Sir,

Your presence is requested to examine Students in Latinity, in Room at the College, on the Saturday the 26th of May at 10 o'clock A.M. Your colleague at the Examination will be Dr. Traill.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

CHARLES BELL,
Dean of the Medical Faculty.

Dr. Home
The examinations will be over about 10 o'clock.
Consists a gland General

\textit{Dyspnea} & especially

\textit{Pneumonia} - No Fruits

\textit{Symptoms} - A few general remarks

Symptoms \textit{Cancer Dyspnea}?

\textit{P. 3 Augusto Debility}

\textit{Obstruction} This a menu

\textit{Inflammation Do}

are there the

\textit{progress} cause?

\textit{Dyspnea Sun}

\textit{All as my Epony}

\textit{Come!!! How}

\textit{P. 9. B.}

\textit{How do Disease Kinder}

\textit{all in any Every Dyspnea}
Home
York Place
On the Pathology and Treatment of

Droper

Droper is a name given to an effusion of a serous fluid into the serous or serous cavities of the body or into the cellular tissue and is especially denominated Hydrothorax, Hydroperitoneum, Hydropericardium, and Anasarca, according to its situation, which may be in the Head, Chest, Abdomen, or Pia.

It has been much disputed by Anthes, as to whether this effusion is really a distinct disease or only the effect of one, and whether it is produced entirely by Debility, by Obstruction to the Venous circulation or by Inflammation.

The doctrine of Debility may be considered as the earliest systematic theory on the subject, although long before this the idea in the thinking of the oldest Physicians many the principles as to the nature and origin of the complaint which, however vague and imperfect, themselves...
accord, perhaps, to the state of medical knowledge at that time, have suggested many excellent ideas concerning it, and which, it is now found, have explained and confirmed. In a long time it was the prevailing and universal opinion among physicians that this disease arose from a debilitated state of the system alone and that the principal cause of the complaint consisted in a deficiency of tone and relaxation of the abdomen, whereby from the imperfect circulation of the blood, a gradual accumulation of the constitutional excrescences took place, administering their remedies, therefore, and the sole object of constructing the state of the system, it was not the tendency of the disease at that time to treat the complaint, but from its perplexing unsatisfactory and fatal character of the contrast it with the idea of the cures which the dissatisfied physicians, when aroused, do not listen to.
and whether Effusion could not be taken of activity, accounted for by this obstruction to the circulation, experiments were performed by Lowry, and by him the result was considered sufficiently conclusive of tying the Jugular and Facial veins by which he succeeded in producing death. These were on any who agreed with this result and thought it additionally strengthened by the fact that the Effusion was always not only accompanied with nodular enlargement, but also with natural ones, and which were attended by any nodular appearance whatever. Then some others, however who supported another doctrine namely that Therioidea Effusion was produced by inflammation and thence that these experiments tended more to support the view of it than the other. The following are Dr. Sydenham's observations upon these results of the one made by reason of tying the Cen
case of a day, has been confidently upheld
as a conclusive argument in its favor.
It is, however, drawn from the experiment on gallstone, for the experiment,
besides contradicting the agency of effect incidental to the operation, has committed
the two common errors of reasoning from the known animals to man, and therefore has
appeared, because it is occurred in the day
that it would also have happened at the
human subject. But then was an effect her
overlooked, which was to be expected to late
place in the abdomen of the dog from the injury done to the same being inflicted by the
operation itself, and which should be great
independent of any effect arising out of the
experiments on the human subject; this effect
would be the highest form of inflammation
by which susceptible lymph or pus would
the ground, etc., in the Pleurisy. Thus would
therefore be inflammation excited in the
Abdomen of the Dog, but just as the lower animal
An effort usually resisted in their case, the respiration would in this case be on a lower degree. But every degree of respiration has its particular product. The highest occasion of discharge of air, whilst the lowest, when treated in a more general sense, is a large portion of its proper passive fluid. That they for ought in the respiration that was produced incidentally by the excrement in the abdomen of the dog, and it would be just as reasonable to regard the excreta of lymph in the human subject as an effect of the mechanical obstruction, as to consider the fluid effused in the dog to be.

Now though part of this may hold good, yet in accordance with some Lorenzian remarks it will be sufficient to establish it. It has been frequently observed that death has been produced by or accompanied with discase of the liver in which the brest part of the body of much obliterat1ed as to be scarcely
congressives to the blood; also by those suffering from congestion in the liver, caused by some endemic disease invading the chest confusing the transit of blood through that organ. Patients of Asiatic with intermittent fever, frequently have congestion of the liver with Drachy in chronically emphysemic. A warm climate has a peculiar way of acting on this organ but the manner in which it acts is quite obscure. To these may be added the very common cause in this country. An array of Student Bri's which is supposed to act chiefly on the brain - we see also when enlarged glands on back of neck, etc. Enlargement of the corresponding group on the face, congestion of the corresponding group in the head, and the same column first of the carotids being limited as it advances in size it then effects the other and thus far many cases of Drachy in pregnant with which may be accounted for in the same part. Disease of the heart and lungs which consists in "congestion of the brain and lungs which consists partially to the flow of blood through the Capillaries, can be attended with serious effects"
The following is Dr. Ague's objection to the influence of the vein in producing Acute Peritonitis. It is an
of the vein connected with Acute, have been also noticed in which their case in addition to its other merits states a partial closure
of the vein Portes by the effusion of coagulable lymph into its. But such instances are rare and will not be met with, perhaps is the case.

The portion of one for several hundred cases of Acute connected with Acute this case and
in the cases where these may occur, are

warranted from analogy to a failure that

any obstruction given to the circulation by the
drug, and which would be quickly relieved by
the enlargement of the ACCU cushions. And
that no excess of water would result
from it. For such has been found to happen
in analogous cases where the obstruction
was reduced to the circulation through the
New Area, and when the same becomes
the principal medium, by which the blood
of the lower extremities as well as the Abdomen
was conveyed to the heart, and under the latter.
proportion of the output of the liver, to the quantity then required, even to the opening of its circulation and yet without any effusion of water into the abdomen or other parts. The absence of the liver alone is not sufficient to produce it, but it acts as a peculiar position from which the least exciting cause will be seen to give rise to it. Perhaps one of the strongest arguments in favour of the doctrine of obstruction is exemplified in absence of the kidneys, and of which effusion is a very characteristic symptom; and, although there is no symptom in the urine, yet that portion which contains the fluid portion of the blood is received of necessity unfit for its office and the fluid escapes into the abdomen.

The third doctrine concerning the fluxes as cases of the compound, is that of inflammation, it is of a comparatively recent discovery, and the principal doctrine who advocated it are Dr. W. Somervell, Ayv. and Blackwell, but
they have earned their opinions a great deal too far by endeavours to account for all
Diseases under this one agent, and though
this can be no doubt but that this disease
does suddenly influence on inflammatory
symptoms, yet these cases are complicated
by pain and it will be generally found
that it will be accompanied with some
other internal disease or that the inflam-
mation will affect another organ at the
same time. Still as cases have occurred in
which it was impossible to distinguish any
other disease and in which the effort to
suddenly influence in the constitutional dis-
tress, the Inflammation must be admit-
ted as a cause of McPhay, and to through
on account is generally allowed more to be of
the description. But it is only necessary to
carry this opinion so far as to attempt to
explain all cases of McPhay as dependent on
this one cause, the very supprtive state of pa-
ients who have been affected to this, and
the very different kind of treatment required.
the length of time that has elapsed between the attack of inflammation and the production of the Effusion. Another effect of inflammation having been produced in the intestines during time, the occurrence of cases in which the origin was quite obvious, no inflammatory symptoms ever having appeared themselves, as lesions of internal organs accessible on dissection, and the state of the Patient prejudice the probability of recovering it to this kind, would tend to show the unsuitability of prescribing only any pathological cause for this disease, and that there is something in the nature independent of all that has been hitherto thrown as light. It is evident from the above, and others opinion that they are identifying Scyphos with Effusion an actual consequence of Effusion, and in which there is a change in the location and in which there is a change in the location.
effect of inflammation, that Dr. Gray is especially of this character, and is but the continuation of the wound of the first inflammatory stage. Now if this were not most probably it should follow the course of effusion and be limited in extent and duration, whereas it is common without any inflammatory symptoms, affect the whole body and last a number of months or years in that time varying in its quantity being sometimes large and sometimes smaller. This likely therefore that there is some peculiarity of disposition either natural or acquired as it only attacks a few of many and labrum under the same circumstances also that the patient lake in a morbid secreting action the patient being exposed to a direct exciting cause.

In speaking of anesthesia Dr. Gray says that the neuralgia consists in a nervous inflammation in the cellular texture of the body, with a severe feeling as its result, now if this were as the
Effusion, would be as it is an explanation of a much more confined extent than that which is the result of deranged effusion and that it would soon also become evident in its nature. The further adds that in some cases of the form of Dr. Poy,
coloration, occasionally seen in women after delivery, and which has been ascertained by Dr. Davis and Dr. Lee, and others, to proceed in some cases, and may probably proceed in all from inflammation in the uterine veins extending to the pelvic veins, and causing effusion of coagulated lymph, by which they are plugged. But in this case the semen diffused into the cell, on texture of the lump is membranous albuminous or nearly of gelatinous consistence, so that the swelling has a degree of elasticity. Now what mimetic condition of the diffused fluid is seen in some cases of an albuminous effusion from common causes.

"The effusion of firm matter into the cellular membrane of new born infants, which is occasionally seen, and even prevalent epidemically at times, and has the name of blinde has been likewise described as a kind of the cow, but appears to be rather a variety of suppurations or diffuse inflammation of the cellular membrane."
One of the commonest cases when we observe Dacryocystitis occurring on the retention of the lacrimal glands, it generally comes on from a month after the subsiding of the eruption, and is sometimes attended with considerable danger. The form of it has been consistently applied to as evidence of its inflammatory nature and certainly the state of the patient when it affects, frequent by the more debilitated and attacking the strong would give great assistance to the spine, but though it has this great favor in appearance of the inflammatory origin of the appearance of the complicated nature of these glands which are always accompanied with some local inflammatory affection of the Bence

Penicillin which have been shown to cause di-

striction, the patient will then be speedily cured if the Ophthalmician and can have been that it is not the Ophthalmician, and can have been that it is not that the Ophthalmian should be taken to accompany that the Ophthalmian should take place nearly that the Ophthalmian should take place nearly
left to happen if the patient has had a former attack of inflammation, by which some alteration has been produced in the structure of the lungs or other organs, thus impeding the free flow of blood through them. It has also been shown by pathologists that in these patients consciousness from heart germ who have regular suspensions, especially of attended with considerable above, that it is a consequence of their existing some local affection of the kidneys. And it has been observed that these organs are commonly seen in these cases when another organ is inflamed, so that it is not unlikely, in the retrogression of those inflamed matters, that these organs which are already predisposed by the internal inflammation, matter will be the ones affected.

Mr. Berry does not consider it as altogether of an inflammatory nature, but only as an increased momentum of the circulation to the beat of the affluation. The he came suffix by stating that all inflammation
whether partial or in the kings or general as to the Egyptian forces, or their exertion leave behind them an increased momentum which gives rise to the Effervescence. So that it may be ob
jected that the Effervescence sometimes accompanies the inflammation, accidently that after a part has been inflamed it is generally increased and, and chiefly, that Effervescence occurs in those not only where there is no evidence of that mo,
mentum but of one of quite a contrary na-
ture—

From what has been stated above it is evi
dent that any one may be affected with this complaint that the most healthy and robust may acquire a predilection and upon the slightest excitement be attacked with it. But there are none who are not
infallibly more predisposed than others to be
attached with Malaria as well by their con
dition as their habits, and as by the cli-
mate and situation of the country in which
they may live. The following are the foundations under the predisposing causes which have just been mentioned, which give a liability to the disease of the first a Constitution. Those who labour under a hypochondriac, phlegmatic or Melancholic temperament than who are of a weak and relaxed frame, both whether actually and as caused by some other debilitating disease. Secondly by their habit: those who by their employments are exposed to a hard and unhealthy atmosphere, and who live in a hard and exposed situation. Thirdly by Climate. Those who live in a cold and moist climate or in a warm and moist climate with a hard atmosphere. Then are a variety of exciting causes; but the most common are cold and dampness, and which will be the more apt to take effect if some of the Operative Functions are disorderd or impeded. The other causes such as improper food.
specified throws little or no light on the subject as far as regards the disease itself, the after appearances differing but slightly from their natural ones in by accent origin, but if of a protracted kind, the serum anaesthesms are found once or left thickened, and more a lip of opaque, and if there has been any local inflammatory affection the appearance vary according to its intensity, from slight marks of congestion or yellow tinge to the exudation of coagulative lymph, the formation of albumen bands and even extensive adhesions varying with the vibration and the time affected.

The fluid escapes also shows great discrepancy in its color and consistency, being sometimes quite analogous to serum in all its properties at other times as in Hydropsphalus having the appearance of slimy but with out any albumen a only a very small quantity sometimes it is mingled with flocculent particles. Sometimes it is a hard and gelatinous matter and sometimes intermixed with firm.
but particulars, but all these may vary according to the situation they occupy, the earth by which they are produced and the degree of existence existing. The column is even more diversified than the existence varying from a light through all kinds of shades to a black, hardly attaining in different situations and in the same situation at different times, without any assignable cause. That in the atmosphere is the next question as to origin is the most obscure, existing at different heights and the frequent and sometimes with a very rapid and offensive odor sufficing to be owing to the existence of a small quantity of air at the time of the operation.

The symptoms which generally accompany this disease are the following: blueness in modified by the situation of the fingers, blushing, nausea, and yellowish cast of the eyes and debility. Periodical loss of sleep, general emaciation, loss of appetite, frequent nausea, and vomiting most trouble some vomiting, indigestion, a slight, and tender, some cough and some degree of asthma, and
generally fertile symptoms which have centred toward the neck. There is often violent palpitation of the heart, and a sense of suffocation in the chest. The pulse varies according to the nature of the dropy, sometimes very small, weak, and regular, at other times hard and rapid, and again strong and full and frequent. The urine is usually turbid, and often black and coloured, and on Dr. Blackall’s test shown to be uric acid. In many cases it is conjunctivitis that is the immediate cause of the inflammatory type. But in the admirable work of Dr. Wright, it is distinctly proved to proceed from cessation of the habit. Although he allows that they occur in the first instance, only of a peculiar nature, others have stated that it may be caused by different causes, particularly the different preparation of mercury. Dr. Grant, in speaking of “stimulants” that taken alone as a symptom, the humoral urine does not in the present state of our knowledge indicate the use of any particular remedy in mode of treatment, but that
Monthly it is a symptom of which an anginal lump to be aware since taken in conjunction with the other it may be occasionally useful in limiting us to form a more correct judgment of the general nature of the disease. The urine varies also in specific gravity being sometimes above but much more frequently below the water point.

With regard to the treatment of the complaint it will be regulated very much by the kind of dropsy, the state of the patient, and its course with other affections. And there is perhaps no disease in which the safety and recovery of the patient so much depends on the general professional knowledge of the physician, as the disease is so dreadful and its symptoms so various. All must learn to watch, to ascertain how to treat the patient, and to observe its cause as various, all on his own head. The treatment of the disease must be carefully considered and its termination cautiously treated. And if appropriate remedies applied to remove them.
In some the promptest measures are required as the disease will often not yield to medications and
practices till the fever has been diminished by repeated large depletions. In others a very
appropriate course is necessary; the Patient's system demanding the support of tonics and large
doses of the most powerful remedics frequently repeated while in a third class remedics are only applied
with the view of relieving the temporary sufferer.

Archibald Douglas

Robert Home