

Motions per 24 hours

2	3	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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Signature \_\_\_\_\_

In charge of case.

Case-No. 44 Name Johann Radwolkowich Age 24  
 Reg. 8th Battn. M G.C. Divn. Hamlet Service 3  
 Admitted 24-7-17 Dismissed 23-7-17  
To Con Camp.

History	Duration.		Pains in legs	+	st 2 left calf tender & swollen
Pains in legs	+	1 month	" " thighs	+	st not tender & swollen
Pains in thighs	+		" " arms	-	fibros.
Pains in arms	-		" " back	-	
pains in back	-		Haems in legs	+	both legs marked
" gums.	+	1 month	" " thighs	+	infection from time
Haem in legs	+	1 month	" " arms	-	to mouth & all round
" " thighs	-		" " back	-	leg.
" " arms	-				
" " back	-				
" " gums.	+	1 month			

Cause, etc.	Pains in Gums	+	+
	Haems in Gums	+	+
		+	+
		+	+

Mounted  
 all gums slightly  
 spongy, tender but not ulcerated  
 Teeth all

Diet for 3 months	Amount	Pyorrhoea
Vegetables		<u>nil</u>
Rice	+	
Peas	+	
Beans	+	
Potatoes	+	
Lettuce	+	
Macaroni	+	
Meat	+	
Bread	+	
Tea	+	
Sugar	+	
Milk	+	
Fruit	+	
Wine	+	
<u>Nettle &amp; Dock leaves</u>	+	

Exam of swab.	Haem into palate.	Blood Exam.
	<u>left hand palate</u>	R.B.Cs.
	<u>size of 3d</u>	W.B.Cs.
		Hb.
Diarrhoea	<u>nil</u>	<u>a. blocā</u>
Urine	<u>negative</u>	
Eyes	<u>Good</u>	
Chest	<u>Normal</u>	
Heart	<u>Normal</u>	
Pyrexia	<u>nil</u>	
X Ray Exam	<u>nil</u>	

General Condition on admission.  
Untroubled  
 Anaemia, etc. nil  
 Other Points  
Liver & Spleen - normal  
 Simple diarrhoea for 6 weeks before admission  
 Typhus 1914  
 Malaria 1914

Treatment.

Wet & Mouth Wash (Pot Chlor & Carbolic)  
Massage to limbs

Effects of treatment.

Discharged to Con Camp Well

Special points.

No. 45 Name Milan Obnovitch Age 24  
Reg. 320 Battn. 325 Divn. Whina Service 3  
Admitted 24-7-17 Dismissed \_\_\_\_\_

[illegible]

Cause, etc.

Pains in Gums	+	+
	+	+
Haems in Gums	+	+
	+	+
Gums slightly slight bleeding	+	+
	+	+

Teeth 24 \_\_\_\_\_

Diet for 3 months		Amount
Vegetables	—	
Rice	+	} In Soup daily
Peas	—	
Beans	+	
Potatoes	+	once per week
Lettuce	—	
Macaroni	—	
Meat	+	400 gms. } daily
Bread	+	750 gms. }
Tea	+	
Sugar	+	
Milk	—	
Fruit	—	
Wine	+	400 gms. per week

Pyorrhoea	
Exam of swab.	
Haem into palate.	
Blood Exam.	
R.B.Cs.	
W.B.Cs	
Hb.	
Diarrhoea	a. blood

Previous Health

<u>Urine</u>	negative
<u>Eyes</u>	H.L.
<u>Chest</u>	Good
<u>Heart</u>	Good
<u>Pyrexia</u>	nil
<u>X Ray Exam</u>	slight sub-purp. haem. over L. int. in all lobes

General Condition on admission.

Poor - durability.

Other Points  
Liver & Spleen - normal

Anaemia, etc.      Slight & breathlessness  
on exertion



Treatment.

Hot & Cold water  
(Potchler & Control)  
Foment to affected parts (See)  
Late massage.

Effects of treatment.

Discharged to Gen. Camp.

Special points.





Treatment.

blot. Mouth wash  
Foment to calf.  
Massage.

Effects of treatment.

Discharged to Con Camp.  
Still slight tenderness of calf.  
Gums healthy.

Special points.

Case-No. 47 Name Alia Swartz Age 36

Reg.                      Battn.                      Divn.                      Service                     

Admitted                      Dismissed                     

History	Duration.		Pains in legs	+	Swelling - left - 1st. small
			" " thighs	+	At thigh & back of knee
			" " arms	-	
			" " back	-	
Pains in legs	+	2 weeks - left - ankle			
Pains in thighs	+	20 days - rt. thigh			
Pains in arms	-		Haems in legs	+	marked - both
pains in back	-	3 months	" " thighs	+	large area of sec
" " gums	+	3 months	" " arms	-	at back of arm
Haem in legs	+	intermittent - 2 months	" " back	-	
" " thighs	+	area of sec. 20 days			* See Special Points
" " arms	-				
" " back	-				
" " gums	-	3 months			
			Pains in Gums	+++ / ++ / + / -	

Cause, etc.	Pains in Gums	Haems in Gums
	+++ / ++ / + - / + -	++ / +++ / +++ / ++
	++ / ++ / + - / + -	++ / ++ / ++ / ++

Occupation - road making  
+ stone breaking

Teeth 7.9

Diet for 3 months	Amount	Pyorrhoea
Vegetables		Slight
Rice	+	
Peas	-	
Beans	+	
Potatoes	-	
Lettuce	-	
Macaroni	-	
Meat	+	
Bread	+	
Tea	+	
Sugar	+	
Milk	-	
Fruit	-	
Wine	-	

Exam of swab. Shrinks +

Haem into palate. nil

Blood Exam.  
R.B.Cs.  
W.B.Cs  
Hb.

Diarrhoea nil has to  
a blood

Previous Health	Urine
<u>Good</u>	
Simple diarrhoea <u>nil</u>	Eyes <u>Nystagmus 20/50 7-8</u>
Typhus <u>nil</u>	Chest <u>Normal</u>
Malaria <u>nil</u>	Heart <u>Normal</u>
	Pyrexia <u>nil</u>

X Ray Exam By Screen - shadow in  
soft tissue on 1st. small  
- not subperiosteal

General Condition on admission.

General debility

Other Points  
Liver & Spleen - normal

Anaemia, etc. nil

## Treatment.

Mouth wash (Pol Chlor & Carbol)  
Foment to Ecs. areas.

Massage.

Rx L Luni. puchlen mV

Lig Stunel mTT

Quin Sulph fV

Mag Sulph 2x

As ad 3x

Lig 3x 1st. 2nd.

## Effects of treatment.

Discharged to 1st. Fit  
Can walk perfectly but still show slight  
discolouration from pellicular  
Swelling gone from malleolus also pain.  
Gums firm

## Special points.

\* Extreme pellicular haem both legs & thighs  
from ankle to Buttocks. Large area of Ecs.  
st. thigh just extending down to pop. space  
but not involving it  
No haem. in calf. Tibiae tender. Tenderness  
in pop. space. Left 8th malleolus swollen  
very tender - no discolouration but feels like  
subperiosteal haemorrhage







Treatment.

Alit Kneel wash  
Pot chlor + carbol.  
Formic to ecc areas  
Massage.  
Rx Miss Fe el Storch L.S.

Effects of treatment.

Discharged to Duty  
Slight discoloration over ecc.  
areas, slight tenderness in femur  
+ lower end of left tibia  
Lungs healthy

Special points. Left leg + thigh.

Large area of ecc. part anterior left thigh, extending  
to lower end of pop. space - hamstrings tense  
+ pop. space tender (cannot straighten leg)

Maintain swelling + tenderness over left int  
condyle with very slight discoloration

Right leg + thigh

At knee bend - pop space tender - no  
ecc hyperemia.

No pain in either calf. or in tibia

Slight oedema over left tibia on  
pressure to oedema of foot

Case-No. 49 Name Kuchelo Kuchich Age 34

Reg.          Battn.          Divn.          Service         

Admitted          Dismissed         

History	Duration.		Pains in legs	See Special Points
			" " thighs	
			" " arms	
			" " back	
Pains in legs	+	2 mths.	Haems in legs	
Pains in thighs	+	2 mths.	" " thighs	
Pains in arms	-		" " arms	
pains in back	+	3 mths.	" " back	
" " gums	+	1 mch.		
Haem in legs	+	pellicles 2 mths		
" " thighs	+	pellicles + see 20 days		
" " arms	-			
" " back	-			
" " gums.	-			

Cause, etc.	Pains in Gums	++	+	+	++
	Haems in Gums	+	+	-	+-
		-	-	-	-

Occupation          Teeth 7.8

Diet for 3 months	Amount	Pyorrhoea
Vegetables		<u>Spirals</u>
Rice	+	
Peas	+	Exam of swab. <u>style etc. over hand</u>
Beans	+	<u>palate left side</u>
Potatoes	-	
Lettuce	-	Haem into palate.
Macaroni	-	
Meat	+	Blood Exam.
Bread	+	R.B.Cs.
Tea	+	W.B.Cs
Sugar	+	Hb.
Milk	+	
Fruit	-	Diarrhoea <u>nil</u>
Wine	-	a. blood

Previous Health	Urine <u>hyaline</u>
<u>Good</u>	Eyes <u>Good</u>
	Chest <u>Bronchitis</u>
Simple diarrhoea <u>nil</u>	Heart <u>nil</u>
Typhus <u>nil</u>	Pyrexia <u>slight shadow in soft</u>
Malaria <u>nil</u>	<u>lower 2 spots seen</u>

General Condition on admission.                                  X Ray Exam                                 

                                 Other Points                                 

Anaemia, etc.

Treatment.

Hot Mouth Wash (potash + turp)  
Lotions to affected parts.  
later massage + movements  
to knee joints.  
D. Mine Linnestrych ~~to~~ his

Effects of treatment.

Discharged to duty.  
Haems. all absorbed.  
Slight stiffness (slight) in knee  
but walks fairly well.

Special points.

Right leg + thigh  
Slight petechiae leg + thigh - area of  
eczymosis post. ~~post~~ aspect. Thigh - size  
of hand - slight discoloration pop space  
thigh, pop space + calf tender.  
Left leg + thigh  
Slight petechial haem. leg + thigh  
large area of ec. post aspect of thigh  
extending to lower border of pop  
space.  
Marked swelling + tenderness in  
thigh, pop space + calf.  
Knee much bent. hamstrings  
tense - no pain in the bones.

Case-No. 50 Name Michiel Mitrovitch Age 28Reg.                      Battn. Artillery Divn. Warlike ServiceAdmitted 24-7-17 Dismissed 18-8-17To Am. Camp.

History	Duration.		Pains in legs	+	both ends small
			" " thighs	-	clenched 4.7 R.
			" " arms	-	
			" " back	-	
Pains in legs	+	1 month	Haems in legs	+	Slight petechial.
Pains in thighs	-		" " thighs	-	
Pains in arms	-		" " arms	-	
pains in back	-	1 month	" " back	-	
" " gums	+				
Haem in legs	+	slight petechial			
" " thighs	-				
" " arms	-				
" " back	-				
" " gums.	+	25 days			

Pains in Gums	+++	+++
Haems in Gums	++	++
	++	++
all gums swollen & soft + spongy - bleed easily		

Teeth Good

Diet for 3 months	Amount	Pyorrhoea	Slight
Vegetables		Exam of swab.	—
Rice	+	Haem into palate.	nil
Peas	+	Blood Exam.	
Beans	+	R.B.Cs.	
Potatoes	+	W.B.Cs	
Lettuce	+	Hb.	
Macaroni	+		
Meat	+		
Bread	+		
Tea	+		
Sugar	+		
Milk	+		
Fruit	+		
Wine	+	Diarrhoea	Slight

a blood pos. to  
micro

Previous Health	Urine
<u>Good</u>	
	Eyes <u>Good</u> $\frac{50}{50}$ T-7-17
	Chest <u>Good</u>
Simple diarrhoea	Heart <u>Good</u>
Typhus	Pyrexia <u>nil.</u>
Malaria	X Ray Exam <u>nil.</u>

General Condition on admission.

Very debilitated

Other Points

Liver & Spleen - normalAnaemia, etc. nil.



Treatment.

~~From~~ Milk diet for week after  
that anti-scurbutic diet + mineral  
water  
Lantern to legs for 10 days.  
Massage.

Effects of treatment.

Genia healthy  
Legs - no complaint  
Discharged well.

Special points.

Patient sent into Hosp. as a case of  
hypertrophy - diarrhoea & blood, + mucus  
- on admission slight diarrhoea, no blood  
(macroscopically) Stool negative bacteriologi-  
cally - diarrhoea stopped after 10 days



Case No. 51 Name Milan Progovati Age 25  
 Reg. 8th Battn. 2nd Divn. Warlike Service 4  
 Admitted 28-1-17 Dismissed 3-9-17  
Lo Can Camp.

History	Duration.	Pains in legs	+	thighs	+	arms	+	back	+	Haems in legs	+	thighs	+	arms	+	back	+
Pains in legs	+	3 months															
Pains in thighs	-																
Pains in arms	-																
pains in back	-																
" " gums	+	3 weeks															
Haem in legs	+	Very slight petechiae															
" " thighs	-	1 month															
" " arms	-																
" " back	-																
" " gums	+	2 weeks															

Cause, etc.

Pains in Gums	+++	+	-	+	-	+++
Haems in Gums	+++	+	-	+	-	+++
	++	+	-	+	-	++

Teeth	LL	2 molar decayed	2 molar decayed
		2 molar decayed	

Diet for 3 months	Amount
Vegetables	+
Rice	+
Peas	+
Beans	+
Potatoes	+
Lettuce	+
Macaroni	+
Meat	+
Bread	+
Tea	+
Sugar	+
Milk	+
Fruit	+
Wine	+
Waffles etc.	+

Pyorrhoea	nil
Exam of swab.	—
Haem into palate.	nil
Blood Exam.	
R.B.Cs.	
W.B.Cs	
Hb.	
Diarrhoea	nil
	no blood

Previous Health

Simple diarrhoea  
 Typhus  
 Malaria

Urine	negatives
Eyes	Nyctalopia 3/4
Chest	Good
Heart	Good.
Pyrexia	nil.
X Ray Exam	nil.

General Condition on admission.

Anaemia, etc.

Other Points  
 Liver + Spleen - normal  
 \* outgrowth (polyhairs) from left upper molar gum  
 - red + friable, bleed easily

Treatment.

bleb & mouth wash  
(Potassium permanganate solution)  
H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> nightly  
Concentration of NO<sub>3</sub> to outgrowth  
average to less

Effects of treatment.

bleached to Con Camp. - well  
Outgrowth disappeared - slight dis-  
coloration persists

Special points.

Outgrowth from guinea

Case No. 52 Name Nicholas Kunitz Age 35

Reg.                      Battn.                      Divn.                      Service                       
 Admitted                      Dismissed                     

History	Duration.	Pains in legs	—
Pains in legs	<u>2 months</u>	" " thighs	—
Pains in thighs		" " arms	—
Pains in arms		" " back	—
pains in back		Haems in legs	—
" " gums		" " thighs	—
Haem in legs		" " arms	—
" " thighs		" " back	—
" " arms			
" " back			
" " gums.			

Cause, etc.                      Pains in Gums                       
                     Haems in Gums                       
                     all gums inflamed & bleed on eating

Teeth 7.9.

Diet for 3 months	Amount	Pyorrhoea	<u>Slight</u>
Vegetables	<u>3 alt days.</u>	Exam of swab.	—
Rice		Haem into palate.	<u>nil</u>
Peas		Blood Exam.	
Beans	<u>200 gm</u> <u>1/2 loaf</u>	R.B.Cs.	
Potatoes		W.B.Cs.	
Lettuce		Hb.	
Macaroni		Diarrhoea	<u>Slight</u>
Meat		c blood	—
Bread			
Tea			
Sugar			
Milk			
Fruit			
Wine			

Previous Health                      Urine                       
Good. Eyes Wide Special points  
Slight c blood. Chest Good  
 Simple diarrhoea                      Heart Good  
 "Typhus"                      Pyrexia nil  
 Malaria                      X Ray Exam nil

General Condition on admission. Well nourished Other Points Liver & Spleen - normal

Anaemia, etc.



Treatment.

blut + mouth wash  
Eye wash — Lu Sulph  $\frac{1}{2}\%$

Effects of treatment.

Discharged well to duty

Special points.

2.3 days before admission left eye  
began to be painful + vision obscured  
— grad. became red.

On admission whole sclerotic inflamed  
marked subconjunctival haemorrhage

Case No. 53 Name Karl Klatt Age 20

Reg.          Battn.          Divn.          Service         

Admitted 28-7-17 Dismissed 30-10-17

Took daily

History	Duration.	Pains in legs	+	Pain shafts
Pains in legs	+	2 weeks in foot of arm	+	shafts big tendons
Pains in thighs	+		+	shafts big tendons
Pains in arms	-		-	Unus dent -
pains in back	-		-	carrots with
" " gums	+	10 days	+	Slight pitting
Haem in legs	+	Slight pitting	+	all over legs
" " thighs	-	2 weeks	-	
" " arms	-		-	
" " back	-		-	
" " gums	+	10 days	+	

Cause, etc.	Haems in Gums
<u>Stone breaking, proline</u>	<u>all gums slightly soft &amp; spongy - most marked lower incisor region</u>
	<u>Teeth</u> <u>Good</u>

Diet for 3 months	Amount	Pyorrhoea
Vegetables		<u>nil.</u>
Rice	+	
Peas	+	
Beans	+	
Potatoes	+	
Lettuce	+	
Macaroni	+	
Meat	+	
Bread	+	
Tea	+	
Sugar	+	
Milk	+	
Fruit	+	
Wine	+	
		<u>Exam of swab.</u> <u>—</u>
		<u>Haem into palate.</u> <u>nil.</u>
		<u>Blood Exam.</u>
		<u>R.B.Cs.</u>
		<u>W.B.Cs</u>
		<u>Hb.</u>
		<u>Diarrhoea</u> <u>nil</u> <u>e blood</u>

Previous Health	Urine
<u>Good</u>	<u>Eyes</u> <u>Nystagmus</u> <u>27 8 8</u> <u>50 8 17</u>
	<u>Chest</u> <u>Good</u>
	<u>Heart</u> <u>Good</u>
	<u>Pyrexia</u> <u>nil</u>
	<u>X Ray Exam</u> <u>nil</u>
<u>Simple diarrhoea</u> <u>nil</u>	
<u>Typhus</u> <u>nil</u>	
<u>Malaria</u> <u>nil</u>	

General Condition on admission.	Other Points
<u>Well nourished</u>	<u>Liver &amp; spleen hidden in deep palpation - from in region of gall bladder on bending forward</u>
<u>Anaemia, etc.</u> <u>nil</u>	



Treatment.

heel + Ankle wash  
(Potchlen + Castrol)

Massage + movement to knee joint

Effects of treatment.

Good.  
Patient walks fairly well - still  
slight stiffness in knees - cannot get  
straighten them  
otherwise fit

Special points.

Contracture of hamstrings

Case No. 574Name Zwoli GligovitchAge 34

Reg. \_\_\_\_\_

Battn. Hon. TransportDivn. Marine

Service \_\_\_\_\_

Admitted 4-8-17Dismissed 27-10-17Lo. Bluniz

History		Duration.	Pains in legs	++	} <u>See Special Points.</u>
			" " thighs	++	
			" " arms		
			" " back		
			Haems in legs	+	
Pains in legs	+	1 month	" " thighs	+	
Pains in thighs	+		" " arms		
Pains in arms	-		" " back		
pains in back	-	2 months			
" " gums	+	20 days			
Haem in legs	+				
" " thighs	+				
" " arms	-				
" " back	-				
" " gums.	+	2 months			

Cause, etc.

Pains in Gums

Haems in Gums

gums soft + shiny  
blue on eatingTeeth gry.

Diet for 3 months

Amount

Vegetables

Rice

Peas lentils

Beans

Potatoes

Lettuce

Macaroni

Meat (binned)

Bread

Tea

Sugar

Milk

Fruit

Wine

Pyorrhoea nil.Exam of swab. —Haem into palate. nil

Blood Exam.

R.B.Cs.

W.B.Cs

Hb.

Diarrhoea nil.

e blood

Previous Health

Urine Nyctalopia = 30/50Eyes Good.Chest Good.Heart GoodPyrexia nil.X Ray Exam nil.

Simple diarrhoea

"Typhus"

Malaria

General Condition on admission.

Other Points

Liver + Spleen - normal  
Epistaxis about 10 times  
since onset of Scurvy

Anaemia, etc.

Treatment.

Heat + Mouth Wash  
(Pot chlor + Carbolic)  
Goment to Rt knee - later  
massage + movement

Effects of treatment.

Discharged to Duty - Fit  
Walks well - still slight stiffness  
in Rt knee + tenderness on pressure in  
pop space  
Gum quite firm

Special points.

① Right leg, chest  
Pop space Ecchymosis 2" x 3" Marked tenderness  
in pop space - Cannot straighten Rt knee  
There is some oedema down Rt tibia  
Tibia tender

② Left leg, thigh  
Patella + Condyle of femur tender - no  
tenderness in pop space or calf  
There is some petechial haem all over  
calf legs + thighs



Case-No. 55Name Karl KrummAge 35Reg. HumanBattn. Divn. Service Admitted Dismissed HistoryDuration.

Pains in legs +

" " thighs +

" " arms -

" " back +

Haems in legs -

" " thighs +

" " arms -

" " back -

debile under  
back of thighs

lumbar region

nil

see post aspect  
of which

Pains in Gums

+ +

+ +

Haems in Gums

+ +

+ +

all gums soft + shiny + bleed  
easily on eatingTeeth

Good

Diet for 3 monthsAmount

Vegetables

Rice

Peas

Beans

Potatoes

Lettuce

Macaroni

Meat

Bread

Tea

Sugar

Milk

Fruit

Wine

Usual Prisoner's  
diet

Pyorrhoea

nil.

Exam of swab.

Haem into palate.

nil.

Blood Exam.

R.B.Cs.

4,150,000

W.B.Cs

6,600

Hb.

75

Diarrhoea

nil

no blood

Urine

highly acid

Eyes

Good

Chest

Good

Heart

Good

Pyrexia

nil

X Ray Exam

nil.

Other Points

Liver &amp; Spleen normal

Previous Health

Good

Simple diarrhoea

nil.

Typhus

nil

Malaria

nil

General Condition on admission.

F.F.-

Anaemia, etc.

Mild anaemia.

Treatment.

Heat much work

Domants

Massage.

Rx Marie F. C. Arsen Zls 1-15.

Effects of treatment.

- 12-5-17. Both thighs fomented 4 hly. for 10 days -  
massage to left thigh. R thigh showed rapid  
improved improvement. Ece. disappeared rapidly.  
Left thigh progress very slow.
- 22-5-17. Both thighs fomented 4 hly. - Pain and inamed.  
ecchymosis cleared up.
- 3-6-17. Ecchymosis practically disappeared  
Foments & massage on all days
- 10-6-17. Massage daily & exercise.
- 26-6-17. D is changed to daily.

Special points.

Very large areas of Ecchymosis of both  
thighs posterior - from gluteal fold to  
pop space but not involving it -  
extends 1/2 way round thigh.



Case-No. 56Name W. W. W. W. W.Age 41Reg. 4thBattn. 328Divn. BumbeService 5Admitted 8-8-17Dismissed 

History		Duration.	Pains in legs		
Pains in legs	++	2 mths.	" " thighs	++	See Special Points.
Pains in thighs	++	2 mths.	" " arms	++	
Pains in arms	++	2 mths.	" " back	++	
pains in back	++	2 mths.	Haems in legs	++	
" " Gums	++	6 weeks	" " thighs	++	
Haem in legs	++	6 weeks	" " arms	++	
" " thighs	++	6 weeks	" " back	++	
" " arms	++				
" " back	++				
" " Gums	++	6 weeks			

Cause, etc.

Pains in Gums	++	+	+	++
Haems in Gums	++	+	+	++
Gums ripe molars region with purpura blue cast				

Teeth

78 79 79 79  
7 78 79 7

Diet for 3 months

Amount

Vegetables		
Rice	+	1/2 lb. Soup
Peas	+	
Beans	+	
Potatoes	+	
Lettuce	+	
Macaroni	+	
Meat	+	400 gm daily
Bread	+	750 gm daily
Tea	+	
Sugar	+	
Milk	+	
Fruit	+	
Wine	+	occasionally

Pyorrhoea +

Exam of swab. —

Haem into palate. nil

Blood Exam.

R.B.Cs.

W.B.Cs

Hb.

Diarrhoea

by Special Points

a. blood

Previous Health

Good

Urine

negative

Eyes

Good

Chest

Bronchial Catarrh

Heart

Good

Pyrexia

marked

X Ray Exam

nil

General Condition on admission.

Very debilitated

Other Points

Spleen - Enlarged

Anaemia, etc. +

Treatment.

Milk diet + fresh vegs + lime juice  
Mouth wash  
Tornents to legs & thighs 4 hourly

Effects of treatment.

Lymphatics to isolation Ward - no  
recurrence of case there

Special points.

Most extensive haem both legs & thighs  
Ext. > Int. From phlebotomy folds down to knee & involving  
popliteal spaces - & both calves & extending to roots of  
thighs. Legs & thighs very much swollen & all  
very tense & tender. Skin glazed, marked oedema  
legs & front of tibiae & of feet.

12-6-17. Pus aspirated from calf & 25 fibres -  
no pus found. Again 14-6-17. Negative. Patient  
has been constipated since admission - Bacteri-  
ological exam. of stool - Bact. phos H.



Case No. 5-4 Name Sawa Chumbura Age 32  
Reg. 4th Battn. 2nd Divn. Danube Service 5  
Admitted 8-8-17 Dismissed 29-9-17  
Lo Com. Camp.

History		Duration.	Pains in legs	" " thighs	" " arms	" " back	} See Special Points.
Pains in legs	+	20 days	Haems in legs	" " thighs	" " arms	" " back	
Pains in thighs	+	20 days.	" " thighs	" " arms	" " back		
Pains in arms	-						
pains in back	+						
" " gums	+	12 days.					
Haem in legs	+	one month					
" " thighs	+	one month					
" " arms	-						
" " back	-						
" " gums	+	8 days.	Pains in Gums				

Cause, etc.

Pains in Gums	+	-	+	-
	+	+	+	+
Haems in Gums	+	-	+	-
	+	+	+	+
Lower Jaws - soft & spongy				
Upper Jaws - hard & bony				

Teeth

Diet for 3 months		Amount
Vegetables		
Rice	+	
Peas <i>Lentils</i>	+	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. each
Beans	+	
Potatoes	-	
Lettuce <i>Cabbage (crisp)</i>	+	Seldom
Macaroni	-	
Meat	+	4-5 gm. } daily
Bread	+	750 gm. }
Tea	+	
Sugar	+	
Milk	-	
Fruit	-	
Wine	+	250 gm. week

Pyorrhoea *wid*

Exam of swab. *No spirals*

Haem into palate. *nil.*

Blood Exam.

R.B.Cs.

W.B.Cs

Нб.

Diarrhoea *nil*

e blood

Previous Health

### Simple diarrhoea

Typhus

Malaria

Urine neg abnorm.

Eyes

chest

Heart

Pyrexia

X Ray Exam

General Condition on admission.

## Other Points

Anaemia, etc.



Treatment.

Hot. Mouth Wash  
(Potash + Carbolic)  
Fomentos & later massage to  
affected parts

Effects of treatment.

Sent to Can. Camp.  
No complaint of pain.  
Haem. absorbed.  
Gums firm

Special points.

Rt. int. malleolus - thickening & tenderness  
Rt. tibia & int condyle very tender & swollen  
Left tibia slight tenderness of  
No tenderness of calfs.  
Slight petechial haem on both calfs  
& very slight on both thighs  
No ecchymosis  
Tenderness in muscle of rt forearm in front



Case 57.

From: X. Ray Dept.

To: Capt. Steele. Word. VII

Pr. No 4076

Re. Int. Caudex. No Subprim. haem.

present. A diffusely spread haemorrhage more  
typical part. to caudex - many slightly  
into Quadriceps Muscle in front & Hamstrings  
behind. There is a shadow anterior.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ " above  
the middle of the caudex.

Re. Dr. Mallet's. No Subprim. haem.

present. - ~~but for the~~

Amos B. Baird  
Capt. RA M.C. (T)

Aug 14<sup>th</sup> 1911

Case-No. 58 Name Stevenson Jamieson Age 42  
 Reg. 94 Battn. 320 Divn. Warwick Service 5  
 Admitted 7-8-17 Dismissed 18-8-17  
Lo Base

History		Duration.	Pains in legs		
Pains in legs	+	10 days	" " thighs	+	bilious
Pains in thighs	+	10 days	" " arms	-	but constipated
Pains in arms	-		" " back	-	
pains in back	-		Haems in legs	-	
" " gums	+	5-6 days	" " thighs	-	nil
Haem in legs	-		" " arms	-	
" " thighs	-		" " back	-	
" " arms	-				
" " back	-				
" " gums	+	4-5 days			

Cause, etc.

Pains in Gums	+	+
Haems in Gums	+	+
	+	+
	+	+

all gums slightly swollen  
+shaggy.

Teeth Good

Diet for 3 months		Amount
Vegetables	-	
Rice	+	
Peas Lentils	+	1/2 lb Soups.
Beans	-	
Potatoes	-	
Lettuce	-	
Macaroni	-	
Meat	+	100 g daily
Bread	+	450
Tea	+	
Sugar	+	
Milk	-	
Fruit	-	
Wine	+	250 gms per week

Pyorrhoea nil

Exam of swab. no spirals

Haem into palate. nil

Blood Exam.

R.B.Cs.

W.B.Cs

Hb.

Diarrhoea nil no blood

Previous Health

Urine Nyctaluria 14 50 8-8-17

Eyes Good

Chest Good

Heart Good

Pyrexia nil

X Ray Exam nil

Simple diarrhoea nil

Typhus nil

Malaria 1917

General Condition on admission.

Other Points

Liver & Spleen —  
normal

Anaemia, etc. High

Hypertension

Treatment.

Hot + mouth wash

Effects of treatment.

No improvement in eyesight.  
Transferred to Bar

Special points.

Exam. of Fundus negative.

Case No. 59 Name Leino Phanoach Age 24  
 Reg. 94 Battn. 1st Divn. Sanitary Service 5  
 Admitted 26-7-17 Dismissed 9-8-17  
To Base

History		Duration.		Pains in legs	+	libra
				" " thighs	+	conopsis of femur
				" " arms	-	
				" " back	-	
Pains in legs	+	3 weeks		Haems in legs	+	marked petichial
Pains in thighs	+	" "		" " thighs	+	" "
Pains in arms	-			" " arms	-	
pains in back	-			" " back	-	
" " gums	+	15 days				
Haem in legs	+	20 days				
" " thighs	+	" "				
" " arms	-					
" " back	-					
" " gums	-	5-6 days				

Cause, etc.		Pains in Gums	+	-	+	-	+	-	+
		Haems in Gums	+	-	-	-	+		
			-	-	-	-			

	Teeth	<u>Nil</u>
--	-------	------------

Diet for 3 months		Amount		Pyorrhoea	<u>Nil</u>
Vegetables				Exam of swab.	<u>Spinalis +</u>
Rice	+	1/2 lb. daily		Haem into palate.	<u>Nil</u>
Peas	+			Blood Exam.	
Beans	+			R.B.Cs.	
Potatoes	+	Twice per week		W.B.Cs.	
Lettuce	-			Hb.	
Macaroni	-				
Meat	+	400 gm daily		Diarrhoea	<u>present</u>
Bread	+	250 gm daily			<u>e blood present</u>
Tea	+				
Sugar	+				
Milk	+				
Fruit	-				
Wine	+	500 gm per week			

Previous Health		Urine	
<u>Good</u>		Eyes	<u>Myctalopia = 30/50</u>
		Chest	<u>Good</u>
Simple diarrhoea	<u>See Special Points</u>	Heart	<u>Good</u>
Typhus	<u>Nil</u>	Pyrexia	<u>Nil</u>
Malaria	<u>1916</u>	X Ray Exam	<u>Nil</u>

General Condition on admission.		Other Points	
<u>Debilitated</u>		Spleen + liver	<u>normal</u>

Anaemia, etc.	<u>Slight</u>
---------------	---------------



Treatment.

Antibiotic for 3 days  
Antiseptics dust + Ameth Wink.  
Massage to legs  
Fe + Stages Mine 36 lbs

Effects of treatment.

No bleeding from gums.  
Walks well.  
Slight debilitated.  
Evacuates to Base

Special points.

Patient admitted to Gen. Hosp. as Enteritis Haemorrhagica Stool negative.

Had no diarrhoea & blood & mucus for 8 days before admission.

On admission for 3 days - 4-5 times per day

Acute petichial haem of both legs  
and spot asphul, also slight  
on thighs posterior



Case-No. 60 Name Adam Holton Age 35  
 Reg. Army Battn. \_\_\_\_\_ Divn. \_\_\_\_\_ Service 8  
 Admitted 28-7-17 Dismissed 9-8-17

History		Duration.		Pains in legs			
Pains in legs	+	2 mths.		" " thighs	+		Libin
Pains in thighs	+	" "		" " arms	-		Condyls & ham line
Pains in arms	-			" " back	-		tendons
pains in back	-			Haems in legs	-		
" " gums	+	1 1/2 mths.		" " thighs	-		
Haem in legs	-			" " arms	-		
" " thighs	-			" " back	-		
" " arms	-						
" " back	-						
" " gums	+	1 month					

Cause, etc.

Pains in Gums	++	+	+	++
Haems in Gums	++	++	++	++
	++	+	+	++

Teeth G

Diet for 3 months		Amount
Vegetables		
Rice	+	1/2 lb. comp.
Peas	++	
Beans	++	
Potatoes	+	Swiss for months
Lettuce	-	
Macaroni	-	
Meat	+	4oz
Bread	+	750
Tea	+	
Sugar	+	
Milk	-	
Fruit	-	
Wine	+	once for palatability

Pyorrhoea ++.

Exam of swab. Spiraea +.

Haem into palate. nil

Blood Exam.

R.B.Cs.

W.B.Cs

Hb.

Diarrhoea See Special Points & blood

Previous Health

Urine negative

Eyes Good

Chest Good

Heart Good

Pyrexia nil

X Ray Exam nil

Simple diarrhoea +

Typhus nil

Malaria 1916

General Condition on admission.

Other Points

Liver & Spleen - normal

Anaemia, etc. nil

General debility.

Treatment.

Full diet + Fresh veg + lime juice  
Anti Scurbutic diet + Mouth Wash

Effects of treatment.

Gumms still blue on eating.  
Stools debilitated  
Evacuatus to Ban

Special points.

Patient admitted to Isol. Dept. & Intenter.  
Haemorrhagic. Stool negative - he had  
diarrhoea & blood & mucus for 10 days

Ago

Divn. Service

Dismissed 28-7-17

Duration.

Proposed

Haems	in	legs	—
"	"	thighs	+ <i>echymosis</i>
"	"	arms	—
"	"	back	—

### *See Special Points*

+ | +

+-

Gums slightly spongy  
all over - slight  
bleeding

h

Amount

-	
+	1 Soup
-	
+	

Pyorrhoea *nil*

Exam of swab.

Haem into palate. *hit*

Blood Exam.	13-5-17	18-5-17
R.B.Cs.	4,017,600	3,740,000
W.B.Cs	6,880	7572
Hb.	70%	70%

Diarrhoea *41*

c blocă *hid*

Urine

Eyes Good

Chest Pleurocyte effusion  
in Special Point

Heart

Pyrexia Marked (See Chart)

X Ray Exam *bill*

A fortnight before admission  
diarrhoea for 6 days

## Simple diarrhoea

"Typhus "  
Malaria

General Condition on admission.

Reheated

## Other Points

Liver & Spleen - normal

Anaemia, etc.

+

## Treatment.

Blut & Mouth Wash  
Loments to thighs 14  $\frac{5}{17}$  - 30  $\frac{5}{17}$   
Massage & movement to thighs & knees  
R<sup>o</sup> L<sup>o</sup> Zinc perchloride mV  
Leg Starch hydrochloride mV  
Quin Sulfide grV  
Sag Sulfide grX  
as as 3h  
Sit 3h h.c.s. p.c.

## Effects of treatment.

Patient discharged to હતુ - Well 28-7-17  
30-5-17. Haems. absorbed. Legs stiff still stiff  
On discharge patient could walk with only  
slight limp.  
Breath sounds practically normal & only  
very slight dullness.

## Special points.

Very large areas of Ecchymosis on both  
thighs from genital folds down to but not involving  
pop space (rt. > left) Both knees much bent (rt. > left)  
Hamstring tendons tense - Calfs ok.

One week after admission patient complained of  
pain left side of chest - friction heard - iodine paint  
Lump began to rise. dullness at left base  
- breath sounds lessened. Chest strapped  
23-6-17 - Bloody fluid by ex. pleuratory puncture  
1-6-17. Lump normal - still slight friction  
in axillary line



Corps \_\_\_\_\_

No. 61

Rank and Name \_\_\_\_\_

**CLINICAL CHART.**  
(To be attached to Case Sheet.)  
Bulgar Prisoner

Army Form B. 181.

Disease \_\_\_\_\_

Date of admission \_\_\_\_\_

Date of discharge \_\_\_\_\_

Age 33.

Military Hospital \_\_\_\_\_  
Service \_\_\_\_\_

Result \_\_\_\_\_

Wife

Dates of Observation

Days of Disease

Temperature Fahrenheit

107°

106°

105°

104°

103°

102°

101°

100°

99°

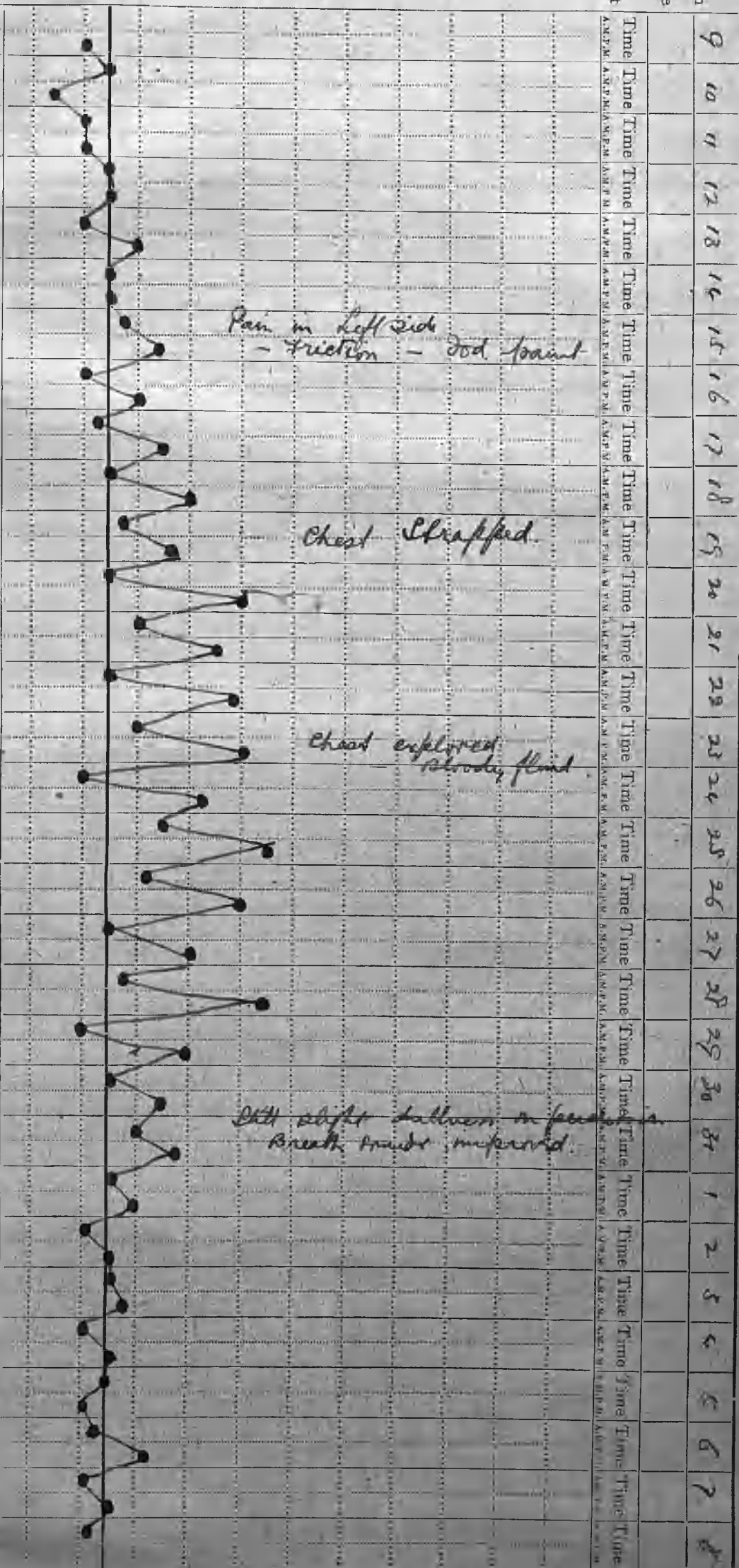
98°

97°

Pulse per Minute

Respirations per Minute

Motions per 24 hours



Signature \_\_\_\_\_

To be signed by \_\_\_\_\_



Case-No. 62 Name Gage Johannovich Age 26  
 Reg. 1st Artillery Battn. — Divn. Howards Service —  
 Admitted 25-7-17 Dismissed 21-8-17

History	Duration.		Pains in legs	+	Both limbs (Left & Right)
Pains in legs	+	20 days	" " thighs	-	
Pains in thighs	-		" " arms	-	
Pains in arms	-		" " back	-	
pains in back	-		Haems in legs	+	Left limb - subperiosteal See "Special Points"
" " gums	+	3 weeks	" " thighs	-	
Haem in legs	+	1 month - subperiosteal haem	" " arms	-	
" " thighs	-		" " back	-	
" " arms	-				
" " back	-				
" " gums	+-				
Cause, etc.			Pains in Gums	+	+
				+	+
			Haems in Gums	+-	+-
				+-	+-

Teeth <u>gfp</u>		
Diet for 3 months	Amount	
Vegetables		
Rice	+	1/2 lb daily
Peas	-	
Beans	+	
Potatoes	-	
Lettuce	-	
Macaroni	-	
Meat (limited)	+	400 gm
Bread	+	750 gm
Tea	+	1/2 lb daily
Sugar	+	
Milk	-	
Fruit	-	
Wine	+	250 gm for week
Pyorrhoea <u>nil</u>		
Exam of swab. <u>nil</u>		
Haem into palate. <u>nil</u>		
Blood Exam.		
R.B.Cs.		
W.B.Cs		
Hb.		
Diarrhoea <u>nil</u>		c blood <u>nil</u>

Previous Health	Urine
<u>Gave</u>	Eyes <u>Slight Nystagmus</u>
	Chest <u>Good</u>
	Heart <u>Good</u>
Simple diarrhoea <u>nil</u>	Pyrexia <u>Slight</u>
"Typhus " <u>nil</u>	
Malaria <u>neg</u>	

General Condition on admission.	X Ray Exam <u>Subperiosteal haem left limb</u>
<u>Good</u>	Other Points
	<u>Liver &amp; Spleen - Normal</u>
Anaemia, etc. <u>nil</u>	

Treatment.

Hot & Mouth Wash.  
Foment leg  $25 \frac{7}{17} - 9 \frac{8}{17}$ .  
Massage from  $9 \frac{8}{17}$  onwards.  
D. Give Fe at Stages.

Effects of treatment.

Haem. practically absorbed - still slight thickening on shaft of tibia but no pain.  
Patient walks perfectly.

Special points.

X-Ray Exam 6-8-17. There is marked subperiosteal haem inner side of left tibia extending  $3 \frac{1}{2}$ " up shaft.  
Maximum raising of periosteum =  $\frac{1}{2}$ "  
Swelling & tenderness in middle third of left tibia - noticed one month before admission. Sent into Hospital as a case of parosteitis tibialis but condition of gums & effect of treatment pointed to subperiosteal haemorrhage.

Corps 1<sup>st</sup> Artillery

No. 62

Rank and Name

George J. Jovanovich

CLINICAL CHART.  
(To be attached to Case Sheet.)

Army Form D 181.

Disease

Scarlet fever

Date of admission

25. VII. 17

Date of discharge

21. VIII. 18

Result

100%

Age

26

Service

18

Military Hospital

Dates of Observation

25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
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Days of Disease

Temperature Fahrenheit

Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

107°

106°

105°

104°

103°

102°

101°

100°

99°

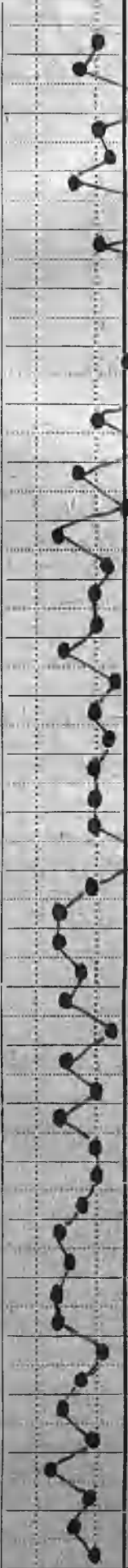
98°

97°

Pulse per Minute

Respirations per Minute

Motions per 24 hours



Signature

In charge of case.



Case-No. 63 Name Delbert Nicolich Age 33  
 Reg. R.F.A. Battn. Mountain Battery Divn. Morava Service 4  
 Admitted 13-8-17 Dismissed 29-9-17  
Labor Camp.

History	Duration.		Pains in legs	+	Both tibias
Pains in legs	+	20 days	" " thighs	+	Int condyles
Pains in thighs	-		" " arms	-	
Pains in arms	-		" " back	-	
pains in back	-		Haems in legs	+	Right tibia
" " gums	+	10 days	" " thighs	-	Swelling in middle third
Haem in legs	+	20 days	" " arms	-	of shaft - subperiosteal?
" " thighs	-		" " back	-	No chrysemum or
" " arms	-				petechiae
" " back	-				
" " gums	+	10 days			

Cause, etc.	Pains in Gums	Haems in Gums
	++	++
	+	+
	+	+
	+	+

<u>Mouthed.</u>	Teeth
	<u>W.G.</u>

Diet for 3 months	Amount	Pyorrhoea
Vegetables		nil
Rice	+	
Peas	+	
Beans	+	
Potatoes	+	
Lettuce	-	
Macaroni	-	
Meat	+	
Bread	+	
Tea	+	
Sugar	+	
Milk	-	
Fruit	-	
Wine	+	
	1-2 times per week	
	400	
	750	
	500gms per week	

Previous Health	Urine
	Trace of albumen.
	Eyes Good
	Chest Bronchitis
	Heart normal
	Pyrexia nil
Simple diarrhoea nil	
Typhus " nil	
Malaria nil	

General Condition on admission.

<u>Good</u>	X Ray Exam
	hly subperiosteal haem middle third of tibia
	Other Points
	Liver & Spleen - normal
Anaemia, etc. nil	

Treatment.

Med. Mouth wash  
(Potichlor + Carbolic)  
14<sup>th</sup> - 23<sup>rd</sup> Foment to Rt. thigh  
23<sup>rd</sup> - Massage

Effects of treatment.

Discharged to Am. Camp.  
All swelling gone - haem. absorbed.  
Genus firm & healthy.

Special points.

Subperiosteal haem.



Case-No. 64 Name Johanan Smellkitch Age 32  
 Reg. 1st Battn. 1st Divn. Morava Service   
 Admitted 10-8-17 Dismissed 27-8-17

History	Duration.		Pains in legs	Libine
Pains in legs	+	Libine	" " thighs	Int. Condyle
Pains in thighs	+	Int. Condyle	" " arms	-
Pains in arms	-		" " back	-
pains in back	-		Haems in legs	-
" " gums	+		" " thighs	-
Haem in legs	-		" " arms	-
" " thighs	-		" " back	-
" " arms	-			
" " back	-			
" " gums	-			

Cause, etc.

Pains in Gums	+	+
Haems in Gums	+	+
	+	+

Teeth Ug.

Diet for 3 months	Amount
Vegetables	-
Rice	-
Peas	-
Beans	+
Potatoes	+
Lettuce <u>cutlets</u>	+
Macaroni	+
Meat	+
Bread	+
Tea	+
Sugar	+
Milk	-
Fruit	-
Wine	+

Pyorrhoea nil.

Exam of swab.

Haem into palate. nil.

Blood Exam.

R.B.Cs.

W.B.Cs

Hb.

Diarrhoea Nil.

a blood

Previous Health

Good

Urine negative

Eyes Good.

Chest Good.

Heart Good.

Pyrexia None while in ward.

Simple diarrhoea nil

"Typhus" nil

Malaria nil.

X Ray Exam

General Condition on admission.

Marked debility & emaciation

Other Points

Liver & Spleen - normal.

Parotitis - See Special Points

Anaemia, etc.

nil

## Treatment.

Milk diet + fresh vegs + Lemon juice  
Murchison  
Hot compresses to parotids.  
Incision & Evacuation of pus

## Effects of treatment.

Transferred to Surgical Ward & then to Box

## Special points.

Seen in hospital as observation case of continued fever —  
typhoid? with history of high temperature for a  
month. On admission temp. normal. Stool examined  
— negative.

Six days after admission noticed that the gums  
were all soft & spongy & bled ~~easily~~ slightly on eating  
the complained of pain in joints.

13<sup>th</sup> August Complaint of pain in rt. parotid & slightly  
swollen. — Swelling increased — fomented four hourly.

19<sup>th</sup> August Beginn of pointing — opened & pus  
evacuated — marked parotitis

Transferred to Surgical Ward & then to Box

Liver system = normal.

Treatment.

2<sup>nd</sup> - 30th

30th

Mouth Wash (Pot. chlor & Carbolic)

Foment to both legs

Massage

Dr. Merri's St. Syech K.D.

Effects of treatment.

Good.

Discharged to Con Camp.

all pains gone.

Still slight tenderness on pressure  
over tibia

Special points.

Large area of Ecchymosis over left calf - calf  
swollen & tender

Right calf - Some discoloration but no swelling

Peritibial Haem. over both thighs

The tibiae markedly tender at 7 left

- feels thickened in ext aspect - feels like  
subperiosteal haem.



33rd STATIONARY HOSPITAL.

"XRAY" DEPARTMENT.

Ward No. 14

Registered No. 3135

Diagnosis.

Part to be X Rayed:-

Date

Medical Officer i/c Ward.

REPORT:-

Right Rib There is an indistinct shadow along the middle of the outer border of the right rib. The line of the process is not clear. It suggests a subperiosteal hematoma of fairly old standing & when the hematoma is 1 to 5 cm. from the rib, it is always associated with thickening of the periosteum concerned.

Left Rib There is no evidence of any subperiosteal shadow.

Date

Aug 28<sup>th</sup> (S17).

Officer i/c "X Ray" Department.

Captain R.A.M.C.(T).

(C.)



Case-No. 66 Name Milan Jockich Age 34  
 Reg. Ass. Battn. Horse Transport Divn. Blanche Service   
 Admitted 3-7-17 Dismissed 7-8-17

History	Duration.		Pains in legs	x	Shafte of both limbs
Pains in legs	x	3 weeks	" " thighs	x	Both calfs somewhat
Pains in thighs	x	2 weeks	" " arms	-	Swollen & tender
Pains in arms	-		" " back	-	
pains in back	-		Haems in legs	+	Petechy Echinymorus. calfs
" " Gums	+	2 weeks	" " thighs	+	left 7th
Haem in legs	+	2 weeks	" " arms	-	Peatrous Petechiae
" " thighs	+	" "	" " back	-	
" " arms	-				
" " back	-				
" " Gums	+	2 weeks			

Cause, etc.

Pains in Gums	+	+	+	+
Haems in Gums	+	+	+	+
Typical gums	+	+	+	+

Teeth U.S.

Diet for 3 months	Amount
Vegetables	
Rice	+
Peas	-
Beans	+
Potatoes	+-
Lettuce	+-
Macaroni	-
Meat	+
Bread	+
Tea	+
Sugar	+
Milk	-
Fruit	-
Wine	-
Nettle & Dock leaves	+

Pyorrhoea nil

Exam of swab. nil

Haem into palate. nil

Blood Exam.

R.B.Cs.

W.B.Cs

Hb.

Diarrhoea nil

a blood nil

Previous Health

Rheumatism throughout limbs

Simple diarrhoea nil  
 Typhus 1916  
 Malaria nil

Urine negative

Eyes Good

Chest Good

Heart Good

Pyrexia nil

X Ray Exam nil

General Condition on admission.

debilitated

Other Points

Liver & Spleen — normal.

Anaemia, etc. nil

Treatment.

Blistering - Ammonia Wash  
(Pot Chlor + Carbolic)  
Fomentos + Massage to legs  
Rx Quinine & Salicylic. t.i.d.

Effects of treatment.

Went to Camp - Fit

Special points.

Average Case.

Case No. 64 Name David Massich Age 27  
 Reg. 3-28 Battn.                      Divn. Shuntli Service                       
 Admitted 9-6-17 Dismissed 17-7-17  
To Can Camp

History	Duration.		Pains in legs	+
Pains in legs	+	<u>fort night</u>	" " thighs	+
Pains in thighs	+		" " arms	-
Pains in arms	-		" " back	-
pains in back	+		Haems in legs	+
" " gums	+	<u>1 month</u>	" " thighs	+
Haem in legs	+	<u>2 weeks</u>	" " arms	-
" " thighs	+		" " back	-
" " arms	-			
" " back	-			
" " gums	+	<u>3 weeks</u>		

Cause, etc.	Pains in Gums	++	++	++	+
	Haems in Gums	++	+	++	+
		++	+	+	+
	<u>Slight ulceration left</u>				
	Teeth	<u>98</u>	<u>molars decayed - especially left</u>		

Diet for 3 months	Amount		Pyorrhoea	+
Vegetables	+	<u>1/2 pound</u>	Exam of swab.	<u>nil</u>
Rice	+		Haem into palate.	<u>nil</u>
Peas	+	<u>once a month</u>	Blood Exam.	
Beans	+		R.B.Cs.	
Potatoes	-		W.B.Cs	
Lettuce	-		Hb.	
Macaroni	+		Diarrhoea	<u>nil</u>
Meat	+			<u>pos. to a. blood micro</u>
Bread	+		Urine	<u>negative</u>
Tea	+		Eyes	<u>Good</u>
Sugar	+		Chest	<u>Good</u>
Milk	-		Heart	<u>Good</u>
Fruit	+	<u>goats for week</u>	Pyrexia	<u>Good</u>
Wine	-		X Ray Exam	<u>nil</u>

Previous Health	Simple diarrhoea	<u>Chin weeks before admission</u>	Urine	<u>negative</u>
	"Typhus"	<u>nil</u>	Eyes	<u>Good</u>
	Malaria	<u>1916</u>	Chest	<u>Good</u>
			Heart	<u>Good</u>
			Pyrexia	<u>Good</u>
			X Ray Exam	<u>nil</u>

General Condition on admission.	Other Points	<u>Liver &amp; Spleen - normal</u>
<u>Slight debility</u>		
Anaemia, etc.	<u>nil</u>	



Treatment.

Alit Mouth Wash ( ~~pot chlor~~ Carbolic )  
(  $H_2O_2$  highly )  
Sockets of teeth packed & doctored pack.

Effects of treatment.

Gums sleep healthy  
Discharges fit

Special points.

- Bas Condition of mouth - slight lip symptoms

Case No. 68 Name Petroni Vintanag Age 31  
 Reg. R.F.A. Battn.          Divn. Warrant Service           
 Admitted          Dismissed         

History	Duration.	Pains in legs	+	Lebrine left 7th
Pains in legs	+	" " thighs	+	Both int. condyles
Pains in thighs	+	" " arms	-	
Pains in arms	-	" " back	-	
pains in back	-	Haems in legs	+	Petechiae both legs
" " gums	+	" " thighs	+	Petechy Ecce - min
Haem in legs	+	" " arms	-	aspart. Hb. 10
" " thighs	+	" " back	-	
" " arms	-			
" " back	-			
" " gums	+			

Cause, etc.	Pains in Gums	+	+	+	+
	Haems in Gums	+	+	+	+
		+	+	+	+

Houseman.  
Teeth ly

Diet for 3 months	Amount	Pyorrhoea	hil
Vegetables		Exam of swab.	hil
Rice	+	Haem into palate.	hil
Peas	+	Blood Exam.	
Beans	+	R.B.Cs.	
Potatoes	+	W.B.Cs.	
Lettuce	-	Hb.	
Macaroni	+	Diarrhoea	hil
Meat	+		c blood hil
Bread	+		
Tea	+		
Sugar	+		
Milk	+		
Fruit	-		
Wine	+		

Previous Health	Urine	negative
	Eyes	Nystagmus 40/50
	Chest	Good
	Heart	Good
Simple diarrhoea	Pyrexia	hil
"Typhus"		
Malaria		

General Condition on admission.  
Good.  
Other Points  
 Liver & Spleen - normal

Anaemia, etc. hil.



Treatment.

Uter + Mouth Wash (pot chlor + Carbolic)  
Foment to both knees (10 days)  
Massage later

Effects of treatment.

Good

No discomfort on walking - still  
slight pain on pressure over both int.  
condyles.

Erythema + Petechiae - desolved  
Spurs healthy.

Special points.

Double haem (dub) over int. condyles.

Case No. 69Name Johann SelsAge 29Reg.         Battn.         Divn.         Service         Admitted 22-7-17Dismissed 24-9-17admitted to hospital from Berlin Dept.Lo. duty.HistoryDuration.

Pains in legs -

" " thighs -

" " arms -

" " back -

Haems in legs +

" " thighs +

" " arms -

" " back -

Petechial. GeneralPetechial

Pains in legs -

Pains in thighs -

Pains in arms -

pains in back -

" " gums +

Haem in legs +

" " thighs +

" " arms +

" " back +

" " gums +

6 weeks after admission6 weeks after admission6 weeks after admission6 weeks after admissionCause, etc.Exclusive "milk" (tinny) Diet.

Pains in Gums +

+

Haems in Gums +

+

Teeth lyDiet for 3 monthsAmount

Vegetables

Rice

Peas

Beans

Potatoes

Lettuce

Macaroni

Meat

Bread

Tea

Sugar

Milk

Fruit

Wine

Exclusive (tinny)  
"milk" diet.Pyorrhoea nilExam of swab.         Haem into palate. nilBlood Exam.

R.B.Cs.

W.B.Cs

Hb.

Diarrhoea In Special Pointsno bloodPrevious HealthPatient admitted to hospital from Berlin Dept.  
typhoid (acute) 2-5-17.Simple diarrhoea In Special Points

Typhus "

Malaria nilUrine negativeEyes Good.Chest GoodHeart R.A.H.Tyrexia Not in Scrofulous Ward.X Ray Exam nilGeneral Condition on admission.Very labileOther PointsAnaemia, etc.marked.

## Treatment.

Milk diet + lime juice + mouth wash - no improvement  
22-7-17 Milk diet + fresh meat juices (raw) + fresh vegs + lime juice - rapid + constant improvement.

Presc. Miss Dr. St. George 3p 4.5 p.c.

## Effects of treatment.

Good

Discharged to duty well.

General condition very good.

## Special points.

Admitted to Isolation Ward C. Lymphitis (severe)

Very debilitated + anaemic.

Put on exclusive (stewed) "milk" diet

Lymphitis from very acute + any variation from milk diet set up renewed intestinal irritation

20-6-17 Definite Scurvy symptoms developed

Lime juice 3p added to milk diet - no bad effects but no improvement of Scurvy symptoms

Milk diet + lime juice persisted with for about 3 weeks meanwhile intestinal trouble improved markedly

20-7-17 Widal neg. + culture from stool negative.

22-7-17 Transferred to Scurvy Ward.

Put on Milk diet + meat juices (raw) + fresh vegs + lime juice - thereafter steady improvement of Scurvy signs + symptoms.

Case No. 40Name Milau GurehovitchAge 33Reg. 4thBattn. 4thDivn. Warlike ServiceAdmitted 12-6-17Dismissed 17-8-17

History		Duration.	Pains in legs	+	feline calf
Pains in legs	+	5 weeks before admission	" " thighs	+	intensity
Pains in thighs	+	same as legs	" " arms	-	
Pains in arms	-		" " back	-	
pains in back	-		Haems in legs	+	see calf calf
" " gums	+	one month	" " thighs	+	head of calf
Haem in legs	+	see calf calf	" " arms	-	see calf calf
" " thighs	+	see calf calf	" " back	-	see calf calf
" " arms	-	see calf calf			
" " back	-	involving foot			
Gums	+	4 weeks			
Cause, etc.			Pains in Gums		
			Haems in Gums		
			Molar gums upper & lower both sides		
			spare, blue, red, - gum in front of		
			Teeth		
			Pyorrhoea		
			Exam of swab.		
			Haem into palate.		
			Blood Exam.		
			R.B.Cs.		
			W.B.Cs		
			Hb.		
			Diarrhoea		
			a blood		
			Urine		
			Eyes		
			Chest		
			Heart		
			Pyrexia		
			X Ray Exam		
			Other Points		
			Liver & Spleen - normal		
			Effusion in knee joint		
			See Special Points		
			Anaemia, etc.		



## Treatment.

Diet Mouth Wash.

Toment to affected parts of leg  
~~including knee joint~~

Latin massage.

Back splint to knee joint for 2 weeks

Epidural point

Latin light bandage & massage.

Latin passive movements.

## Effects of treatment.

Word.

General health.

Effusion into knee joint absorbed

Still discolouration (yellowish) of  
ecc. areas.

Patient walks well & makes no  
complaint.

In Con Camp.

## Special points.

On admission complaint of pain in left  
knee joint - slightly flexed & distended

The ecchymosis extended to upper border of  
patella <sup>anteriorly</sup> & post involved the pop space



Corps

No. 70

Rank and Name

Tulsa Guichouich  
(To be attached to Case Sheet.)

Military Hospital

Army Form B. 101.

Disease

Perforating

Date of admission

12. VI. 17

Date of discharge

17 VII. 18

Result

Well

Age

33

Service

18

Dates of Observation

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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Days of Disease

Temperature Fahrenheit

Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	
AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM

107°

106°

105°

104°

103°

102°

101°

100°

99°

98°

97°

Pulse per Minute

Respirations per Minute

Motions per 24 hours



Signature

In charge of case

Case No. 71 Name Alexa Hieb Age 41  
 Reg. 4th Battn. 3rd Divn. Morawa Service 5-  
 Admitted 13-7-18 Dismissed 7-9-18

History		Duration.	Pains in legs		Shaft of tibiae
Pains in legs	+	3 days	" " thighs	+	but no redness
Pains in thighs	+	3 days	" " arms	-	much of thigh
Pains in arms	-		" " back	-	
pains in back	-		Haems in legs	+	See over inner aspect
" " gums	+	on mouth	" " thighs	+	of head of tibia
Haem in legs	+		" " arms	-	See first & inner aspect
" " thighs	+		" " back	-	at thigh
" " arms	-		" " but condyle	-	slight thickening of tibia
" " back	-				over int. condyle
" " gums	+	3 days ago			

Cause, etc.

Pains in Gums	+	+	+	+
Haems in Gums	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+

all gums spongy, painful  
 bleed easily

Teeth g.l.

Diet for 3 months		Amount	Pyorrhoea	hil.
Vegetables	+		Exam of swab.	hil.
Rice	+		Haem into palate.	hil.
Peas	+		Blood Exam.	
Beans	+		R.B.Cs.	4120,000
Potatoes	+	once per week	W.B.Cs	6580
Lettuce	-		Hb.	75%
Macaroni	-		Diarrhoea	hil.
Meat	+	400		
Bread	+	750		
Tea	+			
Sugar	+			
Milk	-			
Fruit	-			
Wine	+	400 per week		

Previous Health

Simple diarrhoea  
 Typhus  
 Malaria

Slight with abs.  
 but  
 1916-1917

General Condition on admission.

Debilitated, flabby  
 & slightly jaundiced

Anaemia, etc.

Slight

Urine negative  
 Eyes good  
 Chest good  
 Heart good  
 Pyrexia Slight (See chart)  
Def. haem. subconj.  
 X Ray Exam over int. condyle - rt

Other Points

Liver & Spleen - normal  
 Stiffness of rt knee  
 joint

Treatment.

Diet. Mouth wash  
Foment to Ecc. areas for 10 days  
Later massage.  
Rt. Misc. Le. & Strych.

Effects of treatment.

Good health  
Gum health  
Slight discoloration of skin in Ecc.  
areas  
All thickening over Rt. Int. Condyle  
gone.  
Gen. condit. much improved  
Sent to Con. Camp 1 month.

Special points.



Corps \_\_\_\_\_

No. 71

Rank and Name \_\_\_\_\_

**CLINICAL CHART.**  
(To be attached to Case Sheet)  
*Alexa Steel*

Military Hospital \_\_\_\_\_

Army Form B. 101.

Disease Scarletina

Date of admission \_\_\_\_\_

13. VI. 17

Date of discharge \_\_\_\_\_

Age 7

41. Service 12

Result \_\_\_\_\_

Well

Dates of Observation

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----

Days of Disease

Temperature  
Fahrenheit

Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

107°

106°

105°

104°

103°

102°

101°

100°

99°

98°

97°

Pulse per Minute

Respirations per Minute

Motions per 24 hours



Signature \_\_\_\_\_

In charge of case.

No. 42 Name John Maximo Ortiz Age 32  
Reg. 8th Battn. 12th Divn. Winnable Service 5  
Admitted 3-7-17 Dismissed 3-8-17

History	Duration.		Pains in legs	+	Left Abia shaft
Pains in legs	+	20 days	" " thighs	-	
Pains in thighs	-		" " arms	-	
Pains in arms	-		" " back	-	
pains in back	-		Haems in legs	-	
" " gums.	+	10 days	" " thighs	-	
Haem in legs	-		" " arms	-	
" " thighs	-		" " back	-	
" " arms	-				
" " back	-				
" " gums.	+	15 days	Pains in Gums	+	+ malars

Cause, etc.

<u>Pains in Gums</u>	<u>+</u>	<u>+ molar</u>
<u>Haems in Gums</u>	<u>+</u>	<u>+</u>

Teeth

Diet for 3 months		Amount
Vegetables		
Rice	+	} In South on alt. days
Peas	+	
Beans	+	} very seldom
Potatoes	+	
Lettuce Cabbage (tinned)	+	}
Macaroni	+	
Meat	+	occ. in South
Bread	+	4-5 times daily
Tea	+	3-4 times daily
Sugar	+	
Milk	+	
Fruit	+	
Wine	+	
Salads & Herb leaves	+	2-3 times per week

Pyorrhoea

Exam of swab.

Haem into palate. *hnd*

Blood Exam.

R.B.Cs.

W.B.Cs

Нб.

Diarrhoea

a blocă

Previous Health

Urine

Eyes

Chest

Heart

Tyrexia

X Ray Exam

General Condition on admission.

## Other Points

Anaemia, etc.

Liver + Spleen — normal



Treatment.

Mouth wash  
Massage. left leg.

Effects of treatment.

Discharge - 7th.

Special points.

Case-No. 43 Name Janko Elizovitch Age 37  
 Reg. 121 Battn. 948 Divn. Murava Service 4  
 Admitted 17-6-17 Dismissed 7-8-17  
Loan Camp

History		Duration.		Pains in legs	+
				" " thighs	+
				" " arms	-
				" " back	-
Pains in legs	+	1 month		Haems in legs	+
Pains in thighs	+	1 month		" " thighs	+
Pains in arms	-			" " arms	-
pains in back	-			" " back	-
" " gums	+	5 weeks			
Haem in legs	+	1 month			
" " thighs	+				
" " arms	-				
" " back	-				
" " gums	+	4 weeks			

Cause, etc.

Pains in Gums	++	++	+	++
Haems in Gums	++	+	+	++
lower gums swollen region must elevated down to level - that lower but now fallen out				

Teeth by upper molars both sides  
decayed  
outgrowth from left upper molar gum  
region - tooth + hard to bite - pain

Diet for 3 months		Amount
Vegetables		
Rice	+	1/2 lb Soup
Peas	+	
Beans	-	
Potatoes	-	
Lettuce	-	
Macaroni	-	
Meat	+	600
Bread	+	250
Tea	+	
Sugar	+	
Milk	+	
Fruit	-	
Wine	+	400 pms per week

Pyorrhoea +

Exam of swab. nil

Haem into palate. nil

Blood Exam.  
 R.B.Cs.  
 W.B.Cs  
 Hb.

Diarrhoea nil a blood

Previous Health

Urine neg.  
 Eyes ly.  
 Chest ly.  
 Heart ly.  
 Pyrexia nil

Simple diarrhoea Three weeks before  
admission  
 Typhus nil  
 Malaria 1916

General Condition on admission.

X Ray Exam

Other Points

Anaemia, etc.

General debility

Liver & Spleen - normal

Treatment.

Alum & Mucil Wash Alum & hot perm. an.  
Pot chlor & Carbolic.  
 $H_2O_2$  m. h. by.  
Cu  $SO_4$  occasionally to out growths.  
Foment & late massage to legs

Effects of treatment.

Good - To Can Camp. (Doderer)  
Legs - sent healthy  
Gums - much improved - teeth firm  
Gums still soft but very much improved

Special points.

Very bad gums.  
Polypoid out growth from gums.



Case-No. 74 Name Blushane Markolich Age 25  
 Reg. 9th Battn. 1st Divn. India Service 4  
 Admitted 15-7-17 Dismissed 21-8-17

History		Duration.			
Pains in legs	+	Lower limbs.	Pains in legs	+	Lebrine
Pains in thighs	+	" "	" " thighs	+	Ind. Condyle
Pains in arms	-	" "	" " arms	-	
pains in back	-	" "	" " back	-	
" " gums	+	10 days	Haems in legs	+	Gen. Petechial
Haem in legs	+	one week	" " thighs	+	Haems.
" " thighs	+		" " arms		
" " arms	-		" " back		
" " back	-				
" " gums	+	10 days.			

Cause, etc.

Pains in Gums	+	+	+	+
Haems in Gums	+	+	+	+
	+	+	+	+

Teeth lg.

Diet for 3 months		Amount
Vegetables		
Rice	+	1/2 lb. Soft
Peas Lentils	+	1/2 lb. Soft
Beans	+	1/2 lb. Soft
Potatoes	+	very seldom
Lettuce	-	
Macaroni	-	
Meat	+	400 gm. 1/2 lb.
Bread	+	750 gm. 1/2 lb.
Tea	+	
Sugar	+	
Milk	+	
Fruit	-	
Wine	+	250 per week.

Pyorrhoea	nil.
Exam of swab.	
Haem into palate.	nil.
Blood Exam.	
R.B.Cs.	
W.B.Cs	
Hb.	
Diarrhoea	nil.
c blood	

Previous Health

Good.

Simple diarrhoea nil  
 Typhus 1916  
 Malaria 1915-16.

Urine negative  
 Eyes Nystagmus 40/50.  
 Chest lg.  
 Heart lg.  
 Pyrexia nil.  
 X Ray Exam nil.

General Condition on admission.

Good.

Other Points

Liver & Spleen - normal.

Anaemia, etc. nil



Treatment.

Heat & Mouth Wash.  
Massage.

Effects of treatment.

Good  
discharged - 4th.

Special points.

Average case. (slight)

Case-No. 75 Name Yanitsa Huchelovitch Age 31Reg. R.F.A. Battn.          Divn. Warrick Service         Admitted 1-8-17 Dismissed 30-9-17

History		Duration.	Pains in legs					
Pains in legs	+	3 weeks	" " thighs	+	See Special Points			
Pains in thighs	+	3 weeks	" " arms	+				
Pains in arms	-		" " back	-				
pains in back	-		" " but lower l.	+				
" " gums.	+	2 weeks	Haems in legs	+ Ec.				
Haem in legs	+	2 weeks	" " thighs	+ Ec.				
" " thighs	+	" "	" " arms	-				
" " arms	-		" " back	-				
" " back	-							
" " gums.	+	2 weeks						
Cause, etc.			Pains in Gums	+	+			
Horseman			Haems in Gums	+	+			
			Typical Decaying gums	+	+			
			Teeth	Good				
Diet for 3 months		Amount	Pyorrhoea	nil				
Vegetables			Exam of swab.	—				
Rice	+	} daily	Haem into palate.	nil				
Peas	+		Blood Exam.					
Beans	+	Twice a week	R.B.Cs.	3,760,000,				
Potatoes	+		W.B.Cs	6,800,				
Lettuce	-	Occas. in Soup.	Hb.	70%				
Macaroni	+							
Meat	+	400 gm } daily	Diarrhoea	Slight for one week	for blood micro.			
Bread	+		Urine	negative				
Tea	+	400 gm } daily	Eyes	Nystagmus	30/50			
Sugar	+		Chest	Normal				
Milk	+	400 gm } daily	Heart	Functional mitral systolic				
Fruit	-		Pyrexia	Slight (see chart)				
Wine	+	400 gm for week	X Ray Exam	Oblique radiations haem left lobe mid third				
Previous Health			Other Points	Shrugs shoulders				
Simple diarrhoea	Intermittent for 1 month		Liver & Spleen - normal.					
Typhus	1916							
Malaria	1915							
General Condition on admission.			Anaemia, etc.					
Gen. Debility								
			Slight c breathlessness on exertion					

## Treatment.

Alit. Potent wash (pot. chlor + Carbol)  
Rest in bed  
Fomentos to Ecc. areas  
Late massage.  
Rx  
    ~~the~~ ferric perchlor <sup>h.v</sup>  
    has Starch hydrochlor. <sup>not</sup>  
    Quin Sulfsh. <sup>80v</sup>  
    Hing Sulfsh. <sup>80v</sup>  
    Aq <sup>as</sup> <sup>3lb</sup>  
    Sig 3lb tid, p.c.

## Effects of treatment.

Food sent to Com. Camps.  
Gums quite healthy  
Slight discoloration of Ecc. areas persists  
Still complaint of stiffness in left knee  
Walks well + has no limp  
Heart sounds fine + of good force  
Gen Condition - U.G.

## Special points.

Left leg & thigh Calf swollen tense + tender, large area of Ecchymosis over calf - shaft of tibia tender, also pain in head of tibia just Condyle. Large area of Ecc. front aspect of thigh + tenderness in popl space + contraction of hamstring. Patechial front of thigh + leg

Right leg & thigh - not so bad as left. Small area of Ecc over head of tibia + front aspect of thigh - no contraction. Shaft of tibia tender the pain in int condyle. Slight tenderness + swelling of calf. Patechial haem over front of thigh

X-Ray Exam Screen shows def. subperiosteal haem middle third of shaft of left tibia, also indef. diffuse shadow in hamstring muscles (left) with no seeming involvement of perios. No signs of haem. over int condyle.  
Exam of right leg - negative.



Corps R.F.A.

No. 75

Rank and Name

Parkes  
*(To be attached to Case Sheet.)*  
Washed with

Age

31

Service

17

Result

Good

CLINICAL CHART.

Military Hospital

Army Form B 181.

Disease

Date of admission

1 Nov 17

Date of discharge

30

IX

17

Good

Dates of Observation

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

Days of Disease

Temperature

Fahrenheit

107°

106°

105°

104°

103°

102°

101°

100°

99°

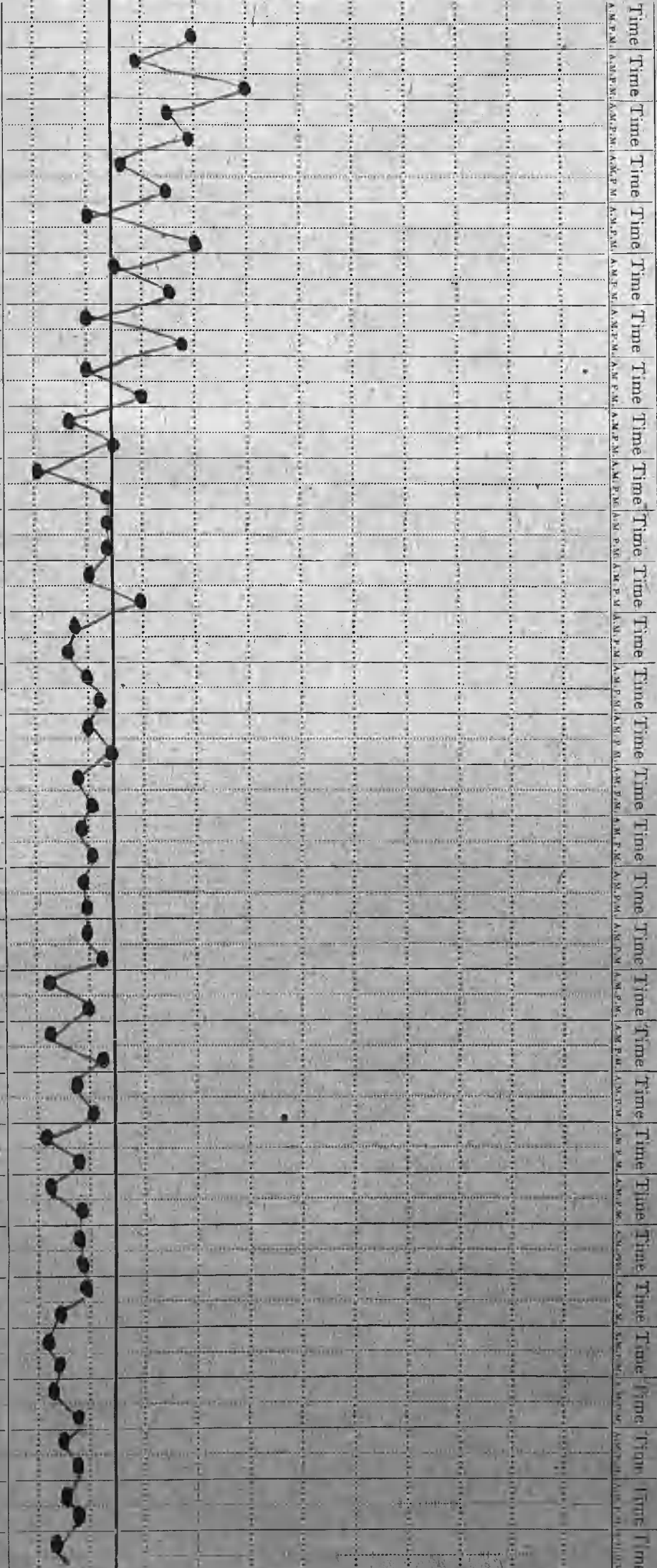
98°

97°

Pulse per Minute

Respirations per Minute

Motions per 24 hours



Signature

In photo of case.