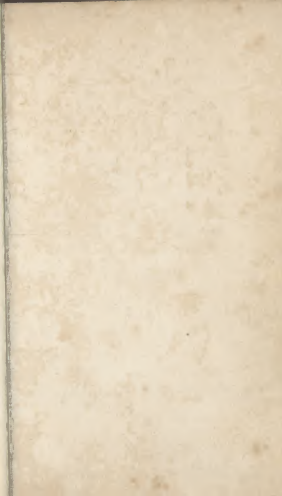




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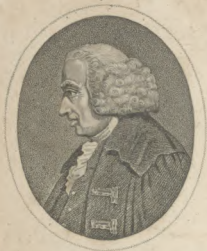


Mr A. Anderson.









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1835*

NOSOLOGY,

OR

DISEASES

arranged in their

CLASSES, ORDERS, GENERA,

AND

SPECIES,

ACCURATELY DEFINED.



Translated from the Latin of

WILLIAM CULLEN, M. D.

*Late Professor of Physic in the University of
Edinburgh, &c. &c.*



NEW EDITION,

With a Portrait of the Author.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR COX, ST. THOMAS'S STREET,
BOROUGH.

Sold also by J. COX, Berner's Street, Oxford Street; and
W. STEWART, Edinburgh.

1823.

[Price Two Shillings.]

THIS

SMALL EDITION

OF

DR. CULLEN'S NOSOLOGY,

IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

TO THE

MEDICAL STUDENTS

OF THE

VARIOUS HOSPITALS IN THE METROPOLIS,

BY THEIR

OBEDIENT SERVANTS,

THE PUBLISHERS.

THE

AMERICAN

REVIEW

OF

THE

ART

AND

SCIENCE

TABULA NOSOLOGICA,
OR A
SYNOPTICAL VIEW
OF THE
CLASSES, ORDERS, AND GENERA OF
DISEASES.

CLASS 1.—PYREXIA.

(FEBRILE DISEASES.)

ORDER I.

FEBRES.

- § 1. *Intermittentes.*
1 Tertianæ.....
2 Quartanæ.....
3 Quotidianæ.....

FEVERS.

- § 1. *Intermittents.*
1 Tertian Ague,
2 Quartan——
3 Quotidian——

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10 Cynanche	10 ——— Throat.
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14 Gastritis	14 ——— Stomach.
15 Enteritis	15 ——— Bowels.
16 Hepatitis	16 ——— Liver.
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 54 Asthma
 55 Dyspnœa
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 59 Cholera
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ORDER III.

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 137 Ganglion
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 128 Dilated Vein.
 129 A Livid Swelling.
 130 Hardened Tumour.
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 133 Fleahy ———
 134 Wart.
 135 Corn.
 136 Wen.
 137 Swelling of a Tendon
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SOLUTIONS OF DISUNION.

- 144 Wound.
 145 Ulcer.
 146 Tetters.
 147 Scald Head.
 148 Itch.
 149 Fracture.
 150 Caries.

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THE
NOSOLOGY

OF

DR. CULLEN.



CLASS I. PYREXIÆ.

(FEBRILE DISEASES.)

CHARACTER. — AFTER SHIVERING, OR A SENSE OF COLDNESS, A QUICK PULSE; INCREASED HEAT; WITH INTERRUPTION AND DERANGEMENT OF FUNCTIONS, DIMINUTION OF STRENGTH.

This class contains five orders.

ORDER I.

FEBRES. (*Fevers.*)

Pyrexia, after languor, lassitude, and other signs of debility, without any primary local disease.

§ 1. INTERMITTENTES. (*Intermittents.*)

Fevers arising from marsh miasmata—consisting of many paroxysms—without fever, or at least with evident remission—returning with remarkable exacerbation, and in general with shivering: one paroxysm only taking place each day.

GENUS I. TERTIANA. (*Tertian Ague.*)

Similar paroxysms, after an interval of about 48 hours. The accessions taking place at noon.

1. WITH INTERMISSION, differing

A. In the length of the paroxysm.

- a. With paroxysms not continuing above 12 hours.
- b. With paroxysms continuing more than 12 hours.

B. In the return of the paroxysms.

- a. Returning daily, with equal paroxysms, alternately resembling.
- b. Returning every second day, with two paroxysms in one day.
- c. Returning daily, with two paroxysms one day, and one on the next.
- d. Returning daily, with a remission, more remarkable between the odd and even day, than between the even and odd.

C. In the symptoms.

- a. Attended with drowsiness.
- b. Attended with spasms.
- c. Attended with efflorescence of the skin.
- d. Attended with inflammation.

- D. In being accompanied with other diseases.
- E. In cause.

II. WITH REMISSION.

GENUS II. QUARTANA. (*Quartan Ague.*)

Similar paroxysms, after an interval of about 2 hours. The accessions in the afternoon.

I. WITH INTERMISSION, differing

A. In type, or period.

- a. With one paroxysm every fourth day, and none on the intermediate days.
- b. With two paroxysms every fourth day, and none on the intermediate days.
- c. With three paroxysms every fourth day, and none on the intermediate days.
- d. Of the four days, the third only being free from fever, and the paroxysms alike every fourth day.
- e. With daily paroxysms, and similar every fourth day.

B. In symptoms.

C. In complication with other diseases.

II. WITH REMISSION.

GENUS III. QUOTIDIANA. (*Quotidian Ague.*)

Similar paroxysms, after an interval of about 24 hours; and the paroxysms taking place in the morning.

I. WITH INTERMISSION. It differs

A. In being simple.

a. Universal, and returning at the same hour in the morning.

b. Partial.

B. In being complicated.

II. WITH REMISSION.

§ 2. CONTINUÆ. (*Continued Fevers.*)

Fevers, without intermission; not produced by marsh miasmata: but with remissions and exacerbations, though not always considerable: continuing, and having two paroxysms each day.

GENUS IV. SYNOCHA. (*Inflammatory Fever.*)

Heat much increased; pulse frequent, strong and hard; urine red; the animal functions little disturbed.

GENUS V. TYPHUS. (*Putrid Fever.*)

Contagious; heat little increased; pulse weak small, and in general quick; urine little changed; animal functions much disturbed; prostration of strength.

The species are,

TYPHUS *petechialis*, (*Petechial Fever*), generally attended with purple spots.

This varies in degree.

a. TYPHUS *mitior*. (*Mild Putrid Fever.*)

b. TYPHUS *gravior*. (*Severe Putrid Fever.*)

TYPHUS icterodes, (*Yellow Fever*;) attended with yellowness of the skin.

GENUS VI. *SYNOCHUS*. (*Mixed Fever*.)

Contagious; a fever composed of synocha and typhus; at first a synocha, and towards the end typhus.

HECTICA. (*Hectic Fever*.)

Fever returning daily; the accessions taking place at noon and in the evening: with remission, but seldom intermission in the morning; for the most part accompanied by nocturnal sweats; and the urine depositing a sediment like brick-dust.

Probably always symptomatic.

ORDER II.

PHLEGMASIÆ. (*Inflammations*.)

Inflammatory fever; phlogosis, or pain in some one external part; with some internal function injured; the blood, when coagulated, exhibiting a white coriaceous surface.

GENUS VII. PHLOGOSIS. (*Cutaneous Inflammation.*)

Pyrexia, with redness, heat, and painful tension of the skin.

The species are,

1. PHLOGOSIS *phlegmone*, (*Simple Phlegmon*;) inflammation of a vivid red colour; with a circumscribed tumour, generally rising to a point; often terminating in abscess, and accompanied by throbbing pain.

It varies

a. In form.

b. In the part affected.

2. PHLOGOSIS *erythema*, (*Erysipelas*.) Inflammation of a ruddy colour, disappearing on pressure; with an irregular circumference; tumour hardly perceptible, ending in cuticular scales, and in pustules or vesicles; burning pain.

It varies

a. In intensity.

b. In its remote cause.

c. In being complicated.

Phlogosis may be succeeded by

1. OSTIEMA, (*Abscess*.) When the pain and throbbing have ceased, tumour arises whitish, soft, unfixed, and itching.

2. GANGRENA, (*Gangrene*.) The part becoming livid, soft; little sensible; and frequently with vesicles full of ichor.

3. SPHACELUS, (*Sphacelation*.) After gangrene; the part becoming blackish, flaccid, easily

lacerable without feeling or heat; and with the fætor of putrid flesh; the injury quickly spreading.

GENUS VIII. OPHTHALMIA. (*Sore-Eye.*)

Redness and pain in the eye; light offensive; for the most part with effusion of tears.

The species and varieties are,

1. IDIOPHATIC.

1. *OPHTHALMIA membranarum* (*Inflammation of the Eye.*) Inflammation in the tunica conjunctiva; or in the coats of the eye.

It varies

- a. In degree of external inflammation.
- b. In the affection of the internal coats.

2. *OPHTHALMIA tarsi* (*Inflammation of the Eyelid*;) with swelling, erosion, and glutinous exudation of the tarsi.

3. SYMPTOMATIC.

- a. From disease in the eye.
- b. From diseases of the other parts.

GENUS IX. PHRENITIS. (*Phrensy.*)

Vehement pyrexia; violent head-ach; redness of the face and eyes; impatience of light and noise; watchfulness; furious delirium.

GENUS X. CYNANCHE. (*Sore-Throat.*)

Pyrexia, sometimes of the ardent kind; redness and pain of the fauces: deglutition and respiration difficult; with a sense of tightness in the fauces.

The species are,

1. CYNANCHE *tonsillaris* (*Quinsy*;) affecting the membrane of the fauces, particularly the tonsils, with tumour and redness; accompanied by synocha.

2. CYNANCHE *maligna* (*Putrid Sore-throat*;) affecting the tonsils and mucous membrane of the fauces, with swelling, redness; and mucous crusts, of a whitish or ash colour, covering ulcers; with typhus fever and eruption.

3. CYNANCHE *trachealis* (*Croup*;) difficult respiration; inspiration loud; voice hoarse; cough sharp; hardly any apparent swelling in the fauces, swallowing not very difficult; with synocha.

4. CYNANCHE *pharyngea* (*Inflammation of the Pharynx*;) with redness chiefly at the bottom of the fauces; swallowing exceedingly difficult and painful; respiration easy; with synocha.

5. CYNANCHE *parotidea* (*the Mumps*;) with great external swelling of the parotid and maxillary glands; respiration and deglutition little impeded; fever synocha; in general slow.

The symptomatic diseases of this genus arise

- a. From internal causes.
- b. From external causes.

GENUS XI. PNEUMONIA. (*Pneumonic Inflammations.*)

Pyrexia: pain in some part of the thorax; respiration difficult; cough.

The species are,

1. PNEUMONIA *peripneumonia* (*Peripneumony.*)
The pulse not always hard, sometimes soft; dull pain in the breast; respiration always difficult, and except in an erect posture of the body, sometimes impossible; the face swollen and of purple colour; cough, in general moist, often bloody.

1. SIMPLE AND IDIOPATHIC.

2. IDIOPATHIC WITH FEVER.

3. SYMPTOMATIC.

2. PERIPNEUMONIA *pleuritis.* (*Pleurisy.*)
Pulse hard; pain, in general of the right side, pungent, and increased, especially by inspiration; lying on the side troublesome; very painful cough, at first dry, afterwards humid; and often bloody.

1. SIMPLE AND IDIOPATHIC.

2. COMPLICATED.

a. With fever.

b. With catarrh.

3. SYMPTOMATIC.

4. FALSE.

Pneumonia ends in

VOMICA. After Pneumonia not terminating in resolution; constant difficult respiration and

cough; uneasiness in lying on the sound side; with hectic fever.

EMPYEMA. After pneumonia, ending in suppuration, often after vomica, a remission of pain; while the difficult respiration, cough, pain in lying on the side, and hectic fever remain; often accompanied with a sense of a fluid in the breast; and with symptoms of hydrothorax.

GENUS XII. **CARDITIS.** (*Inflammation of the Heart.*)

Pyrexia; pain in the region of the heart; anxiety; difficult respiration; cough; unequal pulse; palpitation; syncope.

1. **IDIOPATHIC.**
2. **SYMPTOMATIC.**

GENUS XIII. **PERITONITIS.** (*Inflammation of the Peritoneum.*)

Pyrexia; pain in the abdomen; increased when the body is erect: but without the symptoms peculiar to other abdominal inflammations.

1. *Peritonitis propria*, in the peritoncum.
2. *Peritonitis omentalis*, in the omentum.
3. *Peritonitis mesenterica*, in the mesentery.

GENUS XIV. GASTRITIS. (*Inflammation of the Stomach.*)

Pyrexia, of the typhous kind; anxiety; excessive heat and pain in the epigastrium, increased by any thing taken into the stomach; inclination to vomit, and the ingesta immediately thrown out; hiccup.

1. IDIOPATHIC.

a. From internal causes.

1. Gastritis *phlegmonodea*, with acute pain, and vehement pyrexia.

b. From external causes.

2. Gastritis *erythemática*, with slight pain and fever; and erysipelatous redness of the fauces.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

GENUS XV. ENTERITIS. (*Inflammation of the Bowels.*)

Fever of the typhous kind; sharp pain in the abdomen, spreading, and twisting about the umbilicus; vomiting; obstinate costiveness.

1. IDIOPATHIC.

1. Enteritis *phlegmonodéa*, with acute pain; vehement pyrexia, vomiting, and costiveness.

2. Enteritis *erythemática*, with slight pain and fever; without vomiting, and with diarrhœa.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

GENUS XVI. HEPATITIS. (*Inflammation of the Liver.*)

Pyrexia; tension and pain of the right hypochondrium; sometimes pungent, as in pleuritis, but oftener dull; pain at the clavicle and the top of the right shoulder; pain in laying on the left side; difficult respiration; dry cough; vomiting; hiccup.

1. *Acute*; known by the above marks.

2. *Chronic*. Often affording no signs of distinction.

GENUS XVII. SPLENITIS. (*Inflammation of the Spleen.*)

Pyrexia; tension, heat, tumour, and pain in the left hypochondrium, increased by pressure, without sign of nephritis.

GENUS XVIII. NEPHRITIS. (*Inflammation of the Kidney.*)

Pyrexia; pain about the kidneys, often extending along the course of the ureter; frequent discharge of urine, either thin and without colour, or of a bright red; vomiting; numbness of the thigh; retraction or pain of the testicle of the same side.

1. IDIOPATHIC. Spontaneous.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

GENUS XIX. *CYSITIS.* (*Inflammation of the Bladder.*)

Pyrexia; swelling and pain in the hypogastric region; frequent and painful discharge of urine, or total suppression of it; tenesmus.

1. From internal causes.

2. From external causes.

GENUS XX. *HYSTERITIS.* (*Inflammation of the Womb.*)

Pyrexia; heat, tension, tumour, and pain in the hypogastric region; pain in the os tincae when touched; vomiting.

GENUS XXI. *RHEUMATISMUS.* (*Rheumatism.*)

The cause external, and in general known; pyrexia;—pain of the joints, along the course of the muscles, attacking the knees and larger joints more frequently than the lesser ones, increased by heat.

The acute and vulgar Rheumatism are idiopathic; it varies in its seat.

a. In the muscles of the loins. *LUMBAGO.*

b. In the muscles of the coxendix. *SCIATICA.*

c. In the muscles of the thorax. **THE BASTARD PLEURISY.**

Rheumatism is—succeeded by

ARTHRODYNIA. (*Chronic Rheumatism.*)

After rheumatism, a violent strain or subluxation succeeds, pains in the joints or muscles, increased by motion, more or less varying, and moderated by external heat; the joints weak, rigid, readily and often spontaneously growing cold;—no pyrexia, and seldom any tumour.

The Lumbago and Ischias are occasionally acute diseases; but as they are most generally chronic, they also properly belong to this place.

GENUS XXII. ODONTALGIA. (*Pain in the Jaw.*)

Rheumatism or arthrodynia of the jaws, from caries in the teeth.

GENUS XXIII. PODAGRA. (*Gout.*)

Hereditary, arising without apparent external causes, but generally preceded by an affection of the stomach; pyrexia; pain at some one of the joints, generally at that of the great toe; certainly attacking the articulations of the feet and hands chiefly; returning at intervals, and often alternating with affections of the stomach, or other internal parts.

1. *Podagra regularis* (*the regular*); with considerable violent inflammation of the joints, con-

tinuing for several days, and receding gradually with swelling, itching, and desquamation of the affected part.

2. *Podagra atónica* (*atonic*.) Debility of the stomach, or other internal part, either without the usual inflammation of the joints, or with slight and changing pain in them; and with dyspepsia, or other symptoms of debility, often quickly alternating.

3. *Podagra (retrográda retrocedent*;) with inflammation of the joints quickly disappearing, soon followed by debility of the stomach, or of some other internal part.

5. *Podagra aberrans* (*wandering gout*;) with inflammation of some internal part; sometimes preceded by inflammation of the joints, which quickly disappears.

The gout is sometimes accompanied with other diseases.

GENUS XXIV. ARTHROPUOSIS. (*White Swelling*.)

Pains of the joints, or muscular parts, deep, dull, and of long continuance, often arising from contusion; little or no swelling; no inflammation; fever, at first slight, afterwards hectic; and abscess of the part taking place at the same time.

ORDER III.

EXANTHEMATA. (*Eruptive Fevers.*)

Diseases commencing with fever ; at a definitive time eruptions, often numerous on the skin, often contagious ; affecting a person but once during life.

GENUS XXV. VARIOLA. (*Small Pox.*)

Contagious synocha with vomiting, and pain upon pressing the epigastrium. The eruption of small red pimples takes place the third day, and ends on the fifth ; which in the course of eight days suppurate, and finally dry and fall off in crusts, often leaving little pits in the skin.

The species are,

1. *Variola discreta* (*distinct Small-Pox ;*) pustules few and distinct, in circumscription, circular, turgid ; the fever ceasing upon the eruption taking place.

2. *Variola confluenta* (*confluent Small Pox ;*) pustules numerous, confluent, having irregular margins, flaccid, and little elevation ; the fever remaining after the eruption.

GENUS XXVI. VARICELLA. (*Chicken-Pox.*)

Synocha: pimples, after short and slight fever, running into pustules like the small-pox, seldom suppurating; in a few days ending in scales, seldom or never leaving any scars.

GENUS XXVII. RUBEOLA. (*Measles.*)

Contagious; with sneezing; a flow of thin humour from the eyes, and a dry and hoarse cough. On the fourth day, or a little later, the small pimples, hardly elevated, break out in clusters, and after three days form small mealy scales.

1. *Rubeola vulgaris* (*Common Measles*;) small confluent pimples in clusters, and hardly elevated.

It varies,

a. With severe symptoms, and an irregular course.

b. Accompanied with cynanche.

c. Accompanied by a putrid diathesis.

2. *Rubeola varioloides* (*Measles like Small-Pox*;)—with distinct and elevated pimples.

GENUS XXVIII. SCARLATINA. (*Scarlet Fever.*)

Contagious synocha. On the fourth day of the disease, the face a little swelled; a florid redness, coalescing large spots, afterwards universal, and

^c
Fungus white with florid papillæ
by passing through the

after three days fall off in furfuraceous scales; anasarca often supervenes.

The species are,

1. *Scarlatina simplex*, (*Mild Scarlet Fever*;) not accompanied with sore-throat.

2. *Scarlatina cynanchica*. (*Scarlet Fever with ulcerated Sore-Throat*;) with ulcerated cynanche.

GENUS XXIX. PESTIS. (*Plague.*)

Typhus fever, very contagious, accompanied with extreme debility. On an uncertain day of the disease an eruption of buboes or carbuncles takes place.

GENUS XXX. ERYSIPELAS. (*St. Anthony's Fire.*)

Synocha for two or three days; in general attended with drowsiness, and often with delirium. On some part of the skin, generally on the face, there is a *Phlogosis erythema*.

The species are,

1. *Erysipelas versiculósum* (*Common Erysipelas*;) with erythema; a spreading redness, occupying a broad space, and in some places running into large vesications.

Erysipelas phlyctenódes (*shingles*;) with erythema from many pimples, chiefly occupying parts of the chest, and soon ending in pustoles, or small blisters.

GENUS XXXI. MILIARIA. (*Miliary Fever.*)

Synochus, with anxiety and frequent sighing, an oily sweat, and a sense of pricking, as of pin-points, in the skin. On an uncertain day of the disease, small, red, distinct, but crowded pimples break out over the whole skin, except the face; and on the top of these pimples, after a day or two, very small white vesicles, remaining but a short time, appear.

GENUS XXXII. URTICARIA. (*Nettle Rash.*)

Quotidian fever. On the second day appear red spots, as if the skin were stung by nettles, almost evanescent during the day, but returning at night with fever, and in a few days totally falling off in very minute scales.

GENUS XXXIII. PEMPHIGUS. (*Vesicular
Fever*)

Contagious typhus. On the first, second, or third day, vesicles of the size of hazel-nuts appear in several places, remaining for several days, and then pouring out a thin ichor.

GENUS XXXIV. APHTHÆ. (*Thrush.*)

Synochus. The tongue rather swoln; its colour, and that of the fauces, inclining to purple; small specks at first appearing on the fauces and edge of the tongue, and afterwards covering the whole internal surface of the mouth; of a white colour, sometimes distinct, often running into one; when cleared off, as quickly renewed, and lasting for an uncertain time.

I know but one species that is idiopathic, viz. *Aphthæ infantum*, (*the Child's Thrush.*)

ORDER IV.

HÆMORRHAGIÆ. (*Hæmorrhages.*)

Pyrexia; discharge of blood without external cause; on venesection the blood appears as in the cases of Phlegmasia, having a crust formed.

GENUS XXXV. EPISTAXIS. (*Bleeding of the Nose.*)

Pain or a sense of fulness in the head; redness of the face; flux of blood from the nostrils.

I. IDIOPATHIC.

It varies according to the age of the patient.

a *Epistaxis juniorum*, (*bleeding of the nose in young people*) with signs of arterial plethora.

b. *Epistaxis senum* (*bleeding of the nose in persons advanced in life*) with signs of venous plethora.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

a. From internal causes.

b. From external causes.

GENUS XXXVI. HÆMOPTYSIS. (*Hæmorrhage from the Lungs.*)

Redness of the cheeks, sense of uneasiness and sometimes of heat in the chest; dyspnœa; titillation of the fauces; blood of a florid colour, and often frothy, being brought up by coughing.

1. IDIOPATHIC.

Hæmoptysis plethorica, (*plethoric spitting of blood*;) without external violence, or hawking; without cough, or suppression of any usual evacuation.

2. *Hæmoptysis violenta*, (*spitting of blood from some injury*;) taking place on the application of some external violence.

3. *Hæmoptysis phthisica*, (*consumptive spitting of blood*;) taking place after long continued cough, with wasting and debility.

4. *Hæmoptysis calculosa* (*calcular.*) Small calculous particles, often calcareous, being brought up.

5. *Hæmoptysis vicaria* (*vicarious hæmoptysis*;) and the suppression of some accustomed evacuation.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

Hæmoptysis pneumonica, (*pneumonic.*)

Hæmoptysis exanthematica, (*exanthematic.*)

Hæmoptysis *hydrópica*, (*hydropic.*)

Hæmoptysis *cacheotica* (*cacheotic.*)

The consequence of Hæmoptysis is

PHthisis, (*Consumption*,) Emaciation; debility; cough; hectic fever; and in general a purulent expectoration.

The species are,

1. Phthisis *incipiens* (*incipient*;) without expectoration of pus.

2. Phthisis *confirmata* (*confirmed*;) with expectoration of pus.

Both species vary,

a. With respect to the remote cause.

b. With respect to the source from which the pus is derived.

GENUS XXXVII. HÆMORRHOIS. (*Hæmorrhoids.*)

Pains or sense of weight in the head: vertigo; pain in the loins, and in the anus; livid painful tubercles round the anus, whence for the most part blood is discharged; blood likewise sometimes, without any apparent tumour, steals from within the anus.

The species are,

1. Hæmorrhois *tumens*, (*external Hæmorrhoids*;) from external tumours.

This varies in being

a. Bloody.

b. Mucous.

2. Hæmorrhois *procidens*, (*Hæmorrhoids with prolapsus*) from falling down of the anus.

3. *Hæmorrhœis fluens*, (*internal Hæmorrhoids*;) internal, without external tumour, or falling down of the anus.

4. *Hæmorrhœis cæca*, (*blind Piles*;) with pain and tumour of the anus without any flux of blood.

GENUS XXXVIII. MENORRHAGIA. (*Overflow of the monthly Courses.*)

Pains in the back, loins, and belly, resembling those of parturition; the menses unusually copious, or even a flow of blood from the vagina.

The species are,

1. *Menorrhagia rubra*, (*the reds*;) bloody in women not pregnant, or in childbed.

2. *Menorrhagia abortus*, (*threatening abortion*;) bloody in pregnant women.

3. *Menorrhagia lochiâlis* (*from the Lochia*;) bloody in women in childbed.

4. *Menorrhagia vitiorum*, (*from ulcer of the womb*;) bloody from topical disease.

5. *Menorrhagia alba*, (*the whites*;) serous without topical disease in women not pregnant.

6. *Menorrhagia Nabothi*, serous in pregnant women.

ORDER V.

PROFLUVIA.

Fyrexia; with increased excretion; not naturally bloody.

GENUS XXXIX. CATARRHUS. (*Catarrh.*)

Pyrexia often contagious; increased excretion of mucus from the glands of the pituitary membrane; or from those of the fauces or bronchia; or an effort at least for such excretion taking place.

The species are,

1. Catarrh from cold, (*common cold.*)
2. Catarrh from contagion, (*the influenza.*)

GENUS XL. DYSENTERIA. 5. *Dysentery.*

Contagious pyrexia; frequent mucous or bloody stools; the faeces being generally retained; gripes; tenesmus.

It varies,

1. In being accompanied with worms.
2. In the evacuation of small masses of a fleshy or a sebaceous substance.
3. In being accompanied with intermittent fever.
4. In being bloodless.
5. In being accompanied by the miliary fever

CLASS II.

NEUROSES. (*Nervous Diseases.*)

PRETERNATURAL AFFECTION OF SENSE AND MOTION; WITHOUT IDIOPATHIC OR PRIMARY PYREXIA; AND WITHOUT LOCAL DISEASE.

ORDER I.

COMATA. (*Unnatural Sleep.*)

The voluntary motions diminished; with sleep; or a suspension of sense.

GENUS XLI. APOPLEXIA. (*Apoplexy.*)

The whole of the voluntary motions almost abolished; with more or less profound sleep; the action of the heart and arteries remaining.

The species of idiopathic Apoplexy are.

1. *Apopléxia sanguinea* (*the Sanguineous*) with signs of universal plethora, principally in the head.

2. *Apoplexia serosa*, (*the Serous*) generally occurring in old men.

3. *Apoplexia hydrocephálica* (*Hydrocephalus*) gradually approaching; affecting infants or children; first with lassitude, a degree of fever and head-ach; and afterwards with a slow pulse; dilatation of the pupil; and drowsiness.

4. *Apoplexia atrabilária*, (*from bile*;) in a person of the melancholic temperament.

5. *Apoplexia traumática*, (*from a wound in the head*;) from external violence to the head.

6. *Apoplexia venenáta* (*from poison*;) from sedatives given internally or externally.

7. *Apoplexia mentális*, (*from passion*;) from affections of the mind.

8. *Apoplexia cataléptica*, (*cataleptic*;) the muscles following the motion of the bones when acted upon by external force.

9. *Apoplexia suffocata*, (*from hanging or drowning*) from suffocation by an external cause.

Apoplexia is frequently symptomatic.

- a. Of intermittent fever.
- b. Of continued fever.
- c. Of phlegmasia.
- d. Of exanthema.
- e. Of hysteria.
- f. Of epilepsy.
- g. Of gout.
- h. Of worms.
- i. Of suppression of urine.
- k. Of scurvy.

GENUS XLII. PARALYSIS. (*Paralysis.*)

Part of the voluntary motions being impaired; often accompanied with sleep.

1. IDIOPATHIC.

1. *Parálýsis partiális* (*partial*;) of some of the muscles.

2. *Parálýsis hemiplégica*, (*hemiplegia*;) of one side of the body.

It varies with respect to the habit of the body.

a. Hemiplegia in a plethoric habit.

b. Hemiplegia in a leucophlegmatic habit.

3. *Parálýsis paraplégica*, (*paraplegia*;) of one half of the body transversely.

4. *Parálýsis venenáta* (*from poison*;) from sedatives, applied either internally or externally.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

ORDER II.

ADYNAMIÆ.

The involuntary motions, whether vital or natural, diminished.

GENUS XLIII. SYNCOPE. (*Fainting.*)

Action of the heart diminished; or during some time suspended.

1. IDIOPATHIC.

1. *Syncope cardiaca* (arising from the heart;) often returning without evident cause; vehement palpitation of the heart at intervals. *From some affection of the heart, or its great vessels.*

2. *Syncope occasionalis* (nervous;) arising from an evident cause. *Derived from an affection of the whole system.*

2. SYMPTOMATIC

of diseases, either of the system, or of other parts, the heart excepted.

GENUS XLIV. DYSPEPSIA. (*Dyspepsia.*)

Loss of appetite; nausea; vomiting; flatulence; eructation; rumination; heartburn; pain of the stomach; at least having some or more of these at once; mostly with costiveness; and recurring, without disease of the stomach or other parts.

1. IDIOPATHIC.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

1. From disease of the stomach.

2. From disease of other parts.

GENUS XLV. HYPOCHONDRIASIS. (*Low Spirits.*)

Dyspepsia; with languor; dejection of the mind; and fear, arising from trifling causes, in persons of melancholic temperament.

GENUS XLVI. CHLOROSIS. (*Green Sickness.*)

Dyspepsia; desire to eat things that are not nutritious; paleness or discolouration of the skin; defect of blood in the veins; with œdematous swelling of the body; debility; paleness; retention of the menses.

ORDER III.

SPASMI.

Irregular or preternatural motions of the muscles or muscular fibres.

I. IN THE ANIMAL FUNCTIONS.

GENUS XLVII. TETANUS. (*Tetanus.*)

Spasmodic rigidity of muscles.

It varies.

a. In degree; the half, or whole of the body being affected with spasm.

It differs

b. In its remote cause, arising either from an internal cause; from cold; or from a wound.

c. In the part of the body affected.

GENUS XLVIII. TRISMUS. (*Locked Jaw.*)

Spastic rigidity, chiefly of the lower jaw.

1. *Trismus nascéntium* (*infantile*;) attacking infants during the two first weeks after birth.

2. *Trismus traumáticus* (*in old persons*;) arising from cold, or from a wound.

GENUS XLIX. CONVULSIO. (*Convulsion.*)

Irregular contraction of the muscles; without sleep.

1. IDIOPATHIC.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

GENUS L. CHOREA. (*St. Vitus's Dance.*)

Affecting young persons, especially from ten to fourteen years of age; with convulsive motions; partly voluntary; for the most part of one side; the motion of the arms and hands resembling that of players; in walking, one foot is rather dragged than lifted.

GENUS LI. RAPHANIA. (*Raphania.*)

Spasmodic contraction of the joints; with convulsive motions; and very violent pain, which is periodical.

GENUS LII. EPILEPSIA. (*Epilepsy.*)

Convulsion of the muscles; with sleep.

1. IDIOPATHIC.

1. *Epilepsia cerebralis*, (*from the brain*;) suddenly coming on without any evident cause; unpreceded by any troublesome sensation; unless sometimes of vertigo; or dimness of sight.

2. *Epilepsia sympáthica* (*sympathetica*;) without evident cause; but preceded by the sensation of a peculiar aura rising from some part of the body to the head.

3. *Epilepsia occasionális*, (*occasional*;) arising from evident irritation; and terminating when that irritation is removed.

This varies from the difference in the irritating cause.

a. From injury done to the head.

b. From pain.

c. From worms.

d. From poison.

e. From cutaneous eruptions or acrid humours being repelled.

f. From crudity in the stomach.

g. From affections of the mind.

h. From superabundant hæmorrhage.

i. From debility.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

3. IN THE VITAL FUNCTIONS.

In the action of the heart.

GENUS LIII. PALPITATIO.

Veheement and irregular motion of the heart.

Palpitatio cardiaca, (*cardiac*) almost constant, at least often recurring without evident cause.

GENUS LIV. ASTHMA.

Difficult respiration recurring at intervals; with sense of stricture in the breast; respiration with a wheezing noise; difficult cough at the beginning of the fit; sometimes none; but free toward the end; and often attended by copious discharge of mucus.

1. IDIOPATHIC.

1. *Asthma spontâneum*, (*spontaneous*;) without evident cause, or being accompanied with any diseases.

2. *Asthma exanthematicum* (*exanthematic* from eruption or other acrid matters being repelled.

3. *Asthma plethòricum*, (*plethoric*) from a suppression of any usual evacuation of blood, or from spontaneous plethora.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

GENUS LV. DYSPNŒA.

Difficult respiration, continual; without sense of stricture in the breast; but rather of fulness and obstruction there; cough frequent through the whole course of the disease.

1. IDIOPATHIC.

1. *Dyspnœa catarrhalis* (*catarrhal*;) frequent cough, bringing up much viscid mucus.

2. *Dyspnœa sicca* (*dry*;) cough usually dry.

3. *Dyspnœa aerea* (*aerial*;) increased by every change of the weather.

4. *Dyspnœa terrea*, (*calculous*;) cough, bringing up earthy or calculous matter.

5. *Dyspnœa aquosa* (*aqueous*;) urine in small quantities; swelling of the feet; no fluctuation in the breast, or any other characteristic signs of water in the chest.

6. *Dyspnœa pinguedinosa*, (*from fat*;) in fat persons.

7. *Dyspnœa thoracica* (*thoracic*;) from the parts inclosing the thorax being hurt or ill-formed.

8. *Dyspnœa extrinseca*, (*self-evident*;) from evident external cause.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

1. Of the diseases of the heart, or larger vessels.

2. Of abdominal tumour.

3. Of various diseases.

GENUS LVI. PERTUSSIS. (*Hooping Cough*.)

Contagious; convulsive and suffocating cough; with a loud hooping noise at each inspiration; often attended by vomiting.

3. IN THE NATURAL FUNCTIONS.

GENUS LVII. PYROSIS. or WATER-BR

Burning heat in the epigastrium; with copious eructations of an aqueous fluid; generally insipid; sometimes acid.

1. IDIOPATHIC.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

GENUS LVIII. COLICA. (*Colic*.)

Pain in the abdomen; with a sense of twisting round the navel; vomiting; costiveness.

1. IDIOPATHIC.

1. *Colica spasmodica* (*spasmodic*;) with retraction of the navel, and spasms of the abdominal muscles.

It varies from the symptoms attending it.

a. With vomiting of stercoraceous matter, or of any thing injected by the anus.

b. With inflammation.

2. *Colica pictorum*, (*Devonshire, or Painter's Colic*;) preceded by a sense of weight or uneasiness in the lower belly; especially round the navel; followed by pain; at first slight; not continual; and generally increased after food; at last more severe, and almost perpetual; with pains in the arms and back; terminating at length in palsy.

It varies according to its remote cause;

a. From metallic poison.

b. From acid in the intestines.

c. From cold.

d. From contusion of the back.

3. *Colica stercoræa*, (*from fæces*;) after long-continued constipation.

4. *Colica accientalis*, (*from acrimony*;) from acrid matter in the intestines.

5. *Colica meconialis* (*from the meconium*) in new-born children, from retention of the meconium.

6. *Colic callōsa*, (*from spasm*;) with a sense of constriction in some parts of the intestines; and often previously a collected flatus with some pain, the flatus gradually going off; the belly costive; and, at last, the fæces are discharged in a liquid state, and small quantity.

7. *Colica calculōsa*, (*from calculi*) with a fixed hardness in a particular part of the abdomen; calculi being ejected by the anus.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

a. *Hæmorrhoidālis* (*of the Hæmorrhoids.*)

b. *Catamenīālis*, (*of the Catamenia.*)

GENUS LIX. CHOLERA. (*Cholera.*)

Vomiting and frequent purging of a bilious humour; anxiety; gripes; spasms of the legs.

1. IDIOPATHIC.

1. *Cholera spontānea*, (*spontaneous*;) taking place in warm weather; without evident cause.

2. *Cholera accidentalis*, (*from acrimony*;) from acrid substances in the stomach or intestines.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

GENUS LX. DIARRHŒA. (*Diarrhœa*)

Frequent purging; the disease not contagious; no pyrexia preceding it.

1. IDIOPATHIC.

1. *Diarrhœa crapulōsa*, (*crapulous.*) The fæces discharged more liquid than natural; and in greater quantity.



2. *Diarrhœa biliosa*, (*bilious*;) a great quantity of yellow fœces being discharged.

3. *Diarrhœa mucôsa*, (*mucous*;) copious discharge of mucus; owing either to acrid matters taken into the stomach, or to cold; more especially to cold applied to the feet.

4. *Diarrhœa coelâca*, (*lacteal*;) discharge of milky humour, like chyle.

5. *Diarrhœa lientéria*, (*lientery*;) the food, without any material change, being quickly discharged.

6. *Diarrhœa hepatirrhœa*, discharge of a bloody matter like serum, without pain taking place.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

GENUS LXI. DIABETES. (*Diabetes.*)

Immoderate discharge of urine; seldom like the natural; of long continuance.

1. IDIOPATHIC.

1. *Diabêtes mellitus*, (*saccharine*) with urine of the smell, colour, and taste of honey.

2. *Diabêtes insipidus*, (*not sweet*) with limpid urine not sweet.

GENUS LXII. HYSTERIA. (*Hysterics.*)

Rumblings of the bowels; sense of a ball rising in the abdomen towards the stomach and gullet, and there producing a sense of strangulation; sleep; convulsions; copious discharge of limpid

urine; the mind involuntary, capricious and unsteady.

GENUS LXIII. HYDROPHOBIA. (*Hydrophobia.*)

Loathing and horror of liquids, from their exciting painful convulsion of the pharynx; generally arising from the bite of a rabid animal.

1. *Hydrophobia rabiosa*, (*rabid*) with desire of biting.

2. *Hydrophobia simplex*, (*simple*) without rage; or desire to bite.

ORDER IV.

VESANIÆ.

Judgment impaired; unattended by pyrexia or coma.

GENUS LXIV. AMENTIA. (*Idiotism.*)

Imbecility; so that the relations of things are not perceived; or not remembered.

1. *Amentia congenita*, (*from birth*) from the time of birth.

2. *Amentia senilis*, (*senile*) from decay of perception and memory.

3. *Amentia acquisita*, (*acquired*) induced by external causes.

GENUS LXV. MELANCHOLIA. (*Melancholy.*)

Partial insanity : without dyspepsia.

It varies as the subjects which induce it.

a. From the state of the patient's health being conceived dangerous from slight causes.

b. From false perception of the prosperous state of the patient's affairs.

c. From vehement love, without satyriasis or nymphomania.

d. From superstitious fears.

e. From aversion to action and the duties of life.

f. From inquietude and impatience in any situation.

g. From weariness of life.

h. From false conception of the person's state.

GENUS LXVI. MANIA. (*Madness.*)

Universal insanity.

1. Mania *mentális*, (*mental*) arising from the mind.

2. Mania *corpórea* (*corporeal*) arising from corporeal causes.

3. Mania *obscura*, (*obscura*) unpreceded by passions of the mind, or bodily derangement.

SYMPTOMATIC.

GENUS LXVII. ONEIRODYNIA. (*Night-Mare.*)

Imagination inflamed or disturbed during sleep.

1. *Oneirodynia activa*, (*active*) inciting persons to walking and to other motions.

2. *Oneirodynia grávans*, (*oppressive*) a sense of weight oppressing the breast.

CLASS III.

CACHEXIÆ.

DEPRAVED STATE OF THE WHOLE, OR OF THE GREATER PART OF THE BODY; WITHOUT PRIMARY FERRILE, OR NERVOUS DISEASE.

ORDER I.

MARCORES.

Emaciation of the body.

GENUS LXVIII. TABES. (*Wasting.*)

Emaciation; loss of strength; hectic fever.

1. *Tabes purulenta*, (*purulent*) proceeding from ulceration; either external or internal; or from pulmonary abscess.

2. *Tabes scrophulosa*, (*scrophulous*) in scrophulous persons.

3. *Tabes venenata*, from poison.

GENUS LXIX. ATROPHIA. (*Atrophy.*)

Emaciation; loss of strength; hectic fever.

1. *Atrophia inanitorum*, from excessive evacuations.

2. *Atrophia famelicorum*, from improper nourishment.

3. *Atrophia cacochymica*, from bad food.

4. *Atrophia debiliūm*, from bad state of nutrition; without previous evacuations; or bad state of the humours.

ORDER II.

INTUMESCENTIÆ.

External swelling of the whole, or of a considerable part of the body.

1. ADIPOSE.

GENUS LXX. POLYSARCIA. (*Corpulency.*)

Excessive corpulency; depending on the increase of fat.

2. FLATULENT.

GENUS LXXI. PNEUMATOSIS. (*Emphysema.*)

Swelling of the body; distended; elastic; and crackling to the touch.

1. *Pneumatosis spontanea*, without evident cause.
2. *Pneumatosis traumatica*, from a wound in the thorax.
3. *Pneumatosis venenata*, from poison.
4. *Pneumatosis hysterica*, with hysteria.

GENUS LXXII. TYMPANITES. (*Tympany.*)

Swelling of the abdomen, tense, elastic, and sounding on being struck; costiveness, and emaciation of other parts.

1. *Tympanites intestinalis*, (*intestinal*) frequently with unequal tumour of the abdomen; and frequent discharge of wind, giving relief.

2. *Tympanites abdominalis*, (*abdominal*) more evidently sounding on the touch; the tumour more equal; the discharge of wind less frequent; and giving less relief.

GENUS LXXIII. PHYSOMETRA. (*Wind at the Womb.*)

Slight elastic tumour in the hypogastrium; resembling the figure and situation of the womb.

2. AQUOSÆ, or DROPSICAL.

GENUS LXXIV. ANASARCA. (*Anasarca.*)

Soft, unelastic swelling of the whole, or part of the body.

1. *Anasarca serbosa*, (*serous*) from a retention of serum on suppressing some accustomed evacua-

tion; or from an increase of serum caused by an unusual quantity of water taken into the stomach.

2. *Anasarca oppilata*, from compression of the veins.

3. *Anasarca exanthematica*, succeeding eruptions, especially erysipelas.

4. *Anasarca anaemia*, from thinness of the blood, caused by hæmorrhage.

5. *Anasarca debiliun*, in debilitated persons.

GENUS LXXV. HYDROCEPHALUS. (*Hydrocephalus.*)

Soft inelastic swelling of the head; the sutures of the cranium opening.

GENUS LXXVI. HYDRORACHITIS. (*Spina bifida.*)

Soft, small swelling above the lumbar vertebræ; these vertebræ separating.

GENUS LXXVII. HYDROTHORAX. (*Water in the Chest.*)

Difficult respiration; paleness of face; œdematous swellings of the lower extremities; small quantity of urine; difficulty of lying; sudden starting from sleep with palpitation of the heart; water fluctuating in the chest.

GENUS LXXVIII. ASCITES. (*Ascites.*)

Swelling of the abdomen; tense; elastic; fluctuating.

1. *Ascites abdominalis*, with equal tumour of the whole abdomen, and with evident fluctuation.

It varies in its cause.

a. From visceral obstruction.

b. From debility.

c. From thinness of the blood.

d. In the nature of the liquid diffused.

2. *Ascites saccatus*, with partial swelling of the abdomen, at least at the beginning, and with no very evident fluctuation.

GENUS LXXIX. HYDROMETRA. (*Water in the Ovarium.*)

Tumour of the hypogastrium in females; gradually increasing; resembling the form of the uterus; yielding to the touch, and fluctuating; not depending on suppression of urine, or on pregnancy.

GENUS LXXX. HYDROCELE. (*Hydrocele.*)

Tumour of the scrotum; not painful: increasing gradually, soft, fluctuating, pellucid.

4. SOLID.

GENUS LXXXI. PHYSCONIA.

Tumour chiefly occupying a particular part of the abdomen; increasing gradually; giving no sound when struck; nor fluctuating.

GENUS LXXXII. RACHITIS. (*Rickets*.)

Head large; forehead particularly prominent; joints large; ribs flat; abdomen turned; other parts emaciated.

It varies.

- a. Unconnected with any other disease.
- b. Connected with any other diseases.

ORDER II.

IMPETIGINES.

Depraved habit; producing morbid affections of the skin; or external parts of the body.

GENUS LXXXIII. SCROPHULA. (*Scrophula*.)

Tumours of the conglobate glands; chiefly in the neck; upper lip and soft part of the nose tumid; face florid; skin soft; abdomen large.

1. *Scrophula vulgaris*, simple, external, continuing.

2. *Scrophula mesentérica*, simple, internal, attended by paleness of face, want of appetite,

tumour of the abdomen, and uncommon fætor of the fæces.

3. *Scrophula fugax*, simple, merely surrounding the neck, chiefly occurring on absorption from ulcers of the head.

4. *Scrophula Americana*, combined with yaws.

GENUS LXXXIV. SYPHILIS. (*Syphilis.*)

Contagious; ulcers of the tonsils; disease of the genitals; clustered pimples on the skin, chiefly at the margin of the hair; falling off in crusts or scabby ulcers; pains in the bones; and protuberances of some of their parts.

GENUS LXXXV. SCORBUS. (*Scurvy.*)

In cold countries after living on putrescent, salted animal food, with few fresh vegetables; debility; bleeding of the gums; different coloured spots on the skin; generally livid; particularly at the roots of the hair.

GENUS LXXXVI. ELEPHANTIASIS. (*Elephantiasis.*)

Contagious; skin thick, wrinkled, rough, unctuous, without hair; insensibility in the distant joints; face spotted by tubercles; voice hoarse and nasal.

GENUS LXXXVII. LEPROA. (*Leprosy.*)

The skin rough, from whitish, mealy, wrinkled scabs, sometimes moist below; itching.

GENUS LXXXVIII. FRAMBÆSIA.

GENUS LXXXIX. TRICHOMA. (*Plica Polonica.*)

Contagious; the hair uncommonly coarse and matted together.

GENUS XC. ICTERUS. (*Jaundice.*)

Yellowness of the skin and eyes; fæces whitish; urine of a dull red, and tinging yellow things dipped into it.

1. *Icterus calculosus* (*calculous.*) Pain in the epigastric region, increased after food; with discharge of biliary concretions.

2. *Icterus spasmodicus*, (*spasmodic*) without pain; after spasmodic or mental affections.

3. *Icterus hepaticus*, (*hepatic*) without pain; after disease of the liver.

4. *Icterus gravidarum*, (*in pregnancy*) taking place during pregnancy, and disappearing after delivery.

5. *Icterus infantum*, taking place in infants soon after birth.

CLASS IV. LOCALES.

AFFECTION OF A PART OF THE
BODY.

ORDER I.

DYSÆSTHESIÆ.

Depravation or total loss of some sense, from disease of the external organ.

GENUS XCI. CALIGO. (*Blindness.*)

Dimness or loss of vision; from an opaque film between the object and the retina; either in the eye itself, or in the more external parts.

1. *Caligo lentis*, (*cataract*) from an opaque spot behind the pupil.

2. *Caligo corneæ*, from opacity of the cornea.

3. *Caligo pupillæ*, from obstruction of the pupil.

4. *Caligo humorum*, from disease or defect of the aqueous humour.

5. *Caligo palpebrarum*, from disease of the eyelids.

GENUS XCII. AMAUROSIS: (*Gutta Serena.*)

Dimness or loss of sight; without evident disease in the eye; the pupil being generally dilated and motionless.

1. *Amaurosis compressionis*, (*from compression*) after the causes, and with signs of congestion in the brain.

2. *Amaurosis atonica* (*atonic*) after the cause, and with signs of debility.

3. *Amaurosis spasmodica*, (*spasmodic*) after the causes, and with signs of spasm.

4. *Amaurosis venenata*, from poison.

GENUS XCIII. DYSOPIA. (*Bad Sight.*)

Depraved vision; so that objects are not clearly seen; except in a particular light; at a particular distance; or in a particular position.

1. *Dysopia tenebrarum*, objects not visible except in a strong light,

2. *Dysopia luminis*, objects not visible except in an obscure light.

3. *Dysopia dissitorum*, distant objects not seen.

4. *Dysopia proximorum*, near objects not seen.

5. *Dysopia lateralis*, objects not visible except obliquely.

GENUS XCIV. PSEUDOBLEPSIS. (*False Vision.*)

False vision; when a person thinks he sees objects which do not exist; or sees things differently from what they really are.

1. Pseudoblepsis *imaginaria*, objects appearing which do not exist.

2. Pseudoblepsis *mutans*, objects appearing changed.

GENUS XCV. DYSECŒA. (*Deafness.*)

Hearing impaired; or lost.

1. Dysecœa *organica*, (*organic*) from defect of the organ transmitting sounds to the internal ear.

2. Dysecœa *atonica*, (*atonic*) without apparent defect in the organ transmitting sounds.

GENUS XCVI. PARACUSIS. (*Wrong Hearing.*)

False hearing, (*imperfect deafness.*)

1. Paracusis *imperfecta*, sounds perceived, but not accurately, or in the usual way.

It varies,

a. From dull hearing,

b. From too exquisite hearing.

c. From external sound, doubled from internal causes.

d. From sounds not being heard unless another loud sound be joined with them.

1. Paracusis *imaginaria*, (*imaginary sounds*) sounds excited by internal causes.

GENUS XCVII. ANOSMIA. (*Loss of Smell.*)

Smelling impaired or lost.

1. Anosmia *organica*, (*organic*) from defect of the membrane of the nares.

2. Anosmia *atonica*, (*atonic*) without defect of that membrane.

GENUS XCVIII. AGHEUSTIA. (*Want of Taste.*)

Taste impaired or lost, (*organic.*)

1. Agheustia *organica*, (*organic*) from defect of the membrane of the tongue.

2. Agheustia *atonica*, (*atonic*) without evident defect of that membrane.

GENUS XCIX. ANÆSTHESIA.

Sense of touch impaired or lost.

ORDER II.

DYSOREXIA. (*False or defective Appetite.*)

1. FALSE APPETITE.

GENUS C. BULIMIA. (*Voracious Appetite.*)

Desire of a greater quantity of food than can be digested.

1. IDIOPATHIC.

1. *Bulimia belluorum*, without disease of the stomach, an appetite for more food than usual.

2. *Bulimia syncopalis*, frequent desire of food, from a sense of hunger threatening syncope.

3. *Bulimia emetica*, desire of food in great quantity, which is immediately vomited up again.

1. SYMPTOMATIC.

GENUS CI. POLYDIPSIA. (*Thirst.*)

Preternatural thirst.

GENUS CII. PICA. (*Depraved Appetite.*)

A desire of eating substances not nutritious.

GENUS CIII. SATYRIASIS. (*Incontinence in Men.*)

Excessive desire of venery in men.

1. *Satyriasis juvenilis*, the body being at the same time a little disordered.

2. *Satyriasis furens*, the body at the same time much disordered.

GENUS CIV. NYMPHOMANIA. (*Incontinence in Women.*)

Excessive desire of venery in women.

GENUS CV. NOSTALGIA. (*Longing for Home.*)

A vehement desire of revisiting our native country.

1. Nostalgia *simplex*, without other diseases.
 2. Nostalgia *complicatá*, with other diseases.
2. DEFECTIVE APPETITES.

GENUS CVI. ANOREXIA. (*Bad Appetite.*)

Want of appetite.

1. Anorexia *humorális*, from fluid oppressing the stomach.
2. Anorexia *atónica*, from want of tone in the stomach.

GENUS CVII. ADIPŒIA. (*Want of Thirst.*)

Total want of thirst.

GENUS CVIII. ANAPHRODISIA. (*Impotence.*)

Want of desire for venery.

ORDER III. DYSCINESIÆ.

Obstructed or depraved motions from defect of the loco-motive organs.

GENUS CIX. APHONIA. (*Loss of Voice.*)

1. Total suppression of voice without coma or syncope.
 1. Aphonia *gutturális*, from swelling of the fauces.
 2. Aphonia *tracheális*, from compression of the trachea.

3. *Aphonia atónica*, from injury of the laryngeal nerves.

GENUS CX. MUTITAS. (*Dumbness.*)

Incapability of speech.

1. *Mutitas orgánica*, from loss or injury of the tongue.

2. *Mutitas atónica*, from injury of the lingual nerves.

3. *Mutitas surdorum*; from being born deaf, or from early loss of hearing.

GENUS CXI. PARAPHONIA. (*Bad Voice.*)

Depraved sound of the voice.

1. *Paraphonia púberum*, about the age of puberty the change of voice from an acute and soft, to a grave and harsh tone.

2. *Paraphonia rauca*, the voice hoarse and rough from dryness of flaccid tumour of the fauces.

3. *Paraphonia resonáns*, rough voice from obstruction of the nares, with hissing sound in the nose.

4. *Paraphonia palatina*, from the uvula wanting, or divided, and commonly attended with hare-lip, the voice rough, obscure, and disagreeable.

5. *Paraphonia clangens*, an acute, shrill, and weak-toned voice.

6. *Paraphonia comatosa*, a sound emitted at inspiration from relaxation of the velum palati and of the glottis.

GENUS CXII. PSELLISMUS. (*Bad Utterance.*)

Defective articulation.

1. *Psellismus hæsitans*. Words, and chiefly first words, with difficulty uttered; the first syllable only then repeated.

2. *Psellismus ringens*. The sound of the letter R always aspirated and doubled.

3. *Psellismus lallans*. The sound of L made more liquid, or pronounced instead of R.

4. *Psellismus emolliens*. The hard letters changed into soft ones, and the S much used.

5. *Psellismus balbutiens*, from a large tongue. The labials much used, and often instead of others.

6. *Psellismus achéilos*; inability or difficulty of pronouncing the labials.

7. *Psellismus lagostómatum*. The guttural letters not justly pronounced, from the palate being divided.

GENUS CXIII. STRABISMUS. (*Squinting.*)

The optic axis of the eyes not corresponding.

1. *Strabismus habituális*, from custom of using only one eye.

2. *Strabismus commódus*, from dehility, or a greater mobility of one eye, so that both cannot be correspondingly employed.

3. *Strabismus necessarius*, from change in the situation or figure of particular parts of the eye.

GENUS CXIV. **DYSPHAGIA.** (*Difficult Swallow.*)

Impeded delutition: without phlegmasia; or affected respiration.

GENUS CXV. **CONTRACTURA.** (*Contraction.*)

1. Rigid and continued contraction of joints. *Contractura primária*, from muscular contraction and rigidity.

a. From inflammation.

b. From spasm.

c. From paralysis of antagonist muscles.

d. From acrimony.

2. *Contractura articuláris*, from rigidity of a joint.

ORDER IV. **APOCENOSES.**

Unusual flux of blood; or other fluids; without pyrexia; or increased impetus of the fluids.

GENUS CXIV. **PROFUSIO.** (*Flow of Blood.*)

Flux of blood.

GENUS CXVII. **EPHIDROSIS.** (*Sweating.*)

Preternatural perspiration.

GENUS CXVIII. EPIPHORA. (*Flow of Tears.*)

Flow of tears.

1. IDIOPATHIC.
2. SYMPTOMATIC.

GENUS CXIX. PTYALISMUS. (*Ptyalism.*)

Flow of saliva.

GENUS CXX. ENURESIS. (*Incontinence of Urine.*)

Involuntary but not painful flow of urine.

1. Enuresis *atónica*, after disease of the sphincter vesicæ.
2. Enuresis *irritata* from compression or irritation of the bladder.

GENUS CXXI. GONORRHŒA. (*Clap.*)

In men, a preternatural flow of humour from the urethra, with or without venereal appetite.

1. Gonorrhœa *pura*, without impure coition, flow of humour, like pus, from the urethra, without suppression of urine or venereal appetite.
2. Gonorrhœa *impura*, after impure coition, flow of a putreform humour from the urethra, with difficulty of making water.

This is followed by

Gonorrhœa *mucosa*, or flow of a mucous humour from the urethra, with little or no difficulty of making water.

GLEET.

3. *Gonorrhœa laxorum*, distillation of a fluid, in general pellucid, from the urethra, without erection, but with venereal appetite when the person is awake.

4. *Gonorrhœa dormientum*, emission of the seminal fluid in persons asleep, with erection and venereal appetite, from impure dreams.

ORDER V. EPISCHESES.

Suppression of Erection.

GENUS CXXII. OBSTIPATIO. (*Costiveness.*)

Discharge of fœces seldom, or none.

1. *Obstipatio debiliū*, in persons of a low, weak, and commonly dyspeptic habit.

2. *Obstipatio rigidorum*, in persons of a rigid, and often hypochondriacal temperament.

3. *Obstipatio obstructorum*, with symptoms of the 1st, 2d, 4th, or 7th species of Colic.

GENUS CXXIII. ISCHURIA.

Suppression of urine.

1. *Ischuria renâlis*, following disease of the kidneys, with pain or uneasy sensation of weight in the lumbar region, and without swelling of the hypogastrium, or desire of making water.

2. *Ischuria ureterica*, succeeding disease of the kidneys, with pain or uneasy sensation in the

ureters, and without swelling of the hypogastric region or desire of making water.

3. *Ischuria vesicâlis*, with swelling of the hypogastric region, pain at the neck of the bladder, and frequent desire of making water.

4. *Ischuria urethrâlis*, with swelling of the hypogastric region, frequent desire of making water, and pain in the urethra.

GENUS CXXIV. DYSURIA.

Painful emission and sometimes obstruction of urine.

1. *Dysuriâ ardens*, with burning heat in the urine, and without apparent disease of the bladder.

2. *Dysuria spasmodica*, from spasm of parts connected with the bladder.

3. *Dysuria compressionis*, from pressure of the bladder.

4. *Dysuria phlogistica*, from inflammation of contiguous parts.

5. *Dysuria irritata*, with symptoms of stone.

6. *Dysuria mucosa*, with flow of mucus.

GENUS CXXV. DYSPERMATISMUS:

In coition, the emission of semen slow, or insufficient for generation.

1. *Dyspermatismus urethrâlis*, from disease of the urethra.

2. *Dyspermatismus nodosus*, from nodes in the corpora cavernosa.

3. *Dyspermatismus præputialis*, from narrow opening of the prepuce.

4. *Dyspermatismus mucosus*, from mucus in the urethra.

5. *Dyspermatismus hypertonicus*, from too great erection.

6. *Dyspermatismus epilepticus*, from spasmodic epilepsy, coming on during coition.

7. *Dyspermatismus apractódes*, from relaxation of the genitals.

8. *Dyspermatismus refluxus*, no emission of semen in coition, occasioned by its reflux from the urethra into the bladder.

GENUS CXXVI. AMENORRHŒA. (*Stoppage of the Menses.*)

The menses in women not pregnant, either smaller than usual in quantity, or totally obstructed.

1. *Amenorrhœa emanationis*, in females after the age of puberty the menses not appearing, accompanied by morbid affections.

2. *Amenorrhœa suppressiónis*, in adults, suppression of the menses, after their appearance.

3. *Amenorrhœa difficilis*, the menses flowing in small quantity, and with pain.

ORDER VI. TUMORES.

Increased bulk of any part ; without inflammation:

GENUS CXXVII. ANEURISMA. (*Aneurism.*)

Soft tumour ; with pulsation, in an artery.

GENUS CXXVIII. VARIX.

Soft tumour : without pulsation, in a vein.

GENUS CXXIX. ECCHYMOMA. (*Blackness.*)

Diffuse tumour, slightly elevated and somewhat livid.

GENUS CXXX. SCIRRHUS.

Hard tumour generally of a gland, without pain.

GENUS CXXXI. CANCER.

Painful scirrhus tumour, terminating in a foul ulcer.

GENUS CXXXII. BUBO.

A suppurating tumour of a conglobate gland.

GENUS CXXXIII. SARCOMA.

Soft excrescence, not painful.

GENUS CXXXIV. VERRUCA. (*Wart.*)

Hard, rough excrescence.

GENUS CXXXV. CLAVUS. (*Corn.*)

Laminated induration of the cuticle.

GENUS CXXXVI. LUPIA.

Moveable tumour under the skin, soft, and not painful.

GENUS CXXXVII. GANGLION.

Hard, moveable swelling on a tendon.

GENUS CXXXVIII. HYDATIS. (*A Vesicle.*)

Aqueous vesicle on the skin.

GENUS CXXXIX. HYDARTHROS.

Tumour of the joints, generally of the knee; slightly elevated at first, of the same colour with the skin, very painful, and diminishing motion.

GENUS CXL. EXOSTOSIS.

Hard tumour, on a bone.

ORDER VII. ECTOPIÆ.

A part thrust out of its proper place, causing a swelling.

GENUS CXLI. HERNIA.

Ectopia of a soft part, still covered with the integuments.

GENUS CXLII. PROLAPSUS.

Ectopia of a part, uncovered.

GENUS CXLIII. LUXATIO. (*Luxation.*)

A bone thrust out of its place.

ORDER VIII. DIALYSES.

Discontinuity of a part, evident to the sight or touch.

GENUS CXLIV. VULNUS. (*Wound.*)

A recent, bloody solution of the continuity of a soft part, by a hard body.

GENUS CXLV. ULCUS. (*Ulcer.*)

Purulent solution of a soft part.

GENUS CXLVI. HERPES.

Numerous clustering pustules or little ulcers spreading, and difficult to heal.

GENUS CXLVII. TINEA.

Small ulcers at the root of the hair, upon the scalp discharging a humour, and terminating in a whitish scab.

GENUS CXLVIII. PSORA. (*Itch.*)

Pustules and small itching ulcers, contagious, affecting the hands.

GENUS CXLIX. FRACTURA. (*Fracture.*)

The parts of a bone violently separated into large fragments.

GENUS CL. CARIES.

Ulceration of a bone.

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