The Action, Metabolism in Health and Disease.

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Very creditable.
There are perhaps few subjects of study of which is of greater interest to the Medical Man than that of the actions of alcohol on the human frame. The extensive use that is made of it by the great majority of mankind, as an article of diet, the injurious and sometimes fatal effects which are the immediate consequences of its injury and the various moral conditions which may undoubtedly be traced to the habitual use of it in large quantities are circumstances abundantly calculated to obtain for it as small degree of consideration. But the study of its action becomes a matter of far greater interest when we consider the use that is made of alcohol in the treatment of disease. It is found that there are certain mental conditions in which its action undergoes modification to a remarkable extent.
So that, it no longer gives rise to what phenomena which are among the most conspicuous and prominent results of its ordinary action, but on the contrary is productive of highly beneficent and salutary results. Such effects, however, although they can for an additional interest upon the subject, must only be regarded as symptoms, to a general rule. Such therefore Consider in the first place, the effects produced immediately in the system, of the Thanasinoments incapable of respect to the human body, and lastly proceed to notice. This is modified or altered by the presence of fricance. The immediate effects of alcohol in the skin, when taken in sufficient quantity to produce their characteristic influence consist in excitement of the vascular and nervous systems. The salutary act...
Free of the heart's contraction an increase is the pulse rendered for a moment still. The face is flushed, and a feeling of warmth diffused itself on the surface. In consequence of the increased activity with which the circulation is accomplished throughout the body, at the same time the influence of the room upon the brain gives rise to similar manifestations of excitement in the actions of that organ. The imagination, more especially, is more fully excited, ideas succeed each other in the mind with remarkable facility. The individual finds talkative, his thoughts are volubility and the displays uncontrolled alternation of his gestures & conversation. Of the use of the stimulating liquor the time continued as soon as this drink is tasted. These symptoms gradually lessened, & are followed by a condition
In which the patient experiences more of his languor, depression, less fret, and more of the general degree of excitement. Of course more be taken than in other cases. The effects described, the stage of excitement, which may be called the first or incipient stage of excitement, may come directly into the second, in which there is an entire loss of the exciting influence of reason over the thoughts and actions of the individual. The individual, no longer conscious of his actions, or in any way evident in his behavior; the intellect becomes clouded; the ideas confused, the sense of controlling and regulating the muscular movements is impaired. Articulation is imperfect, the speech is stammered, deficiencies often occur in the speech; and asylum is usually followed by death.
desire for sleep, which is usually heavy.

2. Contusion of several times, and on a

taking the patient complains of headache,

 euphoretic, acute thirst, and a severe

impression longer and duller.

It sometimes happens, generally when

enormous quantities of spirit are con

sumed in a short time, that the second

condition, which is called the third, in which

there is excessive dilatation of the con

plete loss of sensibility of the lower or

voluntary portion, a condition in fact,
in which all the phenomena characterist

come manifest themselves. Even in

such cases the effects of the fever are

slowly removed to consciousness. Sometimes

however, the fever becomes severe and

confused, and finally terminates in death.

The quantity required to produce these

effects varies greatly in different individu

als, the being enormously susceptible of the
Influence falters while others seize the
year of consuming it in computers. Large
quantities before they become costly or seri-
ously affected by it. Various the effects
of the poison are liable the strangely
potent by individual susceptibility of
constitution. Then, in some cases, there is
none at all of that severe treatment, this
to generally proceed, be the first step.
That manifest themselves are full
highlight, humours and long-term
formation again to the stage of take
many individuals agree. A short fix
and bring the poison, and are able
to make the poisoned potentiating of
shattering effect. Others again yield
the very ruptures. Tending, and become fa-
cling scalds, grandiose symptoms, this
to a third class a gradually dissipating
ceased. Tears are those of their simple
manifested parentable ones.

Having thus concluded what we
The immediate effects of this poison...
While 34 was defined as combined causes, of which later experience has told the same. The effects of these institutions are as great as the same conclusion. This is indeed the least terrible of all the maladies which spring from the mixed state of habitual latumness. For not only is the disease frightful in itself, and worse than any other a state suffering a distress. The party of the individuals in whom it occurs, has a greater amount of the power to tend to injustice in the offering, that is, to devote to the offer of such phony. Being the same, some other form of mental arrangement.

Another disorder which the intellectual awareness is liable to is the best known from the Delirium Tremens. The disease derives its name from the tremor, a momentary tremor that of the limbs, which accompanies the delirium, which
is also of a secular character. The patient in one instance was not in a state of great agitation, sometimes with difficulty kept in bed. He suffered from sleeplessness, was tormented by phantasmagoric visions, and a constant apprehension of danger. It is lamentable to relate that this disease, which consumes and wears away the frame, does not always yield to proper means. Ague malaria, disease of the brain, is the result of the stimulus which the brain has become in some cases an organ of confusion: while others assert that the malady results from the direct influence of the virus circulating in the brain. Whichever of these causes be the one more immediately concerned in its production, there can be little doubt that the occurrence of delirium fever,
is also, in a great measure, due to the condition of fatigue, exhaustion, and the disease of the system in advance, in the result, owing to habitual carelessness, and 

yearly of the deprivation which the body undergoes, during the period of inextricable circumstances, that suffice effort which is necessary for its sudden reinforcement to

place. The disease, as it frequently occurs, fatally, is watchful, and continues, for the patient sinks, and the patient sinks from exhaustion

On the other hand, recovery may take place; and in this case, the patient falls, like a profound sleep, which continues for many hours, and

takes place, for from his sleeping.

Various disorders of the liver are frequent; after exposure, and in

consumption by the constant use of alcoholic liquors; and in all referring

that this should be the case, when
be considered that alcohol is absorbed
exchanged by the blood vessels of the
stomach. It then enters the portal
system and immediately traverses
through the liver where it must
act directly on an active center of the white
substance. It stimulates the vessel
to uncontrolled activity in the course
of its functions. Venous the vessel
of alcohol in the blood, an acetate
form of this, has a tendency to de-
toxic the elimination of nephric-
concomitant. Matters from the system
by the lungs. These matters thence
accumulate in the blood. And since
it is one of the functions of the brain
to excrete in their removal, an extra
ordinary amount of work is thus
put upon the organ. In this way either
acute sickness may be produced
or death from change, may be let off
as least ultimately of permanent
alteration of the structure of the hand.
Acute inflammation of the liver, as the
result of inflammation is but too often met
with in this country, but it is not the
main the disease is of frequent occur-
sance. In this country with the liquor.
The chronic forms of the case are more
commonly attended. Perhaps the most
common of these is the disease known
the trainer, not named liver. The gin-
drinkers' liver have been calleddocile
to which the biliary substance of the
organ becomes affected. Sometimes
the liver becomes the subject of fatty
degeneration.
Another disease which the case of
chronic jaundice very frequently foretells
is that affecting the kidney known
as Bright's disease. This at Christmas
nights, that from three fourths to five
fifths of the cases of this disease,
which he stated, that in Edinburgh's
War in France, the true Surgical
anecdotes, or true, without discovering
this afflication, one in the constant
habit, having extend effects. Some
times, in the course of the day. Dr. Grey
Jackson also tells us that all the
cases, which have fallen under his
observation, a very considerable propor-
tion were due to the effects of untimely
judgment. So we believe can be for
longer after, a frequent visitor
in the hands of a general hospital
without becoming fully satisfied of
the truth of their facts. In a book
not long ago published by D. Goff, a
member of the Middlesex Hospital, in the
rubric, Medical Gentleman remarks
this conviction. The alcohol gives
intense方は、to much until very
then taken into the stomach, to
then inspired by the lungs.
42 days, I have had an infected
Case for John Smith
v. Richard Jones
When I first fix my eyes on the history of the disease of the human body, from watching the effects of temperature while engaged in drinking, fasting, and working, I close my eyes, I feel it; I feel the effects of disease and abstinence with which they carry on in health, as the effects of disease and abstinence with which they carry on in health. I feel the constant change of the case, and how it may be caused by the effects of a change of the atmosphere. The following is a brief account of a case which is related in support of this conclusion. A young man aged 23 or 24, after being in good health until he entered on the service for Eminence. The case is so clear to believe that he was a healthy man. In the Canton, he had a great dislike to spirits. After a time, he was attacked with cholera, or with any other disease, and all kinds, had been in large quantity in his house. He began...
Gentleman in business and has been commended to give up his occupation in a time. He did so, and in the case of a very short time the vomiting entirely disappeared and the illness became quite healthy. He then continued this employment, having received instructions how to take care of himself, and a strong caution against the use of any other fermentative juices.

I have, says Mr. Footfall, by an observation that he has already observed very cheering. A short time afterwards, on his appointment he presented himself again, nearly as bad as before, in every respect, and, notwithstanding the use of the same remedies, the same general treatment which had seemed to be so effectual before, very little change for the better took place until again, having been tried, by his advice, he then became better.
to before.” This patient then gave up his business, he became altogether and adopted a more healthy confinement, and by the time that his case has furthered—five years from the date of this illness—he had his return of the kidney. His case, then seems to have shown probability that the operation of salt and caporal of being attempted by the generative humor in sufficient quantity to produce a tone, a tendency to cured condition of the kidney—unless when taken both in the mouth and especially when taken in an unaltered form, act as a great stimulus to the seminal membrane. Gardner's correction or it may the slight after motion of the fluid. The segmental internal of this stimulant, leads to time to chronic inflammation, and in some cases, to permanent thickening of
The membrane. To manifest a dis
temperance of the condition of the organ
must overcome great interface with
the important functions it is destined
to perform. And accordingly we find
that these thinkers are frequently
the subject of physiogonic for other
treatable forms.

There are various other natural condi-
tions which but infrequently as the
organ itself in the new pathological tpye.
But these which have ever been briefly
traced are the most important, and
answer sufficie to show in what a
simple stage the primary stage manifests
its injurious influence on the body-
be for local or for the brain or the heart and
latter farther vital action. That which
is absorbed. It taken in. The commu-
nication without undergoing any chemi-
cal change then can be as death
plague. In the first place this is,
Von the fact that its action can be readily recognized in the breath after it has been swallowed. And if the same means to the operator may be detected after death, it must of the body to which it belonged have been conveyed by circulating fluids. But it is not seen by means of its own to some branches of alcohol can be taken the intestine. In chemical analysis it has been demonstrated to be present in almost every creature. The situation then it has been admitted in the breath, the urine, and the body. The fluid of the ventricle, the brain itself, the liver, and with the substance of the brain, in the body, the skin, and in the body of the spine, it can be found. And in the course of his experiments, he made the observation that alcohol has a peculiar affinity for the human substance.
The friend that he could obtain a friend would gratify the form of a friend within a friend upon a friend from a constantly from an equivalent party which finding its way then discharged into the bloodstream, it is conveyed the blood to all parts of the body and it is probably the contrary of the influence it is necessary upon the brain, with which it is thus entirely brought into contact. This is the cerebellum. At last, in the brain, the occurrence of some state of those cerebral alterations which contribute the diseases already attended to. With respect to the brain is think, that is ultimately the power of the different systems are sustained. For which have declared that enduring any coolness in the system, it contributes to the maintenance of animal feels. Others maintain that it is being eliminated from various secretory organs.
in the amount of carbonic acid in the 
expired air, after the injection of alcohol.
To explain this it has suggested that an 
increased formation of carbonic acid 
take place, when alcohol is the sole 
mode use of, and that this would con 
gratulate for the reminiscence observed in 
the quantity of carbonic acid exhaled.

It has been already mentioned 
that simply by its odor, alcohol may 
be detected in the breath after it has 
been swallowed, and also by its effect 
also in the urinary and the feces.

It is quite clear therefore that any 
function at all exists of the alcohol 
taken into the system, it can be di 
geased in this way suggested by this 
theory. And indeed it may be seen 
that all the experiments made upon 
this subject have furnished evidence 
are accordingly no evidence with any 
connexion. The statement has just
Graded by Dr. Rush, and it has since been confirmed by other observers, that alcohol has the remarkable power of diminishing the quantity of carbonic acid gas in the expired air. A circumstance which seems to indicate that, when present in the blood, alcohol interferes with the elimination of carbonic acid, either from the system, by altering their union. That this is the case is further shown by the experiment of Bouchardet, who found that, under the influence of a large dose of alcohol, the blood in the arteries contained the usual amount of carbonic acid, thus showing that it has been ejected from undergoing the action of the liver, negotiating vessels. And the experiment of Dr. Rush affords additional support to this conclusion, for he observed that in some instances the effects of the alcohol appeared to effect the liver in his case with frequent nausea and a sensation as if he had just taken

from deep) than the amount of carbonic acid exhaled rises much above the natural standard. This finding lends some unqualified evidence of the pronounced abnormal salivation of carbonic acid in the system.

The experiments of Dr. Becher led to similar results. This gentleman took a usual amount of tolerating a night, taking eleven ounces of a tea-bag of spirits of wine. The following are the conclusions he arrived at:

1. Alcohol diminishes the solid and fluid constituents of the liver.
2. That it does not increase the carbonic acid exhalation or the faecal excretion.
3. That it diminishes 1/10 of the absolute quantity of carbonic acid exhaled by the lungs, but also the elevation for carbonic acid by the individual's expiration. And, lastly, that the carbonic acid exhaled by the lungs is insufficiently important salivate.
These experiments confirm those previously made by Dr. Pemb. But they do more than this. In the information they furnish with respect to the effect produced on the animal's constitution, they justify the conclusion that a small dose of the depressant form of stimulating the brain is less of the limbs. The blood constituents of the brain, as far as we can tell, are necessarily what we shall now refer to as the blood. From the blood, from the brain, from the cerebrum, which the limbs, bodies, in the success of their function, are in conformity with the natural conditions of their function. A diminution therefore in the amount of these compounds under the influence of alcohol, when all other conditions remain the same, must be attributed to the conserving influence which their fluid exerts upon the brain, blending their disintegration and Henry. ...
Effect of alcohol has also been therein in another way. It has been assumed that, when it is not found by fasting the different to maintain the body at a certain weight, a small quantity failed to be added. The result is a very marked increase of the weight of the individual who is the subject of the experiment. This occurs distinctly when the previous even balance between both acid and alkali being done is the influence of alcohol in diminishing the former.

The general conclusion drawn from all these experiments is that alcohol does not undergo transformation in the organism but that after circulating in the blood for a longer period, it is partly expelled from it exchanged in the various secreting fluids. It does not therefore contribute anything to the constitution of the body, but while present in the blood it diminishes the weight of the body.
of the question from which it arises, vindicating
and their position.
Dr. D. Beddoes, Mr. Penn, and Mr. Davy have put
a number of very careful and elaborate in
sufficient to determine all the actions of alcohol
and the results indicated by them. All tend
from the above conclusion. They all
Gerson an effect of alcohol in the blood that
is so remarkable that it cannot but be proved
on without great difficulty. In examining
the blood of animals who have been injected in different quantity of
since its characteristic effects, they always
found that fluid to contain a peculiar,
particles of fatty matter swimming up
its surface and large enough to be detected
by the naked eye. These they believe to be
the normal fatty constitute of the blood.
Special alcohol has the power of these causing
a kind of precipitation.
It is supposed that this fact affords one fa
explanation of the way in which these effects

The changes which certain, as the liver, kidney, lungs, in habitual drunken, are brought about, since the capillary circulation must be imperfect, and the content of helping curve a life into their ethereal, the getting altered particles of the great size. The effects of alcohol in the body in the state of health being has been briefly summarised it remains for me to consider its therapeutic action.

Considering the German and probable evils which but too frequently result from the licensed man of alcoholic liquors, it is well to consider gratifying the able young that they also capable, when apostolical the true reason and administered in a judicious manner, of tainting their fruitful causes in the alteration of suffering of the true physician. It will be necessary, in order to judge this rule, to enter into detail in reference to these facts in the treatment of which alcohol refined the physician: for it may be said, thanks...
they all partake some to help of the con-
sumption character, upon the existence of this
beneficent action of this powerful agent.

That character being deficiency
of the vital forces. And this condition may
exist from the commencement of disease
constituting one of its characteristic features
in many instances upon one to think
there has been apparently an exhaustion
than a deficiency of the vital functions.

I shall therefore proceed to mention a few
cases in which the condition alluded
to presents itself, by pointing out the benefits
the derive from the use of alcohol in such
cases, endeavouing to show that it may with
safety and profit be utilized in the treat-
ment of disease, even thence the condition to
The strongest possible objection to its use
may arise. In the first place there the dis-

grain forms of consumption present the charac-
teristic by a mere slip nature of deficiency,
falling short of consumption, may be taken to illustrate
value of alcohol as a therapeutic agent. It is in the treatment of these fevers, justly
that the beneficial action of this remedy has been most generally recognized. And in
individual cases might be added to almost any extent to prove its value. But the
fact with perhaps be more clearly shown by comparing the results obtained from two of
these, in one of which the remedy has been used, while in the other it has not
slightly with all other conditions being equal. For this purpose Professor Sam is
ordered to quote the following passage from Dr. Carpenter's book on the action of
alcohol. He says, 'As some evidence of
typical from which I suspected in D lively
in the year 1836-37 attacked the an in
abdominal fever. The disease of
palestine Remnants is an from at least
three years, the different methods of treat
ment, followed by two physicians, close
diagnosis, watched by attended,
with such different results. This is the case in the stone clip, and in the other conditions identical, there can be other way of accounting for the difference. By the physician who any active measures taken during the course of the fever, for some deemed collapse for, but in the last place, the same expectant practice has continued to the end; while in the other, the administration of time of quiet has conduced, as soon as the breaking of the skin and the clearing of the catheter, indicated the insufficient failure of the circulatory process. The question was increased as the subsidence of the patient became to expire, and in one case that of a woman whose had been given intermittent, or on whom a dose of strong calomel had been needed to make an impression. A bottle of strong milk, with a small measure of whiskey was the chief allusion. For bed or time — the patient ultimately
From an Time very effect arising. Well trace the condition of the system, from their nature, denominate, et cetera, this one of the importance in the course of the diseases, as syphilitic, diphtheria, to many others which may be employed with the same beneficial result. Again when perfumes are becoming from a state of heat, form, labial, proceed from,deny alcoholic, vegetation, due time shone, form most harmful in causing the cold with inhabited energies of the system, accelerating the process, Greene. The in their effects are manifested to the same degree as in the less cases already referred to. The same process, when improved, increased, strength, is the portion of the pulse, and at the same time there is a complete absence of these phenomena of sensations, tremor, while characterizing the action of alcohol in the healthy frame. Similar beneficial may
be obtained from the employment of alcohol in transplants. In cases where the state of the patient is dependent upon the formation of large granula, the operation must be performed. The following brief particulars of a case which I had an opportunity of examining furnish a remarkable illustration of this.

The patient was a coachman, a fat, bony man, about the middle height, but of rather complexion, and Putting he said he had always enjoyed health, apparently out of a very weak constitution. He suffered, with a slight cough. Sudden from an inflammation of the left side, an inflammatory process involving a wound, almost, just before, your exitant (that which would be over an ordinary course of plate. The former offer took place amongst the
Mucosa of the abdominal wall and in consequence of the thick layer of fat over the
abdominal muscles it was necessary to make a deep incision in order to
reach it. Having kept an eye on the case
I make not attempt to give any accu-
rate description of the patient. Car- 
it is sufficient to state that the consti-
tutional disturbance which accompanied the
influenza of the inflammatory action has
been alarming. Even her children
the sufferer of extreme fright at
the fever. Under these circumstances
the distinguished surgeon those patients
this case was deemed it necessary
I place him in the literal abstraction
two bottles of hot beer daily. The
fire administration of brandy has
continued for many days. Never, how-
the best means - the patient taken
very satisfactorily. And as time...
Effort. When a low condition of the system, 

This is connected with an inherent trend. 
The value of alcohol in the treatment of indi-

Conditions may be felt directly in its 

warrant which takes place under its 

influence in the action of the cornut. 
In such cases it is known that a 
previous condition in its subject, the body 

by changing in the various fluid parts 
and healthy appearance, turns of vigor, 
manifestations, and healthy years. 

These intrude this effect in many 

reasons. Here then is presented 
an additional indication of its benefi-
cial action of alcohol in certain condi-
tions and it is of most valuable use. For 

it is accompanied by these shared mani-
 festivals of a voluntary effort often to 

system already alluded to by influence 
in the name of the divine system with the 

centers of the body, of the state of the tongue, 

and therefore seem to afford the body.
Satisfactory conclusive evidence that
than these beneficial results from the
administration of alcohol, the principal
agent, often from interfering with, actively
sustained a favourable influence upon the
operations of fainting.

There could seem then to be a special
cause for stimulating the part of the system
in these cases of exhaustion; known from
that from the strong beneficial effects
which form their base; and deeply from
the complete absence of any ordinary
acting effect. As recovery advances, this
demand becomes more and more decided,
and in these, when the energy of the mind
has not been demoralized by a pro-
torme alque, the part is remarkably im-
mediate by the sudden occurrence of
other symptoms to which alcohol usually
ordinarily give rise. Disease having
as it were confined upon an individual
the form of convulsive alcoholism in an
usually large amounts, returning health
can be brought into the habit of being
effected which is natural from
PNL of which we have observed
effects to the established by administration
the general result, namely from stable
treatment on the subject, or the effort to
make the treatment of particular cases
that they may be administered with great
advantage in certain forms of disease. It is
a severe form that must not be expected to
be the inflicting of its dangerous character
always be borne in mind. It has been thus
indicated that the medicine is for
the tendency to create a partiality for
long drink there is a trend to many instances
of the practice habitual drinking. Often
seen a frequent habit of the admission of
habitual bleeders to disease it must
cutaneous irritation in any degree
operates within the skin. In the course of
They would then, if it were not all over
the immediate beneficial effect
of their action, and moreover it would have
been unjustifiable to make use of a remedy
that was valuable, whose attraction could
be so great as to lead with ultimately
becoming an instrument of destruction.

I venture to think that all had a
result very early follows the physician's
employment of alkali in disease. For the
habit of thinking is acquired by frequent
undergo to the use of stimulating drugs
of the body either by applying a nume-
liable fumes to their flasks, or by
pinching the gums in the course of
influence. And it should not be a caution
for anyone to become acquainted with the
alkali of alkali in the first line to the
brink of a hospital. The vast majority of
patients who are admitted to these
are already perfectly well acquainted with
this flavor. And therefore any danger
habit gradually. They may arise from a mere love of the taste of these drugs,
and remain because we have had its use in their therapeutic administration. With
regard to their intoxicating effects, a patient would have no opportunity of experiencing
them. I think therefore that the physician
are helpless in disease cannot be by
any means, a frequent cause of the vice
of habitual drunkenness. I am not aware
the habit of imbibing in any way,
the abstinence of wine is not a habit, they
care and caution should be the cases
remorseless in the administration of
this
example, and its effect upon the
patient should unfailingly contribute to
the helpful. If it should be demonstrated
with the utmost precision in preference to
the degree I think it has accomplished
the object, for that it is
abstemious.

John Seely
March 31st, 1862