

## REPORT OF AFFILIATED SOCIETY.

*The St. John's Hospital Dermatological Society (incorporating The London Dermatological Society).*

A MEETING of the Society was held at St. John's Hospital on Wednesday, November 22nd, 1933.

Dr. J. M. H. MacLeod, President, was in the Chair.

Clinical cases were shown as follows:—

Dr. Brain: A case of Circumscribed Sclerodermia in a girl aged 12. The condition was of six weeks' duration and followed a cold bathe. It was preceded by a slight irritation, but at the time of showing there were no symptoms. The plaque was situated on the inner side of the left forearm, extending from just above the elbow flexure to the wrist.

Dr. Murray for Dr. Dowling: A case for diagnosis. The patient was a woman aged 25. Two months ago she developed an eruption of small flaccid bullæ on the back of the shoulders and interscapular region. There was no irritation and it was queried as to whether it could be an Artefacte, Dermatitis Herpetiformis, or a drug rash due to iodides. Against Artefacte was the distribution. Against Dermatitis Herpetiformis was the fact that arsenic had no effect and lastly iodide of potassium given in gr. X doses did not alter the eruption.

Dr. Wigley: (1) A case of acquired Epidermolysis Bullosa, occurring in a man aged 31 years, following injuries and amputation of a finger; (2) A case of multiple endotheliomata.

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## REVIEWS.

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### PRACTICAL POINTS IN EYE SURGERY AND DRESSING.

HUGH E. JONES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

John Bale, Sons & Danielsson, Ltd. Price, 2/6.

The author of this small book very rightly points out the need for collected information to help those who may have the earlier treatment of urgent eye cases. So much of the ultimate result depends on the early treatment, that guidance such as this booklet gives is of great value.

In face of the difficulty of getting the most of value within so small a compass, the author has largely used the dogmatic tabular form, with explanation of the tables in the text. In this manner he has covered the examination of the eye, and the diagnosis

and treatment of urgent non-traumatic and traumatic cases, giving further the important points that arise before and after eye operations.

If allowance be made for the necessary dogmatism, nothing but good can be said for the first two parts of the book. A great deal of valuable practical detail is clearly given. The third part may seem to have a less general field of usefulness, and perhaps to try and cover too much ground, but as a whole, the booklet should be found of much value to many.