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investigation, and will no longer allow the lives and happiness of society to be sported with. Every day produces some new and striking evidence, and calls loudly for a distinct, explicit, and decisive declaration. Every hour that passes is accumulating the anxiety, distress, and danger of individuals, and increasing, in an incalculable proportion, the public confusion and disaster that must ultimately ensue.—I am, &c.

Musselburgh, 16th November 1818.

Note by the Editors.—The weight given to our opinion and influence by Mr Brown, renders it necessary for us to say a few words in explanation. When we stated that we had become partly converts to Mr Brown's doctrines, which we had formerly strenuously combated, we had chiefly in view our change of opinion in regard to the absolute antivariolous power of vaccination. On some other points we also agree with Mr Brown ; but we still differ from him on some of the most important, especially the effects likely to result from the introduction and continuance of vaccination.

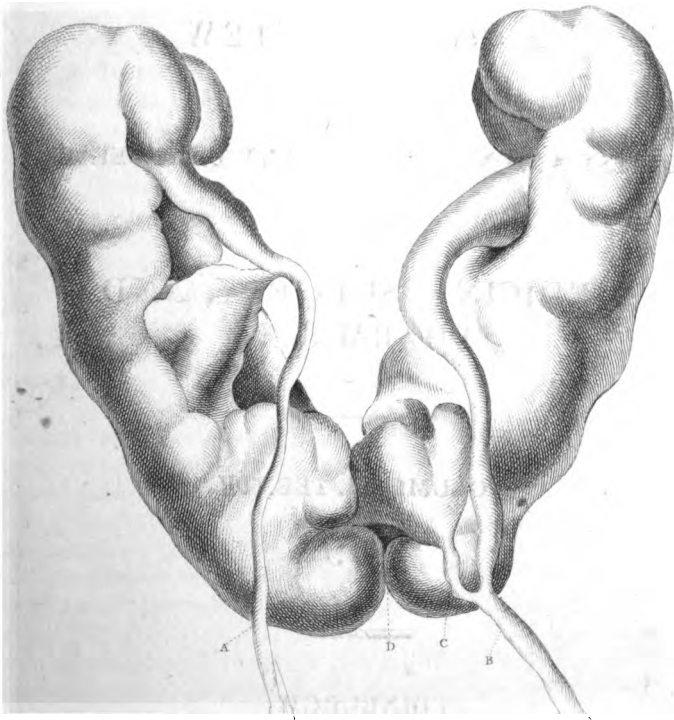
XI.

Case of Malformation of the Kidneys. By ANDREW SMITH, Army Medical Staff. (*With an Engraving.*)

JOHAN BERRYMAN, aged 38, 14th regiment of foot, was admitted into hospital on the 17th August 1817, labouring under remittent fever, which proved fatal on the 9th November. On opening his body, in addition to the morbid appearances usually observed in such cases, the following remarkable formation of the kidneys was detected, which no symptom previous to his death held out the least reason to expect.

These bodies, when examined *in situ*, after all the surrounding viscera, with the exception of the urinary bladder, had been removed, showed some resemblance to the figure of the letter V, being regularly united at their lower extremities on the third and fourth lumbar vertebræ, over the aorta descendens and vena cava inferior, to the former of which they were connected by an arterial branch of about the size of a crow's quill, (in addition to the regular renal arteries), which entered their substance immediately at the line of union *D*, marked both on their anterior and posterior aspects by a sulcus or groove, the former of considerable depth, the latter very slight; but, upon the most minute examination, no corresponding vein could be detected. From the point of junction they gradually separated from each other,

MALFORMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.



MR SMITH'S CASE.

Engraving by J. Smith

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and fell down on the quadrati lumborum and psoæ magnæ muscles, along the sides of the spine, so that their upper extremities were at a considerable distance from each other, and gave rise to the similarity of figure previously mentioned. They measured, from their upper extremities to the lowermost point, about seven inches; the right if any thing was the longest. Their circumference was also a little more than usual. The renal arteries and veins were quite natural, as were also the right and left ureters *A* and *B*; with these exceptions, that their coats were very delicate, and that the left was joined by an additional ureter, *C*, the elongation of a pelvis equal in size to either of the others, and formed by the union of two small branches from each kidney in the groove formerly mentioned, as marking the line of union on their anterior aspect. As few individuals, comparatively speaking, will have an opportunity of examining the preparation, exhibiting the appearances just described, which was sent through Mr Warren, Inspector of Hospitals, to the Army Medical Museum at Chatham, founded by Sir James M'Grigor, I have inclosed a drawing of these bodies reduced to half the natural size, taken immediately after their removal from the body, which will, I hope, convey to the reader a more clear idea of this variety of malformation than would result from mere verbal description.

Remarks.—The records of medicine, although they furnish us with numerous instances where nature has deviated, and with apparent impunity, from her usual course in forming these organs, yet, amongst them all, I have not been able to find one which exactly resembles that variety just described, as must be seen from the subsequent quotations I have made, the instances mentioned therein being these which have the strongest claims to similarity.

Haller* says, “Non raro est duas in uno rene pelves esse corticea natura seperatas, ut quasi duo renes in unum componantur. Imo quatuor pelves et quatuor ureteres Panoralius vidit. Duo tunc in eodem latere sunt ureteres, qui tamen plerumque confluent. Etiam extra hanc fabricam non raro fit ut ureteris duo rami longe disjuncti ad magnam a rene distantiam coeant, demum etiam seorsim in vesicam urinariam aperiantur; non in rene duplici solo sed in simplici ejus vitii ortum, vir C. mechanice explicat ex ramorum celeriori incremento, quam est trunci. Unicam fuisse ureterem rarum puto.” Ruysch† gives five cases of double ureters; in

* Haller's *Elementa Physilog. Human. corp.* Vol. VII. page 255.

† Ruyschii *Observat. Anatomicæ.* No. 23 and 79, et *Thesaurus Anatomic.* 7. No. 32.

three of them they united previous to entering the bladder, in the other two they perforated that viscus separately. Case 1st.—“*Quamvis etiam simplices communiter sint ureteres tamen contrarium in rene sinistro duobus ureteribus instructo, in cadavere ante tres annos publice demonstravi, quorum unus ex superiore, alter ex inferiore renis parte erumpebat. Hosce ulterius denudavi reperique utrumque coire ante suam in vesicam insertionem ita ut unico canale vesica intrarent.* Case 2d.—*Posthac cadaver dissecui in quo observavi duos ureteres prodire ex uno rene quorum uterque separatim vesicam intravit.* Cases 3d and 4th.—*Mulieris cadaver dissecantes observavimus renem dextrum duos obtinere ureteres, qui antequam ad vesicam pervenerint uniebantur, adeo ut vesicam simul perforarent. Talis renis structuram me nuperrime quoque vidisse apud Dn J. Stalpart vander Wiel, med. doct. et anatom. accuratum, memini.*” The fifth case is a description of a preparation of the urinary bladder, perforated by two ureters on the left side and one on the right. Besides these, similar cases are to be found in the works of Morgagni,* Fallopius, † Eustachius, ‡ Sandifort, § Riolanus, || Voigtel, ¶ &c. With respect to union of the kidneys at their lower extremities, few cases appear to be recorded. Stalpart vander Wiel** saw one instance in a foetus, and two of a similar description are mentioned by Walter, †† in both of which the ureters were natural. Dr Baillie, †† in his work on morbid anatomy, says, “The two kidneys are sometimes found to be joined together,” but at what particular parts he does not specify.

Such, then, is a concise account of the principal cases which most resemble that described in the commencement of this paper, from the works of the most celebrated authors both ancient and modern who have treated of that subject; and, by comparing them together, it will be seen, that the case of John Berryman exhibited the same appearances as were done by any two of the others, and consequently that it forms a more complete malformation.

*Queensberry Depot Hospital, }
27th November 1818. }*

* Morgagni, *Epist. Anatom. Med.*

† Fallopii *Observat. Anatomicæ*, p. 179.

‡ Bartholom. Eustachii, *Opuscula Anatom.* p. 52.

§ Sandifort, *Thesaur. Observat. Anatom.* Vol. I. p. 309, 347.

|| Riolanus, *Observat. Anatomicæ*, p. 148.

¶ Voigtel's *Pathological Anatomy*, Vol. II. p. 220.

** Stalpart vander Wiel, *Obs. rar. Med. Anat. Ch.* Vol. I. p. 215.

†† Walter's *Museum Anatomicum*, Art. ren. p. 97 and 265.

‡‡ Baillie's *Morbid Anatomy*, p. 300, edit. 1818.