TABLE 89.—OCCURRENCE OF MYOGLOBINURIA AND CORRELATIVE FINDINGS IN 19 SEVERELY WOUNDED PATIENTS

Case No.	Degree of Shock	Urine		Plasma	Major Diagnosis
		Myoglobin	Hemoglobin *	Benzidine-Positive Material	
		mg. per 100 cc.	*mg. per 100 cc.*	*mg. per 100 cc.*	
4	Severe	16.0	.....	10.3	Gas gangrene; peritonitis.
7	None	16.0	2.5	5.5	Lacerated femoral artery; anastomosis.
9	. . . do . . .	4.0	11.4	3.1	Thoracic wounds; transfusion reaction.
19	Moderate . .	4.0	3.5	20.5	Traumatic amputation; gas gangrene.
25	Severe	72.0	.....	24.5	Abdominal wound; peritonitis.
37	Moderate . .	1.0	2.5	266.0	Thoracic and liver wounds.
38	Severe	420.0	92.0	4.3	Volvulus.
49	. . . do . . .	3.0	11.0	13.5	Abdominal wound.
69	None	588.0	0.0	37.6	Crush syndrome.
70	. . . do . . .	288.0	142.0	8.2	Do.
74	Slight	147.0	61.0	38.2	Burn.
78	. . . do . . .	2.5	2.1	920.0	Crush syndrome.
88	Severe	36.6	.....	7.4	Abdominal and extremity wounds; peritonitis.
89	. . . do . . .	1.5	3.8	4.0	Traumatic amputation.
93	. . . do . . .	67.0	80.0	30.0	Crush syndrome.
97	. . . do . . .	205.0	25.0	.....	Abdominal wound; peritonitis.
98	Moderate . .	30.0	.....	.....	Abdominal and cerebral wounds.
126	. . . do . . .	7.0	.....	9.3	Thoraco-abdominal wound; peritonitis.
137	None	203.0	41.0	38.4	Lacerated femoral artery.

* Blanks in this column indicate that a wound of the urinary tract rendered the determination useless for purposes of comparison.