Thesis

Dyspepsia. The varieties, causes and treatment of.

For the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

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Thesis on
Dyspepsia. The varieties, causes
and treatment of—

Before commencing to describe a disease, it is very necessary that the normal anatomical character and physiological function of the part should be kept well in view—With this object a brief sketch of digestion from its commencement to its termination will be given—

After food is placed in the mouth the first act of digestion begins, namely, mastication—The food is ground between the teeth, at the same time the tongue is in active motion, not only bringing the food under the influence of the teeth, but keeping it up with the secretions from the salivary and mucous glands. While these mechanical processes are going on a physiological one is taking place—The salivary and mucous glands just referred to, stimulated by the presence of food in the mouth, are pouring out their secretions—Now, the secretion
from the first named contains a ferment which has a most important
action on starch, it converts it into sugar, this ferment is named phyaline.
The reaction from the last named,
gives to the cereals its sweetness,
and aids materially the second
act of digestion, namely digestion.
It has been shown that the tongue
brings the food under the influence
of the teeth, by means of the food
with the tongue, it finally rolls it
up into a ball, then the second act
of digestion takes place, namely
digestion. — The food passes
through the esophagus tube called
the esophagus and enters the
stomach, the chief organ of digestion.
This organ consists of four coats, but
for the purposes of this essay, it is only
necessary to mention two, the mucous
and the muscular —
The mucous.
This coat is studded with
minute glands which are called
juvenile and pyloric, and it is
from the cells of these glands that
the juice, by the aid of which the
stomach performs its chemical
function, is secreted. — This
juice is acid and colorless, and contains among other things two important, and the stomach the most important, and a hundred thousand — the muscular.

This is the other important part of the stomach. Its function is a mechanical one. As soon as the food enters the stomach, its fibers come into action producing a sort of churning motion. While this is going on, the gastric glands are secreting acid, so that the admixture of food and gastric juice is very thorough. A Chemical Change is the result of this admixture, the juice converts the food into juices or Albumen. This is a fluid which is diffusible through animal membranes. The result of this admixture and Chemical Change is a fluid which is called Chyme. This fluid is acid. A small amount of absorption takes place from the stomach, but the greater portion of the Chyme passes through the pyloric sphincter, which has been contracted up to this point, but has now relaxed, into the
And thence on to the
jejunum and ileum, and it is
in these portions of the intestinal
tract that what may be called
intestinal digestion takes place
by the aid of the secretions from
the pancreas, liver and
intestine itself. These secretions
have the power of emulsifying and
decomposing fats, they also convert
into substances any particles which
may have escaped the action of the
glandular juice and into sugars
any starch which may escape
the action of the saliva—
The chyme, which flows from
the stomach into the duodenum
was acid, but the intestinal aids
to digestion are alkaline, and
acting on the chyme in it it
neutralises, it is then called
chyle. And abstraction, to any
extent, does not begin until this
takes place.

A few words about each of the
pancreas which secretes intestinal
digestion will not be inappropriate.

This important gland secretes a
juice which contains four different
ferments, of which that called the fat-splitting ferment is the most important, for until the fat-cells come under the influence of this ferment they remain the same as when in the mouth.

The Liver

The functions of this very important gland are threefold:

I. It stores up glycogen
II. It spits out albumen
III. It produces bile.

Glycogen passes into the blood capillaries. Bile is stored in the gall-bladder.

The secretion of bile takes place constantly, but is most active during digestion. If the food is rich in fats, more bile is secreted than if it be not.

The first cause of an increased secretion of bile during digestion is the stimulation of the liver-cells by matters absorbed from the alimentary canal by the portal vein. As has been just mentioned, bile is stored in the gall-bladder and only passes into the duodenum when food is passing from the stomach into that organ. The stimulus is supposed to be the acidity of the Chyme, which causes the gall-bladder and ducts.
to contract myself; but, as will be
shown later, this stimulus is insufficient
in some individuals.

I. Bile plays a part in digestion

II. Part is expelled

III. Part is absorbed

It is noteworthy that if bile does
plant enter the intestine, evaporation
takes place.

The Intestinal Glands

The chief action of the juice from
the intestinal glands is on starch and
animal sugars. Converting them into maltose,
it also digests emulsified fats,
saponifies fats, and like the
secretions from the liver and pancreas,
it assists in neutralizing the acidity
of the Chyme.

Absorption of intestinal matter actually
begins below the opening of the pancreatic
duct, and the greater part is absorbed
in the small intestine, that for the
which is not absorbed passes through
the ileo-caecal valve into the large
intestine, and it is probable that
the process of absorption is continued
here. It should be mentioned
that owing to the mucous, epithelial
lining of the intestine there is constant
motion and motion.
Which cannot be felt when it does not exceed the normal. This motion has the effect of carrying the indigested position of food forward to the stomach where they accumulate and form, hence they are eventually discharged as feces.

Here is a brief sketch of the physiology of digestion. As we are now in a position to consider the pathology, or indigestion, within this term, we refer to the synonymous term, *Aphysopsia*, which has a very definite meaning, yet another one is convenient, and throughout this essay the suffrence will be given to the latter. It is convenient to group the causes of *Aphysopsia* under certain heads, but more on the subject is this. Thus, one of the functions of the alimentary tract is the secretion of a juice and an intestinal obstruction. Pojects in his work on diseases of the stomach speaks of a great variety of *Aphysopsia* such as:

1. Disorders associated with chol.
2. Alterations in gastric juice.
3. Changes affecting movements of the stomach.
Confusional mental state.

An application of digestion it will be

assumed that a Bucceal, an

intestinal and a gastric were allowed to - Now although nearly all the

leading symptoms of Agysphoria

hold back to the stomach, yet keeping

the normal process of digestion in

view, it will be well to describe

I. A Bucceal Dysphoria

II. A Gastric...

III. An Intestinal...

Before doing this the leading signs

and symptoms of Agysphoria may

be fitted from here...

Symptoms of Agysphoria...

The appearance of the Agysphoric

is often characteristic. He usually

does not look and complete, he

is described as dark, but this could

express it; he is rather kindly-looking.

or sallow. His complexion is

often more or less tinged with the...

expression is corneous, unhappy, and

indeed the true Agysphoria in all people...

the most unhappy - he is pathological

and may be anti-entropic melancholic.

It is an open question whether many cases

of suicide which a British pig come...

to the conclusion are due to temporary
Incidentally, are not strictly due to acute exacerbations recurring in Chronic Aphthous. The body is usually ill-sustained, but this is by no means invariably, and he is unable to stand fatigue of any sort.

The tongue may be red and leprous, flabby, it may be thickly coated with white fur, or fine sandlike spots with bile. It may be deeply furrowed, extremely vented, or quite dry. And lastly it may appear quite normal. The breath is usually foul.

The Appetite

There may be complete loss of appetite, or there may be craving for food. Abnormal laxness and frequent vomiting the appetite may be promoted.

Other Incidents

There may be simple slight discomfort or there may be some pain. The pain may be felt in the abdomen, epigastrium in the cardiac area, under the right shoulder blade, between the shoulders, in the head. Intermittent fever, a tasteless fluid in an acid fluid may occur.

Vomiting

They occur, it may be of food. In many cases this same condition as
it was mentioned, it may be suddenly
affected, it may be fermenting, it may
be injured with heat, the or some.
The movements of the intestines may
be lessened, marked by constipation, they
may be accelerated, then the bowels
will result. Large quantities of gas
may be passed. The skin may appear
red, or may be loaded with vitriol.
Vomiting. If the heart is often full,
Palpitation occurs frequently, and rapid
Apnea often imagine they are the subjects
of heat disease. A short dry coughing
Cough, a stomach cough, is frequently
present. The sight may be affected.
Some dysphagia suffer from abrasions
Others from aches. Others may
be disturbed by sensible abrasions, frequently
Celtic nightmare. And lastly, one
only the eyes, chest, shoulders, back
may be present.
Upon from the Chief signs and
symptoms, the varieties of dysphagia
will now be described.
Buccal Dysphagia

- Causes
  I. Insufficient evacuation
  II. Mental Disturbance

Insufficient evacuation may result from
- Loss of teeth
- Calcium lost
- Too rapid eating...
In all these conditions not only do the food insufficiently exist but the act of
failing to set at it thoroughly, in other words, becomes digestion is imperfectly performed.
And again, on account of imperfect digestion, greater work than the stomach
is capable of performing is imposed on it. Here it will be asked that there is an
lack on the part of the reticular glands to supply sufficient secretion, and this
opportunity is not given them.

Hunted disturbances may cause bowel
hyperesthesia. It produces a diminution
in the quantity and probably also in the
quality of the reticular. This in reality
runs if among a crowd an individual jogs
into a person or has some hurt
and thus communicated, be it read or
otherwise—The floor of reticular is in part
just chest, and an attempt at swallowing
may produce a choking sensation unless
accompanied by some hybrid.
The above has been named bowel
hyperesthesia because the fault lay with
that cavity in which digestion first
begins, but the symptoms point to
the stomach.

Symptoms:  

Pain of a dull distress after food
is taken. It is known of a feeling of weight
and is often excited from glutations of gas, fulminations which last until the food leaves the stomach, frequently only partially digested. Vomiting may occur but is unusual, if at all. The unpleasant symptoms are relieved at once and the stomach is freed from the toxic influence to digest the ill-conceived food. Which if it fails to do, proceeds into the intestines and into aps of malnutrition.

Treatment

If due to loss of health, false ones must be supplied. If to caution, they should be made apparent by following them. Excesses of any kind must be avoided, and as this usually occurs in people who take their meals alone, a sponsor should be formed during the meal, as it tends to further the process of restoration. When it has already occurred, and much inconvenience is complained of, an inordinate sulphate of lime, or 1/2 of a teaspoonful of soda, should be given.

Gastriac Dyspepsia

This condition may be produced by food II. In perfect chemical change III. Intercourse with certain mechanical processes.
FOOD

Deficiency due to the above may be brought about by errors in the
(a) Quantity on (b) Quality

Quantity

Deficient supply of food can result in the disease of hypophoria, effect that in the brain, kidneys, and the
objective organs will naturally participate.

Expensive supply. It is impossible to lay down a hard and fast rule as to the
exact amount of food eaten, one may should consume daily, since that
quantity which sustains one individual may
maintenance produce maintenance. But this
may safely be said that the majority of individuals,
at all rates, the majority of women, in the upper
and middle classes, especially, consume more
food daily than is required by the animal
body. It follows that the greater the
quantity of food taken, the more work there
is thrown on the digestive and eliminating
organs. And let it be pointed that in a
large number of cases they are capable of
performing their normal duties for a time.
they at the heart fail to do so and
disease is the result. Hypothetically come on
but with which the stomach fails to
reject the large quantity, contracted to it either
from the supply of gastric juice being

irremediable to meet the large demand, or from the gastric movements being
braked by the hulk - And the symptoms
produced by any similar to that mentioned
in the present dyspepsia - It should be mentioned that during the peri-
of growth, the quantity of food which can
be taken with impunity for several that which
can be comfortably digested at the youth has
ceased - The individual who indulge
in an excess of food should be enjoined
how to satisfy the appetite, and in time
habit will supersede the power, and then
amount required to produce satisfaction
will be naturally lessened - If the patient
be called to a patient who is suddenly
suffering from an excess of food, an
tincture, as previously recommended under
the name dyspepsia, should be administered
frequently between meals for himself, and
then the efforts of the, organ by vomiting.
Sometimes vomiting does not occur
and the excretions for pass through
the pyloric sphincter, acts of irritation
its fault, which manifests itself by
flowing in the abdomen here or there.
Acute, and chronic - the latter result
is an effort of nature to relieve itself of
the offending matter, but this effort
is not always attended with completem
process and medicinal agents are
imperative. To this purpose
there is nothing better than 2/3 of 3/4 of
wine with 1/4 that cream in it.
The oil removes the ventricles and the grime
accidents by exerting a redative influence
on the intestinal tract. This should be
followed by bland diet for a day or two.
If the patient has not been run by a
bilious man until the irritation has
become more acute, chronic, after infusing
the oil and grime the following mixture
will be found useful

Bromthalebitrate 1/3
Red Bicarb. 1/3
Napho. Carb 1/3
Acid Hydrogensul ph. 1/3
Gyp Chlorid 1/3
Ag at 1/3 t. i. d.
The strictest attention to diet must be
paid, which should consist of milk and
water or lime-water, broths of arrow-
root made through meal with a little
milk added. In obstinate cases
2/3 or even 1/3 doses of bromthalebitrate
administered in half a wine-glass of milk
and taken immediately before the mutton-
the or other food, will be found very
supportive, and the water has some
any bad results follow the large doses.
From the -

The Quality -

Acropoies may be produced by substances which are naturally indigestible such as shells of fruits roots Carotol. epidemic times.
1. by substances which though when cooked are digestible yet in the smoothest state are most indigestible such as jutius or by substances which cause it to be liable to

many people to digest. While in others acute acropoies result - such as mushrooms, fish, shell fishes go to the water. Known when he suffers from acute jaundice enteritis.

if the patient has an egg in any shape whatever - the idea then a lady who suffered in the same way often eating eggs, and the more so to their that notwithstanding the same malformation they invariably found could ever insist taking them -

Symptoms -

The symptoms of acropoies due to the above cause may, than may simply be slight. Certain of the jaundice intestinal tract be there may be all the symptoms of gastric poisoning.

If it is merely present it may be slight. In my experience, the attacks may be accompanied by blood, and

fusses may be discharged in large quantities.
Vomiting in some cases may be
erythroboric.

Pain in some form or other is nearly always present. It usually is of a
pressing character, and when the irritation
has been severe, come down in the
alimentary tract, the food as most
marked just before the emesis occurred,
and is followed by the act -

An aggravated Cases the tumefation is
raised the tongue as only and browned
the appetite completely, but when the
jaundice affection is marked, but not so
then only the lower portion of the canal
is the seat of the irritation, in these
Cases the appetite may be particularly

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II. Imperfections in the chemical changes
May be traced to

(a) The secretory apparatus
(b) The resonance apparatus
(c) The circulatory apparatus

The apparatus which owes its origin
to some arrangement of the secreting epithelium of the stomach is called
Atomic Dyspepsia. It may be acute or habitual.

Acute Atomic Dyspepsia

This condition may be the result of overindulgence, or the individual who suffers from it may have received some shock, or is suffering from depression of spirits caused by some business or social trouble.

Symptoms

There is loss of appetite, and if food be taken it lies like a load in the stomach. Fermentation sets in and nausea sensations follow. This in the first is in the stomach, then is the nervous connection of weight in the epigastric region. It appears that the secretion of gastric juice like the salivary secretion is not sufficient not only in quantity but in quality. The other symptoms are similar to those produced by firing the stomachs more than it is able to adjust. This is usually seen under the right clavicular.

Treatment

In the treatment of this above, charge of air and exercise is most essential. A little stimulant may be given with for
which must be in small quantities and
made adjustable such as brown bread, white
fish, plain eggs for mackerel food.
With regard to medicines, Pittin insecticide
bath with bitters such as aromatic
guessed to be indicated. Cold from an
epidemic is also beneficial.

Habitual Atomic

In this form, all the systems are
irregular and especially the alimentary, it
is in fact a prolongation of the acute variety
with the symptoms modified.

Under this head must be included three
cases in which there is an acute change,
or a disorder of the coat of the stomach.
here also be fit similar symptoms to the
above, but there now is pain as the burning
becomes more constant, and the patient
lost of attention. There is a known cure for
this last variety.

The Treatment

Of habitual atomic should be
that of the acute variety. Peptonized food
should be tried. Each person may begin
on the lesson from as low as possible.
By the tapping from the patient's condition
may be prolonged for a while by giving copious
food, but as previously mention their
journey for hide to worse.

The Nervous Apparatus
Anxiety may be produced by reason of the psychic condition being faulty owing to a general weakening of the nervous system. The term hypochondria has been applied here. The symptoms are those of Alonzo Agapudria. And the treatment the same with this addition, that a fair trial of the Vein Fructuall method should be made. Which consists of careful and systematic massage by a trained person or incense.

Sympathetic Agapudria

Occurs in female, chiefly females, of nervous temperament. Here the symptoms of such produce out of proportion to the minuteness of the symptoms.

Throat pain is complained of; vomiting which may be frequent may occur, yet emaciation of any is very slight. There appears to be great superficial tenderness. The appetite is often mitigated, the patient taking a fancy for strange foods and ones. And charity to buy the blandest food may produce as marked symptoms as the most highly acid.-- timorous comativeness of the psychic nerves, certain tooth, hemorrhoids, ovarian and uterine trouble, virility, variation of the hysteric, desire of the external auditory eustachian mucus conditions of the tonsils, occurring in a nervous constitution.
they reflect cause this form of dyspepsia — treatment.

The treatment indicates that for acute dyspepsia and hemorrhage attempts to get at the cause and, if possible, remove it. In all these cases of acute and hemorrhage dyspepsia constipation is more to occur, therefore strict attention must be paid to the state of the bowels.

The circulatory apparatus.

It will easily be perceived that when the blood is in an impure condition the digestive secretion will be poor in quantity as well as in quality.

The dyspepsia of anaemia.

Symptoms.

In this condition the state of the tongue is variable. It frequently presents one of the usual appearances, that is if it is more or less anaemic. Pain after taking food is a common symptom, and is felt in the epigastrium as well as beneath the right shoulder blade. The epigastric pain is usually that of weight, as if there was a load in the stomach, the sub-acromial pain is from one of the common nerves and vomiting frequently occurs after taking food. Headache and constipation are common symptoms.
Treatment

This condition is very amenable to treatment. Here alone the artist must receive every attention. It should consist largely of milk. Too all things must be avoided. Pharmacologic food, but the treatment may be given. Medicines in this condition are of paramount importance.

And iron is the medicine. Though some writers maintain that anemia may be cured without iron being administered, yet no one who has tried the iron treatment will fail to practise it on every occasion. The iron should be given as one of the blood preparations. But the first step is to get a good action of the bowels which may be achieved by giving a couple of Compound Rector's pills, then the following mixture to be taken immediately after the pills should be given.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Fy et Common & 1/2 IV} \\
\text{Dy. Arnica & i in III} \\
\text{Dy. Staphinin & i in IV} \\
\text{Keg. Sulph & 1/2 X} \\
\text{Up. Chinos & i in X} \\
\text{Up. Iron & 2 X} \\
\end{align*}
\]

Fy two.

The sequel of inflammation. This may be acute or it may be chronic.
Acute

Acute inflammation of the stomach frequently accompanies the diarrhoea
It may be the result of food, rhinorrhoea, hepatic, renal, cardiac, and pulmonary diseases.
It frequently is the result of indiscretions in food and drink.

Symptoms

The patient is complains of The tongue is usually thickly coated with fur. The
breath is foul. Appetite is entirely lost. Blisters and ulceration forming and retching
soon of the tongue occurs. Constipation first of the hard stool and then of thick
wastes. The bowels are confined.

In other cases the tongue is the same - half soft dry. Great thirst is always
complained of. Dyspnoea, tenderness in throat. And instead of constipation we may
get diarrhoea. The urine is very coloured and smell in amount and the tendons
is raised.

Treatment

Fit the cause when possible.
In all cases give the stomach as much
rest as possible. Very little nourishment
by the mouth for two or three days. Small
quantities of milk and wine, weak infusions
And small pieces of ice to moist. Nutrient
Substances and narcotics should be given.
If the patient's strength shows signs of failure, stimulants such as champagne should be administered; otherwise it is best to avoid stimulants. Opium is of great value here, especially when there is marked insomnia. If there is constipation, aperient enemas must be given. A mustard leaf over the epigastrium will often be found of great service, it frequently relieves vomiting and retching when other things have failed.

**Chronic**

Chronic gastric inflammation is frequently the sequel of the acute condition. It is found to be the usual result of the abuse of alcohol. It is also caused by excess in diet. Endotypt it may result from the diseases mentioned under the acute variety.

**Symptoms**

Headache is present, usually frontal. Chills is distress. The tongue is coated and indented. Thirst is complained of. Vomiting which usually occurs in the morning is rarely always present. Feces and sometimes and stools are frequent. Apparently due to the fact undergoing fermentation prior to the presence of livers which lines the stomach, the gastric juice fails to fit at the food. A blunted feeling is complained of after taking food. The bowels are confined and the urine is concentrated. The appetite,
especially in the morning is entirely lost, the very sight of food being enough to produce nausea. And yet, strange as it may seem, in some cases, instead of nausea there is a positive craving for food.

**Treatment**

Try and sit at the table. Give the stomach rest. If due to cardiac disease, the treatment must be directed to the heart. If to food or rheumatism, to these affections. In the cases where there is a craving for food, great care must be taken that this craving be not satisfied. In all cases there should be a free mixture of the foods at least once daily. Great care in the diet is necessary. The blandest, most nutritious foods must be taken, and in small quantities.

This is a result of hypofunction, the result of past evils, which may be described thus:

**Symptoms**

Pain soon after taking food, is complained of in the epigastrum, and generally running through the back, it is usually of a constricting character, and persists as long as there is food in the stomach. A tender spot can usually be found over the epigastrum. Nausea is of very common occurrence, and the patient experiences great relief after the act.
Sometimes occurs. The state of the tongue is variable. It is often chewed, sometimes just rubbed. The appetite is usually good, but patients are afraid to eat, as they are aware of the suffering that follows. The bowels are usually constipated and white haemorrhage has occurred. The intestines are of a tomy appearance.

Treatment

The patient must be kept on milk and rice-water for days. Then a little beef or mutton tea may be given in addition, and after continuing these for some days, a little white fish may be added to the diet. And so on. Carefully varying the menu, and if the alteration in food causes the slightest pain, a return to the former diet should be made. It may be started from the bowels. Rice is usually objected to, but it is usually ill-tolerated by gastric ulcer patients—probably because it is too difficult to get all the fibres of rice sufficiently well broken. If this is unfeasible in other cases, it relieves pain and helps the gastric movements under control. Peas and green vegetables with small quantities of hydrochloric acid (HCl) are also very useful. The bowels should be kept by means of a

III. Interference with Mechanical Processes

It will be remembered that it was stated that the stomach has a mechanical function.
As well as a Chemical this function may be interfered with by Overloading the Stomach by Gargle by paralysis by inflammation by tumors by dilatation of the organ.

It will easily be seen that when the stomach is overloaded its muscular action will be interfered with. The first thing to do in a case of this sort is to unstuff it by giving an emetic — Gargle may result from taking irritating food — it is sometimes found in the delirium which frequently accompanies insipient decomposition of the stomach. Gargle in cases of atony may produce it.

Analysis is usually accompanied with unusual conditions of the central nervous system. Any lesion which interferes with the action of the vagus nerve may produce it. Inflammation. In this condition of the stomach the muscular fibers are liable to become infiltrated with the products of inflammation and their action thereby interfered with. Tumors such as Cancer interfere with the movements of the Stomach. In the condition known as Dilated Stomach the contractility of the muscular fibers of the Stomach is markedly diminished.

Treatment — In spasm due to irritating material remove
the cause of irritation be emotive - if due to excessive nervousness is indicated.
The treatment of paralysis is unfortunately without much promise, as such symptoms as gastric
pharyngitis, etc., may be tried. An alkaline stomach
the open should be washed out three times.
In all cases the blood and acid
nutritions liquid food is indicated. Furin
for rectum may become absolutely necessary
to sustain life, but this is only possible for
a brief period.

Intestinal Dyspepsia

This term is suggested by the normal
process of intestinal digestion. Less is known
about this condition than the more selective
factoric dyspepsia. Chiefly because the
formal process of intestinal digestion is
clearly understood there is no reason to believe
that intestinal dyspepsia is of more rare
occurrence than gastric.
The only difference from the normal that is
known in the most important aid to digestion,
the paralytic relaxation, is where the fluid
becomes the act of digestion. From the end of
process I get being largely interfered with,
just cells appear in the stools.
From here onward is known of the pathological
conditions of the other responsible aid
to digestion, the biliary secretion, and it
will be well how to give a description of what
may be called -

Hepatic Dyspepsia

This form of Dyspepsia may be caused by

I A Derangement of the Functions of the Liver.

II Inefficient Action of the Bile-emptying
Mechanism.

I Derangement of the Functions of the Liver -

Pershore has said that "most people have
done this, just as they have been taught, then
is absolutely necessary for the due performance
of that function. But in others, in infrequently
the eating of forty pounds, the organ in its
natural condition seems so just capable
of performing its healthy functions under the
best favorable circumstances and functional
arrangement is at once produced by articles
of diet which most persons digest with facility."

The best method of giving a description of the
Dyspepsia resulting from the above condition,
is to give a sketch of an individual so affected.
He is usually of the bilious cholerical type,
fair, pink, full, of fleshly texture, stimulated
and taken little or no exercise - he may
continue this mode of living for a short
time, but it is brought to a temporary
conclusion by what is commonly called
a bilious attack -

Symptoms:

There is headache which may be present
or occupied or both. The tongue is fiery and generally stings with bile acids. These are circulating in the blood in species. There is a bad taste in the mouth, the stomach is irritable, there is a feeling of nausea, or actual vomiting may. And frequently they take place or this may be only to the effect of emptying the stomach; but often it continues until time is a repugnation of bile into the stomach, and this also is rectified. There is fulness or the hepatic region, the urine is small in quantity and contains abundance of albuminous the stools are usually constipated but there may be irregular jerking with fever. The motions are dark and very offensive, occasionally they are clay colored, and very often hemorrhoids add to the patient's suffering. The bowels in touch after meal, firmly. Affairs business matter all appear to have gone wrong in short: distress is constant and terrible.

There is little doubt that the skin cells in this condition are working at high pressure, and abundance of bile may be secreted, but the high pressure itself may be and is occasionally overcome, and then the work they perform in much below the normal, little bile is secreted and the circulation of albuminous is much interfered with.

**Treatment**

“Give a blue pill at night and follow it up by a black thought orutility proctor in the morning. This is to be followed up.”
Every morning for a walk or brood by a little Celadon sink, say a teacupful, in half a tablespoonful of cold or warm water - the diet at the same time must have carefully attended to. For the first day or two nothing but soda water and mirth, a little thin arrowroot must be given, then in a day or two a little beef or button tea with some famous tea may be added. And for a week or two the diet must be bland and simple. The change which each treatment as that just described produces in the patient is very marked. The symptoms quickly subside, the mental condition brightens, family and business affairs work smoothly, and there is certainly a desire to live a long as possible. Unfortunately the treatment is as efficacious that the patient soon forgets his aching head and returns to his old way of living with the result that are long he falls and then "returns attack."

**Efficient Action of the bile-efflavor mechanism**

The cause of this epilepsy is a want of tone in the kidneys of the gall-bladder and ducts. The bile collects in the gall-bladder but from lack of tone its excretion is slow. The condition will be best understood by drawing a rough sketch of two individuals thus affected - the type to be described first is found in more often in the female sex than the male.
And is as follows:

The patient complains of feeling "out of sorts."
The complaints of headache, nausea, dyspepsia, and shortness of breath, the tongue is red and dry, and there is a disagreeable taste in the mouth.

Constipation is present; the urine high.

A gastric tube is inserted. The condition becomes aggravated in a day or two, and then vomiting sets in. The contents of the stomach are at first evacuated, and the vomiting persists. Vomiting is spent on the full bladder, with the result that bile comes up forcibly, some regurgitates into the stomach and is at once rejected.

Whilst some finds its way into the duodenum. This "fit of belchness" continues for about a day, when the symptoms abate, and things return to their normal state, until a similar condition of things occurs at some future date. These patients rarely complain of any digestive disorders, previous to vomiting.

It should be borne in mind that these attacks can in no way be associated with any indigestion in rich food or alcohol, they frequently occur in people whose living is of the simplest.

The other type which will now be spoken of is represented most often by the male sex.

An individual, or the hepatic temperament,
goes to a medical man and states that he has a constant feeling of discomfort in the pit of his stomach, which is accompanied by a similar feeling, only to a less degree, at a point in his back immediately opposite that in front. As a rule this is all the complaint of, but by questioning the following facts are elicited. This discomfort amounts to actual pain, though the emotion is increased some little time after food. The bowels are constipated; there is a feeling of depression, a lack of energy. The bowels are firmer in the morning especially, but not to any marked extent, and there is a slightly bitter, sometimes a metallic taste in the morning. The conjunctivae are frequently slightly tinged with yellow. The patient says his appetite is fairly good, especially so after taking a little exercise. He says he has taken a quart of milk, a cup of tea, etc., and though slight relief is obtained after the bowels have moved, the discomfort never quite went away. On further questioning it is possible he will say that there was a time when he took a fruit that of physicians never, but that his present business is such that he is quite unable to take any.

In the first type the symptoms are more marked, are more acute, and the stomach soon rebels. Tormenting by the result, which becomes the condition. In the latter type vomiting does
As occur, that which occurs among the patients is the constant looseness and lack of energy. Further:

In the first type of the patient, before vomiting occurs, a dose of colocynth or a base fluid at night, followed by a black draught in the morning, relieves the condition.

Patterson has shown that colocynth has an effect whatever on the bile-producing mechanism, and he has suggested that its action is on the bile-effusing mechanism, and that evidently appears to be the case. The colocynth causes the gall-bladder and ducts to contract more forcibly than is their wont, bile is thrown out, and the black draught contains a remedy for the indigestible portions of food, which owing to the constitution, have been locked up in the intestinal canal. On the liver, attack described under the head of disturbance of the functions of the liver, the rich from irritating the hepatic cells, they irritate finally the secretion was stored as mush in the gall-bladder, the bile fluid has also caused the gall-bladder to eject its contents. In this form for a further supply, but when the irritation is restored other changes are set up in the liver which have the effect of producing a diminished secretion of bile. Of the two types of patients.
Above mentioned: The first type frequently does not come under the physician's care, for those patients are aware that as soon as they have completed their treatment, they will be relieved.

In the second type, the colon and bladder are affected where the condition, but it seems upon in a day or two, and as the continuation of colon is prejudicial to health, we must adopt some other treatment and there is not the slightest doubt that the treatment, for instance, is active and regular physical exercise. These patients are built up as a rule and can stand a good deal of exercise. For some, daily walking exercise will be found sufficient, but for others, this is not sufficient, as smoke, quinine, hot springs, lemon, etc., among all excellent fluids that may be indulged indestructibly. In short, if active physical exercise be taken, medicines may be entirely dispensed with. The diet should be good and plain. Stimulants should be avoided. One must be warmly ill-borne by these patients.

The poison little of dyspepsia is the result of interference with the successive intervals. It is justifiable to think that it is the least important of the alimentary powers, and that any interference with its function as far as dyspepsia is concerned does not result from those mentioned in connection with the other organs.
Observe that as are all the acts to objection. It may be stated generally that any interference with the proper function of the primary secretion aids to objective reflects on this the best and perhaps the least of the objective pieces.

In conclusion a few of the Commoner Attacks of Ate, which should be strictly avoided by the Ateophobe. They be mentioned: Pus, rancid, flesh, fever, chyme, mucus, that have been twice cooked. Solomon hath said. It is always true that a Ateophobe should be told to give up the atonement, for there is no doubt that when the does more harm than good, and so a patient's idea of strength so frequently differs from the physician's, that it is useless to tell them that if they took it at all, it must be weak.

I certify that the above essay has been composed by myself.

Hilton Purches