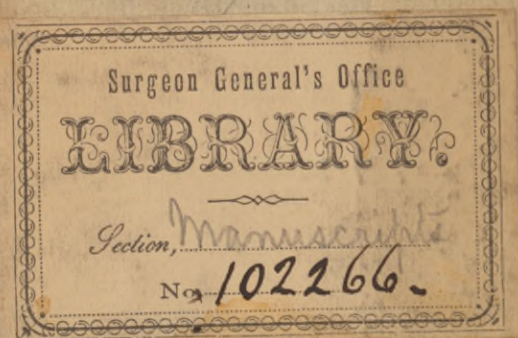




J. W.
Jan 6, 1865
21.

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Clinical Lectures

by
D^r Robert Whittle



Fevers in General

We shall chiefly insist on the case of Elizabeth Cameron. her Disorder is evidently a continued Fever, as appears not only from the symptoms but also from the progress. These Disorders are frequent in the Winter seasons & sometimes in the summer from cold; Physicians have differed considerably in their Definition of a Fever; some would have it consist in a quick Pulse, but this alone does not certainly constitute a Fever, because Exercise, Eating, and Drinking do all quicken the Pulse, we must therefore add Headachs, sickness, Thirst, and a kind of agitude about the Pericardium. But even these will not compleat it.

(Closes)

Definitions, as all fevers are not accom-
panied with Headachs, as the Hectic, but
although the Headachs attend most Fevers,
in some it is so slight as to escape the Pa-
tients notice. Others affirm that Shuddering
should be taken into the Definition, and
with it quick pulse and Headachs. This
however will not comprehend every fever,
especially these of the slight kind in which
the Shuddering does not take place. Having
now stated the different Opinions about
it let us now attempt a true one, and
attribute it to every increased motion of
the Blood, hence Eating and Drinking
and Exercise produce a temporary fever,
which as the Causes are not permanent
soon goes off, tho' sometimes indeed they
produce a Fever which may last a
considerable time, An obstruction of the
perspiration in Children may produce
Fever, which for the most part goes
in 24 hours, On the other hand, the
same

3.

same Cause proceeding from relaxed Fibres
or a Vitiated state of the Blood, may pro-
duce Fevers of a dangerous kind, thus
much we thought necessary in the Definition
of Fevers, we shall in the next place add
a few observations on the Division of Fevers.

Most Authors divide them into the Con-
tinuall and Intermittent, these last are
such as leave the Patient quite free, but
return again at stated times.

Again there is another Class which is
commonly attended with Eruption on
the Skin as the Measles, small Pox,

Plague &c. Another Division is into the
Symptomatic and Idiopathic. The former
are such as arise from the Inflammation
of particular parts of the Body, or when it
is not the Original Disease, but Consequent
as in an Angina, Pleurisy, Peripneumony,
Phrenitis Hepatic, Nephritis &c. but to
take one as an Example of the Phreni-
tes, there the fever is not the original
Cause, but a Symptom of the Inflammation
of

of the Brain and its Membranes, the same will hold as to the rest, the Lungs, Pleura, Liver and Kidneys bring the same cause of the Fever. Among the symptomatic may also be reckoned the symptomatic the Hectic I mean or such as proceed from Ulcers in any part of the Body.

These fevers that attend a Diarrhoea & Dysentery & other unnatural Evacuations are of this kind, as well as those that arise from Crudities in the Primæ Viæ, & Worms.

With regard to the Idiopathic, they are such as do not Depend on the Diseases of any particular part, but proceed from some fault in the Blood, or a general Indisposition of the Body, when the fever may be reckoned original, such arise from Obstructed perspiration, for this produces the quick Pulse, & without any Disorder in any particular parts. A Fever of this
kind

kind is likewise kept up by the Indisposi^{5.}
tion or acrid state of the Fluids, which
may continue for many weeks without
any pain, such Cases I have frequently
seen, when people have been ill of Rheu-
matic Fevers, & after the pains were
removed, the quick pulse continued, this
was entirely owing to the bad state of
the Blood, when the humours in general
are irritated. The Fever which like-
wise attends the Measles, small Pox,
and Rush may be called Idiopathic, because
they do not proceed from any Disorder
in any particular part of the Body,
but from some acrid matter in the
Blood, which may be exhaled by the
Skin the Heart being Stimulated by
it, hence the Symptoms in those Disca-
ses are increased by a Disorder in any
part, thus in the Measles if the Lungs
are inflamed, the Disease is reckoned more
dangerous

6.

Dangerous. Among these last we may rank the Ardent, & common continual Fevers, such as our patient labours under, and the putrid Hospital or gaol Fever, and nervous. Tho' these may be said to be symptomatic as proceeding from various affections of the Brain or its Membranes in Ardent N.G from a Dense state of the Blood, and firmness of the Solids, an obstruction of the Brain produced and a Violent fever brought on, by which the Patient is taken off in a few days.

In the common Continual Fever the Obstruction is less of an Inflammatory Nature, on account of the Blood ^{not} being so Dense and the Solids less firm.

In the putrid fevers the Disease is in the Brain, or its membranes, and seems to resemble that Inflammation which attends

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attends the Malignant and Gangrenous
sore Throat; Somewhat of this kind attends
a Phrenitis, & in this state the Blood
and humours have a great tendency to
Putrefaction, hence these pimple spots
which attend the Fever &c. for as long
as Health depends on a Circulation of
good Blood, so soon as it is vitiated the
whole Oeconomy must be Disturbed.

In these Nervous Fevers where the Pa-
tient complains little, where the pulse
is not much quicker than in Health,
the Heat not great with an inconsi-
derable thirst, in such Cases I say we
may suspect obstructions in the Me-
dullary substance of the Brain, &
part in the Vessels that are much
smaller than those who carry the
Blood, by which means an Inflamma-
tion does not follow immediately,
hence the symptoms are ruled but if
Cit

8.

it grows more violent, a larger series of Vessels may be obstructed, or affected wth Spasmodic Contractions, this increasing the Disease may at last bring on a true Inflammation of the Brain, and the Patient becomes highly Delirious before Death. I have often observed that 3 or 4 Days before when the patient had no considerable Headachs, and where the Eyes looked well, the Tunica conjunctiva became red and Inflamed, therefore I was led to conclude that the Brain or its Membranes were truly inflamed; Upon the whole then, that in the acutest common Putrid Fever, that tho' great Danger proceeds from the affection of the Brain, our principall regard therefore should be directed towards the Head, and should treat them as an Inflammation of that part, and

besides

besides the generall Evacuations, we
should apply such remedies as may tend
to preserve the head and to treat it
as one would do an inflamed Eye.

We shall now begin the particular
fever to account for its Causes &
Symptoms w^{ch} which our patient is
affected. The Cause seems to be Cold,
at this time we can scarcely impute
it to any other thing. Physicians
have differed greatly in accounting
how an Obstruction of the perspiration
should cause Diseases. Sanctorius
looked upon the obstructed perspira:
ble matter as becoming putrid Schor.

D^r Hull differs from him, and
denominates that a Cold from wet
feet, but the D^r did not recollect
that the perspiration obstructed in the
feet may produce an Obstruction of it
all over the body merely by sympathy,
therefore

Therefore the *D^{ns}* account is not a sufficient reason to Sanctorius.

The perspiration obstructed may hurt in two ways 1st by the Quantity, and next by its Quality. When obstructed it must fall in some part of the Body, if on the Nose it occasions a Coryza, on the trachea Cough. & in the Intestines purging. It may hurt by its Quality in containing particles of an acid nature, tho' the perspired matter that falls in a Glass seems to be mere water, yet when breathed over again it becomes putrid & poisons the Animal. This then retained & circulating wth the humours may acquire a Degree of Acrimony, of which we are not aware. Sometimes no disorder follows from a true outlet not being allowed it, by the skin, but then it is carried out of the Body by some other Evacuation. Secondly, many effects of Gold are to be
 (imputed)

imputed to an Obstruction of the perspirable matter, for there is another impossible way in which it may occasion many Disorders. E. G. When a part of the Body is exposed to Cold, and the perspirable matter obstructed in that particular part, it may produce its effects by changing the Diameter of the Cutaneous vessels, thus the pores of y^e skin about the neck being constricted by Cold, the Arteries and Veins come of course to be obstructed, in that particular part it may produce its effects by Changing the Diameter of the Cutaneous Vessels, and do not receive their usuall quantity of Blood, and then being thrown upon the neighbouring parts, produces Angina Coryza &c. And farther the effects of Cold may reach the innermost vessels of the Body

Body, and we may safely conclude
 that a Constriction of the Cutaneous
 Vessels, by making a Change in the
 Circulation may give rise to severall
 Disorders. When the Nerves of the Skin
 are contracted & affected, y^e whole Body
 will be thereby affected, as appears from
 Hemorrhages being stoppt by cold water
 applied to the part may work Changes
 upon others. Dr. Keil imagines that Dis-
 :eases which are commonly thought to
 proceed from Cold, are owing to something
 separated from the Air of a malignant
 nature, this is not however probable since
 Epidemic fevers are observed to rage at
 Different seasons of the Year, but
 tho' we may in generall deny this
 Opinion yet it is certain many Disea-
 :ses are produced, from something taken
 in from the air & mixed wth the Blood,
 (increasing

13.
increasing the stimulus on the Nervous
:Lack System, and is evident in the
small Pox, Measles, & other Epidemical
Disorders that raged in this Country, the
first appeared in September 1758 & it
prevailed only in Scotland, it began in
Edinburgh first among the Children
and then among the Old people, it soon
spread to Glasgow & the Eastern parts
and as far North as Inverness where
it was less severe. Out of 60 Boys at
Dalkeith School 30 were seized wth it.
This Epidemic Disease could not be
supposed to arise from the known qua-
:lities of the Air, as the Summer was
very good & not too hot & several peo-
:ple were seized with it who were not
exposed to the Air. I knew a Woman
who was confined to her Bed after De-
:livery who was seized with it.
The second Epidemic was a fever which
appeared

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appeared last May, we had it in about a fortnight after they had it at London.

It is true that when it came on we had Cold winds, which many attribute the Disease to, but many Experiments shew that the Disease was not owing to this, as it did not spread suddenly over all Scotland. It is a remarkable Circumstance that Children were not seized with it, tho' they were soonest affected with the former Epidemic Disorders.

The great Influenza of 175 which began in Italy about Christmas, did not reach this place till February it was likewise over the greatest part of North America. Dr. Frantaine tells us it was in the Island of Boston near Madagascar, & the other hot Climates could never bear the cold of the North. The most remarkable Epidemics probably
are

are not owing to any considerable Quality
of the Air but something inevitable that
enters the Blood, and then acting as a
ferment, irritates the Humours and may
fall on the Different parts, & cause
topical Inflammations. Thus much
with regard to fevers in general, we
shall now proceed to make some rem:
arks on the symptoms of *Uriz: Carre:*
NON. She was first seized wth shivering
this almost always precedes fevers, w^{ch}
is owing to a Constriction of the Cu:
taneous Vessels in consequence of the
Nervous System being Disordered.

It may likewise proceed from Obstruc:
tions of the Vessels, tho' more rarely
the operation of a purge in Delicate
people produces Cold, from the sym:
pathy between the Nerves of the
Bowels & those of the Skin & what
Cleaves

lessens the Circulation produces Cold
 as Heat is the Consequence of a brisk
 Circulation. 2^d Headach, this is a
 common Symptom in almost all
 Fevers whatever, & arises from the
 Obstructions in the Dura Mater, and
 from the Substance of the Brain being
 affected. This contrary to the Opinion
 of Dr. Haller who affirms that the Dura
 & Pia Mater have very little sensibili-
 ty, but we all know it is not owing
 to the Pericranium being affected, as it
 is not sore to the Touch; upon opening
 the Head the Vessels of the Membranes
 are found full of Blood, hence we may
 conclude that these only are the seat
 of the pain, & as to Dr. Hallers Opinion
 there cannot be a greater Blunder than
 to suppose that because these Membranes
 are not sensible in a sound State, they
 should

should be, so in a Diseased State.

3 Quick Pulse, this is owing to the Blood stimulating the Heart, more than usual, or to the Heart being agitated more vitally, or perhaps to both; whilst the shivering continues the pulse is small, caused either by the spasm or slow motion of the Blood to the Heart when this ceases the pulse becomes strong
 or. — Thirst, this proceeds from a quick Circulation & great heat, which dissipates the watery part of the blood as appears from Exercise; It is often observed in Fevers, that patients do not sweat, but tho' they do not there is still a considerable perspiration which is proved by a patient drinking 8 pints in 24 hours time, and passing only 4 by urine. The state of the Stomach too at that time may be another

another Cause of it, for we find when the Stomach is in good order, and a free flow of the Saliva, the Thirst is likewise increased in Fevers by putrid & bilious matter lodged in the primæ viæ; White tongue is owing to the imporousness of its Vessels, and its Crust, is owing to the Viscidity of the matter secreted from them. There is one Symptom which she has not Viz: Vomiting This is an attendant Symptom in most Fevers, & generally arises from three causes, first from acid stuff, or other crude matter in the Stomach, in this case there is less Danger, for a Vomit will cleanse the Stomach.

Second from the febrile matter falling on the Stomach and irritating the nerves, This happens sometimes in the small Pox & Measles when it falls on these Parts

parts before it is exhaled by the skin. ^{19.}

Third Cause is the worst, Viz: when it arises from an affection of the Brain, there being no Disorder in the Stomach & acting entirely by Sympathy, the Stomach in this Case will be so liable to be affected, that lying in Bed will bring on Vomiting. Disturbed Sleep and Dreams.

This is owing to an irritation of the Brain, from obstructions in the Dura Mater, when this irritation is great it occasions Delirium, when this Irritation is less & Compression more it brings on Sleep Coma &c. When our Patient came in here, her pulse was not full I did not advise her to be bled, but ordered the Enema Dormiens; It is always proper to keep the Body open. The Spt. Minderer &c. was

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was to promote sweat; The next Day
her pulse was quicker, and the
Clyster did not operate, I ordered a
stronger one & at the same time Sulap:
Diaphoretic: as her pulse was small
& quick & her head affected, I ordered
Leeches to each Temple, & a ^{Vomit} next
morning, the reason of which is, that
it is always proper to premise Evac:
uations, to the Exhibition of Vomits
as they make a push on the head
& hence would be safer when the
Vessell of the Head are somewhat
Emptied by Leeches.

28th. The pains in her back may be
owing to something in her Stomach
because after the Vomit it grew ea:
sier. The Leeches were applied to her
head, from considering that most
(Fever)

Fevers proceed from an obstruction in
 the Brain, & therefore after Bleeding
 if the pulse is softened, and the Fever
 continues, we should apply Leeches to
 the Head letting them bleed longer
 than open a vein in the arm
 than if the patient is better which
 seldom fails to happen, apply more
 Leeches on the third day, & by this
 means the force of the fever is check-
 ed in the beginning: I have seen
 Fevers where every thing promised
 ill, and by applying 6 Leeches to
 Temples in the first day, & the same
 number on the second, the symptoms
 were generally mitigated, nor was there
 any appearance of a proper Crisis.
 There is one thing worth observing
 w^{ch} is the great utility of Leeches Viz:
 there is scarce an Inflammation in
 the Eyes happening in Fevers, but
 [what

22.

what is removed by this means, which
Inflammation arises from that of the
Membranes of the Brain.

21st I ordered the Pulv. Febrifug. Antim.
w. is something before Dr. James's Powder.

22^d her head was shaved in order to
apply a blister, but as she became better
it was omitted, The shaving would do
good by increasing the perspiration.

25th From this time she began to
grow better.

27th sleeps more quiet. There is one
thing worth notice, that we sometimes
see the first signs of Amendment by
the tongue. I have seen where I could
not Discover the Advantage over the
Advantage (the Disorder I mean) by any
other symptoms.

The patients Tongue is now a good
Deal cleaner and Maister towards
the point. Observe that she has been
obstructed

obstructed since Whitsunday and ^{23.} it is
probable she wont have a proper
recovery till she menstruate.

With regard to the Felrifug: Antimon:
I always prescribe it only in this
Disease. and begin with small Doses
I use it as a sudorific and not as a
specific, it is very uncertain in its
Operations on growing Persons.

I begin with \mathfrak{g}^{ij} and after that you
may increase it till it threatens
to vomit or purge, but I never see
it do good as a specific, when the
Fever is great & the Eyes inflamed.

Eliz: Glass. This patient had a
slight fever much more so than
common, for by the time she came
here it was greatly abated, she had
the common symptoms of a Fever
besides the weight about the Carti:
lago Eniformis, this last may be
owing

24.

owing to the obstruction of the Menes
& what makes that probable, she is
Dismissed, freed from her Fever and
the weight still continuing. I ordered
the Enema Domestica to open her Body
& the Specacuan to remove her Com-
plaints in the Stomach, she from the
truffling quickness of her pulse, might
be vomited without previous Bleeding.

8th I ordered her the Sulap. Diaphor.
& Laud: Liquid to promote her rest
& to promote a sweat. There was
no Danger in prescribing these Me-
dicines as she was not Plethoric.

9th Sickness at her Stomach, for this
I ordered Tr. Sacra.

10th Complaining of Giddiness which
is owing to weakness the reason is
that the Blood in the inferior Vena
Cava, when she is standing, does not
flow so readily to the Heart, and the
Blood

Blood comes down from the Head
more freely it is to be accounted for
in the same way as a Paracentesis.

15th sickness, on this account I gave
her the Mixture.

16th no Complaints but what pro-
ceed from the obstruction of her
Menses, but the Bitters will strength-
en her Stomach & produce better
Blood, she took the Bitters when
she went & got but one Purge.

21st When I ordered the Extract. Hel:
leb: as an Emmenagogue, not that
it has any specific Virtues, as Dr.
Mead thinks, Aloes will stimulate
the Rectum & Uterus by sympathy
Sal Martis strengthens the Stomach
and the rest of the Body.

Saffron is a good Cordiall and
promotes the Menses, she is ordered
(a)

26.

a warm pediluvium and yesterday was ordered a Horrit being a good Emmenagogue.

Rheumatism.

We shall begin with some Observations on the Cases of our two Patients whom we have Dismissed as Cured the one is Fannet Gray on whose Case I insisted formerly and tho' we employed various means as fomentations &c

I then thought of applying a Blister to the part affected, as Stimulants must be very inconvenient, I therefore neglected it substituting a Sinapism, this thro' Mistake was allowed to be too long, & took the Skin from off her hands and thus it is when quacks make surprising Cures, where a regular Bred Physician would scarce know what to do.

[Since

Rheumatism

27.

Since the application of the Sinapium who has had but three slight fits, one on the 17th which might have been owing to the irritation occasioned by the Sinapium, after this she continued free till the 23rd when she had a slight one. Ever since had, not the least attack. The irritation produced by the blister on her neck, put off the fits for two or three days, and then it was that led me to apply the Sinapium to the part affected. The second patient hinted at is Lilly Davie. The Disorder was the small Pox of a good kind quite distinct, hence it is unnecessary to say any thing about them, as we have given a Lecture on this Disease before on the Case of Drummond.

Lily Davies was extremely mild, and turned on the 7th or 8th Day. For the sore throat I ordered her the Oily Mucilage

Clage

28. Rheumatism

Mucilage & Syrup, and as she did not sleep well, I prescribed an Anodyne for her, when the Pox were near withered I ordered a Dose of Rhubarb wth Calomel which before her Dismission should perhaps be repeated.

Tannet Tom's Case seems to acknowledge a Cold for the first Cause that brought on a Rheumatism in her head and Neck, and was probably attended wth a Fever tho' she has not mentioned it, this went off in two or three days, but was succeeded with a soreness thro' her whole Body, owing to the Rheumatic humours falling back on the parts, now as persons labouring under Rheumatic Fevers have their soreness likewise, we may therefore conclude her Fever to be of the same kind or nearly so; As her pulse was soft

[S]

Rheumatism

29.

I did not choose to have her bled
but in order to promote sweat, which
I thought necessary, I ordered a Drink
with Spt. Minderer: . —

17th The sweat and stools were owing
to the pulse, Pulv. Febrifug: Antim:
for the pain in her back. I ordered the
Balsam: Anodyn: but this was not
so necessary as the pain was owing
to a Disordered State of the Stomach.

18th Her tongue red, and for the
Dryness of her mouth I ordered her
to Drink plentifully of Lintseed tea,
the Vinegar was merely to cool &
refresh her. I prescribed a Hornet to
cleanse her Stomach, which from
her tongue I supposed to be Disordered
she now recovered space, for her weak:
ness I ordered her the Infus: Amar:
with the Aq: Aromatic: *Ëiv to render*
Ëit

it more agreeable to the last, and make it ly easier on the Stomach.

Observations on the Different kinds of Fevers.

We shall now make some observations on the Different kinds of Fevers.

There is scarcely any Disease that occurs so frequent as Fevers, nor do any that go under a general name differ so much from each other. I shall here mention the Symptoms common to every Fever, as well as the Circumstances in which they Differ.

In every Fever there is a greater quickening of the Pulse & heat than is usual & these are the Pathognomic signs, of almost every Fever. The quick Pulse is not what we are always to judge by, for sometimes it may be not at all
[quicker

Rheumatism

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quicker than usual, tho' the fever be very high, The heat is indeed by far a more just Criterion & this therefore we are chiefly to attend to. There are some Cases where we must attend to when the Fever is attended with a great heat and Drought, while the pulse is not in the least quickened, Fevers of this kind happen to Children when they have Collections of water in the Ventricles of the Brain, and to adults who are subject to a Serous Charge, here there is a manifest proof that we cannot judge by the pulse; The reason why the pulse is slow in these Diseases of the Head & the Body too, is the pressure on the Brain, for this renders all sensation Dull, & of consequence the Heart will not

32. Rheumatism

not be excited by the returning Blood,
to Contract so frequently.

Q. In other Cases the Degree of fever
is much less than we might have Ex-
pected from the Quickness of the Pulse,
and this happens to women ~~and~~ whose
Nerves are very Delicate, for here the
quick pulse will arise from something
disagreeably affecting the Nerves of the
Stomach and Intestines, or from the
great irritability of the whole Nervous
System, hence in some Cases where the
pulse is 120, we shall find the Patient
very little hot or thirsty, in forming
a judgement on the Degree of a Fever
we are not to Determine it by the
pulse alone, but by this combined wth
heat, and accompanied with other Cir-
cumstances, as the quick pulse & the heat,
with

Rheumatism

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with the Exceptions mentioned, are to be reckoned the Pathognomic signs of a Fever, so the proximate Cause of every Fever is one and the same thing viz: a greater Stimulus affecting the Heart thus acid seize or putrid Blood will excite more quick Circulation, as happens in the Malignant Eruption from Rheumatic Hectic Fevers, Violent Exercise may produce the same effect, by accelerating the Motion of the Blood to the Heart, & consequently increasing the Stimulus. So likewise Inflammations of the Brain & its Membranes of the Stomach & Intestines, may occasion a fever by rendering the heart more irritable, & irritating the Blood.

It is a mistake to imagine the fever is always the Cause of these local

Inflammation

Rheumatism

Inflammations, as in the Pleurisy, the pain first arises, the Fever is only symptomatic.

3. An uneasy sensation in the Stomach and Intestines, from a putrid viscid matter, tough phlegm, Bile, worms & other Disorders, for these increase the sensibility of the Heart, by irritating the Nervous System. Upon the whole then it appears, that every fever is owing to a more frequent contraction of the Heart, depending on its greater irritability. Having said thus much on fevers in general, we shall next proceed to offer some observations on the Different kinds of Fevers; The least Dangerous of all is the Ephemera occasioned by too great Exercise or suddenly exposing the Body to Cold, or errors in the Nutritionals, as hard drinking &c. Here there is no fault in the Blood

Blood, nothing more appears than Heat, quick pulse & Thirst, Children are more subject to it than adults, it goes off in 24 hours or 36 at farthest, if the Patient lies in Bed, & drinks plenty of diluting Drinks, to promote sweat. When the Causes producing it are stronger than usual, or the patients Blood more dense, or his Fines more firm, the Disease may go on for several Days, if the Symptoms are more violent, in this case it has been called by Authors. Febris Continua Putrida, which is only an Ephemera to a greater Degree, it is cured by lying in Bed, Diluting Drinks, that are generally acid and Bleeding.

Febris Ardens. This has been called Hausa or burning Fever, there the heat & thirst are very great, perspiration very short & frequent. Tongue dry, and some
[times

Rheumatism

sometimes black, great sickness, nausea and Inquietude, and the pulse is strong & quick, which indicates a violent Fever of the Blood, these persons are most subject to it, whose blood is dense, solid, firm & Elastic, The former in this case abound wth a greater number of Globules, these quickly moved thro' the Vessels will acquire a greater Degree of heat, than watery blood, especially if containing a greater quantity of Oil & Volatile Alkali, and from its greater Density not passing so freely thro' the Capillaries the pulse will be fuller & harder; In this fever the Blood is also covered with beef as appears from a Vein when opened, but this is not peculiar to this fever alone as we meet with the same appearance in Inflammatory Cases, proceeding from obstructions considerable

Lin

Rheumatism

37.

in any part of the Body, as in the Pleu-
:risy Rheumatism &c An Ardent fever
is so violent it must soon end in Death
or Recovery, it is often in the 4 or 5 Days
and seldom passes the 7th.

Cure. The proper Method of Cure is
first bleed frequently, 2^o to use plenty of
Diluting Drinks, which should be whey
made of Lem: Tart. 3^o Emolient Glysters
may be given twice a day with Nitre
in them. The air of the Chamber
should be kept cool, for which rea-
:son the Door of the Chamber should
be kept open in Summer. Cloaths
wrung out of warm water & vinegar
should be applied to the feet and
hands. No Indication for Blisters
unless the Fever be complicated
with some topicall Inflamma-
:tions or Phrenzies &c as they
can

Rheumatism

can otherwise do no service, but may increase the fever, nor is there any room for high Cordials or Wine.

Nervous Fevers

Nervous is a name given almost to every Fever now a Days, when the head is affected, or accompanied with Twitchings of the Tendons, but at this rate every fever may be called nervous as there are few dangerous when the head is not affected, but they ought to be called nervous every where when the nerves are affected, and are the Chief cause & not the Effect.

These Fevers are apt to deceive medicial Tyros, as they come on slowly and without shivering. The patient then finds no sickness at the Stomach, but finds himself lazy, restless and unfit for Exercise, & his spirits are
flatter

Nervous Fevers

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flatter than usual, appetite impaired tho' not destroyed, little heat or thirst the tongue for the most part moist, gets little or no refreshing sleep, the pulse never full, & never much quicker than usual, in this way it continues 7, 8, or 10 days, & the patient not finding himself greatly affected continues to go abroad as the cold air refreshes him, & gives him spirits, after it has gone so far in this way, the symptoms increase, the appetite fails thirst increases, the pulse is quicker, & now too late the Patient is obliged to keep within, & begins to take remedies, w^h the humours are so far irritated, as to render his cure almost impracticable for a Stupor or raging comes on in every remarkable Fever. In common continual fevers Nature foretells the

Nervous Fevers

The coming on of a Delirium, from the Redness affecting the Membrana Albuginea of the Eye, when the Vessels of the Dura mater are obstructed, but in these Nervous Cases, I have seen starting Delirium. &c. come on without any previous Headachs, or Redness about the Coats of the Eye. In common fevers it is my opinion that the Dura Mater is first affected, about the time the Eyes begin to be inflamed, afterwards the Inflammation extends to the Brain but in these Nervous fevers, the inflammation seems to have its seat in the substance of the Brain first & the Membranes of the Dura Mater are affected in consequence of this, In the Nervous fever too the Blood seems rather

Nervous Fevers

41.

rather to be poor, and the proximate cause is some obstruction in the Corticall & Medullary part of the brain, and not in these vessels which carry red blood. so this obstruction may bring on an Inflammation. Nature does not at first produce Complaints so heavy, till by degrees it increases, & destroys all the functions & at last kills the patient.

Cure. The Cure of Acute Fevers consists in Bleeding, but as this is quite opposite to its Nature, and requires different methods of Cure, and so Bleeding is rarely made use off, except in those who are of a strong Constitution, and Plethoric, Bleeding seems to be no more necessary in this Disorder, than in a Leucophlegmatic or Hydroptic subject, so that it is seldom indicated. The Bleeding with Leeches in the head is
[of

Nervous Fevers

of Consequence, and in all Cases where the Patient (the Physician I mean) is in a doubt of this Evacuation by the arm tho' necessary he may nevertheless apply Leeches to the Temples. So likewise in Nervous Fevers if dispatch be necessary we may apply half a Dozen of Leeches to the Temples, to be indicated as necessary. They are more particularly usefull in such fevers, as will allow the Patient to be bled once.

2. Vomits are usefull in this fever, as they serve not only to Cleanse the Stomach but remove any viscid pituita which may obstruct the Brain.

3 The Belly should be kept open by gentle purges as a little of the Mithrid or emollient Laxative Glysters, may be given once in two Days the more Drastic purges are carefully
[to]

Nervous Fevers

43.

to be avoided, 4th Blisters are of great service in this Disease, as they serve to quicken the Circulation, & also to Drain the humours, D^r Huxam & others advise them to be applied early & kept running thro' the whole course of the Disease, but whether or no they are of use in every stage of this Disorder is a matter of Doubt, especially so in such Cases where the patient roves much, Cloath the wrong out of warm water & applied to the legs relieve the patient much & bring on sleep, they seldom fail of success, yet they do not constitute a Cure, they seldom fail of quieting the symptoms. The common use of Blisters is to separate the Epidermis and inflame the skin, I have indeed known some Patients in whom the

[then

Nervous Fevers

skin was quite heat, which is a bad sign, in these and all the like cases Cordials are highly indicated, for if the stimulus of Cantharides is not sufficient to inflame the parts to which they are applied, there is little fear of inflaming the body by Cordials, they are very proper in this fever when the pulse begins to sink, as Camphire with volatile salts, the Musk Bolus, Pulv. Contrayerv. & Saffron the volatile salts are much more proper here than in the putrid fever, as they attenuate the viscid pituita of the blood, of all the Wines Claret is the best, either given pure or mixed with water. A Decoction of the Bark ass: mixed with Cinnamon water is also good, it removes obstructions, at: tenuates viscid humours, & gives Strength

Nervous Fevers

45.

strenght, its being astringent is not to be heeded, for it is very good in removing obstructions in some Cases, as of the glands in Scrophulous Cases.

5^{thly} The Diet should be fuller than is generally allowed in Fevers, all Farinaceous Substances may be given & also Claret, and other cooling remedies are to be prescribed.

Malignant Fever

The Cause of this Disease is hot, moist or Corrupt air of Hospitalls, Prisons or Shops, or the use of Flesh too long kept or even Flesh meat eat in too great quantity, & with little Vegetable food. Wine Drinkers are seldom seized with this fever as it is a good Antiseptic, & it is therefore observed that Europeans who live at Aleppo, are seldom
Done

Malignant Fever

seldom troubled with the Plague, as they drink plenty of Wine, while it rages violently among the Turks who make no use of wine; Putrid Water likewise and too great quantity of Alkaline Salts or Soap taken for a long time, Communicate such a Disposition to the Blood, that a person on catching Cold may contract malignant Fevers, The Blood drawn from the arm is of a Dense texture, & its Crasis broke or Dissolved, forming little or no Coagulum, sometimes it is a pale red, at other times of a green, which is worst, sometimes there is none at all, but the Blood is thin and watery, & a great Deal of red Powder subsides to the Bottom of it, as if the red

Globules

Malignant Fevers 47.

Globules were Destroyed. As for the symptoms they may be seen in Haec: am and Pringle, the great number of them may be Deduced from the putrid state of the Blood making its way thro' the small vessels. The Delirium, Stupor, sudden Prostration of Strength, are owing to the gross acid parts of the Blood making its way to the small vessels of the Brain, which ought to carry the finer parts only, & this Causes obstructions. The Prostration of Strength is owing to the same Causes, as the Health, strength & vigour of the Body, depends on the Vessels being filled wth good Blood in sufficient quantity, and here the Disease is owing to a Defect in quality not in quantity, in this Case the putrid matter

[unclear]

Malignant Fever

in the Blood acts as a prison, as Opium injected into the Blood kills the animal directly. This may be illustrated in mortifications, Suppose a man should break his leg in Summer, or in a hot Climate, after sometime if it is not cured a mortification ensues, which kills the patient before it has reached the vital parts, as the mortified matter is absorbed, & communicates a noxious quality to the Blood, which renders it unfit for the purposes of Life.

Cure. If the Pulse be full and the heat great, a little Blood may be taken at first, but must not be repeated, as bleeding is to be practised with Caution, it may be proper to advise persons against persons being too timorous in Bleeding as I am persuaded many more persons die

Malignant Fevers 49.

die for want of bleeding, than by it, it is better to bleed in every fever than in none, you are chiefly to be directed by the pulse and heat of the skin, When the heat indicates it, and the Patient is apt to faint, one should bleed with Leeches, it is as proper to bleed with them here as in the nervous Fever, I have seen when a patient fainted under it, and yet I found it necessary, he had a local Obstruction, & fainted every time he was bled, & yet 3xxxx of Blood was taken from him, tho when I was sent for, one running in great haste I was told he was a Dying (as was supposed) I ordered 3xx to be taken away then, & as much in the Evening, he did not faint then, tho he did
at

Malignant Fever

at first on Fry being taken away.

2^d Gentle Vomits are of use to cleanse the Stomach, but purges are bad, as tending to weaken the Patient & dissolve the Blood, it is best to keep the body open with gentle Glysters.

3^d Diaphoretics of most kinds are good as Vinegar, Camphire, & Syrup. Limon: Camphire is good, but the Volatile salts are bad, Wine is a good Antiseptic & may be drunk here, The French & Rhenish are best, 5^d Decoctions of the Bark with Elis^r. Vitriol:

5th The Diet should be of the farinaceous kind & acerbent, Drink should be rice Water & such like acidulated wth s^{pt}. Vitriol: When Petechiae appear Blisters are hurtfull, as they tend to remove the acrimony, unless when the
[ulse

Malignant Fever

51.

Pulse sinks, Sinapisms are often necessary. The air of the room should be kept clean (Cool I mean) & the Floor should be sprinkled w. Vinegar and Water. It is to be remarked that Fevers are not always so distinct as those Described, for they run into one another, as they will be partly nervous, partly malignant and partly inflammatory. In this Case the prudent Physician will adapt his Cure to the different indications as he shall think proper.

Remitting Fevers.

In this the quickness of the Pulse & heat consist much, but do not wholly leave the Patient, as it would then be called an Intermittent. This fever often runs a great length and
terminates

Premittting Fevers

terminates in a Continuall Fever, or
 intermittent Fever, they are owing to
 faults in the prince Niac, and like In-
 termittents are cured by frequent Vo-
 mits, these lengthen the remissions
 and bring them nearer to intermit-
 tents, & besides Vomits it is good to give
 R. Rhai amar: Julap: Salin: and Ocul:
 Caneror: when these remissions are more
 Distinct the Bark is to be given, we are
 likewise to give plenty of Drink, Swea-
 ting too is not good. There are other
 fevers which I defer mentioning at pre-
 sent, one of them Viz: The Military fever
 which we shall mention by itself, as it
 has something different from other fevers
 & requires different treatment. I shall
 only take Notice of one Circumstance,
 [that

Premittting Fevers

53.

That in all fevers it is better to keep the body open by Glysters, on the contrary in the Miliary Fever it would run the Patient down more than the thing Di. of Blood.

Intermittent Fevers.

This Lecture we shall begin with a review of the Case of Andrew Wright this patient came under my Care for a Quartan Ague, as the quotidian and tertian are generally mentioned among the Normal Diseases, so the quartan are numbered among the Autumnal. The latter generally begins about the month of October & ends in the middle of Winter. from a carefull perusal of Wrights Case, we must impute the Cause of the Disorder to the moist air of Greece. This Country is low and consequently Damp, hence
lit

Intermittent Fevers

it is become remarkable for the frequency of this Disorder, as is the Case likewise wth Holland, Zealand & Brabant, where intermit-
 : miterits of the worst kind prevail;
 We meet with some difficulties in attempt-
 : ting to account for how they are brought
 on in this manner, It may indeed be
 owing to the Fevers being relaxed by the
 moist air and the obstruction of the pers-
 : piration, hence the blood & other humours
 are Deprived, the Stomach and Intestines
 are weakened, and the Bile in particulae
 vitiated, and hence bad humours are
 bred in these parts and the Paroxysms
 brought on, as the patient formerly has
 been subject to Rheumatic Complaints
 which Disappeared on the approach of y^e
 Ague, these perhaps might concur in
 producing this Disease, and if they were
 (not

Intermittent Fevers 55.

not the Cause of it, the quartan must have carried them off, as a lesser Herbs overcome by a greater. The cold fit is owing to a spasmodic contraction of the Cutaneous Vessels, and this chiefly depends upon the Concord between the Nerves of the Skin & the Stomach & Bowels, Pulse quick and small this is owing to the contractions of the Heart being weaker than usual, & it continues as long as the Cold fit, which is succeeded by a hot one, & if the Patient lies in this Bed commonly ends in a sweat & by this the Patient is relieved from all his Symptoms.

It is to be noted that during the cold fit the urine is of a high colour & deposits no Sediment owing to the Constriction

Intermittent Fevers

Constriction of the Kidneys, but it grows afterwards pale and deposits a copious sediment, which shows that the small vessels are sufficiently relaxed, the cold fit is also for the most part accompanied with a headache, but that arises purely from the same cause, as in other fevers. The patient during the hot fit is sometimes apt to rave, as to the means in which the fit comes on, we shall remark that a little before it comes, some are seized with vomiting green bilious matter, while in others as in the case of our Patient, the fit is preceded with languor & weariness, both which point out the primæ viæ being the seat of the Disease.

Breathlessness. This too was increased during the fit. probably owing to an in=
= creased

Intermittent Fevers 57.

increased motion of the heart, or a Difficulty of the Blood's passage thro' the Lungs, the Vessels of that viscus suffering perhaps that spasmodic Contraction as these on the skin, the pain in his side is perhaps owing more to the Rheumatism, than any obstruction there.

December 3. Tongue fur'd, and this indicates a disordered state of the Stomach. Swelled Ankle, these are common in this Disease, as by long Continuance of it the Solids are generally weakened, and the Blood dissolved, is rendered pale & watery. The Crabs Eyes were intended to break the force of the Disease. The Bark not being so proper on account of his Cough, by the use of them even after Bark has failed. I have cured an Intermittent, tho'

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tho' for the most part they only serve to break the force of it. Gripes & Purgings
These are only accidental and probably owing to Cold.

7th Easier perhaps from his having purged and kept his Bed, this last may have produced a sweat, and he is now easier, I ordered a Vomit for him which is usefull in all Intermittents, as will break the force of the Disease, so as to produce sweat, from his report it seems to have a good Effect.

10th Pain in his Side, this Pain was formerly removed by Cupping, but as it has now returned we have ordered flammulo, which may be of service. I likewise prescribed this Day a Medicine which has cured Quartans before Viz: Colwel, this he has used for some Days & it has in some Measure broke the
[force]

Intermittent Fevers 59.

Force of the Disease, but as in the End they seemed to be more violent, I thought it needless to continue them, and proceed to something more effectual. It should be observed, that as his pain increased during the time of taking the Colic Pills, (not on their account) I therefore ordered him a blister, I now thought we might employ the Bark, not alone, as it has been found insufficient to cure a quartan of itself, tho' it does the other kinds. The Best Additions that we could make to it were the Aromatics, as this species of intermittents seem to be of a Colder Nature, than the others, therefore on the 18th I prescribed the Bark & at first he took it 2 times a Day, but it was found he had no necessity to use it so often & it has now effectually cured his Ague.

Intermittent Fevers

Ague, & removed the swelling in his Ankle & this last perhaps by strengthening the Solids & making better Blood.

We shall now briefly run over the Case of another Patient, who seems to labour under a sort of quartan, I mean Mary Dowie, who in the Spring had a quotidian, which in the Summer became a tertian, & in the winter a quartan.

This Case at first seemed very unfavourable, from the long Continuance of the Disease, as by this she was weakened very considerably, she was besides troubled with a Cough and Difficulty of Breathing & therefore it would be improper to give her the Bark, The first thing ordered for her was a Nourish. This was not only good to cleanse her Stomach & Bowels, but in like manner for her Cough, & Difficulty of Breathing, as well as to break the force
 of

Intermittent Fevers

61.

of the Disease. —

17th The Oily Mixture is extremely good for a Cough, especially those of a dry kind, the Oil is sometimes mixed with the Mucilage of Gum Arabic, & Volatile Salts, hence the Volatile Spirits are particularly of use, not only to help the Cough, but to promote sweating, & break off the Ague, but it was not yet safe to give the Bark, and therefore ordered her some of the Aromatics, these were intended not only to strengthen the Stomach but likewise to assist Expectoration & break the force of the quartan. As her Cough continued still had I ordered her Gum: Ammoniac:

19th This Day we learn a particular of her Case, which was better to be concealed, viz: a suppression of her Menstrua
for

62. Intermittent Fevers.

for six Months past, a circumstance that we cannot be surprised at, when we consider how much her strength has been impaired, and how much her Blood has been impoverished by the long Continuance of the Disease.

20th Laud. Liquid prevented the Cough & commonly made the Breathing more free, This at the first we should not have expected, but as it acts by preventing the sensation, which would otherwise follow from the Mucum trickling down the Bronchia & Trachea, the first of which would produce a spasmodic Contraction, all these I say the Laud. Lig. prevented merely by diminishing the sensibility of the parts.

21st Most persons become easier after the fit, but she became worse, as the chief intention was to remove the Cough in
order

Intermittent Fevers

69.

order to remove the Cough (to exhibit the Bark) I mean. I ordered on this account a Blister, to take Blood in this Case would be wrong. After this she complained of a pain in her haunch which was owing to a fall, and for which I first ordered her the Bals: Anodyn: this indeed gave her some relief, but to day as it seemed rather to increase I decided that a bag with warm water should be applied to her pained part as I have known such to be of service before now.

24th I ordered her another Vomit, after which she found herself much better, it brought on a frequent purging but thus proved Criticall in preventing a return of the quartan, since this she is very low.

27th I ordered a Mixture to correct the
[Scurves]

64. Intermittent Fevers

Sourness of her Stomach, the purging still continues without a return of the Ague. 29th Her strength seemed to sink all of a sudden, upon this Blisters were applied to her Legs, in order to raise the Vis Vita & remove the difficulty of Breathing. they seem indeed to have had good Effects, as the Pulse became more slow & full, & the Difficulty of Breathing immediately relieved.

January 1st was rather worse but on the 2^d and 3^d grew better she continues the Balsam and Julep twice a Day, if these strengthening remedies do not keep up the Vis Vita, so as to enable her to shake off her Complaints, I say if these fail we can do little more for her.

Having now passed over the Cases of two
 of

Intermittent Fevers

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of two of our patients, who laboured under quartans, we shall now make some remarks on intermittents in general.

These have got different names according to the different periods of their accession as Quotidian, Tertian, Quartan, and double Tertians. With regard to this last, when in a quotidian the paroxysm of the first day answers exactly to that of the third, & the second day to that of the fourth it is then called a double Tertian, when 36 out of 48 hours are taken up wth the paroxysm without any perfect intermission, it is then called a Semitertian.

The Intermittents invade a person with sense of Coldness, Tremor, Looseness of the nails, sickness, vomiting, small quick pulse, great thirst in the

[Beginning

Intermittent Fevers

Beginning of the cold fit, as well as the hot, the cold fit is succeeded by a hot one, the Breathing more free & full, & the pulse stronger, this is soon followed by a remission of all the symptoms.

As to the proximate Cause, Boerhaave makes it owing to a viscosity of the Fluids, or inertia of the Nerves producing a Stagnation of the Capillary Vessels, whence a sense of Cold is perceived, which when by the sense of the heart the obstruction is removed, & the Circulation becomes more free, the hot fit is brought on. When we are ignorant of this inertia of the Nerves, I shall say nothing about it; only if it proceeded from this, languid persons would

Intermittent Fevers

69.

would have it frequently, but this does not happen. But I think it may be owing to some disorder in the Stomach or Hypochondriac viscera. 1st Because the Blood does not appear sily, 2^d when the Blood is most sily in Pleuritic & Rheumatic cases, Intermittents ought to happen, Women with Child too ought to be subject to them as their Blood is very sily. 3^d We know that disorders in the Stomach & Intestines, produce a sense of Coldness, as from strong purges, therefore it may be owing to some morbid matter affecting the primæ viæ. 4th By the Effects of Medicines in these fevers, that act only in the primæ viæ; thus Ocul: Cancor &c will often Cure an Ague, I mention this as

Intermittent Fevers

I have seen several cured this way, 12 years ago the patients troubled with vomiting were freed from it, by plenty of Chalk altho' the fit did not go off, from this it would appear, that its seat is in the *primæ viæ*, as Chalk had such good effects instantaneously.

5th The Bark which cures the fever more speedily than any thing seems to act on the *primæ viæ*, and it does not on the whole of the Body, but I have known it in 5 or 6 hours time cure an Ague, in which time it would be impossible the Chyle could enter the Blood, but it seems to produce a discharge by the Nerves in the Stomach as well as the Intestines. I have been surpris'd to see
the

Intermittent Fevers

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The sudden effects of the Bark in these Cases, a person who had vomited in the fit, but also in the Intervall, throw-
up a great deal of Bile which could not be all from the Gall Bladder, but from these parts of the Intestines, that are distended to receive it; thus the patient was brought very low by it, w^{ch} I ordered him the Bark, and in 24 hours time it left him, & he had no return of the vomiting, & the wine's natural colour returned. These Effects show how remarkable the Bark acts on the Stomach & Intestines in preventing any more of the morbid stuff from being separated. Lastly vomits and Blisters show it, which act chiefly upon the Stomach and Intestines, sailing

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Intermittent Fevers

too is remarkable in curing it, as the English soldiers who were affected with the Disease, were cured of it in their passage from Holland, as they had been detained at sea by contrary winds.

The Effects of all medicines that produce pains or violent motions of the mind, as Terror and Linger show it, by strongly affecting the nervous System, hence great heat will stop vomiting & Garlic by the pain it produces.

Terror by exciting a Commotion in the Spirits, will drive away the fit, & the sight of a Rat will bring it on.

The Rat may occasion this bringing on a shuddering as it resembles that of the fit. The yellow Colour of the urine
and

Intermittent Fevers 71

and below Norriting, has made many imagine that the Liver was the chief seat of the Disorder, they have likewise been led to conclude, that from the liver being found diseased in those who died; This I deny not, the Liver is in consequence of it not the cause the redundancy of the Bile cannot be owing to any ^{fixed} Disorder, otherwise the Bark would not remove it so soon.

Prognosis. 1st The quotidian is longer than the Tertian, 2^d The more heat there is a greater tendency to a continued fever. 3^d A true Tertian is the mildest of all. & likewise most favourable, and very wholesome if not stoppt but permitted to run out its Course

Intermittent Fevers

4th Tertians in the Spring in young Patients will cure of themselves.
 5th When treated with hot medicines in young persons, it is apt to turn into a continued or Inflammatory Fever, w^{ch} the fit anticipates the time, it shows they incline to a continued, but when later, shows they are tending to a Termination. 6th When Quotidian & Tertians are imprudently stoppt, Obstructions, & Ichterus, w^{ch} a general Cachexy & Adematous swellings follow.
 7th When the Cold fit is short, & the hot fit long it turns to a continued fever. 8th Tertians happening in the Spring are more favourable, Continued fevers happening after Tertians are not so bad as after quartans. 9th Swellings

Intermittent Fevers 73.

swellings brought on, often produce a Dropsy; 10th Quantans are most obstinate of all, & generally last till next spring if not stopped, the Venial quotidianas do not last so long, when treated with hot Medicines or Astringents, it is changed into continued and the person dies during the Cold fit is always observed.

Cure. Bleeding is not good unless the patient be Plethoric, where it may be allowed. 2^d The cure should begin with attenuant & deobstruent medicines given a few hours before the paroxysm. Crude sal. Ammoniac. from ℥i to ℥iſs dissolved in a Lignum & swallowed in water is very good to break the force of the Fever. 3^d Vomits are of use as they clean the Stomach & remove obstructions, Specacuan.

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Specacuan. Nim. Emet. is the best, and the
 best time to give it, is three or 4 hours before
 the fit. This was looked upon as a new
 remedy but this is a mistake, for Aled.
 Trallacius mentions it. It may not be
 amiss to give \mathfrak{z}^{ij} or \mathfrak{z}^{iv} every hour
 between the fits, as it produces a continu-
 : small sickness, it nevertheless breaks
 the force of the fever. 5th after. Bli:
 ters if the Patient is weak, and if the
 Disease does not go off, if the Bark is
 to be given. \mathfrak{z}^{ij} with Sal. Ammoniac. \mathfrak{z}^{ij}
 is to be given between the paroxysms, were
 we to give only \mathfrak{z}^{ij} they would never cure
 it, in a Tertian. \mathfrak{z}^{ij} must be taken be-
 : fore the fit, in a quartan. \mathfrak{z}^{ij} must be
 taken every two hours, if the use of the
 Bark is to be suspected, then give Sal.
 [aloyntb:]

Intermittent Fevers

75.

absynth. For Schismus & obstructions in
the viscera, the Crud: Sal: Ammon. may
be given in pills, the Decoction unless
very strong is insufficient, If the Patient
should vomit up the Bark, or when it pur-
ges Laud: Liquid: must be given in eve-
ry dose, If the Patient can not take it
by the mouth, the turbid Decoction wth
Laudarium is to be given in a Collyrie
in which way we cure Children, They would
take it perhaps were it more agreeable
in this Way ℞ Cort: Peruv: ℥ss misce wth
Aq: Cinnamon. s. v. ℥ij adde Syrup: Limon:
℥ij M. The patient seldom suffers a
Relapse after two or 3 days. The Bark
may be given alone after the paroxysms
are stoppt, 4 Doses in the Day will be suf-
ficient, after that only two Doses, then
after that the ℞ Cort: Peruv. with Bitters
Lauding

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riding on horseback & drinking Claret
are very good. Dr Harris in his Dissertation
proceeds to cure the Ague, by giving Ocul.
Canceron. ʒi two hours before the fit, and
so to repeat it. I have tried it, & if the
force of the Disease is broke by the Med-
cines, it will cure the remains. Some
have cured Patients in Tertians by gi-
ving ʒ^{ss} Patients as those of a san-
guineous or hot habit, it may be with
Danger of changing into Schorus or
continued Schor. There are some par-
ticular methods of Cure made use of,
as rubbing the skin of the Back has
cured Children. Garlic applied to the
wrists. Pills made of Arsenick, Cobwebs
&c to the quantity of the 4th part of a
grain, but these are two edged not to be
made free with. Electricity has cured
it by preventing the fit, of which there
[was

Intermittent Fevers

77.
was an Instance given me by a young
gentleman and inserted in the Philosophi-
cal Transactions, it arises from the shock
preventing the jets, as vomits, as the same
and garlic applied to the wrists by gi-
ving pain, as also Blisters, The cold
bath has the same effects before the fit
as Electricity.

We shall now make some remarks
on the case of Eliz: Campbell, but
shall previously make some observa-
tions on the cases of two our patients
we formerly mentioned. The first is
Christian M^cgregor. The mixture
with salt of Tartar & Mint water had
good Effect in increasing her urine,
which after however sometime began
to lose its Effects, as in the case with
most medicines when long continued
especially purges. So I ordered her garlic
Pills which likewise a good Effect, But
These

Intermittent Fevers

these too are lessened both as purgative & Diuretic. As she was costive I gave her the Elix. Sacr. This woman's Case is not an Ascites, or Dropsy, because the swelling rises & fall too suddenly, but it is owing to wind & it is of The Tympanitic kind, tho no doubt she has some water in her Abdomen, as she is weak & old there is no great hopes of her recovery.

The other case is Jonathan Cook in the small Pox, which we have before treated of in the case of Drummond. He has rather a worse kind than the former, being more numerous and filled worse, for while those on his face filled well, and were at the height, and began to turn, the pox on his hands had little or no matter in them, & his hands did not swell which is a bad sign, but afterwards they began to grow better, they

[have

Intermittent Fevers.

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have been now 16 or 17 Days, and tho' there is a putrid fever yet it is to be hoped he will recover it. It is needless to recount the several medicines given him, the only to be remarked is, that his urine has had a great Deal of pus in it, I have observed in other Cases, a great number of p^{ox} on the surface of the Body, and it is very probable a like quantity on the several cavities of the Body, this must necessarily be absorbed, & by this the Blood becomes very purulent, therefore wⁿ it goes into the kidneys, it will be thrown out into the urine, this matter is what keeps up the fever. I have seen the urine even more so, than in this Case, for a Lady after Childbed, had a swelling on the side of her Belly, which I supposed to be in the Fallopiam Tube, & her urine
was

Intermittent Fevers

was true pus for near 3 parts. The humor continued sometime this way then it poured outwards, upon which things were applied to bring it to a head, it broke & then the pus was Discharged outwardly by the orifice & none of it appeared afterwards in her urine; There is also another thing to be remarked as to Cook. I bid him in a secondary fever, in this there are two things to be remarked. The patient has a strong pulse with a great heat, or not so, when the pulse is full, strong &c. Blood is to be drawn, after that to open the Body with purgatives, as Manna, Tamarinds & Glysters, with cooling things as Acids and Antiseptic Medicines.

On the other hand, when there is heat with quick pulse, not strong, and vis vitæ weak, we then should abstain from bleeding, but may open the Body [with

Intermittent Fevers

81.

with Glysters, and give cordial Medicines as Spt. Corn: Beer: Blisters must be applied to raise the vis vitæ. In the first case Bleeding is necessary, in the second, Blisters and Cordials to mend the breathing.

Weeds

We shall now consider the case of Eliz: Campbell. This patient seems to have been seized 14 days after Delivery with a weed. — The weed is a feverish attack, attended with shivering, and succeeded by a hot fit terminating in a sweat. Women in Childbed are particularly liable to this, either from catching cold, or from surprise, fear, or other strong affections of the mind, or from disorders of the Stomach or Intestines. They are more liable to this, than women at any other time; because
(their

Weed

Their Nervous system is rendered more sensible, so that the same Cold acts as a Stimulus upon the cutaneous nerves, producing greater obstructions on them.

Fevers of this kind are owing to wind or other Candidates in the prima via the first effect is it lessens the Lochia for when the Vessels of the skin are obstructed, those of the Uterus suffer by sympathy, an Instance of this is wet feet stopping the Menses. After the hot fit if a sweating comes on, the vessels are thereby relaxed, and the Lochia flow again if they soon recover, but if no sweat comes out, the Burning heat continues, the Lochia do not flow, & other Symptoms of a fever come on, which unless a free flow of the Lochia
be

83.
Weed

be promoted, Miliary Eruptions come out
the Patient will be in Danger.

Cure of a weed is to Drink plenty
of warm Diluent drinks, and to apply
hot bricks to the soles of the feet, to
ly in bed, promote sweating by Nola:
tile Drops, water Quell, or the Sulaf:
Diaphoret: of the Pharmac: Pauper: But
if the pulse is full and quick, the
Patient strong and the Lochea stop'd,
let blood freely, whatever prejudice
may be against it by old Physicians
& old women, yet $\mathcal{L}i$ of blood will
do more to bring them back than any
other medicine, will abate the fever
and promote a sweat, but to return,
this patients case seems to be owing
to this, and had she managed herself
properly

Weed

properly would have had no return of it, but she drank cold water so that she had no sweat, or any proper Crisis, but had returns from time to time, keeping the periods of an Intermittent, It is Difficult to explain the reason of the periodic return of Disorders, nor shall I attempt it.

It is uncertain whether this patients Disorder was owing to the passions of the mind, or to Cold, bad food, or other Disorders, but she was subject to gripes & looseness before, which might be owing either to the Disorder or to the cause of it. In this patient it would be improper to give the Bark in the beginning because her Stomach would not bear it, & it might increase her purging, so that it was proper first to
 [begin]

begin with a Vomit which having cleansed
the prima via, I ordered Infus. Coha:
momel. as a good little to strengthen
the stomach, which answers very well
in Intermittents; by the Vomiting &
keeping in bed her pulse came down,
there is also mentioned a pain in her
back, which seems to arise from the
Splen. Albus, the toast and water
we ordered for her loomings being much
better than water gruel. Vomited
her Diet but not the Chamomile Tea
& I have observed in fevers where I
did not give them Vomits, vomit up
whether they will or not, this Infusion
generally stops it. 26th Her fits now
became weaker, for she had a sort
of two fits before the Puleg was ordered
as

as a Cordial for her weakness. 27th Here we observe that the fever came on 2 or 3 hours later than usual, and since the use of warm liquors she sweats after the fit. We mentioned that when a quotidian or Tertian comes on later it is a sign the Disease is drawing to a period, when they come on sooner they tend to a continued Fever, the quotidian turns generally into a tertian which is the case here. 28th Her Bowells were in such a delicate state that very little purgatives would do. The swelled Legs are a necessary consequence of the weak state of her Body, which has been increased by the long Continuance of the Disorder. 29th For pain in her side I ordered her

[Balo:

Balsam: Anodyn: & now she has the
Fleur Albus, for which I ordered a pur-
gative, preferring the Rhubarb to the
Tinctura Sacra, as it is better in this
Case. 30th - It is a common observa-
tion that a purgative will fail to purge
at one time, yet the same will ope-
rate briskly at another time, for ex-
:terwards she was purged 5 times but
here it had no effect. This Depends
on the different state of the Bowels,
and is what we often meet with, it
appears it has acted by a vomit too.
I am not sure it purged her more on
that account, which may appear a
Paradox, but is easily accounted for.
I have known Children who have taken
Rhubarb

Rhubarb, and you would have thought vomited up the greatest part of it again and yet was purged as much by the small remainder, as they would have been by the whole Dose. This must have been owing to the remainder being pushed thro' the pylorus, by the force of vomiting without being Digested, so that a small quantity in this Case would have a good effect. 31st For her Cough and soreness of her Breast I ordered the Oily mixture with Spt. Sal. Ammon: preferring it to the Mucilage of Gum: Arab:, as I thought was adapted to her Case and would promote sweat. 2^d This simple Collyrium takes away the heat in slight inflammations in the Eye, and is as good as any. 4th Now the fit is become a tertian, the

The Ocul. Cancer: was to check the looseness, & the force of the Fever, and if it keeps the Type & her looseness grows better, I shall then order the Bark unless some other Symptom hinders. We shall now say something on a fever we have not mentioned before, besides what already has been treated there is the Scarlet, Measles &c.

Miliary Fevers

This is very dangerous and cuts the patient off in a few days, and its appearance often deceives the Physician, these three Eruption fevers are nearly altered in the Scarlet, this is one continued flush of the skin over the Body, Especially of the face neck and arms, these seem in a few days to be divided and the
Interstices

Miliary Fever

Interstices to look heal; and redness is quite smooth and not Elevated like the skin in the sore throat; which is attended with those mentioned by Dr. Ferri. When the Disease comes on like the scarlet Fever with redness of the face, neck & arms, I have observed it extend down the arms as far as the wrist, & red as scarlet, the outside of the arm rather higher coloured than the inside, this sore throat is just a scarlet fever at a sore throat, which on account of the acrimony of the humours, is accompanied with rank ulcers, & a strow crusts. The Pus is not so acid as the scarlet Fever, but has many red pustules rising above the surface of the Cuticle, is not so sensible and does not divide. The Miliary differs from this last as the

Miliary Fevers 91.

the pustules are large and pellucid and look as if filled wth water, & they increase in size till they begin to scale and dry up. It is called by Ferriquis, *Febris alba eruptiva Miliaris*, (and from the resemblance they bear to Millet seeds) The English Writers don't seem to distinguish between the Rush and Miliary Fever. The Distinction I would make between them is that every fever where the pustules are red, it should be called the rush, when they come out pellucid it is the Miliary. When in these fevers you meet with many red pustules mixed with the white, as is often the case, it is then conjoined, tho' in this state it is reckoned as a Miliary fever, and indeed the two are mostly the same Disease.

Forry

Miliary Fevers

only differing in the colour of the Eruption. Children are most subject to the Rush & Scarlet, few or none affected with the Miliary, which is a Disease peculiar to Adults. Women in Childbed are very subject not only in this State but in the others likewise. The red Pustules are often a sign which attend both Rush and Miliary Fever, for sometimes the pustules that rise red in the beginning during the course of the Disease change into white, which as we observed before show they are the same Disease in reality, except the colour of the Rush is more infectious than any other Disease, except the small Pox & Measles. I have known Children take it from their Mother as having communicated with the matter,

[as

Miliary Fever

93.

as the matter of the small Pox, by inoculation, Altho' this fever is mentioned by old Authors yet it has been more frequent within these 100 years.

Symptoms are first a shivering, quick pulse, Especially in young people, when they have resembled rather the trembling and Vibrations of a Chord, than the small beating of a pulse, attended sometimes with Vomiting, gripes & purging, topings, with timorourness & fearfull watchings, sometimes a stupor & Drowsiness in Children, Old People have faintness with great thirst, white tongue, great and profuse sweatings and this is one of the signs by which a person may know this Disease, even before the Pustules come out. Whenever I observe

Miliary Fevers

observe thus to happen, even without the pulse falling or the patient relieved, I see:
 - that the Rush or Miliary Fever is at hand. The fingers and arms become sensibly swelled, tense & stiff, likewise when there is a pricking as of the thorns under the skin, I always pronounce an Eruption is coming out. It is always good to acquaint the friends for by this means you gain their Consequence, & tho' you miscarry it is not attributed to your not knowing of Disease, or want of skill, I think the pricking pain is greater in the miliary, than Rush Eruptions, In 2 or 3 Days after the shivering, small pustules of a red Colour appear, on the breast, neck, arms & fingers. These increase, & become either more red,
 / or

Miliary Fevers

95.

or are filled with a pellucid Lymph, and sometimes they are pale and approach to the colour of pus, But the time of the appearance of the pustules is not constant, for I have known patients in whom they did not appear till the 14th Day. I was called to a patient who had a fever of about a week standing. I found in appearance to be just a common fever and the symptoms went on in the usual way. About a week after she had Eruptions on the whole Surface of her skin, & thro' Blisters were applied to her Legs, and other means used by the person attending her; she died next morning, for when the pustules do not come out properly, & in
[due

96.

Military Fevers

due time, feeling them in their Effects towards
 the skin, they then make a push
 towards the head, and the patient com-
 monly dies in 24 hours. I likewise had
 another patient who had likewise the
 appearance of a common Fever, only
 she had a most profuse sweat in the
 beginning, upon which seeing the fever
 had not the ordinary issue, I supposed
 it to be of the Military kind, and accor-
 dingly on the 13th the pustules came
 out, & it was 16 more before she came
 out of Danger, the pustules there were
 greater than I ever saw them, and
 filled with yellow matter, they were
 as big about the neck as the tips of ones
 fingers, & every where else like large pin
 heads

Miliary Fever

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heads. In the Scarlet Fever the Eruptions generally disappear in 4 or 5 days, like the Measles, & the same thing happens in the Red Rush, but the Miliary Eruptions last much longer, the pellucid pustules do not go off till the 14th day. When the Rush and Miliary are conjoined the red pustules come out, & the other kind appears two Days after, for the most part. The Red pustules or Rush when turning into the Miliary, are only attended with faintness and lowness of spirits, and the patient is then relieved by the Eruption; when the red pustules become whitish, the pellucid become still whiter, and they seem filled in the end with matter, when they begin to scale

off

Military Fever

off, the patient is affected with spitting
 as in the small Pox. The sweat in this
 Disease is said to have such a particu-
 lar smell, as to make the fever easily dis-
 tinguished from all others. But the
 great loss of Spirits, Sinking and fear
 of Dying, are the Pathognomic signs,
 these happen even before the eruption.
 Another thing to be observed is, that
 the restlessness at night attending all
 Fevers, is particularly remarkable in
 these, for the Patients who are ill in this
 are generally very bad in the night, and
 the Difference betwixt the day and night
 is more remarkable in this, than in any
 other, because they are tolerable easy in
 the day. Nor is the patient relieved from
 the

Miliary Fever

99.

The fever by a full eruption, till the pustules begin to scale off, as in the bad kind of the small pox, when the pustules do not come out properly, the patient is troubled with various symptoms, according as the Morbid matter falls on this and that particular part, when it falls on the pericordia it is attended with great anxiety, oppression, restlessness, tossings &c. when on the Lungs wth difficulty of breathing, Sighs &c. When women with Child have this Difficulty of Breathing in a great Degree, & are greatly weakened, we may be pretty sure a Miliary Eruption is coming out. 2. When the morbid matter falls on the stomach, the patient is affected with nausea, sickness &c. which generally ends in Aphthae, with sinking of the spirits, flatulencies, & pain.

[3.]

Miliary Fever

3^o When it falls on the Brain it produces
 Dozing, watching, Stupor, Convulsions, and
 sudden Death. 4th When it falls on the breast
 then is affected with tremblings and palpita-
 tions, & the pulse is sometimes low &
 sometimes full, and more oppressed, than
 when there is a retraction of the morbid
 matter, & if the pustules, the membranes
 &c of the whole Body are affected, & a gene-
 ral numbness brought on. In this fever
 the urine is sometimes pale and some-
 times high coloured, where the last
 it is a good sign, & when the former
 a bad one, & the urine is always pale
 when there is a sinking of the spirits
 and oppression about the præcordia,
 so that we may always know from the
urine

Miliary Fever

10123.

wine, what sort of a night the patient has had, if the urine is pale the rest must have been bad & vice versa, as I have often told my patients, without making any questions or so much as feeling their pulse. The symptoms before the Eruption are owing to the morbid matter, stimulating the nervous and vascular system, it is easy to account for all these symptoms some have showed they are owing to the thick coagulated blood, and others to be a dissolved state of it. But as the blood appears neither thick or dissolved we may reject both these opinions, & we may more properly ascribe the matter to the acrimony of the blood affecting the

the

Miliary Fevers

The Vascular and Nervous Systems.

Prognosis. 1st altho many have this fever in a less degree attended with some of these symptoms yet there is always Danger, for the matter being turned on the Brain or other parts, whereby the patient is carried off in 10 or 12 hours, tho' before there was little appearance of Danger. 2^d In the Pusks, the more red the Eruptions are at first, & then the white and yellower matter, but the clearer & more yellow the matter the worse, and in the Miliary the redder the worse. 3^d If after the Eruption, Terrors and Anxiety happen, you are sure there will be more Eruption. Δ^R - Looseness
Sinks

Miliary Fever

103.

sinks the Patient much, and much is to be feared when attended with Cold:

ness in the Extremities; in this Case Blistering the patient is very good.

5th - When the Eruption goes forwards & Backwards there is always Danger. I remember a Lady in whom they did not come out properly, she was affected with anxiety and Hysterick fits for two or three Days, Blisters were applied to her Ankles, and Leeches to her temples without advantage, but by the application of warm fomentations to her feet she recovered. 6th - There is less

Danger with respect to women in Childbed where the Lochia flow properly

7th

Miliary Fevers

7th A Delirium sometimes seizes the patient before the Eruption, if the pustules do not come out readily.

8th It is looked upon as a good sign if the pustules do not recede, and the urine lets fall a light Sediment.

9th A firm pulse is better than a small one. 10th When Raving & Convulsions happen, if the pulse keeps firm and not quick, it is a good sign, but if the pulse is very quick and small, there is the greater Danger, then the next fit will carry off the patient. Lastly faintness & difficulty of breathing, small, quick pulse, lowness, Delirium, & Coldness, if the fit is mortal, as also a Dryness of the skin.

Cure: We may divide the
Fever

Miliary Fevers

105.

fever into three stages. 1st That preceding the Eruption. 2^d That during the Eruption 3^d When the Eruption is going off. Before the Eruption little more is to be done than to keep the patient in Bed, without too many or too few Cloaths, giving plenty of Diluting Drinks wth Spt. Minder: & Ocul: Cancor: Bleeding is not so necessary unless the Patient is Plethoric, it may be done when the Eruptions come but half out, attended with great sickness, and if the pulse is firm & contracted, it is of great service, as it will forward the Eruption, by lessening the Stimulus on the Nervous system, & taking off the Spasm from the Vessels as happens in the Measles & flux of the Lochia

Miliary Fevers

Lochia, by which means the Blood is again vented by the uterine Vessels. Bleeding is so necessary in this Case that I am sure I have cured many by it. I have taken ζxx from a man without lessening his pulse, but yet a laxative Glyster which only gave him two stools occasioned a fainting. It happened that another patient who had a fever and was Blooded, in a day or two after was violently Distressed, & yet I found his pulse 130 & Contracted. I Blooded him a little & finding & finding the pulse did not sink, I took away from him ζxxij in all, and then the Miliary Eruption came out & he found himself much better, yet a laxative Glyster which

{produced

Miliary Fever

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produces but one stool made him faint, the reason of which is the Disease has a greater tendency to fall on the Bowells, & occasion such an exertion, as makes them incapable of bearing the operation of purging, tho' it may be made use of in some Cases where the head is affected.

There are two ways in which the Disease seems to affect the Patient, in case the Eruption does not come out.

One is that it is apt to fall on the head, the other where it falls on the stomach, if it falls on this last the Patient is affected with great sickness, Oppression Anxiety, When it attacks the Head with Delirium &c., and in this case inflammations of the Eye come on, there

Miliary Fever

here we must bleed, & if the Patient does not seem capable of bearing it being Drawn from the Arm, we should apply Leeches round the head, which is the last remedy I know off. In the scarlet fever and Rush the head is not so frequently affected, but there is a looseness & vomiting before the Eruption tho' they may Drink whey with the testaceous powders in it, for the looseness, Julap: Salin: and Rhubarb.

2^d During the time of the Eruption, if they come out well, there is no need of Medicines only Diluent Drinks with vice paradia &c. Every thing that tends to irritate the Intestines as Acids, Nitre &c. is bad, & we must take
Care

Miliary Fever

109.

Care of purging them, tho' purging may be allowed in some patients cases, & even Glysters tho' they are to be used with great Caution.. D^r Fordyce de Febri Miliari advises the same.

I think I have found out the Criterion by which we may judge when they are to be given. If the Pusls or Miliary fever does not come out it either falls on the head or Stomach, when the Miliary fever has tendency to the latter, purges or Glysters distress the Patient greatly, on the other hand when the matter has a tendency to the head, Laxative Glysters are proper & do not distress the patient. When the

Wrote

Miliary Fever

Rush comes slowly I have given of the
 Pulv. & Lihelio Canceror: g^{ss} Croci g^{ss}
 of Camphor: g^{ss} and a little volatile
 Salt with white wine. When likewise
 Plaisters are very properly applied to
 the legs and arms, rather than to the
 head when it is affected. Another reme-
 dy to promote the Eruption is foment-
 ing the legs with flannels wrung out
 of warm water, & wrapt about them
 from the knee to the toe, & renewed
 every $\frac{1}{4}$ of an hour, for 2 or 3 hours
 this makes them sleep & promotes the
 Eruption. In great oppressions & sin-
 gings they are relieved by Camphor:
 Bol. Croc. & Sal. Volat. Cordialls.
 Confect:

Miliary Fever

111.

Confectio Japponic. and Sp. Vol. Pleur.

13 After the Eruption of the Symptoms abate, & the Eruption keeps out well, nothing is needfull, but Diluent Drinks with a little wine, but if they fall back or if a looseness ensues, the medicines before mentioned must be used, if the patient has a Delirium, Glysters and the Chamomile may be used, if the pains in the Legs are violent, Fomentations are proper, in all violent pains & watching Opiates are good, as Opium with Camphire promote the Expulsion of morbid matter, Fomentations are of great service, In this Case are not liable to the Objections of Opiates. The patients are very liable to faint when they
[sit]

Miliary Fevers

sit up, wherefore it is always proper
 to make them lie in Bed, with a high
 head, Gentle purges after the Disease
 is gone, as in the case of the small
 Pox, when an itching remains in the
 Skin, asses Milk & tepid water are
 proper to carry off the matter. and the
 Country air in summer with Goat whey
 When Eruptions continue out a good
 while, after again the Vomit, a Decoc:
 tion of the Bark is good. After the
 Disquamation of the Pustules, a Decoc:
 tion of the Bark is the best strength:
 sour of any. I shall now make some
 observations, with respect to this Dis:
 ease, and first people sweating in the
 Beginning, is of no use to lessen the
 fever

Miliary Fevers

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fever, or abate the symptoms, & Bleeding on this account must not be neglected

There was a Case happened when the surgeon, would not bleed thinking it was safe to stop the sweating, which he thought of service, untill it was too late & the patient Died.

2. Patients are more uneasy in the night time.

3. Raising or sinking coming on after the Eruption is a bad sign.

4th Blisters when laid on the legs & thighs are of more use than on the head, driving the humours to these parts, but in ordinary Fevers they are of most service, when applied to the

head

Miliary Fever

head. Lastly when the pulse is above ninety, there is always some kind of Danger, but when it comes up to 120 we must be on our guard, we ought to bleed early in this Disease.

Pleurisy

I propose now to say something on the Case of Patrick McKay. When this man was first received into the Infirmary, I imagined his case to be only Cough, arising from Cold, with Pleuratic pain in his side, but next Day found he had a quotidian Intermittent for eight Days returning constantly every morning, I further learned by questioning him, that he had laboured under it in England, when

Pleurisy

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when it was removed by the Bark; but returned again on his way to Scotland, & it is remarked, that the pain in his side and shivering attacked him at the usual time of the fits returning, it is probable that it was owing to his Drinking of cold Liquors, or catching Cold, by too few Bedcloaths, so that an Inflammation was thrown on his internal Muscles, from the time of the cold fits coming on, as it may arise from the Strip of Coughing, as we know that a violent Coughing over stretches the Membrane of the Pleura. It is observed when an Intermittent is attended with a Cough, they always cough most during the Cold fit, because of the Blood being more accumulated in the Lungs. As this patient has a fever and Pleurisy, I ordered ℞ of

[Blood

Pleurisy

Blood to be drawn immediately, as in the inflammable cases no time was to be lost, I ordered a second bleeding in the evening, at the same time I ordered a Blister to be applied to the pained side which by raising an inflammation in the intercostal Muscles, was to cause a Derivation of it to the External parts as the irritation and pain keep up the inflammation. A Blister by raising an Inflammation & pain in the external parts, lessens that within, and so by lessening the Cause, we contribute to cure the Disease, for his Cough he got the Oily Mixture, & Licorice Tea. When he lies down his breathing is worse, as any person breaths easier in an erect posture, than a horizontal.

Pleurisy

117.

By the Bleeding and Blister his pulse was reduced from 120 to 76. a plentiful Bleeding does not bring down the pulse half so much as a Blister in a Pleurisy and Peripneumony. The Vessels are first to be emptied by Bleeding, & then nothing can contribute more to lessen the Pulse than a Blister. I wrote a paper in proof of this inserted in the Philosoph: Trans: As some think that Blisters rather tend to quicken the Pulse, as Boerhaave and other foreign Physicians. & therefore they never ventured to apply them in inflammatory cases but The English were more lucky in their practice little regarding the Theory found the great service of Blistering tho' they did not pretend to explain
[the

Pleurisy

the matter, and I found upon Blesting
 the Pulse came down very fast, and if
 they are applied after proper Bleeding,
 seldom fail in producing these Effects, but
 if then the Pulse does not consider there
 are little hopes of recovery, it is observable
 that the patient missed the cold fit the
 29th the morning that the Blisters were
 applied, for whatsoever causes that pain
 prevents the fit of an intermittent, on
 the 30th he had a return of the fit
 which has continued regularly ever since
 To break the force of the Disease, I
 gave him a Draught of the Sal. Ammon:
 to prepare him for the Bath, on the
 8th of January I ordered him the Bath
 of which he was to take such a quantity
 every

Pleurisy

119.

every two hours as to consume the whole before the morning, but he took only one third of it, so that he had his fit next morning, but he had none the 10th tho' he had only taken ʒij which I did not imagine would be sufficient to carry off the fit to day. 11th Complains of sickness and tension over his Body for which we will give him some Di:aretics &c. -----

Observations on the Pleurisy

It has its name from Pleura which was a name the Ancients gave to the side, & the Latines called it Morbus Lateralis, It gets its name from the membranes lining the Thorax, & in which it has its seat, Artens Casp: paradox showed it has its seat in the
[Pleura]

Pleurisy

Pleura, & Intercostall Muscles, & that when one is affected, the other becomes so too, When in the internall Intercostals, it got the name of Notha or false Pleurisy, but it is to be observed, that the Disease deserves the name of Pleurisy, whether it be situated in the side Back or Mediastinum, as the Pleura may be affected in any of these parts, but the side is only affected when it is situated in the Intercostall Muscles. When it happens in the External Intercostall Muscles there is a swelling outwardly which may be perceived by the touch, & the Breathing is not difficult, tho' it may be communicated to the internal parts. The Pleurisy
 when

Pleurisy

121.

When the Lungs are inflamed, the Pleura is sometimes affected, & when the Pleura it is communicated to the Lungs & as the Intercostall Muscles are contiguous to the Pleura, when an inflammation happens in this last, they are soon affected, and vice versa.

The imperfect way in which breathing is performed on account of the pain under the passage of the Blood, lies free & makes obstructions in the Lungs more common, as the Pleura and Lungs are contiguous, and in many people attached to each other, therefore when one is affected the other will be soon so, especially where these Adhesions are, wherefore it may appear, why in the true Pleurisy, the Lungs are seldom

Pleurisy

seldom free, but in the last kind
 the patient is often free from any cough
 because the membranes cannot so easily
 communicate the Disease to the lungs
 & hence why Peripneumony often
 happens without a Pleurisy, & vice
 versa i.e. when it is sealed within
 the substance of the lungs. I shall ob-
 serve that tho' the Lungs have little
 sensibility, yet the membranes sur-
 rounding them in a Diseased state
 are so painful, that we frequently mi-
 stake a Pleurisy for a Peripneumony
 which leads me to make some re-
 marks in what the famous Dr. Hal-
 ler hath said, who alledges the Pleura
 is not the seat of the Disease, because
 by Experiments made on a Dog, he could
 [not

Pleurisy

123.

not find, by packing it, that they should not have any nervous filaments upon it, and thence he concludes it is insensible. But he falls into a double fever, first by saying it is insensible, just he could not conclude so because it is less sensible than the Integuments, but tho' we know that membranes in a sound state possess but small degree of sensibility yet become highly so in a diseased state. 2. by saying they had no nerves but with regard to the Nerves of the Pleura, they are fully proved by its sensibility when inflamed, for if it was a sufficient reason for him to deny nerves to the Pleura, because they can not be sure, he might in the same way

way

Pleurisy

way deny there is any Nervous fluid
 & as a greater proof of it, he says the
 most part of pain is in inspiration
 when the ribs approximate with each
 other, but he contradicts himself in another
 place, where he says the ribs in ordina-
 ry inspirations, are seldom moved, but
 the reason of it is that in the time of in-
 spiration, the cavity of the Thorax is
 increased, & the Diaphragm thrusts
 downwards, the Pleura must be stre-
 tched, and consequently the patient
 feels most pain. With regard to the
 cause, the Antecedent cause is various
 1st from cold contracting the cutaneous
 vessels, especially if applied to the
 Thorax, by which the Blood is determi-
 ned in greater in greater quantities to
 the

Pleurisy

the small vessels of the Pleura, by which they are constricted, & so irritated & pain brought on. 2- Drinking large quantities of Cold water when the Body is warm, as it affects the internal vessels like Cold applied to the surface of the Body.

3- The obstructions of any of the customary evacuations, as the Menstrues, hemorrhoids, especially in those, whose Nerves are much liable to be affected by any Cause. 4th A transition of acid matter to the Pleura from any other parts, an instance of which, in the Goat acid matter is drawn from the skin by a stoppage of perspiration, or purulent matter absorbed in it, is an inflammation of the Pleura, the prognosis must be

[just

Pleurisy.

just the same, as in other inflammations
 Obstruction is not the Cause of in:
 flammation, as Boerhaave & his Com:
 mentators Van Swieten alledge, for we
 see many and the greatest Obstructions
 without inflammations, after the taking
 of a Limb the Arteries are tied, there is
 the greatest obstructions, & yet no inflam:
 mation, neither is it owing to the in:
 creased motion of the heart, for we do not
 find that in Walking &c. where the mo:
 tion of the heart is increased, any in:
 flammations are produced, on the other
 hand, tho' the Pulse is no way altered
 yet an irritating matter is applied to
 any part as the Eye, it raises an in:
 flammation which is only removed by
 [soft

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soft applications as milk and water. It is not then evident that the cause of inflammation is irritation which excites the vessel into alternate contractions by which the blood is pumped into them, & produces a greater distension, whence inflammation & pain. Irritation may proceed from acid matter, or a distension of the vessels, & so by irritating them pain is produced, and indolent obstructions of the glands produce inflammations, but when the vessels are distended & excited to contract, then follows an Inflammation. Dr. Haller concludes that the small vessels and lateral Arteries are only irritable, the only effect of which was to empty them, but

(a)

Pleurisy

a little more attention might have shown that they could not empty themselves like the Bladder, for since they are supplied continually from the heart with Blood, tho' emptied by Force the circulation must be increased, and the small Arteries will be distended, it may be done indeed by the force of the heart, but we know many instances when the motion of the heart is not altered, as in slight inflammations, only from something occasioning an increased motion of the vessels, of the part inflamed, as when some acid matter is applied to the Glands it increases the motion of the Blood thro' them & consequently their secretions. The

Seat

Pleurisy

12

Seat of Inflammation is in the capillary vessels, by which they are much distended above their naturall size, but this will not account for the greater degree of inflammation, for then the blood escapes into the laterall vessels, and so from obstructions we see in Hypochondriac men & Hysterick women, we meet with sudden swellings, which from their sudden disappearing, we think owing to wind, but it is owing to the greater motion of the blood in the vessels of these parts and their being thereby distended. Here again it may be proper to refute an assertion of Dr. Haller's, observing the Cells of Membrana Cellularis inflated with blood concludes that inflammation consists on an Effusion

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Effusion of Blood in these parts, however he has mistaken the consequence of the cause for it will only make an Echyrosis, unless the Redness of the part may be said to constitute an inflammation, besides, in small inflammation the Effusion does not happen, because the Vessels here are not so much Dilated, & this is the case in the Albuginea & cornea in ordinary ophthalmia. In Blisters no remarkable swelling, no Effusion of Blood in the Cellular Membrane, yet there is one Inflammation consisted in an Effusion there would be no inflammation at all in Blisters in the Hemorrhoid or most violent Inflammation of the Eye there doubtless an Effusion of Blood & so likewise

[in

Pleurisy

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in a Peripneumony, hence we see the patient spit up blood mixed with water all this may happen from the orifices of the vessels being Dilated, as to suffer of Blood to escape without any rupture. This Cause of Inflammation increases of vitatory motion of the small vessels, accelerates the motion of the Blood, whereby they are filled, Distended, and Burst, by which the Blood is pressed into the cellular membrane, & a suppuration brought on. I shall only observe further that Dr. Haller is wrong and contradicts himself in denying that an Inflammation proceeds from an *Errore Loci*, for tho' it does not happen so often, as Boerhaave would have it, yet in inflammations the Blood often enters the serous vessels

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Vessels, thus the best Microscope does not discern one Drop of Red Blood in the Tunica Albuginea of the Eye, yet in inflammations its vessels are filled with it so, that I am surpris'd how he could overlook this Circumstance. This a Demonstration, may happen an inflammation by Errore Loci, since the mouths of the Vessels that pass into the Cellular substance in a sound state, do not allow the Blood to pass, yet in inflammations it does get in, & consequently by Errore Loci, it is thence thrown out by the Detatation of the mouths of the vessels that pass into the Cellular in a sound state. Thus much being said, we shall now make some observations
 [on

Pleurisy

133.

on the Symptoms, or Pathognomic Signs
of the Pleurisy. -----

Symptoms. The most Distinguish-
ing are first an acute pain in the side
but not always so which is increased by
inspiration. 2. A Continued Fever.

3. A quick Pulse, and hard.

4th A cough which seldom happens with-
out the Lungs being affected, it is at first
a dry Cough, & afterwards accompanied wth
Expectoration. We shall now account for
the several Symptoms. Inflammation
of the Pleura, or intercostall Muscles,
this pain must be increased by inspi-
ration, especially when the intercos-
tal Muscles are affected, because they
are then contracted & cannot act without
great pain. But when the Pleura are
affected

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affected the pain in inspiration is owing to the Distension of that membrane as all the parts of the Thorax are then enlarged, in Coughing the pain is still greater, because the sudden inspiration with the convulsive Expiration affects both the Pleura and Inter costall Muscles

The patient has commonly a hard, quick pulse, which is frequent in violent pain, where the Inspiration is performed chiefly by the Diaphragm, but in this case inspiration has a much less Effect, the patient is obliged to repeat it often. 2. The continued fever which is owing to the inflammation of the part & pains, in all considerable inflammations there arises a quickness of the pulse, as the pain increases the irritability of the heart, and Vasular System.

Pleurisy

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system, whence the Blood acts as a strong
or stimulus, whereby the heart is excited
to contract more frequently, & the Blood
& humours become vitiated, & contribute
to the irritation of the heart.

B^d The quick pulse may be understood
from what has been said with regard
to the action of the heart. There are
three kinds of quick pulse in inflamma-
tions, 1st The hard quick pulse as
in inflammations ^{of the Pleura}, 2^d The small
thready pulse as in inflammations
of the Stomach, Intestines, & Uterus
&c. 3^d The soft quick pulse as in
inflammations of the Lungs, Liver
&c. In Pleurisy the Pulse is hard
& quick, because the Vascular System
has a greater Degree of Tension, so
[that

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that the Blood cannot pass so freely
 into the Veins. The Thready pulse is
 owing to the great sensibility of the
 Alimentary Canal, & the sympathy
 betwixt it and the Heart, by which
 it contracts itself with less force, the
 whole System is affected with a De-
 gree of Languor & thus the pulse is
 quick and thready but small, when
 we lessen the Disease by bleeding the
 pulse becomes fuller, For those whose
 Nerves are not so sensible, this kind
 of Pulse is not so remarkable, but
 in those whose sensibility is great
 it will be small & unequal and
 almost remitting. This is evident
 from practice. I had a patient who
 had a Cholick pain, from which he
 was

Pleurisy

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was greatly pained & vomited. His pulse was only 44 small & irregular after trying many things I proposed the Bath he was no sooner in the Bath than he was relieved & his pulse increased to 70, & so he continued while in the water, but in a little after he came out his pain returned, & his pulse came down to 54. In an Inflammation of the Lungs & internal parts of the Lungs, the Pulse is soft & quick, because of the less sensibility of these parts, & that there is less pain. 5th The Cough commonly first Dry, but afterwards moist, & attended with Expectoration. At the same time a Pleurisy may happen in the Intercostal Muscles, without a Cough, & this Difference may serve to Distinguish the true
/ frose

Pleurisy

from the Bastard Pleurisy. But when the Lungs are affected there is always a Cough first Dry, & then moist, where by Obstructions are resisted or a Suppuration comes on.

Prognosis. First a Pleurisy seldom happens in Children, but more frequently to people about 30 years of age. as to Children this may be wisely understood from what Hippocrates says as Children have less Fibres & Vessels & their watery Blood & humours, therefore they are less apt to be affected with this Disease, as likewise they abound with viscidities, whereas people of strong Fibres have thick Blood, & have an acid in their stomach, & also upon any Error of the Nourishment they are very

[subject

Pleurisy

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subject to this Disorder. 2^d - When a Pleurisy is managed properly it generally yields in 7 days, & when it persists that time it generally degenerates into a Peripneumony, when it lasts till the 14th Day it ends in an Empyema.

3^d - A hard Pulse like a Cord proterius Danger, but when very small and quick a deadly sign. 4th - Within the first 3 or 4 days if the patient spits up a yellow concocted matter it is a good sign or even mixed with blood it is a good sign, and likewise in peripneumonies, & when Viscid frothy like Chyle or the Latura Carnium it is not a good sign, when green or Black like the grounds of Coffee, it shows a mortification, when yellow like a
light

Pleurisy

light To Croci it is a mortal sign, & it shows the liver to be likewise affected

5th If the pain grows less when the spit-ting begins it is a good sign, otherwise bad. 6th When the pain ceases & the Breathing easier, the Disease seizes the Brain, the Patient then becomes Delirious, or Comatous, and this is the greater Danger. 7th If it changes into a Peripneumony, it commonly suffocates the Patient, & Pleuritis superveniens Peripneumonia Malum. Hippocrat. Aphor. Sect. 7th). 8th It is a bad sign when the Patient can lie on neither side, & the Extremities are Cold, & great heat within the Thorax. 9th It is a bad sign if the patient spits more & more

Pleurisy

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worse if the pain in his side continues
10th When there is a flushing of the face
it shows that the Lungs are affected &
the patient Fleetic, owing to an absorp-
tion of the matter when it is not carried
off by Expectoration. 11th When the pain
ceases and the pulse is weak, & inter-
mitting & cold sweats come on, there
is either a Mortification or Suppuration

Cure.

I proceed now to the Cure, and propose
to treat it merely as an inflammatory
Disease, & not as Degenerating into an
Empyema &c. I shall make some obser-
vations on the Cure of Jane Donald:
soon before I begin with the cure of the
Pleurisy, the Patient after having had
a Cough from the middle of November
to the end of December, was seized with
Pain

Pleurisy

pain thro' the body, or rather a soreness
 of the Bones, so the folks term it, and
 Nausea &c. From this account it was
 evident, her Disease was a fever from
 Cold constringing the cutaneous vessels
 & lessning the perspiration. & cold
 shiverings &c. show it, Nausea, heat
 with quick pulse show there was a
 fever, but instead of the headach had
 pains in her side & through her body
 the want of the headach shows that it
 was not the continuall kind, as many
 of these fevers are accompanied with
 a headach are only symptomatic
 of the affections of the head, but this
 was not of that kind, neither was it
 a Pleurisy, altho' the pain was in her

|side

Pleurisy

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side, because it shifted to Different parts
of her Body, which shows it to be rather
Rheumatic than Pleuratic & this being
attended with a fever, shows it to be rather
of the acute, as Chronic kind, Altho' she
was blooded two or three times before
she came here, I ordered her to be bloo-
ded again, but if she had no fixed
pain, as in her wrist, Ankles, knees,
& Shoulders, I should have applied no
Blisters only blooded her. If the pain
is fixed Blisters are of most service,
but if shifting, Bleeding with Diaetro-
tics would be much better. The oily
Mixture was for her Cough, & the Cha-
momile Tea for her Nausea, the injec-
tion was to cool & open her Body.

1st January. We are told she coughed less
lying

Pleurisy

lying on her left side, than on the right or Back, the Reason is that the Muscles were less affected in this situation in acting, & the part of her Lunge on that side was less irritated and stretched, notwithstanding this her Cough and pain continued, & therefore I ordered a second Bleeding, which was justified by the blood appearing sizey & then I ordered a Blister between her Shoulders which had a good Effect in reducing her pulse from 100 to 80. and since that time she gradually mended & is now described Cured. This patient's Case was first a Cough & then a Fever with what may be called Bastard Pleuratic Stitches, which was the Cause of my Bleeding and Blistering her. We shall now proceed to the Cure
 of

Pleurisy

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of the Pleurisy something connected with
this last. First thing is to remove the
Obstruction, inflammation, and pain,
which is done by bleeding proportionall
to the greatness of the Disease, & strength
of the patient, in many cases where the
patient is Plethoric, & the Disease acute,
it is necessary to take away from $\mathbb{Z}xvi$
to $\mathbb{Z}xx$ of Blood, next day if the pulse
continues firm & the Symptoms not
abated, we may Blood again to $\mathbb{Z}xvi$
& repeat it as often as there is occasion
Sydenham, Boerhave, and many
other of the later Physicians recommend
large Bleedings in Pleurisies, but there
are not wanting many who have condemn-
ed that practice, & Mullerus says it
is apt to bring on an effusion, which
is just such a Paradox as to say a man
saw

Pleurisy

saw as well at mid night as at Midday.
 Junkeus in his *Compendium Medicinæ*
 advises to take ℥ij or ℥ss which is a great
 deal for him, & throwing out reflections on
 Sydenham for taking away so much
 & at the same time it is very remarka-
 ble he contradicts himself in another
 place, by allowing plentiful bleedings
 in inflammations of the Stomach and
 Hepatis. Suiard. A French Author
 inclines to bleed sparingly in this Dis-
 ease, which is the more remarkable
 as the French Physicians are very fond
 of bleedings, and even in the Articula
 Morbus his quantity is ℥x vel ℥xij.
 Sydenham advises to take away ℥ix
 at three different times, but even this
 is too sparing, for in many cases we should
 take away much more, in generall if a
 pound be first taken away, & then ℥xij
 afterwards

Pleurisy

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afterwards, & after which a Blister to the part affected, we should have no need of taking away more, but I knew a case where Bleeding had been used, I applied a Blister, but still found the pulse quick & other Symptoms not abated, I ordered a 2^d Bleeding by which he was rendered better, which shows it necessary sometimes tho' generally there is no occasion for Bleeding after the Blisters, but if the Symptoms do not abate even after the Blistering we should bleed more. It is hard to say why Physicians have differed so much about the utility of Bleeding, These who bleed sparingly have either formed their opinion on the prejudice of Education, or having seen more malignant Pleurisies, when it did not happen to be of any service. In many
Seasons

Pleurisy

seasons they are so malignant, that they
 wont bear bleeding, in which case we
 must have recourse to Boluses of Camphire
 Vol. Satts & Blisters, when the Blood has
 a buff upon it Bleeding is indicated, but
 not so when the Crassamentum is loose
 or Dissolved, or if the size is blew and
 greenish, or if the Pulse falls. The size
 Crassamentum does not appear often
 till the third time of Bleeding, therefore
 we are not on that account to abstain
 from Bleeding. In Pleurisies as well as
 Pleuripneumonies the pulse is at first
 small from the obstruction the Blood
 meets with in its Passage thro' the
 Lungs, but after one bleeding it rises &
 indicates more Bleeding, (see Boerhaave's
 Aphorisms on this subject) The full-
 ness that Boerhaave has on this sub-
 ject, renders it unnecessary to be more
 particular.

Pleurisy

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particular on this Subject, and therefore I shall only add a few observations which he has omitted on this subject. When I attended him I heard him say that most of what he says in the Pleurisy was taken from Hippocrates, but he imagines 100 who read Hippocrates would not find so much in him. After the 4th or 5th Day it is observed that Bleeding is hurtfull, & indeed an exquisite Pleurisy if it does not yield in 4th or 5 days begins to suppurate or mortify therefore it is unnecessary & if the Patient spits up any concocted matter, which happens about the 4th or 5th day, Bleeding will only weaken the Patient, & stop the salutary Evacuation, but if the patient spits up clear, florid Blood, Bleeding is necessary, which is one Symptom for Bleeding after the 4th or 5th day, as

likewise

Pleurisy

151.

fomentations, to lessen the pain by taking off the structure from the Vesicles, especially in the Bastard Pleurisy, & drawing the humours to the Interguments.

The Fomentations are either of plain water, or the Emolient herb boiled in it. 3. Cupping especially with scarifications when the Patient cannot bear Bleeding, as much as is necessary. This makes a great Derivation from the vesicles of the affected part, it is recommended by Paulus Aegineta but not till after the 14th which is after meat Mustard. 4th Blisters applied to the part are of great service, by raising an Inflammation in the Interguments, and drawing the humours outwards (and removed in 12. or 14 hours time) They do most good when Bleeding and other remedies are less successful, tho sometimes the pain is not relieved till after the Blister is removed.

[This

Pleurisy

this might be owing to the patients mis-
 taking the pain caused by the Blisters
 or the Distension of the vesicated Epi-
 dermis, for the Pleuratic pains, or by
 removing the Blister and giving vent to
 the serous humours, there is a freedom
 given to the vessels to distend them-
 selves, & then the Patient feels more
 pain. Many eminent Physicians as
 Boerhaave have been averse to Blis-
 tering, as thinking they by a Stimulus
 increased the fever, which was the cause
 as they thought of the pain of the side,
 not the pain the cause of the fever
 as it really is, therefore if you lessen
 the Pleurisy, you lessen the fever, Blis-
 ters are better in Pleurisies than Peip-
 neumonies, in the last I would not
 apply

Pleurisy

153.

apply a Blistor, till the Patient has lost as much Blood as he can bear, but in Pleurisies after 1 or 2 bleedings a Blistor should be applied, the reason of that is, that in the Pleura & intercostall Muscles likewise serve the extornall parts & skin with Blood, but in the Peripneumony it is not so, as the lungs have their vessels immediately from their heart & therefore cannot be so well affected as in the other case, hence Blistors will have more Effect in Pleurisies than in Peripneumonies. 5th Plenty of Diluent Drinks, an Arabic Emulsion, Barley water, Milk & Water, Cow Whey, so a man should not drink a smaller quantity than a Gallon a Day. 6th Cooling & attenuating Medicines a Sulap: satic & Spt. Minderer. 7th Emollient & Glysters of a pint of tepid water, & Laxative

Lanes

Pleurisy

ones alterius modis, the laxative ones should be of a pint of tepid water with soap, for while on night the Emollient Glysters throw more liquor in the blood, the other serves to relieve the head, & the same is good in Peripneumonies, they are better adapted to Pleurisies than purges

8th When there is a hard dry Cough, Pectorall Decoctions, as of Althaea, Liquor: acce, Syrup: Limon: Althaea water with Raisins or Figs, and the Mucilage of Gum: Arab: will do, but for these Patients who cannot bear Oil, they are very proper, when they begin to sput, as well as when the Cough is bound, or Oxymell of Squills when the Patient is troubled with a bad Cough after Bleeding & Blistering, an Opiate with the Sal: Ammon: ℥viij may be given,

Las

Pleurisy

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as I ordered for Mary Davis, some Medicines are proper when towards the end the pulse sinks, when the patient will not bear Bleeding in malignant Pleurisies, these Medicines are very proper if the Patient is low, I would give Nit. Sal. of Calc. $\text{Ov. } \frac{1}{2}$ xvj. When nothing will cure the pain, Oily Mixtures are found to be good with Symp. Papan relieves the Cough, & we know when the Oil is taken Externally it relaxes the parts, & lessens pain, and seems to act by relaxing the Nerves & vessels of the part to which it is applied, hence when taken inwardly the vessels will be relaxed by sympathy.

Dr. Hain recommends $\frac{1}{2}$ of Oil to be taken, but none but German Stomachs can bear such a Dose.

Ophthalmia

I shall now proceed to the case of Mary Stocks an Ophthalmia. This Patient has naturally weak Eyes, hence upon her being exposed to cold was seized with an Inflammation, It is very observable that these parts of the Body that are weakest, are most liable to inflammation, when being exposed to cold, as these persons who have weak Lungs to a Cough, weak kidneys to a Nephritis &c. The heat and pain in her Eyes is owing to the inflammation, the running of water to the irritation, headach to its consent between the Eyes and head, I ordered her to be bled in the Jugular Vein which is preferable to the arm in Ophthalmia, as the blood returns from the face & head much easier, for it is like

Ophthalmia

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like making two Jugular Veins, the
Blood not only running out of the Ori-
fice, but also down to the heart. It has
been Disputed whether Bleeding in the
feet or Jugular Vein was best, I prefer
the Jugular D^r Friend does the same
D^r Langrish is for the feet, the chief
objection is, that the tying a Vein by a
Ligature in the head, does more harm,
than the Bleeding does good, but here
there is no occasion for a Ligature as
clapping the thumb below where you
strike does the Business, Another ob-
jection is that the circulation is pro-
moted by this means, but the Depletion
gives the Vessels time to contract
themselves, & so no fear of a Derivation
after the Bleeding I ordered Glauber
salts which is a cooling medicine I
might

Ophthalmia

might have ordered the Acetum Rosaceum
 but I thought the water and Vinegar
 less astringent, after correcting the in-
 flammation, in generall, Leeches appli-
 ed to the temples are very proper,
 tho' at first they do little good, after
 this I ordered a Blister to her head
 which is very good, after Bleeding as
 they make a great derivation of the
 humours from the Eye, it may be
 proper to keep a piece open as big as a
 Corow. Heister tells us a rare instance
 of Blisters doing good in Ophthalmia, it
 is somewhere near the beginning of
 his Cases, and was about the size of
 a Shilling, if it was never to be larger
 than this it would be no great matter
 whether it was applied or not, & upon
 this account indeed might be a very
rare

Ophthalmia

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rare Instance. After applying general Remedies, upon finding she was obstructed, I ordered a Mass of Desobstruent Pills, with the addition of some Calomel with a view to the state of her Eyes & to mend her Blood, & besides would not hinder the other ingredients from having this Effect. At present one of her Eyes is quite well & I hope the other will soon be in the same condition, she mentioned she perceived or felt mats, this may be owing to some of the vessels of the Cornea, being inflamed or to the drying of the Coats.

There is another patient Eleanor Laurie who has the same Disorder but this is the worst Case, for she Measles, after which she contracted this, laid a foundation for weak Eyes, besides there
is

Ophthalmia

is a Scrophulous tending in this Girl's -
 Constitution, The Cause of her particular
 Disorder was likewise cold, as she
 had much less Blood than the other,
 I ordered Leeches to be applied to her
 Temples, but no Bleeding in her arm,
 in other respects she was treated in
 the same way as the other, I ordered
 likewise the Pediluvium, which is good
 for the Eyes, as it procures rest & tends
 to draw the humours downwards,
 After this I put her upon a Course
 of the sublimate Solution, as she was
 Scrophulous, I gave her a purge now
 and then to keep it from her Mouth
 then an Elect: of the Bark, for there is
 nothing better after the mercury, after this
 she got the Laxative Pills & the Bark
 [The

Ophthalmia

161.

The generall Causes are first some acrid matter falling on the Eye, whe: their scriptulous Rheumatic or Venereal. 2 Cold obstructing perspiration & detourning the humours to the Eyes. 3 Any External Injury as from Lime, scruff, sand &c. The seat of the Disease is in the Tunica Conjunctiva or that which covers the Cornea, over the Iris or Capsula of the Crystalline humour, when this is the case objects appear reddish. It is very odd that where the Conjunctiva alone suffers, the Patient cannot bear the light, the reason is that in violent Ophthalmics the inner parts suffer as well as the outer, but in slight ones the Retina is affected by sympathy.

Prognosis. Many are easily & soon cured

Ophthalmia

cured, violent ophthalmias are ill to cure, especially those which come on when any of the natural Evacuations are stoppt as the Menses &c. and such often end in fatal Blindness. When the cause is removed the inflammation will also cease, this obstructing matter will either pass through the inflamed Vessels, or be resolved. To promote resolution bleeding in the temporal Artery is proper w^{ch} method is followed in Spain, and the purging as with the Mercurial Laxative Pills, after the Evacuations, Opium or Syrup of Poppies, which act by taking off the pain, & allow the inflamed part of the Eye to heal. Blisters & the Pediculus we have mentioned as proper, tho' I had one whose case was very particular, every Blister & purgative

seemed

Ophthalmia

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seemed to inflame her Eyes, so that I could only give her the most gentle ones, owing to the great sensibility of the nervous System. Besides these some have recommended Cataplasms of Bread & Milk rotten Apples &c. I have tried one with success made of the powdered Leaves of Hemlock & Milk, tho' upon the whole they do hurt by their Weight, & keep the Eyes too hot. Sternutatories are good in Ophthalmies, to strengthen the patient's Eyes Collyriums are good such as we ordered, or Trufe water of Sacchar: Saturni. When Inflammation in the Cornea it arises from three Causes, 1st a gelatinous matter stagnating in its Vessels or between the Lamina. 2^d from the want of proper fluids, 3^d from a Concretion of the

Vessels

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Ophthalmia

Vessels. In the first case it is caused by nature, if the inflammation keeps off, but if it comes on, Bleeding, & purging are necessary, I advise to Drop the gall of Fishes into the Eye, what I use is Crude Sal. Ammon. Dissolved in water Zi to Ziv. When an opification happens from an accretion it is incurable.

Leprosy

We shall now consider the case of William Andrews a Loper. We cannot find out from any account he gives of himself what can be the Cause of it. The proximate Cause is a morbid state of the Vessels, under the Epidermis, so that instead of a clear transparent Covering as in the naturall state, there is a white opaque crust, what is the cause we know not,

Leprosy

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I ordered for him first a purge, as it is good to begin with this first. I then gave the Solution of Corrosive sublimate wth intermitting purges to keep it from his mouth, the Decoct. Siginor: to keep him sweating, At first it rais'd to his mouth so that I was oblig'd to omit it for some Days, since that it has not, & I have observed that at first it generally does this, tho' after a purge it will not affect the mouth, tho' I have given him double the quantity. I shall now consider this Disease, of which there are two kinds one the Lepna Græcorum, the other the Elephantiasis, the former most commonly begins in the fore arm & knee, it is Whitish, If it is noticed that a bloody Ichor runs ~~not~~ sometimes instead of a White, it is of a Dark Colour

[and

Leprosy

and then is less obstinate. This Disease is often attended with an itching which does not reach lower than the Thigh, as the Epidermis is nothing but the humours thrown out by the vessels of the Cutis which is the reason why in wounds there is no Epidermis, grown over them when closed, because the Vessels being destroyed there is no humours thrown out, therefore when an acid humour falls on the cutaneous Vessels, it occasions them to throw out a great quantity of acid matter, so that instead of Cuticle there is a Whitish Crust, which becomes Worse & worse, & afterwards being absorbed corrupts the Mass of Blood, & Changes into the Lepra Arabum. The Cause has been attributed to the feeding too Much on viscid food or Swines Flesh. The Itch has been said to produce it, obstructed Uterus

Leprosy

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Menses &c. The *Leprosia Arabum* is seldom met with in this Country, there was one indeed in this House some years ago, It was a most loathsome Disease they are full of Chaps & pressures w. frequently bleed, sometimes the mouth & face are affected with ulcers, so that the Ancients thought it a Cancer of the whole Body, In Arabia and those Countries it is hereditary & D^r. Marr: dividit says he met with some in Samaria who derived their Disease from Gehazi mentioned in scripture. —

Prognosis. The *Leprosia Arabum* is generally incurable, The *Leprosia Graecorum* is cured by Mercury, but is apt to return again. The principal remedies are the warm Bath to relax the skin, & keep the Body open, and Mercury given in any form, in cases

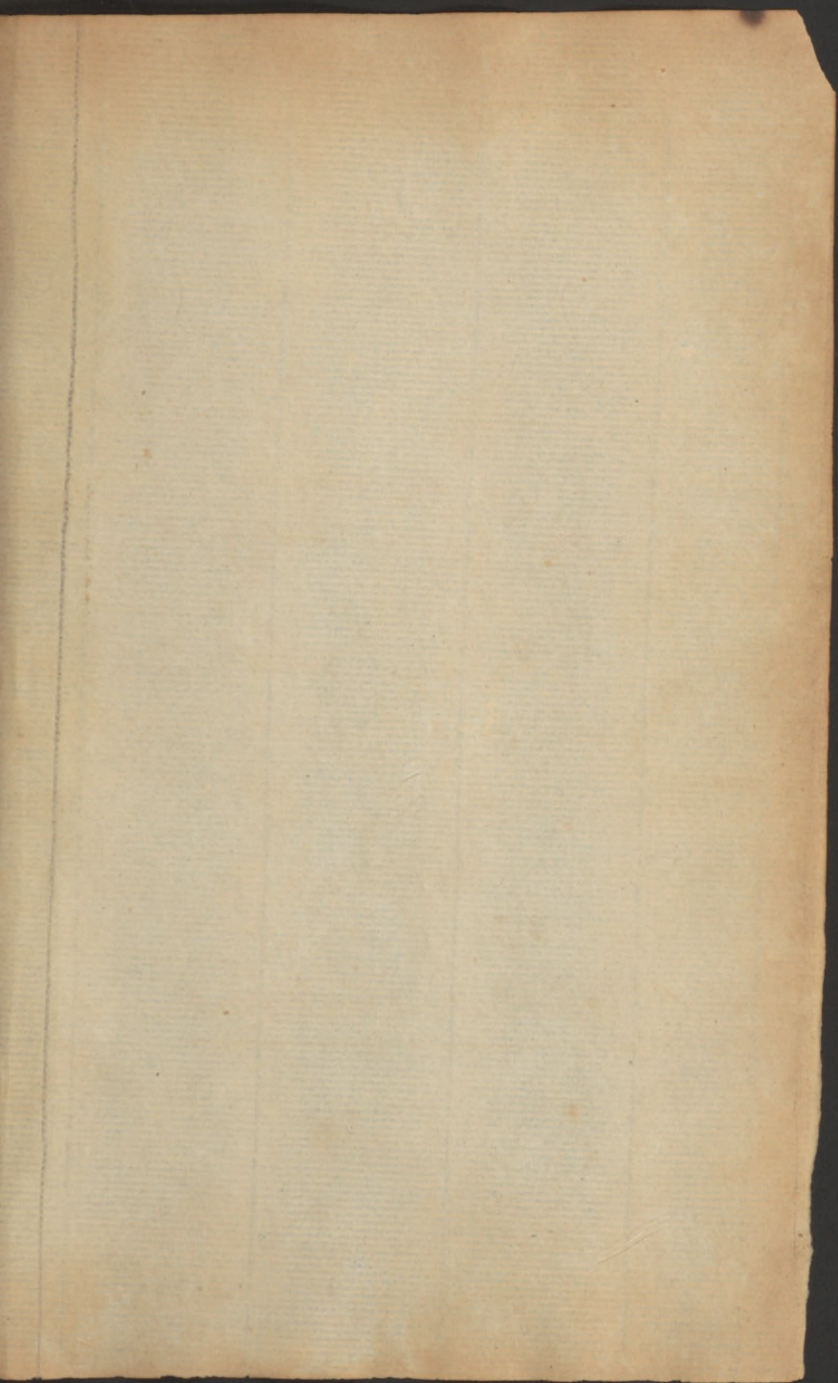
Leprosy

cases where it is confined to one part & but small, an Ointment is of use, if this mans had been of the size of my two hands, I would have ordered the Linn: Mercuriale but this could not be done here, as he had so much that it would have killed him in a Salivation, therefore it is proper to give it internally.

When The Linniment is to be made use of you are to begin with rubbing the spot this night, & so on through the whole body returning to where you began.

End of
D^r Whyte's Lectures





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End of
White Letters



Med. Hist.
MS.
B
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