

Bres (Mad...)

A CLINICAL REPORT

ON

VIN NOURRY IODOTANÉ.

By DR. MADELEINE BRÈS,

PARIS.



E. FOUGERA & COMPANY,
NEW YORK.

1893.





A CLINICAL REPORT

ON

VIN NOURRY IODOTANÉ.

By DR. MADELEINE BRÈS, ✓

PARIS.

+



E. FOUGERA & COMPANY,

NEW YORK.

1893.

THERAPEUTIC CHRONICLE

—OF—

VIN IODOTANÉ (NOURRY).

(From *L'Hygiène de la Femme et de l'Enfant.*)



TWENTY YEARS AGO I had the honor of being connected with the service of Professor ARCHAMBAULT at the *Hôpital des Enfants*. This eminent teacher, so well loved and deeply regretted by all who came under his influence, said to me one day with that fatherly kindness which constituted one of the most pleasing points in his character: "As you intend to devote yourself professionally to the healing of the maladies of children, I must introduce you to my 'Department of Miracles.'" And the good professor pointed out a detached portion of one of the wards of his service in which were placed the poor hump-backed and otherwise crooked and deformed children.

"Here," he said, "you will see things that will interest you, and that you will never forget. Of these little

children, intelligent and acute as they are, it must not be supposed that all were destined from birth to be cripples. There are among them a certain number who have escaped from the blight of heredity; the greater portion were born of healthy parents, but, being placed from infancy under hygienic conditions tending to produce lymphatism or lymphadenitis, they acquired this malady, characterized by disorders of nutrition and ganglionic engorgement."

I never forgot these words of my teacher, and all of my observation and solicitude have been given, not to the poor rachitics, condemned from the breast of their mother, but to that class of lymphatic children - the rachitics of the future - who become deformed physically while awaiting mental deformity. They begin with weak arms and legs and end with weak minds. They finally are numbered among the irresponsible.

How many faults and how many crimes are to be explained, and sometimes, unfortunately, excused under this designation!

In this matter I wish to speak only from the humanitarian point of view. Is it not our duty - whether physicians or mothers—to prevent by all possible means this arrest of development in children? Should we not

protect these sacred beings, for whom we sacrifice so much, from sufferings which may finally cause so much evil?

Examine these poor children from the time they are a few months old up to the period when they reach 3, 5 or 7 years. Their physiognomy has an indefinable expression; their smile is faint their skin is pale; and if, from time to time, under a strong impression or excitation, a slight rose tint overspreads their features, how soon it fade away!

Their eyes are generally of a light blue color; their hair is fine, soft and of a light golden shade; all together giving to the physiognomy the aspect of organisms lacking in vigor.

If the children have an eruption upon the head or face, or a swelling of the ganglia of the neck, the picture is still more characteristic. The visage is stamped with sadness; these children are gross, grumbling or indifferent; their appetite is abnormal; sometimes they eat little, and at others they are not satisfied with much; but they digest badly, and do not assimilate what they eat.

Lymphatism is not a condition which belongs exclusively to children. It is found in the young girl, especially at the period of puberty, and even in young women.

How many have I seen of these frail and delicate girls, lymphatic and suggestive of scrofula, and how many of them I daily meet !

I visited recently a boarding-school for young girls.

"Well, my sister," I said to the teacher, as I entered, "are you satisfied with your excellent pupils?"

"Yes, indeed, madame!" she replied; "the dear children work well; they take things a little easily perhaps, but on the whole they are quite nonchalant and contented, as, indeed, they should be at their age." (The pupils of this class were from 5 to 15 years of age.)

"Ah my sister," said I, "I see that I and you do not understand contentment in the same way; I regard it from the point of view of the physician, and your word nonchalance, or listlessness, would, to my mind, mean indolence or flabbiness."

"Hush!" exclaimed the teacher in a whisper, "they grow rapidly, of course, and afterward become *formed*."

Yes, they become formed, after a fashion, and their mothers do not fully comprehend that this formative period is one of great importance for the young girl. They do not know how full it is of consequences to be realized in the future life of the young mother. They do not know that this passage of the infant into the

child, and the child into the young girl, should be most carefully directed, and that certain accidents liable to occur should be prevented. For we should never forget that the regularity of the menstrual function must react to benefit the general condition, and that its proper accomplishment must act throughout life as a certain warranty of health.

What are the principal causes which favor the development of lymphadenitis? What means should be employed to meet them with a promptly acting and certain remedy?

In the first rank as to cause, I would place heredity, this being more or less direct according to the circumstances of the case. Other causes are the hygienic conditions in which the subjects may be placed; accidents of the growing period; puberty; bad alimentation; and, in grown women, the exhaustion consequent upon repeated pregnancies.

To combat lymphatism recourse has been had, almost exclusively, to cod-liver oil. We know, however, that for many stomachs, this substance is difficult of digestion.

Quite recently iodinated preparations appear to occupy the highest place. But among these, which one should we choose?

The experience of every day demonstrates that the metallic iodides are badly supported, and frequently give rise to the phenomena of iodism. Again, the alkaline iodides are rarely pure. They always contain a more or less large proportion of the iodates, whose introduction into the system is not without danger.

A very distinguished chemist, Mr. J. Nourry, formerly Pharmacist to the Military Hospitals, had the ingenious idea of associating iodine with tannin, with which substance it forms a stable combination, thus preserving the iodine contained in it from all alteration.

In order to render this product still more assimilable and agreeable, Mr. Nourry incorporated it with a choice wine, thus constituting the well-known preparation of VIN NOURRY IODOTANÉ, so extensively employed by Professor Dujardin Beaumetz in the Cochin Hospital; Professors Potain and Huchard in the Bichat Hospital; Professors Jules Simon and Saint-Germain at the Children's Hospital, and many others.

I will not attempt to scientifically describe the mode of action of NOURRY'S IODOTANNATED WINE, or the transformation that its active principle undergoes in traversing the organism. DOCTOR TOUTAINT, in his very interesting monograph, entitled, "*A Chemical and Therapeutical Study*

Upon Directly Assimilable Iodine," treated the matter from different points of view, and arrived at the following conclusions :

"VIN NOURRY IODOTANÉ, thanks to its innocuousness as regards the digestive tract, and thanks to its perfect assimilation in the state in which iodine possesses its maximum therapeutic power, permits us to obtain results which are more uniform, regular, constant and durable than can be had from the iodine preparations ordinarily employed."

Following the distinguished therapeutists who, upon the vast experimental field of the hospitals, came to appreciate VIN NOURRY IODOTANÉ at its proper value, I may be permitted to say that, in the specialty to which I am devoted—the diseases of women and children—I have obtained results which have given me the greatest satisfaction.

I have prescribed Nourry's Iodotannated Wine, and I daily prescribe it, with the greatest success, employing it chiefly for lymphatic children suffering from Adenitis or Glandular Tumors, and Blepharitis or Purulent Discharges from the eye or ear. Also, for young girls who present, as a souvenir of a weak childhood those symptoms which, at puberty, culminate in the Anæmia and General Debility

caused by the difficult and painful performance of necessary functions.

I am in intimate relation with the mothers of families, who bring their daughters to me at these painful periods of their lives, and I do not fail to impress upon them, and to ask them to impress upon mothers whom I do not see, the inestimable value of VIN NOURRY IODOTANÉ early in the expected menstrual period. Thus they will be able to spare and prevent the sufferings of their children.

The same results were obtained by me in the treatment of grown women who had experienced similar sufferings, as following local inflammations (such as acute or chronic metritis), and especially in the treatment of those who were in the Transition Period preceding the Menopause.

Permit me to report an experience which is distinctively personal. A short time since, wearied by professional labors, I was attacked by what I may call laryngeal fatigue, and my voice badly failed me.

I consulted a physician eminent in the art of making the most debilitated vocal organs vibrate agreeably—the distinguished Dr. Poyet. He advised me to take, regularly, twice daily, five or six drops of tincture of iodine in half a glass of water.

This prescription I followed, for a time, quite regu-

larly Finally I said to myself: This would be an excellent occasion for me to try an experiment *in anima vili*, so I substituted VIN NOURRY IODOTANÉ for the tincture of iodine.

The result was most gratifying, and I now recommend VIN NOURRY IODOTANÉ with a stronger conviction than ever of its extraordinary value.

DR. MADELEINE BRÉS.

PARIS, FRANCE.

THE DOSES OF VIN NOURRY IODOTANÉ ARE :

FOR CHILDREN : One to two teaspoonfuls.

FOR YOUTHS : One dessertspoonful.

FOR ADULTS : One tablespoonful.



NOTE :

In order to avoid the slightest perception of any metallic taste, such as is quite frequently experienced in the administration of the metalloids, this preparation should not be measured out in metallic spoons. It is best measured in a wine-glass, after the patient shall have first ascertained, by experimenting with water, to what height it should be filled in order to obtain the requisite dose.



E. FOUGERA & CO.,

26, 28 AND 30 NORTH WILLIAM STREET,

NEW YORK,

Sole Agents for the United States.

A New Preparation Of Iodine

Nourry's Iodotannated Wine (or "VIN NOURRY IODOTANÉ") is a very carefully prepared combination of iodine with tannin and choice wine. It is readily absorbed; is easily supported by the most delicate stomach, and is well adapted for continuous treatment. IT IS INDICATED IN ALL CASES IN WHICH IODINE OR THE IODIDES HAVE BEEN FOUND SUITABLE. Please specify



**Vin
Nourry
Iodotané.**

A LETTER TO MR. NOURRY FROM
DR. MADELEINE BRÈS.

PARIS, December 9th, 1892.

Dear Mr. Nourry :

My present daily experience, and a long previous experience, with your iodo tannated preparation, demonstrate to me that in the therapeutics of the diseases of women, of girls and of younger children, the action of iodine, associated with tannin, is productive of the most beneficial effects.

The action of VIN IODOTANÉ NOURRY has convinced me that this remedy is precisely what I require in my daily practice.

I am very glad to make you acquainted with this, my sincere conviction.

Very truly yours,

DR. MADELEINE BRÈS.

