

## REVIEW

Trabajos del Sanatorio Nacional de Fontilles. Vol. 1, 1932-1933. Alicante, 1934, Tip. Suc. de Such, Serra y Cia., 1934 (?), 336 pp.

This volume, apparently intended to be the first of a series, opens with an introduction by the Director, Dr. P. Montañés—who since its publication has transferred to another field of activity. He relates that when he was called to assume charge of the institution in 1932 it was in a state of disorganization, and with an atmosphere, internal and external, that was “highly difficult.” He goes on to summarize briefly the status of affairs at the time of writing, taking up in order the scientific, sanitary, medical and social aspects. The bulk of the volume is taken up by eighteen separate articles, none of which is indicated to be a reprinting (though several have been published elsewhere), and these are followed by a lengthy description of the institution and its services, several pages of administrative statistics, the regulations of the institution in full, and finally the existing law concerning leprosy in Spain. The scientific articles, abstracts of which it is hoped will in due course be available for publication, are as follows:

Primer síntoma objetivo en los leprosos españoles, by Drs. P. Montañés and E. Negro; La reacción de Botelho en la lepra, by Dr. P. Montañés, Dos casos de botón de Oriente en la región Valenciana, by Drs. P. Montañé and E. Negro;

Lesiones bucales en la lepra, by Dr. Blanco Bueno; La intradermo-reacción al bacilo de Hansen, by Dr. P. Montañés; El test-histamina en el diagnóstico precoz de las manchas leprosas, by Drs. P. Montañés and E. Negro; Tratamiento de la lepro-reacción por el piramidón, by Drs. P. Montañés and E. Negro; El problema actual de la lepra desde el punto de vista sanitario, by Dr. P. Montañés; La reacción de Rubino en la lepra, by Dr. P. Montañés; Urea sanguínea en los leprosos, by Drs. E. Negro Vázquez, and M. Herrera Reyes; Reserva alcalina en la lepra, by Dr. M. Herrera; Proyecto de ficha para hacer el estudio epidemiológico y establecer la profilaxis de los casos de lepra, by Dr. P. Montañés; Contribución al estudio de la alergia en la lepra, by Dr. E. Negro; Calcio en sangre de leprosos, by Dr. M. Herrera; Cloruros en sangre de leprosos, by Dr. M. Herrera; Glucosa y ácido láctico en sangre, by Dr. M. Herrera; Consideraciones sobre el análisis de orina en los leprosos, by Dr. M. Herrera; and Breves notas clínicas oftalmológicas en la lepra, by Dr. T. Aparisi. —H. W. W.

JEANSELME, E. Des connaissances acquises en léprologie depuis le milieu du siècle dernier. [Knowledge of leprosy acquired since the middle of the last century.] *Rev. d'Hyg. Med. prev.* 56 (1934) 321-331.

This is an interesting historical paper which is itself a summary so cannot well be abstracted. The distinguished author takes the opportunity to draw attention to his recently published monumental work on leprosy. [Abstract by L. R., from *Trop. Dis. Bull.* 31 (1934) 545.]

BURGOS, C. Bacillo de Hansen na secreção lactea. [The leprosy bacillus in the milk.] *Sao Paulo Med.* 1 (1933) 291.

In a woman of 24 years with nodular leprosy of recent development, the Hansen bacillus was demonstrated in the milk, while none were found in the nasal mucus. [From abstract in *Bull. Inst. Pasteur* 32 (1934) 719.]

NIETO, L. O. La lepra en Andalucia. [Leprosy in Andalucia.] *Rev. San. Hig. Publ.* 3 (1933) 548.

The number of cases in Spain now approaches 1,000, an evident increase. There were enumerated 281 cases in 1851, 894 in 1914, 579 in 1924, 739 in 1928, and 833 in 1932. After the Canary Islands, the province of Andalucia is the most heavily infected area, especially the towns of Malaga, Cordoba and Jaen. The author believes that a leprosarium should be built in that province, with a section for incurables and one for infants separated from their parents. [From abstract in *Bull. Inst. Pasteur* 32 (1934) 725.]

PESCHKOWSKY, J. W. Ueber Reaktionen bei Lepra. [Lepra reaction.] *Arch. f. Schiff- u. Trop. Hyg.* 38 (1934) 112-118.

The cellular changes in leprosy reactions are discussed. The author finds that a monocytosis is unfavorable clinically and as regards prognosis, but a lymphocytosis is more favorable. An increase of the polynuclears in the blood with enlargement of the glands, which may break down, accompanied by destruction of the leprosy bacilli, may result in the development of a temporarily increased immunity in the course of the disease. [From abstract by L. R., in *Trop. Dis. Bull.* 31 (1934) 554. This article would appear to be similar, at least in substance, to that which appeared in this JOURNAL 2 (1934) 129.]