

GERMAN OBSTETRICAL STATISTICS.

Professor Haase has recently published Reports of the Lying-in Hospital (*Entbindungs-Institute*), attached to the Royal Saxon Medico-Chirurgical Academy, at Dresden, for the years 1833 and 1834¹. From these we obtain the following statistical details.

In the year 1833, 307 women were delivered; but, as 5 of these had twins, and 1 triplets, the number of children was 314. Artificial aid was esteemed necessary in 37 cases; in 31, the application of the forceps; in 3, "extraction;" in 1, paracentesis of a hydrocephalic head; in 1, perforation; and in 1, the cæsarean section, which terminated fatally to the mother—who was rickety in the highest degree, her whole length being only forty-three inches—but the child was saved.

In 13 cases, the placenta had to be brought away; three times on account

¹ *Neue Zeitschrift für Geburtshunde*, von Busch, d'Outrepoint und Ritgen, B. iii, 1 H. 3. s. 401 & 417.

of profuse hemorrhage, and ten times on account of preternatural adhesion to the uterus. •

Of the 314 children, 152 were males, 161 females; the sex of an aborted fœtus, two months old, could not be determined. Amongst those born, 1 boy and 4 girls were immature, (*unzeitiger*); premature (*frühzeitig*), 5 boys and 8 girls. 3 boys and 1 girl came into the world in a state of asphyxia; 11 boys and 13 girls were born dead. Died in the institution, after birth, 6 boys and 5 girls.

Of the children born living, the longest was 21 Paris inches long, the shortest 14; the heaviest weighed 10 pounds, the lightest 2½.

Of the women 5 died.

Of the presentations there were,—of the occiput, 287; of the face, 5; of the breech, 8; and of the feet, 6; undetermined, partly on account of the rapidity of labour, partly on account of their late admission, and partly on account of the smallness of the child, 8; total, 314.

In the year 1834, 236 women were delivered, but as there were 4 twin cases, and 1 triplet, the number of children born was 242. Artificial aid was requisite, in 37 cases; 29 times, the application of the forceps; 4 times, extraction; 11, turning; 2, perforation; 1, embryotomy.

The placenta required extraction in 15 cases, most commonly in consequence of adhesion of the membranes to the inner surface of the uterus.

Of the children born, 115 were boys, 127 girls. Immature, 1 boy and 1 girl; premature, 12 boys and 13 girls; *asphyxied*, 4 boys and 1 girl; dead born, 12 boys and 8 girls. The longest child was 20 Paris inches long, the shortest 13½; the heaviest weighed 9½ pounds, the lightest 2 pounds.

Of the women 8 died.

Of the presentations there were,—of the head, 216; of the face, 1; of the breech, 5; of the feet, 8; undetermined, 9; cross, 3; total 242.