history of intermittent right lower quadrant pain with nausea and vomiting, and the finding of a palpable mass under McBurney's point, suggested an appendiceal abscess. The lesion proved to be a lymphosarcoma. Twenty-three previously reported cases are reviewed.—W. A. B.


Report of 3 cases in which a localized lymphoma was found in an appendix that had been removed after the development of symptoms simulating those of acute appendicitis.—J. G. K.


Early total colectomy in cases of polyposis is needed if the almost certain eventual occurrence of malignancy in the colon or rectum is to be avoided. A case is presented in which 4 carcinomas of the colon arose in a young man as a result of malignant transformation in congenital polyposis.—M. E. H.


Case report. The removed colon showed diffuse polyoid adenomatosis with extensive precancerous changes.—W. A. B.


A case report.—J. G. K.


The use of the Devine colostomy as a preliminary procedure for resection of a tumor of the left side of the colon, rectosigmoid, or rectum is described. No deaths followed the procedure in 30 cases.—W. A. B.


The surgical treatment of 198 cases of carcinoma of the rectum in which radical resection was performed is discussed. A 5 year cure rate of 33% was obtained. A single-stage abdominoperineal resection is recommended, the operative mortality in such cases having been 10% compared with an over-all mortality of 13%.—C. W.

Liver


A review, and report of experience at Cincinnati General Hospital, with 3 detailed case histories.—J. G. K.


A case report. A classification of these tumors as cholangiomatous, parenchymatous, or mixed is suggested.—M. E. H.


Osteogenic sarcoma of the skull is a relatively rare tumor, comprising only about 1% of all osteogenic sarcomas. Garland reports a case in a 17 year old male, treated palliatively by surgery and x-ray.—R. E. S.


Synovial sarcomas are composed of two types of cells, those resembling fibrosarcoma cells with accompanying reticulin fibers, and synovial elements that often contain mucicarminephilic droplets and may line slits in the tissue. An analysis of 9 new cases and 95 from the literature is presented, and in only 3 was there survival for 5 years without evidence of metastases. The neoplasm occurred more frequently in males, the average age of appearance was 32 years, and almost half of the tumors were found in the knee. Metastases were disseminated usually by way of the blood vessels but occasionally were found in regional nodes. Although a fatal disease, the average course lasted 5.7 years. Treatment advocated is a limited, incisional biopsy with high amputation immediately after the diagnosis has been made from permanent sections. Dissection of regional nodes may be desirable as a separate procedure. No beneficial effects from irradiation were found.—W. J. B.

Corrections

Volume 5:602. (Abstracts) 1945. Column 2: line 31-32: for "in the stomach of the host" read "in transplanted stomach tissue"; line 34: for "carcinomas and sarcomas developed" read "carcinomas and sarcomas developed apparently from the transplants." [Editorial errors.]

Corrections

Cancer Res 1946;6:288.

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