BOOK REVIEWS


In this monograph the author presents his investigations and theories into the aetiology, pathogenesis, and inter-relationship of rheumatoid arthritis and a group of erythematous-squamous dermatoses, including psoriasis vulgaris.

He maintains that, by his special "cantharides blister" bacteriological technique, he can demonstrate a state of endoparasitism with the B. endoparasiticus (Benedek, 1927) in 90 per cent. of normal healthy individuals, and that this state is perpetuated by transmission from the maternal to the foetal circulation.

The central pathogenetic principle of his theory is a bacterial-allergic inflammatory process occurring in connective tissue, the causative agent being the B. endoparasiticus. He states that the intensity of the bacteraemia with this organism in psoriasis is only equalled or surpassed by that found in individuals with rheumatoid arthritis. During this phase of intense bacteraemia the organism escapes from the blood stream into the connective tissue and there provokes an immunobiological reaction. When the cutaneous connective tissue is the main target psoriasis may result, and when the articular tissue is primarily affected rheumatoid arthritis develops. He thus maintains that these cutaneous and articular manifestations are merely different aspects of the same process.

Acceptance of the author's views on aetiology implies acceptance of the existence of a state of permanent endoparasitism. This fundamental claim was first published by Dr. Benedek nearly 30 years ago, but during the ensuing years no adequate corroboratory evidence appears to have been forthcoming in support of his claim. It seems strange, if his claims are correct, that such a fundamental concept should have been so completely ignored and have aroused so little interest in the minds of independent bacteriologists.

The author has answered the question why rheumatoid arthritis and psoriasis are not universal diseases by postulating that a certain type of constitution, or the presence or absence of an unknown factor X, is necessary for the development of the disease state. He holds that the remissions occurring when jaundice is present are due to the temporary sterilization of the blood stream by bile salts, and he discounts the possible effects of increased circulating corticoids in this condition and in pregnancy remissions. He considers that the latter are due to the intravenous desensitization of the maternal tissues by the continuous circulation of heterogenous foetal B. endoparasiticus.

In his foreword Dr. Benedek claims to have solved the problem of the aetiology and pathogenesis of rheumatoid arthritis and psoriasis. As a necessary preliminary to accepting his ideas on pathogenesis one must be completely convinced that a state of permanent endoparasitism does in fact exist, for this is the very keystone of his theory, and until incontrovertible bacteriological proof is forthcoming Dr. Benedek's claims must be held in abeyance.

J. H. Jacobs.


This pamphlet is mainly concerned with the technique of injecting hydrocortisone into various joints and into lesions of the soft tissues. The approaches advised are those commonly used by most centres employing this substance, but credit for the best method for the hip joint should have been given to the two Dutch anatomists, Landsmeer and Koumans (1954),* who described it originally and the 8-cm. needle mentioned is too short to reach the capsule of the hip joint by this approach. It seems doubtful if the number of "thrusts" mentioned by the author are really necessary.

Even in a short account of local hydrocortisone the absence of any reference to the careful work carried out in Rheumatism Centres mostly in the United States on the effect on joint fluid is a serious omission. It has been shown that the substance is taken up by the synovial membrane in a few minutes, not "a few hours" as the author states.

Oswald Savage.


This volume describes most of the therapeutic procedures in current use in rheumatic diseases. It contains a simple and practical classification of the arthritides and devotes separate chapters to chrysotherapy, hormones, pyrazolone derivatives, orthopaedic measures, etc. The practitioner is thus able to judge the efficacy of various types of treatment and take his choice. Of necessity there has been curtailment in the description of certain procedures, notably in physiotherapy, and some minor conditions (e.g., carpal tunnel syndrome) have been omitted. On the other hand, there are a number of suggestions that could be pursued with advantage. It seems reasonable, for example, to apply traction to the lower limb in osteo-arthritis of the hip and to do it when the patient is asleep. What is more likely to do good—gentle and continuous traction for 6 to 8 hours every

night or attendance at a physiotherapy department for
30 minutes, two or three times a week? But how is this
extension to be applied by the patient nightly in the
privacy of his bedroom? On this point the authors do
not enlighten the reader. Minor frustrations also arise
from the omission of a list of references, although names
are freely quoted in the text. This trend has been notice-
able in French medical literature and has two points in
its favour: the cost of production is reduced and the
majority of readers do not consult the bibliography
in any case. Nevertheless, when the specialist reads
(p. 120) that the revolting finger deformities seen in
rheumatoid arthritis can be corrected under local
anaesthesia, his interest is bound to be aroused, but the
only clue to technique that he will find is a cryptic
"M. Zimmer". In spite of minor blemishes, the therapeu-
tic field is well covered. The methods recommended
conform largely with British practice; divergences are
to be expected, e.g., the extensive use of deep x rays for
osteo-arthritic hips, but the area of agreement is far
greater. Intra- and peri-articular injection of hydro-
cortisone and skeletal traction are popular forms of
therapy which receive detailed attention, the former
being well described in a separate chapter with line
diagrams. The French, who have always maintained
a more optimistic opinion of the effect of this hormone
on Heberden's nodes than practitioners in Great Britain,
claim remarkably good results providing not more
than 0.1-0.2 ml. is injected into the joint—a larger
quantity can give rise to an inflammatory reaction.
Of fifteen cases treated by the authors only one received
no benefit. Their experience of skeletal traction is
extensive and enables them to comment authoritatively
on the osteopathic theory that serious intestinal dys-
function can be caused by minute displacement of
vertebrae. Coste and Bourel, who have applied skeletal
traction (sometimes to an excessive degree) to a large
number of patients, have not produced visceral upset
in a single case.

Although the book is in paper covers, and colour
plates, x-ray photographs, and bibliography are omitted,
the cost of production is still higher than in Great Britain.
The volume is part of a series devoted to medical therape-
utics and will have a greater appeal to the general
practitioner than to the specialist.

DAVID PREISKEL.

FIRST INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON RHEUMATIC FEVER

MEXICO, 1956

On April 30, 1956, and lasting for four full days, there
met in Mexico City the First International Symposium
on Rheumatic Fever, attended by a large number of
physicians from Central and North America and a few
from Europe. The meetings were held in the National
Institute of Cardiology, a large modern series of buildings
lavishly equipped and enthusiastically staffed, directed
by Dr. Ignacio Chavez. In its entrance hall there are
two large frescos by Diego Rivera, illustrating in a vivid
and powerful whole almost every famous figure in the
long history of cardiology, from Galen up to Paul D.
White and Charles Laubry (including William Heberden
holding his Commentaries, with his forefinger, no doubt,
marking Chapter 70 on "Pectoris dolor"); accurate to
the last detail of Stephen Hale's mare or William
Withering's foxgloves, these paintings present a wonderful
symbol of the unity of medicine.

Dr. Chavez, after welcoming the participants, gave a
general outline of the epidemiological problems of
rheumatic fever in Mexico. This is estimated to be very
common in young people, reaching a figure ten times
as high as that given for schoolchildren in the notifying
areas of England. Most of the cases referred to the
Institute had severe disease of three valves and the
Pathological Department usually carried out between
one and three post-mortem examinations per week
throughout the year on patients with acute rheumatic
carditis, accumulating thereby a wealth of pathological
material with which subsequent speakers from the
Institute dealt fully.

A brief but comprehensive review of current concepts
of the aetiology of rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart
disease was given by Dr. A. Dorfman (University of
Chicago), who stressed not only the role of the Group
A haemolytic streptococcus but also those possible
host-factors which determine why so few of all those
exposed to this organism develop rheumatic fever.
Dr. E. G. L. Bywaters (University of London) reviewed
the immunological aspects of rheumatic fever, including
investigations at the Special Unit for Study and Care
of Juvenile Rheumatism at Taplow on experimental
auto-antibody mechanisms and recent work on the
antistreptolysin-O response of children below the
age of 5 with rheumatic fever. Contrary to expectations
this response was significantly lower than in older
children, parallelling what is seen in uncomplicated
streptococcal infection. Dr. A. Kuttner (New York
University), well known for her work on the prophylaxis
of this disease, reviewed the role of the streptococcus,
pointing out the many questions which still remain to
be answered.

The next sessions dealt primarily with histopatho-
genesis. Dr. Isaac Costero and his collaborators showed
a remarkable series of coloured slides from the vast
material of the Institute, illustrating lesions, which in
Great Britain would be considered as rarities, such as
Rhumatisme chronique. Méthodes thérapeutiques

David Preiskel

Ann Rheum Dis 1956 15: 180-181
doi: 10.1136/ard.15.2.180-c

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