

Conclusion. The patient has suffered a disturbance of the cerebral blood circulation of a thrombosis type in the basin of the left middle cerebral arteries. The resultant damage in this region causes the persistence of the clinical picture of the affection.

(Then details of treatment).

As a result of the treatment the patient got physically stronger, and his weight increased by 3 kg. His speech considerably improved; he fully understood what was said to him. Slight traces of motor aphasia remain. Active movements of his right limbs have improved; but movement of his hand remains very poor; he slightly raises his upper arm, bends his forearm, moves his fingers.

The range of movement in his hip and knee joints is almost normal. His foot remains in a condition of foot flexion and rotation; there is movement of the toes. Sensitivity has returned. Contraction of the joints of the right limbs has been reduced, the spastic tone of the muscles is somewhat diminished. The patient walks by himself with the aid of a stick (in a supporting boot). It is difficult for him to look after himself; he needs someone to care for him.

During his treatment the patient was periodically troubled with passing pains in the region of the heart, at rest and after physical exertion; these were quickly dealt with by drugs and mustard plasters in the region of the heart. Arterial pressure has remained normal.

The patient left in a satisfactory condition. It is recommended<sup>d</sup> that in home conditions he should carry out passive movements of the joints of the limbs affected (until slight pain is felt), periodically take blood-vessel