hæmorrhage had burst through the head of the right caudate nucleus and optic thalamus into the third ventricle, destroying also the inner surface of the left optic thalamus, and spreading into the iter and third ventricle.

The author discusses the syndrome of hormetonia described by Davidenkoff in 1919. This consists of alternating hyper- and hypotonus in the paralysed limbs, coming on immediately after a stroke. It is associated with defence reflexes and postural neck reflexes and a loss or at least great diminution of consciousness. It appears to be caused by various severe lesions of the hemispheres or brainstem, and is considered by Davidenkoff to be the human analogy of decerebrate rigidity in animals.

PROGNOSIS AND TREATMENT.

Further contributions to the chemical induction of hyperpyrexia in the treatment of general paralysis and other diseases of the neuraxis (Ulteriore contributo alla piretoterapia chimica nella paralisi progressiva ed in altre malattie del nervasse).—P. Armenise. Riv. di pat. nerv. e ment., 1930, xxxv, 326.

The author has treated 12 cases of general paralysis, 3 of cerebral syphilis and 7 of dementia praecox by supraperiosteal injection of oleated sublimed
sulphur. He obtained complete remissions in six of the cases of general paralysis and in one of cerebral syphilis, and slight improvement in five other patients. He noted a certain therapeutic action, of no great extent, in some cases of dementia praecox.

R. G. G.

Clinical observations on malaria by inoculation from the point of view of ordinary malaria and its parasitology (Osservazioni cliniche, malarioLOGiche e parasitologiche sulla malaria da inoculazione).—A. MARI. Riv. di pat. nerv. e ment., 1929, xxxiv, 672.

The clinical symptomatology of malaria by inoculation is the same as that of malaria acquired by the ordinary channels. The irregularity of the fever in the former type is not due to the passage of the parasite from man to man, but to the peculiarities of the strain used. There is no convincing evidence of the existence of a spontaneous and acquired immunity for malaria. Malaria by inoculation, whether benign, tertiary, or quaternary, does not show relapses if enough quinine is used.

The bodily and haematological manifestations are the same however the malaria is acquired. There are no variations in the morphology or life-cycle of the parasite brought about by numerous passages from man to man. Gametocytes may be produced in both, and are disseminated in the same way.

R. G. G.

Psychopathology.

Psychology.

Emotions in terms of the galvanometric technique.—CHRISTIAN A. RUCKMICK. Brit. Jour. Psychol., 1930, xxi, 149.

It may be concluded that the galvanic reflex, when properly safeguarded against both uncontrolled emotions within the body that are foreign to the emotional situation and the fortuitous factors in the electrodes, affords us a promising approach to a quantitative and graphic analysis of the emotional life. We can say with some degree of certainty that we have a means of graphically recording the temporal course of an emotional process with its intensity closely corresponding to the amount of variation in bodily resistance. We may say further that the most primitive and instinctive emotions, i.e. those having large bodily components in terms of kinesthesia or organic sensations, more definitely show graphic disturbances: emotions that are full of ideational material, on the
PROGNOSIS AND TREATMENT

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