Neonatal Meningitis and Pneumonia due to Lactococcus B Streptococci. K. F. COGS (Birmingham). The growth and histological study of the placenta was essential not only in the investigation of stillbirths, but also of neonatal deaths, and infantile disorders. Disturbance of implantation generally leads to abnormal shape of the placenta or to abnormal vitality; this can occasionally be the cause of stillbirth. Of greater importance is the finding of dyspnoea, and the exchange of gases and metabolites, which can affect the placenta and lead to abnormal development of the fetus. The effect of maternal nutrition and so far, very little appreciated, is also of great importance.

The main pathological process was meningitis in infants with pneumococci from the placenta. These last cases may also have had an underlying disease which might have been the primary pathogenic process. The last cases were meningitis and pneumonia in infants with pneumococci from the placenta.

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Intrauterine causes of neonatal asphyxia.

K. F. Kloos

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