Abstracts

These abstracts have been specially commissioned for this Journal. Many of the titles have been taken from Abstracts of World Medicine and Ophthalmic Literature, published by the British Medical Association, and the references to these sources are given. The subjects are arranged in the following sub-sections:

Rheumatic Fever
Rheumatoid Arthritis
Still's Disease
Osteoarthritis
Spondylitis
Gout
Other Forms of Arthritis
Bone Disease
Non-articular Rheumatism, including Disc Syndromes, Sciatica, etc.
Connective Tissue Studies
Pararheumatic (Collagen) Disease
Immunology and Serology
Biochemical Studies
Therapy
Surgery
Other General Subjects

Not all sub-sections may be represented in any one issue.

Rheumatic Fever

Role of the Pediatrician in Rheumatic Fever Control MORTIMER (1971) Pediatrics, 47, 1

Prophylaxis of Inflammatory Heart Disease with Special Reference to Rheumatic Fever [In German] ANSCHÜTZ, F. (1971) Med. Welt (Stuttgart) 22, 543

A Newly Prevalent Type of Beta-Hemolytic Streptococcus in Chicago POTTER, E. V., SIEGAL, A. C., and BEARFIELD, J. L. (1971) Amer. J. Epidemi., 93, 102 2 figs, 21 refs

Rheumatoid Arthritis


A peripheral corneal opacity of a distinctive character, involving the anterior third of the corneal thickness, was seen in five patients with long-standing rheumatoid arthritis. The opacity was present over the whole of the circumference of the peripheral cornea in most of the eyes affected and the condition was bilateral to some degree in all five patients.

Inflammation and vascularization were minimal.

AUTHOR’S SUMMARY


Two female sibs are presented, with peripheral corneal opacities and severe progressive intra-articular joint destruction. Fibroblast cultures of skin biopsies showed an increase in intracellular mucopolysaccharides and these two patients are considered to be suffering from a new autosomal recessive mucopolysaccharidosis.

BARRIE JAY


10 figs, 2 refs

(ABstr. Wld Med. (1971), 45, 524)


Rheumatoid Arthritis and Rheumatoid Heart Disease BARKER, A. (1971) N.Z. med. J., 73, 14 5 figs, 39 refs


Psychosomatic Aspects of Rheumatoid Arthritis DU BOIS, R. (1971) Praxis, 60, 747
Rheumatoid Arthritis and Personality: A Controlled Study

WARD, D. J. (1971) Brit. med. J., 2, 297, 18 refs


Relationship of Wrist Motion to Ulnar Rehumaent Drift in the Rheumatoid Patient SHAPIRO et al. (1971) Hand, 3, 68

Trigger Finger Syndrome in Rheumatoid Arthritis not caused by Flexor Tendon Nodules STELLBRINK (1971) Hand, 3, 76


Osteoarthrosis


Spondylitis


Gout


This is a study of renal transport mechanisms in primary gout. From uric acid turnover data using 14C-labelled uric acid, and by comparison with control subjects, fifteen patients with gout were separated into two groups of nine uric acid overproducers and six normal producers. These two groups were compared with regard to urate excretion, the factors of tubular reabsorption and secretion being analysable separately by the administration of pyrazinamide, which suppresses the latter. Studies were repeated after allopurinol-induced normouricaemia, so that values were obtained over a wide range of plasma urate and filtered urate load levels.

Both groups were found to have a normal pattern of urate reabsorption, this being virtually complete in all cases. Tubular secretion, however, differed, in that overproducers secreted urate at the normal rate while normoproducers showed a diminished rate of secretion.

An abnormality of renal tubular behaviour is thus shown to be a significant factor in at least a substantial proportion of gout patients.

J. T. SCOTT


A Method for Deriving Normal Ranges from Laboratory Specimens applied to Uric Acid in Males COOK et al. (1970) J. clin. Path., 23, 778


The Kidney and Hyperuricemia (Rein et hyperuricémie) LAGRUE and MENARD (1971) Presse méd., 79, 845

Experimental Study on Certain Methods of decreasing the Urinary Excretion of Uric Acid SORRENTINO, F. (1970) Urol. int. (Basel), 25, 444 6 fgs, 12 refs


Other forms of arthritis


Fifteen cases of Behcet's syndrome were followed-up for from 5 to 15 months after irradiation of the spleen applied in five divided doses of 200r each completed within one week. The treatment resulted in definite improvement in the ocular as well as the extraocular symptoms in two cases, while in three cases only the ocular symptoms improved. In a further five cases there was a slight improvement in the systemic findings but the ocular symptoms persisted. In the remaining five cases, the clinical course was not affected by the therapy. A 10-year-old male child was treated by surgical removal of the thymus. This was followed by a state of angio-Behcet syndrome and resulted in a fatal outcome due to the Budd-Chiari syndrome.

J. TSUTSUI


A 15-year-old boy with Behcet's disease was treated with cyclophosphamide and prednisone. The condition responded to this combined treatment but not to prednisone alone. Measurements of delayed cutaneous hypersensitivity were made using a battery of 24 common antigens each having a known likelihood of reactivity and a defined geometrical mean response in a control population. It is claimed that the evaluation of immunological function in this way may be a reliable measure of the effectiveness of therapy.

N. R. GALLOWAY


An encouraging report concerning a small group of patients who were treated with this immuno-suppressive agent. Both the ocular and neurological features of the disease improved.

P. J. H. SELLOWS


A statistical analysis of 39 cases which showed that vision was lost in an average of 3-36 years after the onset of ocular disease.

P. J. H. SELLOWS

In a typical case of Reiter’s disease, consisting of urethritis, arthritis and conjunctivitis, a virus is possibly the causative organism, while mixed pictures of the disease with involvement of the uvea are possibly due to auto-immunological processes. A virus has not been unequivocally proved to be the cause of Behçet’s syndrome, and the clinical picture suggests an auto-immunological rather than a viral genesis.

L. WITTELS


The report of a married couple. The wife had conjunctivitis and iritis. The husband had developed Reiter’s syndrome 2 years previously. Chlamydia was demonstrated in husband and wife. It is pointed out that some patients with Reiter’s disease have keratitis and keratoconjunctivitis.

A. G. CROSS


Involvement of Veins in Behçet’s Syndrome HAIM, S., BARZILAI, D., and HAZANI, E. (1971) Brit. J. Derm., 84, 238 2 figs, 17 refs


Chronic Synovitis as a Manifestation of Calcium Crystal Deposition Disease MOSKOWITZ, R. W., HARRIS, B. K., SCHWARTZ, A., and MARSHALL, G. (1971) Arthr. and Rheum., 14, 109 4 figs, 10 refs

Bone disease

Treatment of Paget’s Disease of Bone with Mithramycin


Disappearing Bone Disease with Arthropathy and Severe Scarring of the Skin WHITE (1971) J. Bone Jt Surg., 53-B, 303

Therapeutic Results of Drill Biopsy in 100 Cases of Primary Osteonecrosis of the Femoral Head [In French] FICAT, P., ARLET, J., VIDAL, R., RICCI, A., and FOURNIER, J. C. (1971) Rev. Rhum., 38, 269 (English Summary p. 275) 4 refs

Non-articular rheumatism


Connective tissue studies


Synovial Structures of Normal and Rheumatoid Digital Joints KUCZYNSKI (1971) Hand, 3, 41


Relationship Between the Anti-Inflammatory and Irritant Properties of Inflammatory Exudate ATKINSON, D. C., and HICKS, R. (1971) Brit. J. Pharmacol., 41, 480 4 figs, 15 refs


Pararheumatic (Collagen) Diseases


The authors, both on the staff of the University of British Columbia and Vancouver General Hospital, discuss the clinical aspects of thirteen cases of juvenile dermatomyositis seen over a 10-year period from the Greater Vancouver Hospital district, an area in which about 900,000 people live and where about 250,000 are under 15 years of age.

The clinical features of the cases are discussed in some detail and the effect of treatment by oral prednisone and the results are assessed. Two of the children died; one, in whom the dermatomyositis was extremely acute, died from respiratory infection; the second died possibly from a complication of corticosteroid treatment, but no conclusive cause of death was established. Apart from these cases, the patients were followed-up for 3 to 8 years from the onset of their disease. Four case histories are discussed and the rest illustrated in tabular form.

A review of the literature is given. In this the high incidence of calcinosis in children is noted, as is the fact that this would appear to carry a favourable prognosis probably on account of the long-standing nature of the disease. The incidence of malignant disease in these cases is shown to be significantly lower than in adults and the prognosis better. Laboratory investigations, according to the sources quoted, rarely assist in diagnosis. Reference is made to serum muscle enzymes, particularly SGOT levels. The use of methotrexate is referred to, but the two patients receiving it failed to show benefit.

It is observed that the disease is extremely variable, making it difficult to draw valid conclusions from a particular series. The authors are particularly impressed by the prompt improvement in muscle strength and concurrent lessening in muscle pain when large doses of steroids are given.

This is a useful article, although the list of references cited by the authors omits some of the most important and thoughtful articles on the subject. No reference is made to the importance of creatinin metabolism.

O. L. S. SCOTT


Biopsy of temporal arteries has become an important diagnostic measure in the diagnosis of temporal arteritis and polymyalgia rheumatica. These conditions occur in the elderly, so that one must be aware of normal ageing changes in the vessels. In the present study 150 temporal arteries were taken from random autopsies and age-categories defined.

Infantile pattern: no intima, thick unblemished internal elastic lamina (IEL).

Youth pattern: distinct intima, less than half thickness of media, commencing reduplication of largely intact IEL.

Adult pattern: diffuse intimal thickening, attaining or exceeding that of the intima, increase of intimal and medial collagen, fragmentation and fraying of IEL.

Senile pattern: intima often twice as thick as media, gross disruption of IEL, degeneration of elastic fibres.

No lipid material was demonstrated in any of the arteries; calcification was found in one-fifth of arteries from patients aged over 50. None of the arteries showed thrombosis or the giant-cell reaction characteristic of active temporal arteritis. It was considered that the residual changes of temporal arteritis (which may persist for many years) were sufficiently different from the ordinary changes of senescence to enable a distinction to be made, the single most helpful feature being a difference in the zonal arrangements of intimal proliferation.

This paper with its illustrations should be seen by all histologists and clinicians interested in temporal arteritis.

J. T. SCOTT

Ann Rheum Dis: first published as 10.1136/ard.30.5.545 on 1 September 1971. Downloaded from http://ard.bmj.com/ on October 18, 2023 by guest. Protected by copyright.

Electron microscopic studies of biopsies in temporal arteritis showed that in the early stages the smooth muscle was involved and an inflammatory reaction was present. After 6 weeks of treatment the artery showed fibrosis of the muscle wall and fragmentation of the elastica, while the inflammatory signs were considerably reduced.

BARRIE JAY


Since the ophthalmic signs are often the first to be noticed in temporal arteritis, the importance of the role of the ophthalmologist is emphasized. This is a good bibliographical review of the disease. Mention is made of Burian's electroretinographic findings of anomalous waves which he considers to be typical of temporal arteritis.

The authors comment on the important role of the corticosteroids in the treatment and prognosis of the disease. The beneficial effect of retrobulbar cortisone acetate is mentioned. Systemically, intramuscular ACTH administration followed, when the diagnosis has been confirmed, by prednisone administration is recommended. Anticoagulants and intermittent oxygen inhalations are beneficial; vasodilators are contraindicated.

ALFREDO ARRUGA


A case report. Bilateral bruits were found in a man aged 76 who had episodes of amaurosis and a raised erythrocyte sedimentation rate. The bruits ceased on steroid therapy.

A. S. MUSHIN


Sjögren’s Syndrome studied by Fluorescent Antibody Technique [In Japanese with English Summary] INUKAI, K. (1970) Rinsho Ganka, 24, 1251 3 figs, 3 refs


Laboratory Abnormalities in the Diagnosis and Management of Lupus Erythematosus ROWELL, N. R. (1971) Brit. J. Derm., 84, 210 10 refs

Lupus Erythematosus Panniculitis (Profundus) TUFFANIELLI (1971) Arch. Derm., 103, 231


Immunology and serology


This study comes from the section of Arthritis and Connective Tissue Diseases of North Western University, Chicago. The rheumatoid factor (RF) employed was obtained from high titre sera by elution from an insoluble absorbent of human IgG cross-linked by bis-diazotized benzidine. The immune complexes were prepared from bovine serum albumin (BSA) and rabbit anti-BSA (IgG).

The results clearly showed that complexes formed at near equivalence of antigen and antibody, which fix maximum amounts of complement (C), give some increased fixation when RF is previously bound to the complexes. Complexes formed at higher ratios of Ag to Ab, which alone fix only small amounts of C, give even greater enhancement of fixation when RF is previously bound. By the use of anti-BSA serum treated with mercaptoethanol, which considerably impairs its ability to fix C but without interfering with the ability of its complex with BSA to bind RF, the authors also showed that the binding of C by complexes of antigen, antibody, and RF is mainly due to the binding of the C to the RF component.

Although these investigations were carried out entirely in vitro, the results support the view that RF is potentially pathogenic rather than protective, in so far as it can increase the binding, and hence the activation, of the C system by soluble immune complexes.

L. E. Glynn


An indirect immunofluorescent method of detecting serum antinuclear antibodies is compared with an indirect method in which the anti-human IgG was labelled with horseradish peroxidase (Type II) by glutaraldehyde conjugation. For fluorescence, cryostat sections of mouse liver were fixed in 40:60 acetic acid: ethanol, dried, treated with patients' sera ( neat—1:128), washed, dehydrated in graded alcohols (an unusual step) and then stained.

For horseradish peroxidase (HRP), cryostat sections of mouse liver were briefly formalin-fixed, treated with patients' sera, washed, incubated with HRP-labelled anti-IgG, washed again, and then incubated with 3,3'-diaminobenzidine and H2O2. The brown colour of the insoluble reaction product was enhanced with osmium tetroxide and the preparation dehydrated, cleaned, and mounted. With positive sera, the brown nuclei were distinct, with negative sera the nuclei were clear. Sera from patients with systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis, progressive systemic sclerosis, and a range of connective tissue diseases were tested for antinuclear antibodies by both methods, and close, but not absolute, comparability was demonstrated, both for positivity and for titre. The HRP method was thought to have some advantages over immunofluorescence, viz: reproducibility, ease of standardization, lack of nonspecific staining, and lack of need for special microscope illumination.

E. J. Holborow


This paper from the Venereal Disease Research Laboratory, Atlanta, Georgia, describes the finding of biological false positive reactions for syphilis (BFP) in F1 hybrids of New Zealand Black and A/J mice. The 'rapid plasma reagin' (RPR, 18mm. circle) card test was used on fresh serum. This has a sensitivity for cardiolipin antibodies comparable to the VDRL agglutination test. Specific treponemal antibodies as detected by FTA-ABS were absent in these animals. 32-3 per cent. of male hybrids had cardiolipin antibodies and 6 only 2 per cent. of females. This compares with 2-5 and 3-7 per cent.
respectively in the pure NZB strain. In many instances a positive RPR test was associated with ANA in the serum. Chronic BFP reactions are known to occur mainly in female patients with collagen disorders and genetic factors are probably involved in humans as in these mice. NZB hybrids of several kinds develop features of collagen disorders, and studies of auto-antibodies including BFP reactions should prove a useful model for the human diseases. DEBORAH DONIACH


The erythrocyte sedimentation rate was determined in 107 active endogenous cases of uveitis in the uveitis clinic of the Philippine General Hospital, and it was found to be elevated in 78 cases (72.9 per cent.). There was no significant difference between the granulomatous and non-granulomatous cases. The ESR, however, was significantly elevated in the anterior type of uveitis and in patients whose aetiology was related to a generalized condition such as tuberculosis or rheumatoid arthritis. R. B. ESPIRITU


Microscope Slide Electrophoresis of Serum Lipoproteins in Agarose Gel ELPHICK, M. C. (1971) J. clin. Path., 24, 83 2 figs, 7 refs


Complement System in Rheumatoid Synovitis. II. Intracytoplasmic Inclusions of Immunoglobulins and Complement BRITTON, M. C., and SCHUR, P. H. (1971) Arthr. and Rheum., 14, 87 5 figs, 34 refs


Changes in C'3 (B,A-Globulin) Concentration in Inflammatory Rheumatic Diseases (Das Verhalten der C'3-Konzentration (Beta-la-Globulin) bei entzündlichen rheumatischen Erkrankungen) KLEIN, G. (1971) Z. Rheumaforsch., 30, 104 16 refs


Selective IgA Deficiency AMMANN, A. J., and HONG, R. (1971) Medicine (Baltimore), 50, 223 5 figs, 92 refs


Radioimmunoassay of Plasma ACTH in Intact Rats MATUSYAMA et al. (1971) Endocrinology, 88, 692

Bioassay and Radioimmunoassay of Plasma ACTH in Adrenalectomized Rats MATUSYAMA et al. (1971) Endocrinology, 88, 696


Biochemical studies

Intrafollicular Amyloid in Primary Hyperparathyroidism

Multiple Amyloid Tumors of the Lung. A Case Report
TEIXIDOR and BACHMAN (1971) Amer. J. Roentgenol., 111, 525

Metabolism of Fibrinogen in Patients with Rheumatoid Arthritis and in a Control Group ANDERSEN, R. B., and FREIS, Th. (1971) Acta rheum. scand., 17, 94 2 figs, 20 refs


Effect of Gold on Collagen Metabolism in the Skin and Bones of the Rat (Der Einfluss von Gold auf den Kolla genstoffwechsel von Haut und Knochen der Ratte) BURKHARDT, H., ROMMEL, K., BURKHARDT, F., and WELTER, D. (1971) Z. Rheumaforsch., 30, 98 4 figs, 16 refs


Avoiding False-Positive Joint Scans by the Use of Labeled Albumins COHEN, M. B., and LORBER, A. (1971) Arthr. and Rheum., 14, 32 4 figs, 10 refs


Therapy


This study from the Tel-Aviv Medical School, Israel, describes the development of antinuclear antibodies (ANA) in 31 of fifty patients treated with procainamide for 2 to 16 months. Most of the patients were males suffering from coronary heart disease and auricular fibrillation and none had previous histories of rheumatic disorders or positive ANA. The antibodies developed gradually to titres varying between 1:10 and 1:2,000, about half the cases having titres greater than 1:100, and were of IgG, IgM and occasionally IgA classes. In five patients with high titres, LE cells were also found, and there was a clinical syndrome resembling lupus erythematosus, one case having a rash, another pleurisy, and, four of a fleeting polyarthritis. The nuclear fluorescence could be inhibited with nucleohistone in eleven out of 23 sera having high titres and most of the reactions were unaffected by preincubation with DNA, whether native or denaturated, or by procaine amide or the drug coupled to DNA. It was concluded that this drug may behave like a haptene, the change in antigenicity of nuclear components leading to antibody formation, or that PrA leads to release of tissue components or increases non-specified the degree of immune response to weak antigens.

DEBORAH DONIACH


This paper reports the results of studies on the effects of oral corticosteroids upon the cerebro-hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (CHpA) axis and growth rates of Sprague-Dawley rats. Two concentrations (high and low dose) of betamethasone were given orally for different time periods (2 and 7 weeks), both regimens ultimately ensuring the ingestion of approximately 450 μg/100 g. Measurements performed were growth rates (in grammes), adrenal weight, circadian rhythm, plasma corticosterone increments after submaximal ether vapour or tetracosactrin adrenal stimulation, and adrenal corticosterone production in vitro.

Growth rates, which were reduced by the low dose regimen and reduced further by the high dose, recovered rapidly on cessation of treatment. Adrenal weights were reduced only by the high dose regimen and they returned
to normal within 4 days after withdrawal. Circadian rhythm was suppressed by high-dose treatment but also returned to normal within 4 days. High dose treatment abolished and low dose reduced the plasma corticosterone response to adrenal stimulation but this again returned to normal within 4 days. Corticoidogenesis was likewise suppressed with low-dose treatment and returned rapidly to normal. 5 per cent. of the animals died, usually of infection.

The authors make the point that CHPA axis recovery was rapid. They suggest that ACTH secretion occurs soon after withdrawal and perhaps before the ability of the adrenal cortex to respond to ACTH has recovered. No relationship between CHPA axis suppression and total corticosteroid dose was detected; the duration and regimen of treatment seems to be more important.

W. CARSON DICK


Study of Niflumic Acid in Twenty Cases of Inflammatory Rheumatism treated with Corticosteroids (Etude de l'acide niflumique dans 20 cas de rhumatisme inflammatoire traités aux corticoides) ROSSUM, P. E. VAN (1971) Brux.-mèd., 51, 387 16 refs


Cyclophosphamide Treatment of Rheumatoid Arthritis [In German] RAU, R. (1971) Disch. med. Wschr., 96, 992 (English summary, p. 1001) 5 figs, 41 refs

Treatment of Rheumatoid Arthritis with Cyclophosphamide (Endoxan) [In Danish] JARLOV, N. V., and SORENSEN, K. (1971) Ugeskr. Laeg., 133, 587 12 refs


Comparison between Epidural Anaesthesia with and without Corticosteroids in the Treatment of Sciatica BÉLIVEAU, P. (1971) Rheum. phys. Med., 11, 40 1 fig, 14 refs

Medical Management of Rheumatoid Arthritis Neu-
2 refs

Physical Measures in Rheumatoid Arthritis Glass,

Rhumatologie, 23, 19

Indication for Additional Tuberculostatic Therapy in Collagen Diseases [In German] Langer, H., Schwenge,
289 2 figs, 35 refs

Assessment of Drug-induced Occult Bleeding Cuddigan,
J. H. P., Sweetland, C., and Croft, D. N. (1971)
Rheum. phys. Med., 11, 36 2 figs, 5 refs

Med., 11, 28 3 figs, 23 refs

Amer. ophthal. Soc., 67, 339 10 figs, 8 refs

Pathogenesis of Steroid-induced Glaucoma (Sulla pato-
genesi del glaucoma da corticoisoidi) Sillato, F.
(1969) Minerva oftal., 11, 160 2 figs, 9 refs

Corticosteroid-induced Glaucoma and Cataracts in Con-
tact Lens Wearers Burdle, R. M., and Becker, B.
(1970) J. Amer. med. Ass., 213, 2075 4 figs, 14 refs

Cortisone and Ocular Tension (Cortisone et tonus
203, 673 6 figs

Systemic Drugs, Steroids, and Vision Grant, W. M.

Corticosteroid-induced Ocular Hypertension in Pseudo-
Amer. J. Ophthal., 70, 90 15 figs

Electroretinography in Patients with Connective Tissue Diseases treated with Hydroxychloroquine Sassaman,
F. W., Cassidy, J. T., Alpern, M., and Maseidevaag, F.
(1970) Amer. J. Ophthal., 70, 515 4 figs, 19 refs

Irreversible Lysosomal Damage induced by Chloroquine in the Retinae of Pigmented and Albino Rats Abraham,
22 figs, 23 refs

Accumulation of Chorio-Retinotoxic Drugs in the Foetal Eye ullberg, S., Linquist, N. G., and Söstrand,
S. E. (1970) Nature (Lond.), 227, 1257 2 figs, 10 refs

Scand. J. Gastroenterol., 6, 675 19 ref

Biol. (N.Y.) 3 figs, 5 refs
(Asbr. Wild Med. (1971), 45, 498)

Hypersensitivity Reactions to Acetylsalicylic Acid. I. De-
12 refs

Effects of Salicylates on the Gastric Mucosa as revealed
by Roentgen Examination and the Gastrocamera Edmar,

Effect of Aspirin Ingestion on Ascorbic-acid Levels in Rheumatoid Arthritis Sahud, M. A. and Cohen, R. J.
(1971) Lancet, 1, 337 14 ref

Chem., 246, 1618

Aspirin: Effect on Thrombus Formation Time and Pro-
thrombin Time of Human Subjects Yochem and Roach
(1971) Angiology, 22, 70

Surgery

Hosp., 20, 81

To compare the results of surgical removal of the pro-
lapsed lumbar disc with conservative treatment, the
author interviewed 89 surgical and 101 non-surgical
patients treated in the neurological and neuro-surgical
departments of Ullevaal Hospital, Norway, between 1960 and 1964. Aged between 20 and 60 years, they had leg pain and neurological evidence of root compression. A prolapsed disc had been shown by myelography, in equal/numbers at L4/5 and L5/S1, and in ten patients at L4.

The lower roots showed no advantage for either treatment. Surgery was most effective in leptomese body types and those with associated mental problems. Long periods of incapacity made conservative treatment less effective. In all, surgery helped 95 per cent. of its group and conservative measures 70 per cent. At follow-up, almost all the sensory changes had recovered, but 19 per cent. of the surgical cases and 14 per cent. of the others had pareses. Absent ankle reflexes returned in 33 per cent. after surgery and in 48 per cent. after conservative treatment. Failure of spinal fusion, attempted in all but eight cases, was not related to a bad result.

C. B. D’A. FEARN


Long-Term Results in Knee Arthrodesis in Rheumatoid Arthritis BRATTSROM, H., and BRATTSROM, M. (1971) Acta rheum. scand., 17, 86 2 figs


Synovectomy in Rheumatoid Disease (La synovectomie dans la maladie rhumatoïde) POUGET, G., BENOIST, M., DEBURGE, A., and CAUCOIX, J. (1971) Presse méd., 79, 621 2 figs, 28 refs


Ulnar Deviation Splints COLLINS (1971) Hand, 3, 21

Dacron—Silicone Prosthesis for the Metacarpophalangeal and Interphalangeal Joints NIEBAUER and LANDRY (1971) Hand, 3, 55


New Thoughts on Hand Prosthesis COLLINS (1971) Hand, 3, 9


Other general subjects


Elements of the Biomechanics and Comparative Anatomy of the Shoulder (Eléments de bio-mécanique et d'anatomie comparée de l'épaule) WELLINGER, CL. (1971) Rhumatologie, 23, 7 24 figs

Arteriographic Investigations of the Normal Hip in Adults
14 figs, 17 refs

Serious Ophthalmological Complications in the Ehlers-Danlos Syndrome

Ocular Changes in Auto-immune Diseases (Augenveränderungen bei Autoimmunerkrankungen)

Association of Perthes' Disease with Congenital Anomalies of the Genitourinary Tract and Inguinal Hernia
CATTLE, R. D. et al. (1971) Lancet, 1, 996


Morquio's Disease and Mucopolysaccharide Excretion