

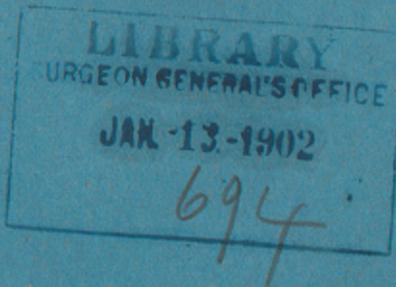
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A CASE OF ABSENCE OF THE RIGHT KIDNEY. By
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THIS defect was seen, in February 1894, in the body of a young white blind man, aged nineteen, who had died of phthisis. The body was well formed. No anomalies of consequence were observed besides those about to be mentioned. He had lived in an almshouse from his fourth year, being in good health till within a few months of his death. He was blind when admitted, but thought that once he had seen. This was a mistake; for, though the eyes were not in good condition when I examined them, I was able to satisfy myself that it was a case of microphthalmos. The eyeballs were very small, with opaque cornea, and apparently just alike. The right testicle was extremely small. Indeed, its presence was not considered certain till the scrotum was opened. Unfortunately, it was not measured. It was probably not over 2 cm. in length.

There was no trace whatever of the right kidney, nor of the right renal artery and vein. The left kidney, with a single artery and vein, was in its proper place. It gave the impression of being rather a large kidney. It was 13 cm. long, 7 cm. broad, and 4.3 cm. thick. As both vessels had been injected, its weight could not be ascertained. The ureter was about twice as large as normal. This seems to imply an increased activity. Both supra-renal capsules were present. The vena cava, which was somewhat more to the right than usual, seemed rather small below the left renal vein, but of, at least, normal size above it. The left common iliac vein was abnormally distinct from the artery. The left spermatic artery arose as usual, but ran at first 2 or 3 cm. outward parallel to the renal artery. It then turned round a branch of the spermatic vein, which was double near the end, and ran downwards. The right spermatic vessels had been cut, and could not be traced. The artery, about 1 mm. in

diameter, arose from the right side of the aorta, about opposite the left renal artery, but was soon lost. Followed from below, the artery and vein ran upwards from the abdominal ring, further out in the flank than usual. The end of the vein could be found neither in the cava nor elsewhere. Nothing resembling the termination of a right ureter could be found at the bladder. When examined from the inside, the right half of the trigonum seemed undeveloped.

