

Pathological Anatomy. — *Localisation of the tuberculous lesions in Javanese and Chinese inhabitants of Java.* By A. J. F. OUDENDAL.

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In about 600 post-mortems of tuberculous patients of the Pathologic Anatomical Department of the S.T.O.V.I.A. at Weltevreden, we exactly registered where and which tuberculous manifestations were found. The collected data comprise :

295 Javanese men

85 Javanese women

208 Chinese men, who all had been suffering from some form of tuberculosis. Only part of the material was submitted to a systematic microscopical examination. I planned to test everything microscopically, but owing to retrenchments in the matter of assistants and subsidy, it became impossible to do so. Therefore only the results of the naked-eye research at the dissecting-table are mentioned.

Before giving a summary of the pathological appearances, I'll first relate something about the length, the weight and the age of the dissected corpses.

The average weight of the Javanese men was 34.1 kilograms ($\frac{9831.5}{288}$ kgs), of the Javanese women 28 kgs ($\frac{2331.5}{83}$ kgs) and of the Chinese men it was 33.7 kgs ($\frac{6914.52}{205}$ kgs).

Concerning the average length, we found for the Javanese men 1.59 m. ($\frac{470.86}{295}$ m.), the Javanese women 1.485 m. ($\frac{124.87}{84}$ m.) and the Chinese men 1.61 m. ($\frac{334.50}{207}$ m.).

Reliable informations about the ages is impossible to get here, so we only can speak about ages at an estimation. The average ages, thus estimated, are:

for the Javanese men 31 years

for the Javanese women 33 years

for the Chinese men 36 years

Scheme of the averages.

	Javanese men	Javanese women	Chinese men
Weight	34.1 kilograms	28 kilograms	33.7 kilograms
Length	1.59 meters	1.485 meters	1.61 meters
Approximate age	± 31 years	± 33 years	± 36 years

The oldest of the Javanese men was 75 years old, of the Javanese women 65 years, the Chinese men 70 years old. The youngest ones were respectively 15, 18 and 16 years old. There was one Chinese child of 9 months old.

We obtained our information from the notes on 2418 post-mortems, collected in about 5½ years. Year by year the proportion of the tuberculous cases in regard to all the post-mortems, showed us for the :

	T.B.C. +	Total numbers of post-mortems	Percentage
1st year (1921—'22)	102	597	16.7 %
2nd year (1922—'23)	141	608	23.2 ..
3rd year (1923—'24)	136	397	34.3 ..
4th year (1924—'25)	107	364	29.4 ..
5th year (1925—'26)	96	331	29 ..
6th year (1926—'27 half)	42	121	34.7 ..

In the table above all the patients, who died of tuberculosis are counted, so also the Chinese women, european and arabian men and women.

Taking 2418 post-mortems as a whole we found among this number 624 post-mortems of tuberculous patients, or a quarter of the total amount.

As a rule we seldom dissect any child, so about the localisation of the tuberculous lesions in babies and very young people we cannot make any statements. Among the Chinese male patients there was one baby of 9 month old, suffering from bilateral closed tuberculosis of the lungs, with a tuberculosis of the bronchial glands. How the tuberculous inflammations are localized in the body, of the different groups (Javanese men, Javanese women and Chinese men) may be found in the adjoining lists.

Javanese men.

We made 295 post-mortems of native men, and found about the lungs that :

177 × the right lung showed one or more cavities

173 × the left lung did so and

118 × these cavities were found in both lungs at the same time, this makes 68 % of the greatest possible amount (173).

On one side the cavities were found 59 × in the right lung and 56 × in the left lung.

Tuberculosis without cavities was found in 90 cases in the right as well as in the left lung. Bilateral "closed" tuberculosis was to be found in 30 cases (33 %), so 60 times we found a tuberculosis of one lung only without any cavities.

Cavities of the right lung were combined with a closed tuberculosis of

the left lung in 48 cases, in 11 cases cavities of the right lung were combined with left lung free from tuberculosis.

Cavities of the left lung were combined with a closed right tuberculosis 52 times, and only 4 times there were left lung-cavities with a "free" right lung. The cavities were mostly found in the cranial part of the lungs, also in Javanese women and Chinese men.

Of the 295 post-mortems :

28 × the right lung was free from tuberculous lesions,

31 × the left lung remained free,

12 × both lungs were free from tuberculosis. Those 12 pairs of "free" lungs were found in :

4 men with caries of the lumbal spine,

1 man with caries of the thoracal spine,

3 men only showed tuberculosis of the bronchial glands,

2 men with a coxitis tuberculosa sinistra,

1 woman with a gonitis tuberculosa dextra,

1 man only showed a tuberculous inflammation of the mesenterial glands.

About the tuberculous lymphadenitis we found :

In 170 out of 295 Javanese men tuberculosis of the bronchial glands (in 57½ %) of the total amount, 88 times (in 29 % of the amount) tuberculosis of the mesenterial glands, and 64 patients with tuberculosis of both glands (22 % of the total amount).

In Javanese men tuberculous bronchial glands were found in :

49 % with bilateral lung cavities,

17 % with cavities of the right lung,

17 % with cavities of the left lung,

9 % with bilateral closed tuberculosis.

Tuberculous mesenterial glands we found in :

52 % with ulcers all along the intestines,

18 % with ulcers in the colon only,

12 % with ulcers in the small intestine only,

17 % without ulcers visible to the naked eye in any part of the intestine.

In 55 out of the same 295 men, we found tuberculous ulcers on the vocal chords, the epiglottis etc (18 %).

These pharynxulcers we found :

29 × with bilateral lung cavities 53 %

15 × with cavities of the left lung 27 %

9 × with cavities of the right lung 16 %

1 × with bilateral closed tuberculosis 2 %

1 × with lungs, free from tuberculosis 2 %

Phneumothorax on one side was found :

4 × at the left lung,

3 × at the right lung.

Menigitis tuberculosa was found in 19 cases (5½ %).

Looking for lesions of the intestines, it struck me how many tuberculous ulcers were found, and very often accompanied by an appendicitis tuberculosa chronica too. Therefore I should like to have an answer to the following questions: Is there any connection between these tuberculous ulcers of the intestines and the great quantity of parasites (hookworms, amoebes), we find here? And isn't it necessary with patients with a tuberculosis of the lungs or the bones combined with dysenterical troubles, to think more and more about a tuberculous enteritis or colitis? Also for practical purposes with a view to the therapeutics this must be an interesting point.

Of the 295 Javanese men there were:

131 with tuberculous ulcers of the colon	45 %
100 with tuberculous ulcers of the small intestine	34 %
142 didn't show any ulcers of the intestines	47 %

In 79 cases the whole of the intestines showed tuberculous ulcera, so there were:

- 21 men with ulcers in the small intestine only,
- 52 men with ulcers in the colon only.

Again there is a visible connection between the open tuberculosis of the lungs and the frequency of the tuberculosis of the intestines. So in 79 cases with tuberculous ulcers all along the intestines, more than half (43 cases) are combined with cavities in both lungs, 14 with cavities in the left lung, and 17 with cavities in the right lung, so from these 79 patients with tuberculosis of the tractus intestinalis, 74 were suffering from an infectious form of "open" tuberculosis of the lung. Only in 5 cases we couldn't find any cavities on examination with the naked eye.

On the other hand it is interesting to note that:

- 118 corpses with bilateral cavities in the lungs, showed:
 - 43 × tuberculosis of the whole intestines,
 - 20 × tuberculosis of the colon only,
 - 3 × tuberculosis of the small intestine only, so 52 of these cases were free from visible ulcers of the intestines.

We found 12 cases of tuberculosis of the bones:

- 6 × Caries of the lumbar spine,
- 5 × Coxitis tuberculosa,
- 2 × Gonitis tuberculosa,
- 2 × Caries of the ribs,
- 1 × Caries of the thoracal spine.

Javanese women.

In 85 Javanese women, we found 36 × one or more cavities of the lungs, as well on the right as on the left hand side. In 24 corpses it was found to be bilateral, follows that cavities on *one* side only were found in 12 cases (right and left).

In 42 right lungs and 38 left lungs we found tuberculous manifestations without cavities, but in 7 corpses the right lung, and 11 times the left lung remained absolutely free from visible tuberculous lesions. Only 3 times *both* lungs seemed to be absolutely free from tuberculosis.

These 3 pairs of free lungs were combined :

- 1 × with Caries caput femoris dextra,
- 1 × with Gonitis tuberculosa dextra,
- 1 × Caries ossis pubis.

We never found a tuberculous inflammation of the bronchial glands or the mesenterical glands only.

Of the lung cavities on one-side 12 × cavities of the left lung were combined with a tuberculosis of the right lung (without cavities) and of the 12 cases with cavities of the right lung 10 were combined with tuberculosis of the left lung without cavities only, and 2 with a "free" left lung.

A bilateral tuberculosis of the lungs without cavities was found in 24 corpses.

We regularly found tuberculous glands ; out of 85 women 40 female showed a tuberculosis of the bronchial glands (47 %), and in 36 cases (41 %) there was a tuberculous inflammation of the mesenterical glands. In 20 cases the bronchial as well as the mesenterical glands were altered.

Of the 40 tuberculous bronchial glands we found :

- 32½ % with cavities on both sides,
- 10 % with cavities on the right hand side,
- 10 % with cavities on the left hand side,
- 35 % with bilateral tuberculosis of the lungs (without cavities).

The 36 cases of tuberculosis of the mesenterical glands were distributed as follows :

- 55½ % with tuberculous ulcers all along the intestines,
- 19 % with tuberculous ulcers in the small intestine only,
- 5½ % with tuberculous ulcers in the colon only,
- 19 % without any sign of intestinal tuberculosis.

In 10 women we found a tuberculosis of the larynx, epiglottis, etc. (11 %), always with an open tuberculosis of the lungs with cavities.

- 5 out of ten with cavities on both sides,
- 4 with cavities of the right lung,
- 1 with cavities of the left lung.

No phneumothorax was found in those 85 Javanese women.

About the tuberculosis of the intestines in 31 cases we found tuberculous ulcers all along the intestines, 10 times in the small intestine only, and 12 times in the colon only, respectively in 36½ %, 14 % and 12 %. And 37½ % of the intestines were free from tuberculosis.

These 31 cases of tuberculosis all along the intestines were in 10 cases combined with cavities in both lungs, 8 times with cavities in one lung, and 10 times with a tuberculosis of the lungs without cavities.

Menigitis was found in 5 corpses, tuberculosis of the bones in 6, so :

- 2 × Gonitis tuberculosa dextra,
- 1 × Tuberculosis of the right elbow,
- 2 × Caries of the thoracal spine,
- 1 × Caries caput femoris,
- 1 × Caries ossis pubis,
- 1 × Caries of the ribs.

Chinese men.

In 208 postmortems of Chinese men, we found :

129 × cavities in the right lung, 117 × cavities in the left lung, and in 89 cases we found cavities in both lungs. There were 68 right- and 76 left lungs which showed tuberculous lesions without cavities. In 37 cases there was an inflammation of both lungs, and only 4 Chinese were in possession of both lungs free from tuberculosis, although in 11 cases the right lung and in 15 cases the left lung was free from tuberculosis.

The 4 pairs of "free" lungs were combined with :

- 2 cases of caries of the spine,
- 1 case of tuberculosis of the bronchial glands,
- 1 case of tuberculosis of the bronchial glands with ulcers in the small intestine.

In 40 cases of cavities in the right lung only, 35 were combined with a tuberculosis of the left lung without cavities, so 5 were found in combination with a left lung free from tuberculous lesions.

Out of 28 cases with cavities in the left lung, we found 25 right lungs without cavities, and 3 "free" right lungs.

Tuberculous glands were very often found, in 208 postmortems we found 97 × tuberculous bronchial glands (41 %) and 66 × tuberculous mesenterial glands (31 %).

46 patients possessed tuberculous bronchial as well as mesenterial glands, so in 22 % of the total amount of Chinese corpses.

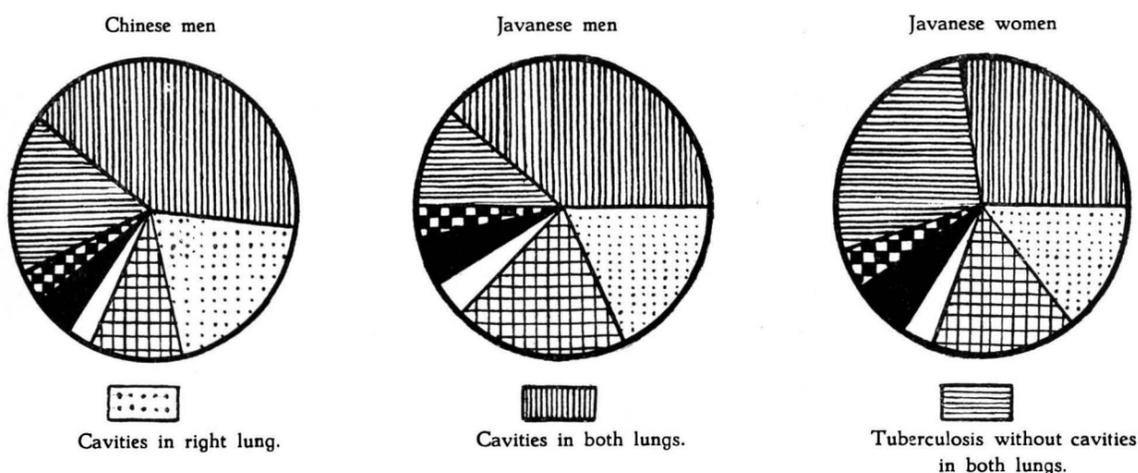
Tuberculous bronchial glands were found in :

- 54½ % with bilateral cavities of the lungs,
- 19½ % with cavities of the right lung,
- 10 % with cavities of the left lung,
- 12½ % with a bilateral tuberculosis of the lungs without cavities.

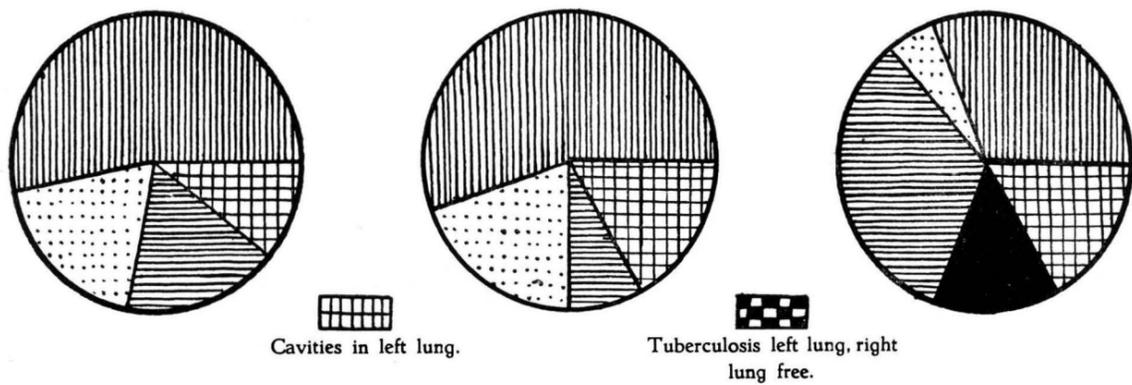
Tuberculous mesenterial glands were found in :

- 51 % with ulcers all along the intestines,
- 6 % with ulcers in the small intestine only,
- 22½ % with ulcers in the colon only,
- 20 % without any visible lesions of the intestines.

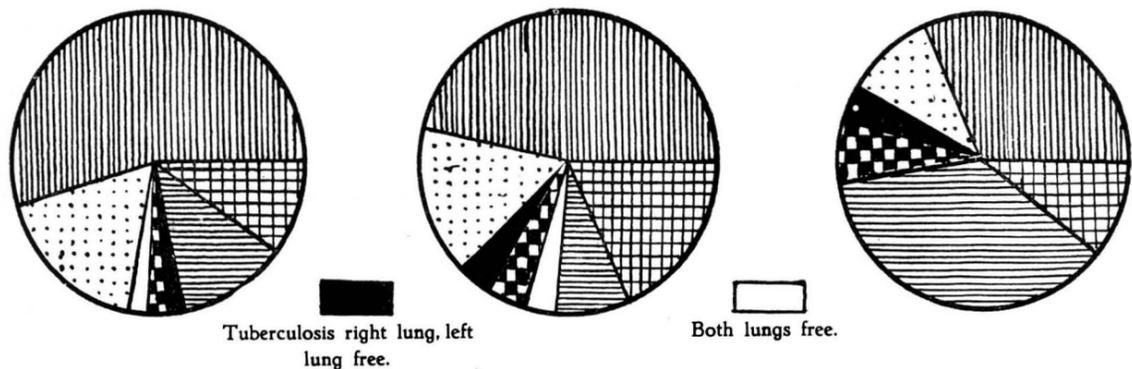
We found 39 cases of tuberculous ulcers of larynx and epiglottis :



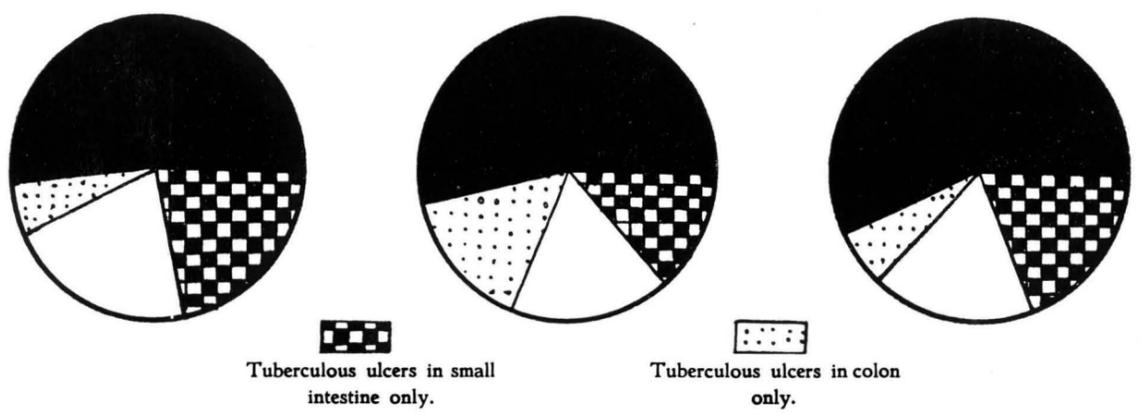
I Proportions of the different manifestations of tuberculosis of the lung.



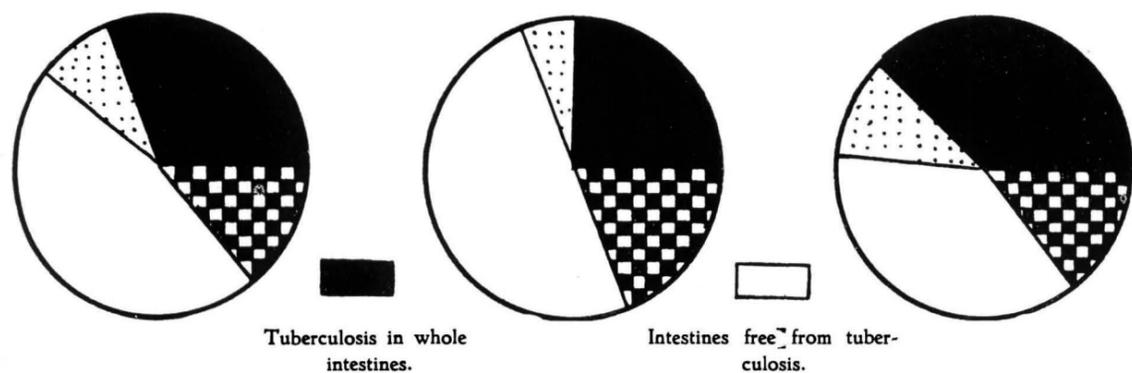
II Tuberculous ulcers all along the intestines compared to the different forms of tuberculosis of the lung.



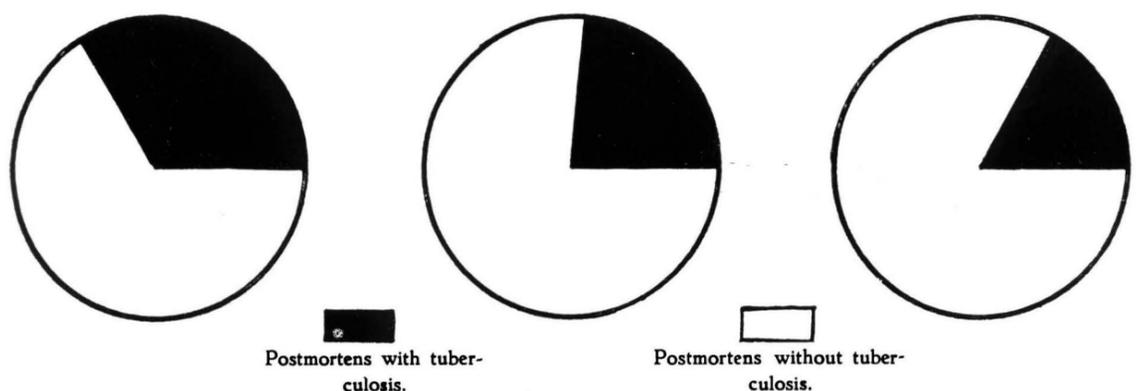
III Tuberculosis of bronchial glands compared to the different forms of tuberculosis of the lung.



IV Cases with tuberculous mesenteric glands without tuberculosis intestinalis in proportion to those with tuberculous ulcers of the whole intestines and of the small intestine only and colon only.



V Tuberculous ulcers all along the intestines, the colon only and the small intestine only compared to the cases without any intestinal tuberculosis.



VI Proportions of postmortems with tuberculous affections and postmortems free from tuberculosis.

- 21 × with bilateral cavities (54 %),
- 5 × with cavities in the left lung (13 %),
- 10 × with cavities in the right lung (25 %).

A pneumothorax was found 5 × on the left and 2 × on the right hand side.

Menigitis tuberculosa was found in 12 corpses (6 %).

Tuberculous ulcers all along the intestines was seen 66 ×, in the small intestine only 28 ×, and in the colon only 20 ×, so out of 208 patients only 94 (45 %) were free from tuberculosis of the intestines.

Out of the 66 cases with tuberculosis of the tractus intestinalis 56 were combined with lung cavities (85 %), but only $\frac{1}{3}$ of the cases with bilateral lungcavities were free from tuberculosis of the intestines, so out of 89 patients with bilateral lung cavities there were :

- 35 suffering from tuberculosis all along the intestines,
- 11 suffering from tuberculous ulcers in the small intestine only,
- 16 suffering from tuberculous ulcers in the colon only.

Tuberculosis of the bones we found 9 × in 7 Chinese men.

- 4 × Caries of the lumber spine,
- 2 × Tuberculosis of the kneejoint,
- 1 × Tuberculosis of the foot,
- 1 × Tuberculosis of the sternum,
- 1 × Coxitis tuberculosa.

We very seldom come across a miliair tuberculosis here. Perhaps according to the fact that we only get very few postmortems of young people. We only found it :

- 6 × in Javanese men 2 %,
- 3 × in Javanese women 4 %,
- 3 × in Chinese men $1\frac{1}{2}$ %.

Pleuritis chronica adhaesiva is seen in about every corps. The amount of corpses without this pleuritis I estimate to be less than 1 %.

As a matter of fact this short summary cannot give you an idea about the dissemination of tuberculous diseases amongst the *living* population.

The distribution of the tuberculous lesions, as we saw them at the post-mortems, cannot give us any certainty about the distribution of the tuberculous lesions as they were during life.

So this summary only has a limited value, and is only meant as a beginning of large statistics, more so as the small groups and the impossibility of having everything microscopically tested, is a definite reason to refrain from drawing general conclusions.

Short summary of the notes on 295 Javanese men.

- I. Right lung with cavities : 177 × ; left lung : 173 ×
 Right lung with tuberculosis
 without cavities : 90 × } left lung : 90 ×
 Right lung without tuber-
 culous lesions : 28 × } left lung : 31 ×
 Bilateral cavities : 118 ×
 Bilateral tuberculosis of the
 lung without cavities } : 30 ×
 Both lungs free from tuberculosis : 12 ×
- II. Tuberculous bronchial glands : 170 ×
 Tuberculous mesenterial glands : 88 ×
 Tuberculous ulcers in the small intestine : 100 ×
 Tuberculous ulcers in the colon : 131 ×
 Tuberculous ulcers on the larynx : 55 ×
- III. Tuberculosis of the peritoneum : 20 ×
 Tuberculosis of the liver : 35 ×
 Tuberculosis of the spleen : 47 ×
 Tuberculosis of the kidneys : 44 ×
 Meningitis tuberculosa : 19 ×
 Phneumothorax left lung : 4 ×
 Phneumothorax right lung : 3 ×
- IV. With 12 pairs of "free" lungs, we found :
 4 × Caries of the lumbar spine,
 1 × Caries of the thoracal spine,
 2 × Coxitis tuberculosa sinistra,
 1 × Gonitis tuberculosa dextra,
 1 × Tuberculosis of the mesenterial glands only,
 3 × Tuberculosis of the bronchial glands only.
- V. Tuberculous ulcers all along the intestines : 79 ×
 Tuberculous ulcers in the small intestine *only* : 21 ×
 Tuberculous ulcers in the colon *only* : 52 ×
- VI. In 118 patients with bilateral lung cavities we found :
 43 × tuberculous ulcers in the whole bowels,
 20 × tuberculous ulcers in the colon *only*,
 3 × tuberculous ulcers in the small intestine *only*,
 52 × no ulcers.
- VII. Of 30 patients with bilateral tuberculosis of the lungs without cavities we found :
 5 with tuberculous ulcers all along the intestines,
 1 with tuberculous ulcers in the small intestine *only*,
 6 with tuberculous ulcers in the colon *only*,
 18 without any intestinal ulcers.

VIII. In 59 cases of right lung-cavities only, we found :

- 17 × tuberculous ulcers all along the intestines,
- 6 × tuberculous ulcers in the small intestine *only*,
- 8 × tuberculous ulcers in the colon *only*,
- 28 × no ulcers.

IX. In 56 cases of left lung-cavities only, we found :

- 14 × tuberculous ulcers all along the intestines,
- 5 × tuberculous ulcers in the small intestine *only*,
- 11 × tuberculous ulcers in the colon *only*,
- 26 × no ulcers.

X. In 12 cases of bilateral "free" lungs, we found :

- 5 × tuberculous ulcers in the colon *only*,
- 2 × tuberculous ulcers in the small intestine *only*,
- 5 × no ulcers.

XI. Summary of the lungs.

Bilateral cavities	: 118 ×		
Bilateral tuberculosis	}	: 30 ×	
without cavities			
Bilateral "free" lungs	: 12 ×		
Cavities of the right lung	}	: 41 ×	Cavities of the left lung
tuberculosis of the left "			tubercul. of the right "
			}
			: 52 ×
Cavities of the right lung	}	: 11 ×	Cavities of the left lung
free left lung			free right lung
			}
			: 4 ×
Free right lung	}	: 12 ×	Free left lung
Tubercul. of the left lung			Tuberc. of the right lung
			}
			: 8 ×

XII. Out of 55 cases of tuberculosis of the larynx there were :

- 29 with bilateral lung cavities,
- 9 with cavities of the right lung,
- 15 with cavities of the left lung,
- 1 with bilateral tuberculosis of the lungs without cavities,
- 1 with absolutely free lungs.

XIII. We also found :

- 3 × tuberculosis of the testes,
- 2 × tuberculosis of the bladder,
- 11 × tuberculosis of the prostates,
- 3 × tuberculosis of the epididymis,
- 6 × tuberculosis of the suprarenal body,
- 1 × tuberculosis of the pancreas,
- 1 × tuberculosis of the thyroid gland,
- 6 × tuberculosis of the lumbar spine,
- 1 × tuberculosis of the thoracic spine,
- 2 × tuberculosis of the ribs,
- 5 × coxitis tuberculosa,
- 2 × tuberculosis of the kneejoint

Summary of 85 Javanese women.

- I. Cavities of the right lung : 36 ×; of the left lung : 36 ×
 Tuberculosis of the right } : 42 ×; left lung : 38 ×
 lung without cavities }
 "Free" right lungs : 7 ×; left lung : 11 ×
 Bilateral lung-cavities : 24 ×
 Bilateral tuberculosis of the } : 24 ×
 lungs without cavities }
 Bilateral "free" lungs : 3 ×
- II. Tuberculosis of the bronchial glands : 40 ×
 Tuberculosis of the mesenterial glands : 36 ×
 Tuberculous ulcers in the small intestine : 41 ×
 Tuberculous ulcers in the colon : 43 ×
 Tuberculous ulcers of the larynx etc. : 10 ×
- III. Tuberculosis of the peritoneum : 7 ×
 Tuberculosis of the liver : 11 ×
 Tuberculosis of the spleen : 17 ×
 Tuberculosis of the kidneys : 18 ×
 Meningitis tuberculosa : 5 ×
- IV. With 3 pairs of "free" lungs we found :
 1 × gonitis tuberculosa dextra,
 1 × caries caput femoris dextra,
 1 × caries ossis pubis.
- V. Tuberculous ulcers were found :
 all along the intestines : 31 ×
 In the small intestine *only* : 10 ×
 In the colon *only* : 12 ×
- VI. In 24 women with bilateral lung cavities we found :
 10 × tuberculous ulcers all along the intestines,
 4 × tuberculous ulcers in the colon *only*,
 4 × tuberculous ulcers in the small intestines *only*,
 6 × no ulcers.
- VII. In 24 cases with bilateral tuberculosis of the lungs without cavities,
 we found :
 10 × tuberculous ulcers all along the intestines,
 1 × tuberculous ulcers in the colon *only*,
 2 × tuberculous ulcers in the small intestine *only*,
 11 × no ulcers.

VIII. In 10 patients with cavities in the right lung combined with tuberculosis of the left lung (without cavities) we found :

- 7 × no ulcers in the intestines,
- 1 × ulcers all along the intestines,
- 2 × ulcers in the small intestine *only*.

IX. In 12 patients with cavities of the left lung combined with tuberculosis of the right lung (without cavities) we found :

- 6 × ulcers all along the intestines,
- 2 × ulcers in the colon *only*,
- 4 × no ulcers.

X. Summary of the lungs :

Cavities on the right + left	: 24 ×
Bilateral tuberculosis (without cavities)	: 24 ×
Cavities on the right + tuberculosis on the left	: 10 ×
Cavities on the left + tuberculosis on the right	: 12 ×
Cavities on the right + "free" left lungs	: 2 ×
Cavities on the left + "free" right lungs	: 0 ×
Both lungs "free"	: 3 ×
Left "free", tuberculosis on the right	: 6 × (without cavities)
Right "free", tuberculosis on the left	: 4 × (without cavities)

XI. Tuberculous ulcers of the larynx etc. we found 10 ×

- 5 × with bilateral lung-cavities,
- 4 × with lung-cavities of the right,
- 1 × with lung-cavities of the left.

XII. We also found :

Tuberculosis of the uterus	: 3 ×
Tuberculosis of the tubae	: 3 ×
Tuberculosis of the ovaria	: 5 ×
Tuberculosis of the vagina	: 1 ×
Tuberculosis of the suprarenal body	: 2 ×
Tuberculosis of the knee	: 2 ×
Tuberculosis of the right elbow	: 1 ×
Tuberculosis of the thoracal spine	: 2 ×
Coxitis tuberculosa	: 1 ×
Tuberculosis ossis pubis	: 1 ×
Tuberculosis of the ribs	: 1 ×

Summary of 208 Chinese men.

- | | | | | | | |
|--|----------|---|-----------------|---------|---|------|
| I. Right lung with cavities | : 129 ×; | | | : 117 × | | |
| Right lung with tuberculosis
without cavities | } | : | 68 ×; left lung | } | : | 76 × |
| Right lung "free" from
tuberculous lesions | | | | | | |
| Bilateral cavities | : 89 × | | | | | |
| Bilateral tuberculosis of the
lungs without cavities | } | : | 37 × | } | : | |
| Bilateral "free" lungs | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| II. Tuberculosis of the bronchial glands | : 97 × | | | | | |
| Tuberculosis of the mesenterial glands | : 66 × | | | | | |
| Tuberculous ulcers in the small intestine | : 94 × | | | | | |
| Tuberculous ulcers in the colon | : 86 × | | | | | |
| Tuberculous ulcers of the larynx etc. | : 39 × | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| III. Tuberculosis of the peritoneum | : 19 × | | | | | |
| Tuberculosis of the liver | : 20 × | | | | | |
| Tuberculosis of the spleen | : 29 × | | | | | |
| Tuberculosis of the kidneys | : 23 × | | | | | |
| Meningitis tuberculosa | : 12 × | | | | | |
| Phneumothorax left lung | : 5 × | | | | | |
| Phneumothorax right lung | : 2 × | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| IV. With 4 pairs of "free" lungs we found : | | | | | | |
| 2 with tuberculosis of the lumbar spine, | | | | | | |
| 1 with tuberculosis of the bronchial glands <i>only</i> , | | | | | | |
| 1 with tuberculosis of the bronchial glands with tuberculous ulcers
of the small intestine. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| V. Tuberculous ulcers all along the intestines | : 66 × | | | | | |
| Tuberculous ulcers in the small intestine <i>only</i> | : 28 × | | | | | |
| Tuberculous ulcers in the colon <i>only</i> | : 20 × | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| VI. In 89 cases of bilateral lung cavities we found : | | | | | | |
| 35 × tuberculous ulcers all along the intestines, | | | | | | |
| 16 × tuberculous ulcers in the colon <i>only</i> , | | | | | | |
| 11 × tuberculous ulcers in the small intestine <i>only</i> , | | | | | | |
| 27 × no ulcers. | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| VII. In 37 patients with bilateral tuberculosis of the lungs we found : | | | | | | |
| 10 × tuberculous ulcers all along the intestines, | | | | | | |
| 1 × tuberculous ulcers in the colon <i>only</i> , | | | | | | |
| 10 × tuberculous ulcers in the small intestine <i>only</i> , | | | | | | |
| 16 × no ulcers. | | | | | | |

VIII. In 40 cases with right lung cavities only we found :

- 14 × tuberculous ulcers all along the intestines,
- 1 × tuberculous ulcers in the colon *only*,
- 1 × tuberculous ulcers in the small intestine *only*,
- 24 × no ulcers.

IX. In 28 cases with cavities of the left lung only, we found :

- 7 × tuberculous ulcers all along the intestines,
- 2 × tuberculous ulcers in the colon *only*,
- 3 × tuberculous ulcers in the small intestine *only*,
- 16 × no ulcers.

X. Together with the 4 pairs of "free" lungs, no ulcers of the intestines were found.

XI. Summary of the lungs :

Bilateral cavities	:	89 ×	
Bilateral tuberculosis without cavities	:	37 ×	
Bilateral "free" lungs	:	4 ×	
Cavities of the right lung with tubercul. on the left	}: 35 ×	Cavities of the left lung with "free" right lung	: 25 ×
Cavities of the right lung with "free" left lung	}: 5 ×	Cavities of the left lung with "free" right lung	: 2 ×
Tuberculosis of the right lung with "free" left lung	}: 6 ×	Tubercul. of the left lung with "free" right lung	: 4 ×

XII. The 39 cases of tuberculosis of the larynx were combined with :

- 21 × bilateral lung cavities,
- 10 × cavities of the right lung,
- 5 × cavities of the left lung,
- 3 × bilateral tuberculosis without cavities.

XIII. We also found :

Tuberculosis of the bladder	:	2 ×
Tuberculosis of the urethra	:	1 ×
Tuberculosis of the prostatus	:	7 ×
Tuberculosis of the epididymis	:	1 ×
Tuberculosis of the suprarenal body	:	3 ×
Tuberculosis of the pancreas	:	2 ×
Tuberculosis of the sternum	:	1 ×
Coxitis tuberculosa on one side	:	1 ×
Tuberculosis of <i>one</i> knee	:	2 ×
Tuberculosis of <i>one</i> foot	:	1 ×
Tuberculosis of the lumbar spine	:	4 ×

TABLE I.

Lungs	Chinese (208)	Javanese men (295)	Javanese women (85)	Index I
Bilateral lung cavities	42.5 0/0	40 0/0	28 0/0	0/0 of the total amount of lungs from patients suffering from tuberculosis.
Bilateral tuberculosis without cavities	16 ..	10 ..	28 ..	
Cavities in right lung, left lung without cavities	17 ..	16 ¹ / ₂ ..	12 ..	
Cavities in left lung, right lung without cavities	12 ..	17 ¹ / ₂ ..	14 ..	
Cavities in right lung, left lung „free”	2 ¹ / ₂ ..	4 ..	2 ¹ / ₂ ..	
Cavities in left lung, right lung „free”	1 ¹ / ₂ ..	1.4 ..	0 ..	
Tuberculosis of left lung, right lung „free”	2 ..	4 ..	4 ¹ / ₂ ..	
Tuberculosis of right lung, left lung „free”	6 ..	3 ..	7 ..	
Both lungs free from tuberculosis	2 ..	4 ..	3 ¹ / ₂ ..	

TABLE II

Glands, Larynx, Peritoneum Meningitis, Liver, Spleen, Kidneys etc.	Chinese	Javanese men	Javanese women	Index II
Tuberculosis of the bronchial glands	46 ¹ / ₂ 0/0	57 ¹ / ₂ 0/0	47 0/0	0/0 of the total amount of patients suffering from tuberculosis
Tuberculosis of the mesenterial glands	31 ..	29 ¹ / ₂ ..	41 ..	
Tuberculosis of bronchial + mesenterial glands	22 ..	22 ..	23 ..	
Tuberculosis of the larynx	18 ¹ / ₂ ..	18 ¹ / ₂ ..	11 ¹ / ₂ ..	
Tuberculosis of the peritoneum	7 ..	9 ..	8 ..	
Tuberculosis of the liver	12 ..	9 ¹ / ₂ ..	13 ..	
" " " spleen	16 ..	14 ..	20 ..	
" " " kidneys	15 ..	11 ..	20 ..	
Menigitis tuberculosa	6 ¹ / ₂ ..	5 ¹ / ₂ ..	6 ..	
Pneumothorax (left)	1 ¹ / ₂ ..	2 ..	0 ..	
Pneumothorax (right)	1 ..	1 ..	0 ..	
Miliair tuberculosis	1 ¹ / ₂ ..	2 ..	3 ¹ / ₂ ..	
Tuberculosis of the bones	3 ..	4 ..	7 ..	

TABLE III.

Intestinal ulcers	Chinese	Javanese men	Javanese women	Index III
Tuberculous ulcers all along the intestines	31 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0/0	27 0/0	36 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0/0	0/0 of the total amount of intestines from tuberculous corpses
Tuberculous ulcers in the colon <i>only</i>	9 ..	7 ..	14 ..	
Tuberculous ulcers in the small intestine <i>only</i>	13 $\frac{1}{2}$..	18 ..	12 ..	
No ulcers	46 ..	47 $\frac{1}{2}$..	37 $\frac{1}{2}$..	

TABLE IV

Ulcers in the small and the big intestine at the same time are found with:	Chinese	Javanese men	Javanese women	Index IV
Bilateral lung cavities	53 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0/0	55 0/0	32 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0/0	0/0 of the total number of ulcers of the small and big intestine at the same time
Bilateral tuberculosis of the lungs without cavities	15 ..	6 ..	32 $\frac{1}{2}$..	
Right lung cavities, left no cavities	21 ..	20 ..	3 ..	
Left lung cavities, right no cavities	10 $\frac{1}{2}$..	16 ..	18 $\frac{1}{2}$..	
Both lungs free from tuberculosis		2 ..		
Right cavities, left lung free			3 ..	
Left cavities, right lung free				
Right tuberculosis without cavities, left lung free			3 ..	
Left tuberculosis without cavities, right lung free		1/2 ..	6 $\frac{1}{2}$..	

TABLE V.

Tuberculous bronchial glands were combined with	Chinese	Javanese men	Javanese women	Index V
Bilateral cavities of the lungs	51 × or 54 %	84 × or 49 %	13 × or 32½ %	% of the total amount of corpses with tuberculous bronchial glands
Bilateral tuberculosis of the lungs without cavities	13 × „ 12½ „	15 × „ 9 „	14 × „ 35 „	
Right lung cavities, left no cavities	18 × „ 12½ „	29 × „ 17 „	4 × „ 10 „	
Left lung cavities, right no cavities	9 × „ 9 „	29 × „ 17 „	4 × „ 10 „	
Right lung cavities, left lung "free"	1 × „ 1 „	1 × „ ½ „		
Left lung cavities, right lung "free"	1 × „ 1 „	1 × „ ½ „		
Bilateral "free" lungs	2 × „ 2 „	4 × „ 2½ „		
Right tuberculosis without cavities, left lung "free"	1 × „ 1 „	4 × „ 2½ „	2 × „ 5 „	
Left tuberculosis without cavities, right lung "free"	1 × „ 1 „	3 × „ 1½ „	3 × „ 7½ „	

TABLE VI

Tuberculosis of the mesenteric glands are found with	Chinese men			Javanese men			Javanese women		
Tuberculous ulcers all along the intestine	51 %	34 ×	51 %	57 %	46 ×	52 %	64 %	20 ×	55½ %
Ulcers in the colon only	25 „	4 ×	8 „	31 „	16 ×	18 „	16 „	2 ×	5½ „
Ulcers in the small intestine only	53½ „	15 ×	22½ „	52 „	11 ×	12½ „	58 „	7 ×	19 „
No intestinal ulcers		13 ×	20 „		15 ×	17 „		7 ×	19 „
	of the different kinds of ulcers to be found in the intestines		of the glands	of the different kinds of ulcers to be found in the intestines		of the glands	of the different kinds of ulcers to be found in the intestines		of the glands