Very improved — especially towards inclusion.
Treatment nil.
Hydrophobia
P. Gentile
The term hydrophobia from the water fear, has been applied to that disease which is characterized by a dread of swallowing water. Hydrophobia has conveniently been divided into three stages, namely, the stage of elicitation, the stage of recrudescence, and the stage of apathy.

The first stage or latent period that of elicitation, is characterized by nothing unusual, the symptoms being exactly similar to those resulting from the bite of a healthy animal. The wound heals, and the tetanized clitches in no respect whatever, with that which supervenes to a similar wound inflicted by the teeth of a non-rabid animal.

Occasionally symptoms resulting from mental anxiety may arise such as a reticent, melancholy disposition; not however attributable to the nature of the bite, as the other functions continue natural. This stage generally lasts about forty days, when symptoms of a serious nature begin to appear.
Serious nature, begin to show themselves, although cases are on record in which the symptoms belonging to the second stage, or that of decubescence, had not appeared before eighteen months after the infliction of the bite.

The second stage, commenced with pain, which is perceived in the centre of a dull aching character, resembling that of a rheumatism; at times attended with itching. This pain shoots generally along the course of the nerves. It makes inflammation irritates the lymphatic vessels & glands. Sometimes the limb affected becomes paralysed, sometimes the pain is situated at some distance from the injured part. The skin becomes red, swollen, sometimes hard. In the course of a short time, opens, discharging a peculiar liquid. At this time convulsive pains are felt in various parts of the body.
This stage which is characterized by the pain and changes that take place in the tear generally lasts only three days. When the hydrophobic symptoms supervene, there are the symptoms that are generally most marked in this stage of the disease, although in exceptional cases the symptoms vary a little which, however, are of little, or no importance, if therefore need not be cited in this place. I should have observed, in proof of the statement, that the gland short generally along the course of the nerve to which inflames or irritates the lymphatic vessels of glands. That is the case when the upper extremity was the first bitten, the pain though felt in the arm, shoulder, did not affect the axillary glands, and when the leg was the first that received the bite, the pain was con- nected to the hip, pains of not to this gland.
glandulae of the groin.

Third Stage or Hydrophobia Phenomena.

This stage from the nature of the symptoms, which belong to it, has been generally considered as constituting the whole generic chicoreo of hydrophobia. For some days previous to the characteristic symptoms which belong to this stage, the countenance of the patient is changed, expressive of anxiety. The eyebrows are contracted, the face tumid, if there is headache with tremors. He is sometimes drawn through the stage. It has his sleep disturbed at night. The disagreeable sensations belonging to the locostry go on to increase; frequent sighing, flushing, thirst, and some nausea. The symptoms of hydrophobia succeed. It has been observed at this period of the disease, that the patient experiences a sudden loathing of food and is surprised at finding his usual appetite connected with emotion. He sits down to table at
At this time also, the peculiar pain usually referred to the pericranial muscles, the diaphragm is usually perceived. As the disease advances, the symptoms become more numerous. In the back part of the neck, stiffness gradually becoming painful and tending along the course of the lower jaw down to the pomaceous Adams is one felt. Sighing becomes more frequent, the respiration hurried, the headache is complained of at this period. In attempting to swallow anything, the patient finds himself incapable of performing that office. In attempting to do so the matter operates on unconsciously with violence. The muscles of the mouth, pharynx, are violently convulsed, the muscles of the face, frequently participating. As the disease advances, this symptom becomes more marked. It is attended with difficult respiration, vomiting, sighing, platylabia, constipation, a sense of a ball in the throat.
urgent thirst. The saliva is increased in quantity, arising probably from the
muscular contraction of the muscles of the
pharynx & face; sometimes however it
precedes the spasm, as is observed to be
the case in Carnivorous Animals, & in
those cases it owes its origin no doubt
to the influence of the poison.
The symptoms increase in severity. The patient
complains of thirst, every attempt to allay
which is followed by a new & more
divine paroxysm; the convulsions extending
themselves to every muscle of the body.
Vomiting takes place of a granitic, or
dark coloured matter. Dilation of
the Stomach, violent pain in the region
of the diaphragm; restlessness, throb
of skin & considerable frequency
of the pulse. At this stage of the
disease, there is also perceived a wild,
sparkling expression of the eye,
& retraction of the mouth, both of which
is probably from sympathy with the
diaphragmatic pains, as has been
frequently observed to take place.

All.
All the symptoms already mentioned may establish themselves in a few hours from their commencement; but in general they do not become strikingly manifest before the second day, from the severity of the patient may clinch. But the hydrophobic patient generally sustains the third day, when the symptoms belonging to the second day are all present but in an aggravated form. Ureotelic, the sense of thirst, and all that of hunger, become very urged, that attended our complaints of in the fauces, and the saliva becomes thick, raised, and adherent, accumulating about the glottis, greatly aggravating the symptoms. The sound elicted in the attempt to force the passages of the altered saliva has been likened to the bark of a dog, from this resemblance, has been looked upon as characteristic of the disease. The restlessness, to most of the convulsions at general are increased in frequency. The mind becomes changed assuming
assuming an invariable form. Under the influence of the frequently occurring paroxysms, the powers of nature sink
from exhaustion the patient generally dying in a paroxysm. Sometimes however there is a short interval of
calm before death or the ending of mortality.

Before proceeding to the causes of hydrophobia I beg a few remarks on what has been
ascertained, with regard to one or two of the symptoms belonging to the
third stage of the hydrophobic species, and in the first place let us examine
into the nature of the change that
species which is the most characteristic
symptoms of the disease... I
stated, at the commencement of this
paper, that hydrophobia means a dread
of swallowing water, from which the
disease received its name. This
dread of swallowing water, originates
from the experience of the painful
reactions produced by the exhibition
of water or fluids of any kind. It
eventually
eventually of the appearance or even mention of water. This is proved by the fact that in those cases where the fever gets over a short time before the close, the dread of water is not manifested; on the contrary, the patient can drink and consume with ease. Again, when water is brought before the patient, for the alleged purpose of allowing him to wash his hands, it does not seem to disturb him in the least, only when he is asked to drink the fluid, does he draw his head from it with a convulsive shudder.

The instability of the mind, at one time, was referred to the horrible idea of being smothered between two feather beds; but since that practice has been done away with, the nervous instability still remains, it must be looked upon as being peculiar to hydrophobia and claimed as one of its symptoms.
Exciting Causes.

From the admitted fact that hydrophobia in man, as often produced by the bite of a dog, is often produced by the bite of a wolf, there is an analogy of a kind of analogy, many extreme cases. An animal that is excited to lend itself, as a parent, to death and cruelty, can be excited to lend itself to death and cruelty.
of more importance.

4. Is the disease produced by fear alone?

I believe the faculty to be unanimous on this point, that the question must be answered with a decided negative. The fact that the fearful symptoms, which follow or result from the infliction of a bite by a dog affected with hydrophobia, are often quite unexpected, clearly proves the question. Children again who from their small development, are not able to realize consequences, yet are subject to the fatal results which follow the infliction of a bite by a mad dog, I go far to prove the same thing.

The case of Richard Browne in the Edinburgh Journal for 1810 affords testimony to the same effect.

Is hydrophobia a tetanic affection originating from irritation produced by laceration. This inquiry may shortly be answered in the negative. No medical man ever mistook the one disease for the other, since the clays of Democritus, so characteristic
are the symptoms, peculiar to each of these is the locked jaw, tonic spasm of tetanus in hydrophobia. The dressing, salina, third, chronic, guttural, spasm, vomiting, of hydrophobia is tetanus. The analogy of the exciting, epizootic, paroxysms entirely fails in the diagnostic symptoms, belonging to each of these in the lower animals is never characterized by a propensity to bite. It is impossible, therefore, to look upon hydrophobia as originating from proximate causes parallel to those which produce tetanus.

If hydrophobia produced by a poison introduced into the wound at the time of infliction. If so, how does it come from the saliva or tooth? In the present state of science, a virus must be looked upon as the exciting cause of this disease, the existence of which is fully demonstrable by many positive qualities. The effects of a hydrophobic bite become themselves like those of a morbid disease; that is, they manifest themselves
themselves, within a certain period, after the infliction of the bite, generally about the fortieth day. Every morbid poison, however, manifests peculiarities in this respect. How are we to account for the altered saliva, which is introduced into a carnivorous animal reproduces the same morbid characters of that secretion when it has taken effect: How are we to explain the reason why the wound inflicted by the Cog, should after a certain interval become red, painful, swollen, finally necrotic, chloidos containing that peculiar color which I mentioned in the stage of reconvalescence; unless by supposing the existence of a poison, which with it acts as an irritant at the site of the bite, altering also the physical properties of the saliva. Thus, though we cannot give actual demonstration of the existence of a hydrophobic poison it stands upon the same foundation as that of all others.

To the query, does the poison or similar
Aims proceed from the tooth or saliva. Oldhams case bears sufficient evidence that it proceeds from the saliva. He received three bites one in the bottom, one in the thigh, one on the hand. No coalescence took place at the site of the first two bites, because in inflicting the wound, the teeth of the animal, had to pass through his clothes, which prevented the saliva from entering into the wound. The coalescence only took place on the raw hand, where the saliva had a free opportunity of mixing with the content of the wound. It cannot proceed from the teeth, which are covered with enamel of a flinty nature, remaining unchanged during the whole course of the disease, preventing no pores, canals, or openings, through which the poison may distill. No poison has as in the face of the serpent, to be the dregs absorbed, or die, still remain in the wound.

This is a question of great practical importance, concerning which there are different...
different views, have been strongly maintained.
One party holding, that it is absorbed, 
having like the virions of smallpox, 
or measles, multiplying & diffusing 
itself in the body until the disease 
explodes. A second party holding, 
that it is retained in the wound, 
imparting from its malignant focus, 
a portion of virions to the blood as it 
circulates through it, until this whole 
is imbued. And a third party maintaining 
that it remains imprisoned in the wound, 
or in the cavity for a certain time 
and by irritation communicated from 
thence along the nervous system, 
may dispose that system to produce 
all the morbid phenomena, which 
constitute the disease, the initiated 
poisonous reactions among the cells.
Now although no sufficient reasons 
have been brought forward to de-
monstrate beyond doubt the truth 
of any one of these propositions, 
the arguments are strongly in favour 
of this virions being absorbed, the injury
as the virus of small pox or measles. The second proposition may be answered by stating that though possible yet there is no fact or analogy that can be found in its favour.

The third proposition is very inferior, if true is peculiar to hydrophobia. It is however very difficult to conceive a poison acting in this way. The wound inflicted by a mad dog healing up as any other wound would heal; the cicatrix differing in no respect with that which arises from the bite of a healthy animal, and no peculiar sensation referred to the site of the injury up to the stage of convalescence. These are facts, which are not in accordance with this idea of a virus, lurking in the site of the wound, but go far as in favour of a virus, which is absorbed, which after accumulating for a certain time produces change in the cicatrix, followed by the

As symptoms...
Symptoms which are peculiar to the disease as in vaccination

A minute poison (remarks Dr. Bardsley) inserted into a wound, producing by absorption, convulsions, fever, contagious excitations, and death, is not only an ordinary, but an almost universal event; but a poison of the same character that should lurk in a small corner of the patient's flesh, obstinately resisting all the power of absorption for months if finally without departing from thence, create a malignant poison capable of reproducing itself through thousands of living beings in succession would be a fact entirely unprecedented, and as it has not been proved to have happened, it therefore at present only a supposition extremely improbable.

If a man who has been bitten by a mad dog enters as a doomed man, although all precautions have been taken. No ten of those who are bitten become affected with hydrophobia.

Mr. J. H. Hunter asserts that he knew an instance in
in which of twenty one person fifteen only one became affected with the disease. Dr. Hamilton has calculated that one out of twenty five becomes affected. 

VII. Hunger, putrid food, confinement, violent treatment, great atmospheric heat, great cold, suppressed salacity, checked perspiration, the growth of a peculiar hydatid or worm under the tongue, intestinal wounds, epidemic contagion, have all been assigned as causes of the appearance of hydrophobia among animals. All these are questions very curious of interesting but must be passed by in this short account of the disease as they very rarely if ever produce the disease. Mr. Youatt believes, that however the disease originates it never occurs not even in the dog except as a consequence of the application of the specific contagion. There are two or three other questions which should have liked to say something about time but at time must permit to 

As procured at once to the proximate cause.
cause or theory of hypochondria

Proximate cause. Various and numerous are the opinions, which have come down to our own time, on this point. Several of which have been adopted by different sects of the medical world. Without delaying for the purpose of ascertaining the individual merits belonging to each, I beg to confine myself entirely to that cause which I believe to be the most probable one.

The effects of external, upon susceptible bodies, differ in little from the action of an acid, upon an alkaline, being equally the result of specific properties previously impressed upon each. Such facts not to be explained but observed. Diversity of property is the great beauty of nature constituting the essence of individual natures.

Such being the case it is not difficult to conceive, the blood of an animal inflamed wit...
with canine madness, to the modified to that degree of irritation, which especially affects the distribution of the nasus nerve, with the motor branches of the nervous system. It is not to affect any other organ as the liver or kidney etc. It is not a vague supposition, on the contrary it is supported by the analogy of every known example of inoculation kind. It has the advantage, moreover, of embraces nearly all the symptoms of this disease.

Morbid Anatomy. The pathalogy of malus canina is still involved in obscurity. no distinctive pathological character of the disease has as yet been determined. The brain of its membranes have all been carefully dissected & nothing has been found but to account for the motor phenomena. The phrenic and esophageal fibres have been noticed in many instances to be inflamed; accounts for however, by the violent action of the muscles belonging to that region and cannot
not essential to the existence of the disease—
treatment of hydrophobia. We have.
no specific remedy, nor any plan that can
be depended upon after the disease has
bitten. There is no malady perhaps, to which man
kind is liable, that has called for so much
a host of remedies for its removal, as
alike defend their simplest united
powers. We only possess means of pre-
vention which consist in complete ex-
tirpation of the bitten parts when at
all practicable, which when carefully
and effectually accomplished is rarely
followed by any bad effects.

Conclusion. I am very sorry that time
would not permit me to give that attention
and justice to this disease which its im-
tance demands. It was only at the last
hour that I commenced this
paper from a great dread of coming
examinations. If I have made myself
intelligible I shall be satisfied, though I
am well aware that the grammatical
and composition are very imperfect.