1862

L. W.

S. Wright

On some of the abnormal conditions

The Peristium

S. Lynch, Thomas

Fair statement

On inquiry experimental proof of

Consideration funding the local agricultural

School, along with Leander, Ross

Other Y.

Add
On some of the abnormal conditions of the peristeme.

Syrneh. Thomas

For a statement in regard to the experimental proof of some current theories. I have observed this school along with Dr. Thomas E.

Other, etc.
This proposed in the following pages to treat of the periosteum, noticing that particularly some of its abnormal conditions. When a bone is examined which has been recently removed from the living subject it is found, the covered with a thin membrane. At others its surface in every part resembles its cartilaginous extremities. This membrane which is called periosteum, from the complete investment of the bone consists of two layers intimately connected, the inner of which is fibrous, highly elastic, while the outer part takes more of the nature of cellular tissue. The elasticity of fibrous tissue is well known to the anatomical student, its resistance is a fact of which the surgeon is equally well acquainted with frequent injuries under his notice, as in absorbing damages aponeuroses, and in occasional lodgments in skin with wounds of the bullet which having passed through the periosteum of one side, shattering the
One is retained by the Periosteum of the opposite side. The Dible membrane is highly vascular, blood-polls readily and expands all over it and seeps from it into minute orifices found in the structure of the bone. This arrangement seems to be the mechanism provided for supplying blood to the bone and thus maintaining the life and integrity of the osseous matter. So great is the demand of the bone for its supply of blood that when it is deprived of the membrane the exposed portion dies and softens. Besides supplying the bone with blood, the Periosteum appears to possess the property of forming new bone. This property was first suggested by Ullanet. His researches in Vegetable Physiology led him to suppose that there was an analogy between the formation of rock and the production of bone that as the deposit from the porous layer of the bark becomes wood, so the Periosteum is capable of secreting a substance connective.
He also bore the fact that both wood and bone are formed by a similar kind of process. This doctrine he maintained could be supported by many facts and experiments. He illustrated his argument by the fact that one during the process of ossification separates into thin scales resembling the laminae of wood and dental separating into thin plates when burnt resembling the successive layers which the structure of wood presents. He considered this view greatly strengthened by these analogical occurrences and he also urged as conclusive the fact that the bones of animals fed on Brassica exhibit alternate layers of red and white colour which, when broken and fractured are united by a species of matter formed external to and embracing the broken extremities, as a band of a tree. These grains elongate when pressed or broken across. This theory met with much objection from Haller. Who in his inquiries into the process of ossification considered...
He must arrive at results which altogether reject the views of Fahrenheit. Although the authority of distinguished physicians as the latter is entitled with respect and consideration yet it would appear from experiments performed by other physiologists that the objections he raised to the views of Fahrenheit are themselves liable to contradiction. The experiments of Torfa and others tend to show that although Fahrenheit's idea of the analogy between wind and air could not be supported yet that the wind is induced with the force of production and that one is actually produced under the action which disease or accident may set up. Other's experiments are very remarkable. He found that a flap of Riolistown retaining its attachment at one end and cut into adhesion with surrounding parts among all it may be lodged and from here one or two that the process of opipitation will continue even after the communicating pedicle of the flap is excised. All that time remaining the
Primary term contains also its vitality although transplanted in other localities. The point in dispute is the production of new one whether the former generation resides in the primary or in the one itself. Those who contend for the latter imagine that in injury or disease, that one is the power for which the new one is replaced, that nature always fertile in resources for repairing injuries and preserving the integrity of the system sets up a der in act in the line by which new matter is formed out of which in due time becomes organized and that if the extremities of the line remain alive they are capable of generating new line. But this thing will not hold, for if it did one which had been manual by mechanical means ought also to be reproduced, a fact which is never will take place for take the instance of transforming the skull, the apertures potted, bone by the edges of the bone getting thinned, arm, but is spread in more immediately by fibrous tissue. Experiments prove that if more than an inch of one be taken
away the opaque matter will be deficient, and the bones be connected by fibrous structure. The supporters of the connective tissue believe that the opaque element useless in the Pristostem. The evidence which has been produced in favour of this latter opinion seems considerable, it having been clearly shown by experiments on animals carefully and judiciously conducted, that the Pristostem has the power of forming new bone independently of any assistance from the old bone. It would appear, therefore, both from pathological observations on the human frame and from experiments made on living animals that the chief function of the Pristostem is to supply the bone with blood, and thus sustaining its vitality is by the continual formation of opaque matter, that the bone is in a state of health and integrity. By first deposits it supplies the taste which is effected by absorption and then circumstances arise which interfere with the normal condition of the bone a more powerful action.
seems to communicate, but by means of which the injured part, if capable of recovery, is restored to soundness. Nothing is more interesting than the restorative power with which the animal frame is endowed. In various states of injury, whether it be to restore a fractured bone to its original strength by the complete union of its broken extremities or to reconstruct a line whose vitality has been destroyed, with the machinery and material so furnished, it would appear that the Perineum is the chief instrument by which the process is effected. The functions then of the Perineum appear like those of the bone itself. To supply the line with blood and the substance with vitality is to declare specific matter and thus keep the bone in a continual state of firmness and repair. By a more abundant supply of specific matter found out under disease or the influence of injurious stomata, the bone to its normal condition. Like all the other tissues of the body, the Perineum is subject to inflammation which may be acute or chronic in its nature. This
May arise from various causes as acute, violence occasioned by blows and the injury of the cold, the abuse of mercury, from a suphuric, tincture, Strumous diabetes, in all these cases the usual indications of inflammatory action are observed--as pain, swelling, heat, redness, soreness, tenderness. Acute Peritonitis is, as may well be understood, inflammatory fever is chiefly present, while in the chronic the symptoms are those of a constitutional character; the pain is very severe especially at night; and as the patient either has his rest disturbed, or altogether prevents, with the pain there is tenderness on pressure; the swelling is not great but perceptible both to sight and touch. This seseneating pain is accounted for by the pressure beneath the Peritonaeum which as it makes it drag or extends the peritoneal, which clings in its external surface into the superficial, Hassonian Canals, and as the latter, which occupies these Canals in the formative organ of the sense arrested, secretes our the
centres from 2. In the new deposits proceed that has been wound the inflamed part of me. Should the disease to an extent, the ulceration of the subjacent region, the case then the subjacent region structure becomes involved. Indeed, the meningiwm is intimately connected with the bone surrounding it and assisting in its growth that it is almost impossible to separate the two in the membrane without jeopardizing the healthy condition of the structure it encloses. The variegated of syphilis in its secondary form frequently attack the periosteum causing either a joint affection called Brooks Dr. consists of fibrinous deposits more or less plastic which have become organized or an under growing organization. The excessive use of mercury may cause Brooks. These Brooks do not form on the cranium but from syphilis the abuse of mercury the periosteum gets affected the result is either its strengthening of the membrane or unhealthy suppuration beneath it with subsequent
involvement of the joint in cases of syphilis. It depends on the nature of the disease; the symptoms may resemble those of chronic rheumatism, which yield to the remedies employed in that disease. Neuralgia is sometimes found in this membrane as the seat for exercising its painful sensations. It may follow on an arrestation of a slight injury. The part affected is small, the skin is free from redness or swelling but exceedingly sensitive. In syphilis, the patients' chronic rheumatism is common in the extremities often involving the entire circumference of the limb, causing much swelling and every hard, and which may be taken for an increase of the limb itself. In children, the phalanges of the fingers are liable to this affection—the symptoms of which are not of very serious. In the three joint syphilis, it may involve the synovial membrane and may make the case assume a formidable aspect.
pelvis and over the trochanter major.

The femur situating above the true

fotion of the affection is apt to be mistaken.

The appearance of the membrane, although
thickened and increased in vascularity
in both acute and chronic periods, yet

proves marked differences in the two af-
flections. In the former it is found suffi-
ciently loosened from the bone. While in
the latter it is found dense and ad-
herent. The parts of the body most liable to
these morbid influences are those when the
periosteum lies more immediately under the
integument as the cranium, sternum,

malleoli, tibia, clavicle. It is not improbable
that many ulcers which assume an acute

chronic character and ultimately destroy
the vitality of the bone, producing caries
are their origin to inflammation of the peri-
osteum. Persons addicted to intemperate

habits and whose habits are ill-conditioned
are most subject to this affection. Pain
and swelling succeeded by that appears
like a common boil are frequently observed.
to as the commencement of the disease. Suppuration is followed by an ulcer which in the absence of proper treatment assumes thickened edges of an indurated character and becomes a source of continual suffering to the patient and of creation to the surgeon when brought under his superintendence. This ulcer, in its external surface and the matter on the parts on which these appearances chiefly present themselves, in process of time, the ulceration produces to the bone producing canies, the ulcer extends. Treatment the health of the patient becomes weaker and weaker and the conservative power of surgery being exhausted offers no means of prolonging life. When the bone is examined the canis is found confined to the bone limited to the part of the ulcer and existing in the dense part and not in the cancellated structure indicating that the disease originated not in the spongy texture of the bone but in the periosteum covering its dense.
portion and extending till. This current also observed, the amount of specific matter
erupted over the surface of the bone—
occurred, doubtless by the excited action
set up in the whole extent of the periosteum.
In a case in which the lower part of the
Tibia became curiously firm, contiguous
ulation of the bone, and which termi-
nal to the manipulation of the bone, the
effusion of specific matter was deposited
not only upon the whole shaft of the
bone but upon the surface of the Tibia
which was not otherwise involved. This
specific material appears to be of the same
nature as that which is deposited in
fractures for the surface of their union.
This firm, compact, and healthy and is
evidently the result of a voluntary effort
in the system for its preservation
from the approach of disease.
Although mortal diseases exhibit the
many ills which flesh is heir to yet they
also furnish the interesting fact that
there exists in the animal economy a
known by it, the ins and disease are
assisted and a provision made for the
separation of injured parts—like the
coral insect which lives beneath the
surface of the water, and mysteriously
transfers that element the component
parts of its life into the becoming vessels
working in their hidden deeps to eliminate
from the body the requisite materials and
build up the various tissues of the body,
and when disease occurs an urgent
mechanism of all that may be said
with the guardians of an additional
natural effort of conservation is put forth and
although it may not be always equal
in expediency, yet it is in proportion
the permanence and vitality of the system. It
is not pretended in the preceding page
throughout any real opposition,
remark that in the treatment of chronic
ailments it may be of practical importance
to determine whether the disease
originate in the integument of the skin or
the contiguous bone. This is true.
in whatever light it commences disease has a tendency to invade or destruct the contiguous structures but when it is remembered how necessary the integrity of the Peritoneum is to the safety of the one and that it is in fact the

source or which its very vitality depends it may not be unworthy of the attention of the surgeon that his mind fixed upon that important membrane and tracing all the efforts of his skill to preserve it from destruction. The treatment of Peritonitis resolves itself into that for the acute and chronic stage. In the former fire incisions done the more deemed the most effectual practice or leeches may be used together with warm sitting on fomentations low diet confinement of bed

and purgatives. In the latter case discutent remedies should be tried as blisters the croton oil fomentation the internal use of the tincture of potassium or the tincture of mercury in cases of persons affected with Phthisis—Pneumonia and others oil which is

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the affection may be traced to the tramme
habit of body. Should matter form as it is
apt to do when the affection assumes a
change from any of the remedies that
have been mentioned before maybe tried,
but frequently it will resist all treatment
and if not artificially opened will make
and then very fitly. Should an idea from
of an indolent character suffice discharges
with occasional blisters and other remedies
that are known to work in the state of
occurrence should not be practiced as they
are found—the injuries—a good deal of
remoral being with the woman which knew
the strength of the patient and aggravates the
disease, and amputation will have
also escaped to save the patient from a
miserable and lingering existence.