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Dyspepsia

The term Dyspepsia is derived from the two Greek words 

Difficult, and 

To digest. According to Cullen, this disease is characterised by the following symptoms, namely, Anorexia, nausea, vomiting, fulness, eructation, eructation, and the occurrence of which symptoms, it is commonly made manifest.

Dr. Allison in his Outlines of Pathology, and Practice of Medicine, describes a set of symptoms very similar to the last.

Galen defines it to be a vice of fault of digestion, which gives rise to the degeneration of almost in the stomach. Other authors have defined it to be the cause of all the troubles that occur during digestion. Cheneval Callin, a French Author, in his work entitled Le Guide de Medicin Practicion, gives a definition very similar to the last.

Different divisions have been made of Dyspepsia. Galen divided it into Deleitativa and Symptomatica, the former referring to disease of the organ itself, the latter to disease of the parts. It has also been divided by some French authors, into Dyspepsia complete and incomplete, and by some English writers into acute and chronic. In this treatise on Dyspepsia, the form of the disease will be made, namely, Simple, Complicated, the latter having reference to it, when we see it in connexion with the disease; the former relating to that stage of the complaint, which is the last.
painful, complicated with other diseases, short of
short duration, and not dependent on any change of
structure of the organs of digestion. — The differences
between the terms Acute & Simple, Chronic and
Complicated will perhaps be better understood at
an advanced stage of this treatise, when applied
directly to the different forms of Dyspepsia, of which
they are intended to be indicative.

To the clear elucidation of any complaint, it is nec-
tary to be well cognizant of its origin, its different
forms or varieties, and its general mode of reme-
ding. If we accept the symptoms of Cullen & Sir
Duke as diagnostic, and the definitions of other Authors
as applicable to Dyspepsia, we must in our
acknowledge, that there is no other malady, that must be
of the same name, strange to its origin, requires more skilful
diagnosis, and more different forms of treatment than
Dyspepsia. — Dr. Watson in his Lectures on the Practice
ofPhysic remarks: 'The debility is the prevailing
malady of civilized life. We are more often conscious
about the diseases that concern eating and drinking,
than perhaps, about any other, and I know of no other
malady medical topic, concerning which, there is
so little, both within and without the profession, so
much ignorant opposition and quackery.'

Formerly, Dyspepsia was considered a complaint of
comparatively little importance, and not so my Cullen,
have written any lengthily on the subject. That it is
a complaint of the utmost attention of every medi-
cal man. We might suppose, from the fact of Dyspe-
sia and irritable stomach, having been relieved, and
its symptoms cured or lessened, having been this period
by little more than attention to Dyspepsia symptoms,
As disease or complaint tends to propel a wider range, to vary from one to various causes, and to have a close affinity with other diseases, so this understanding, such being the case, that have been, at different times, certainly members of the Medical Profession, and others, not honored with that title, who have grafted on new forms of dyspepsia, with some peculiar little pill or powder. At the same time, some Physicians of long experience, well versed in the pathology of this disease, and in the actions and uses of different remedies, have acknowledged it, to be one of the symptoms of an exceedingly tedious malady. That, the success of the former class of medical men, has depended very much on the faith of their patients, and on the frivolous nature of their complaints. It will be one of the objects of this treatise to prove, after having treated of the variety of causes that may give rise to its production, that form of dyspepsia which has been already described, as the simple form, may indeed be reckoned purely a complaint, and not worthy to be termed a disease, but that which has been above, defined as the chronic and complicated form of this complaint, is too often considered, as the delusions to the constitution, distressing to the person afflicted, and not always the most troublesome, easy of treat-ment. Perhaps it cannot be considered exceeding dangerous, but from the great sympathy existing between the organs of digestion, the circul-ators and other systems, (as will be afterwards, be shewn), it is a disease of the most
the least importance. —
The causes of Dyspepsia are exceedingly numerous. It may be said to arise from some abnormal state of the organs of digestion, the aliment to be digested or (according to Cullen) it may be symptomatic of disorders of other parts of the body. Each can not be considered the only cause, all the same, each may be the principal cause of this complaint.

Sometimes, indigestion arises, when the fault can be found with the food taken at a meal, or during the day, and the space of time that influences the taking of different meals, have a great influence on the functions of digestion, the general health, among other causes, on the production of Dyspepsia.

Of the importance of a certain space of time existing between the taking of food. Dr. Leboumortin was one strong advocate for the need to fasten, on his patients, the necessity of allowing a certain interval between different meals. He used to attribute also, as one of the chief causes of Dyspepsia, the habit in general, among a great many persons, of building up their food, the amount within the space of seven or eight hours, at times, or few persons, and of having it idle during eternities in between.

It has been already remarked above, that the aliment taken, or sometimes production of Dyspepsia & Cachexy, may be the cause of many cases of inanity, which would appear to say that such was the case for all the cases, a medical and philosophical fact seems to be the most easy of digestion. The first have been people, who have subsisted for a long period, on one particular form of diet, for instance, then those who eat a great quantity of fruits, vegetables (persons who have lived almost entirely on fruits) of whom, Moricx and Bertrand makes mention in his work in Physiology [Quelle est l'opera d'elements animaux & Chlorur].
The same Author has illustrated many examples of persons having subsisted on one principal kind of diet. He mentions Newton, a quiet country squire, 40 or 50 years old, who had cultivated the land of his father, and had been accustomed to live on vegetables, roots, and fruits, until the time of his marriage. He now lives in the country, and subsists chiefly on the produce of his garden, and on the produce of his farm, without the aid of any other food. He is said to be the only person in England who has subsisted for more than 20 years on a diet of vegetables and fruits alone.

Many other Authors have related instances of persons living for a considerable period on a very pure and simple diet, and on a very small quantity of it. Thus, rude savages have had their existence, and even their health, on the present day, and have brought forward, by persons who feel themselves inclined to substantiate their vegetarian or other mode of living—This is in the opinion of those Authorities, whose names have been mentioned and also, that, of the good Authorities, that a sound vegetable and animal diet is the most easy of digestion, the most nourishing, and the most suitable to every stage in human life. From the fact of man, having teeth of different sizes, it has been proved by Physiologists, that, He is an omnivorous animal, and from the fact of those persons, who3
mental and corporal fatigue, we can argue, that it must be the most minute, and subtil, to a diet, composed of only, few or few substance.

Man is a very flexible being, and is so constituted as to be adapted to a great variety of circumstances. Habit seems to make him to anything. But only do his force of habit seem to exercise its influence on his mind, in his palate, but, on the process of digestion, it is observed to get also, with peculiar power. From that circumstance, it is often very difficult to account for the peculiarity of appetite—because, oftentimes, substances, of the most digestible nature, cause disarrangement of digestion in some persons, while at other times, by the people. Specious irritant substances, can be taken with apparent inconvenience. Dr. Watson, in his Practice of Physic, relates, as an example of the disease of the stomach, the true extraordinary complaint of a person, who could not eat anything, in any form. This person was thought to be phrenical, and Watson was frequently summoned to him, under some guise without his knowing it, but it insensibly caused violent vomiting and diarrhoea. Dr. Christian in his Dissertation, makes mention of a gentleman, an agent of his own, who had taken 150 phials, of the best brandy, with only the effect of producing headache and constipation. The plan says, that the son of this same person, at the age of two years, took 60 phials of brandy of Galadriel, without any apparent effect. I have known many people, who have very kind of milk, but who could not take it, without its causing indigestion. I have read and heard of persons, who had abstained, for the space of a year or more, on only small quantities, daily, of milk, and when stomach could digest nothing else.
With regard to the topic of Habit on the function of digestion, Dr. Allison remarks — The Principles of digestion and assimilation of food would be much more easily disturbed than they are, even if not for the beneficial influence of Habits whereby this and all other actions connected with the nervous system are performed with gradually increasing facility, even in circumstances, otherwise unfavorable, which provision of Nature may be truly considered as a sort of medication, in regard to their functions.

From what has been already mentioned, of the alimentary system, being a cause of Dyspepsia, it is sufficient, that they often do give origin to this complaint. But at the same time it must be acknowledged, that an account of the influence of Habit on the stomach and from the dyspeptic affections of these organs, it must be, as difficult to diagnose, if the alimentary habit, have given origin to Dyspepsia, or whether the complaint has arisen from some other cause.

Having made some few remarks of the aliment as a cause of Indigestion, it may not be amiss, now, to make some observations, relative to Dyspepsia, which originates from some abnormality of the alimentary organs. The stomach may be said, to be unable to perform properly its functions, when it is affected with any of the following consequences, namely, 

1. Its great development of the organ. 
2. Atrophy. 
3. That the French call, renoncement, or pacification. 
4. The formation of a venereal state in the alimentary system.

It is certainly much to be wondered, that lesions of the alimentary organs are not more common, than they really are, when we consider, the manner in which, the majority
of people accommodate them to suit their appetite and pleasure. In this world, there are two classes of persons, one of which, may be said, to live for the purpose of eating and the other, from necessity, and to sustain life. Any injury to the stomach, as called by some French Anneau, or, a vital lesion, and so said to be produced by the habitual use of aliment of too inexcusable a nature, or by the immediate use of alcoholic drinks. Such a state of the stomach, is rather common with some persons, and is, without doubt, of such duration, the frequentation of an from Dyspepsia, attended with some serious evils. The recovery of such an affection is generally made evident, by the food appearing to be heavy on the stomach, by the stomach, feeling as if it had lost all its fermentative motion. Of this injury of the stomach, there are different stages, in its primary stage, with little attention to the regimen accompanied with some gentle medicine, it may be easily remedied. At a later stage, the general to apt to be some involved, and the same immediate measures often seem to be prevailing, and it only, after the course of some time, with much attention, that the stomach regains its former degree of health. For great development of the stomach is observable in those persons, who are accustomed to overloading their stomachs. Such a state of the organ is generally not evident in its appearance, but generally the consequence of a long continuance in such a mode of living, lucky with little bodily exercise, seems to be any conducive to its, and you on it, for the most in those persons, who are still, and lead rather a sedentary life. Contraction a retardment of stomach, being similar from too long abstinence of food, there are cases of persons practising such abstinence, where stomachs seem to become incredibly small.
The term of Dyspepsia, in which an uneasiness doable come of the symptoms, described by Cullen, an accepted mark of it, preceded by the cause already mentioned. The person of obser-
genion seems at times to be interfered with, when it such interference he can attribute few or none of such causes, and at the same time than the wanting the symptoms of Cullen. Persons, who lead a life of regularity in their habits, the day after the day, perform the same routine of business, when annuities give rise to no peculiar degree of excitement, of joy, grief or anxiety, whose hours of work, recreation, sleep, and of taking their meals, seem periodically; and enjoy an easy digestion of their food and good health. To such persons, from any slight transgres-ition of their habitual rule of regularity, or by being of time, a simple attack of Dyspepsia will be the consequence. Such will make manifest its presence by some little uneasy sensation in the stomach, by a feeling of dryness in the throat, slight feverishness, and an unmistakable presentiment in the mind of the person afflicted, that his sufferings proceed from derangement of digestion. These symptoms, I have described, from having ex-
perienced them in persons, as I have repeatedly, been afflicted with such, after having been, for sometime previously leading the life of the person above alluded to, and have not been able to at-
tribute such pain attack, to anything but some little irregularity in the form of a taking a meal, being partly sure that the quality or quantity of which had taken place could not have been conducive to the
Such a form of Dyspepsia, generally disappears.
with the recurrence of former habits, and is not often attended with the severe acute or subacute symptoms of Belladonna. The simple form of Dyspepsia, to

which reference has been made in the former part

of this treatise, is meant to apply, to such a stage

of the complaint, as it is by no means uncommon, for the

majority of persons, even when enjoying otherwise

apparently good health, occasionally suffer

from the effects of it. Insufficient modification of

the food, a too little mixture of it, with the salivary

secretion, palpitation of the nervous system, all tend
to produce it. The same causes may also give origin
to more acute symptoms, nausea, vomiting, and other
effects. When the last begins to occur, few have any reason

to believe, that the stomach has been poisoned by such

causes, so that, it is symptomatic of some other con

stitutional disorder, of which these will be made

mention, when treating of Dyspepsia, in connection

with other diseases. The acute form may often be

consequent on improper treatment of the simple form of

Dyspepsia, and without doubt, have been many

patients, who, had the aid of their medical advisors

from the administration of purgative medicines,

been without painful, but all the stages of the poisoning,

and have had their constitutions debilitated, when

by the judicious treatment adopted by the Ahermity in

of advising their patients to allow a certain gaucherie

the stomach, that again would, most probably, have

been regarded as a proper function.

The acute form of Dyspepsia, with the symptoms

of Belladonna may be caused by cold, from the region of

the stomach being exposed to the influence of the

wind, when walking, running or riding. With may also

be consequent on indigestion disagreeing with the stomach.
by an increased or diminished secretion of gastric juice, by inflammation of the mucous membrane of the organ caused in any way.

Dr. Alston remarks: "Disorders of the digestive organs are often the result of changes taking place in the condition of the nervous system, the peculiar influence of which on the secretion must always be remembered; as when long continued mental languor or depression, or mere violent mental emotion, gives and probably excites all the actions of the brain, and causes dyspepsia, sudden loathing of food, vomiting, constipation, flatulence, sometimes jaundice, according to the constitution of individuals, or, when the sensation of pancreatic pain, in any part of the body, causes thick or dryness of the mouth, and destroys the power of the secretion at the stomach. It has been already stated, at the commencement of this treatise, that Cullen divided dyspepsia into symptomatic and organic. The term symptomatic, or functional, for some cases of the complaint, seems very applicable, indeed—see, as quoted above, from Dr. Alston, the dyspepsia has plainly originated from some change in the condition of the nervous system, but these do so often go hand with the digestive functions, arrangements of other organs, and, even of the whole system, that we have quite as much reason to believe, that indigestion has been the cause of these organic disarrangements, if the systemic disarrangements, as to hold the contrary opinion, and take it for granted, that they have given origin to dyspepsia. For such cases, perhaps, the term Complicating would not be considered inapplicable; for certainly, such forms of dyspepsia, as sometimes, complicated in their origin, in their connection, with other diseases, and even for their mode of treatment..."
The complaint or disease with which we find Dyspepsia in connection so very Numerous. It is almost always the concomitant of all diseases of consumption, and seems to be produced by all such habits, as weaken or impair nervous energy — Its occurrence in women during pregnancy, puerperium, menorrhagia, etc., is almost always coincident, and long experience has taught, that it is generally symptomatic of the all serious disorders. To such forms of Dyspepsia besides, some others to which reference, hereafter, will be made, the term Symptomatie of Cullen seems highly applicable. The following symptoms are generally present, namely, Anorexia, vomiting, nausea, and sometimes cardialgia, irritability of spirits. Without doubt, the severity of such symptoms will be greatly on the firm state of the digestive organs & the general constitution of the patient. When Dyspepsia recurs in women during such periods of their lives, the aim very reason to believe that it is only functional, and not dependent on organic disease, but if the symptoms persist a year from that date, than recur generally under such circumstances, and from the history of the patient, we are unable to discover the reason of their being so, then, of course, we must suspect, that there is some other cause of irritation, so that, there is present some disorder of the stomach itself. If menopause is not present, women under these circumstances have often a craving for the most indigestible, solid matters, these substances cause great irritation to the mucous membrane of the stomach, and from the sympathetic connection between the last organ, and the brain, perhaps, we might account for the hysterical symptoms, with which young women, at such times, are so often troubled.
The symptomatic form of Dyspepsia, in spite of all forms of treatment, is often exceedingly slow in its process of cure; for it is exceedingly apt to suffer exacerbations for which it is sometimes difficult to assign a proper reason. With the abatement of the disorder, of which it is the consequence, it sometimes, also, is easily amenable to a state of spontaneous cure, but such abatement as before such well depend, on a great measure on the proper state of the digestion organs, the general constitution of the patient, and the form of treatment adopted. Thus, in certain instances, which, if not considered specific for this complaint, still are much recommended for it. They certainly have their virtues but at the same time, most medical men suppose that they are not always productive of the happy results, they have hoped and expected to procure from them. This may much the same thing, with any particular form of regimen. From the discoveries of Dr. Pernot, it was thought by the medical profession, that a new and most important clue to be the form of regimen to be adopted, under different shades of the constitution was obtained; and certainly, from a regimen based on such discoveries as experiments, an abatement of the Dyspeptic symptoms has been the consequence for a majority of cases. At all times, the same beneficial results have not accrued from the same principle of practice and this reason, for such being the case, was much oftentimes attributed to the idiosyncrasies of the stomach and the influence of habit on the functions of digestion. The reason for such failure being even beneficial at one time, then another, may also, and, in fact, much oftentimes result from the state of inflammation of the mucous
of the stomach. Such a state of the lining membrane that may occur may arise from the following causes, namely, from the substances taken into the stomach not being acted on by the gastric juice sufficiently, and from their remaining consequently on that organ, and thereby causing irritation. Dr. Watson remarks, "Indigestible matters, to which the stomach refuses a passage may remain in the stomach, and disturb its functions for days, or even sometimes for weeks together." The other causes, attended by any pain from a diminished secretion of the gastric juice, and not so much from the indigestibility of the aliment taken,midt not from the great excess of gastric juice, all of the internal causes, may originate differently, but they all act on much the same manner, i.e., they give rise to irritation, and, entirely or inflammation, and sometimes to ulceration of the mucous membrane. Such a state of that viscus, may be due to a change, it also may be of a slight or deep character, and consequently may give rise to different symptoms, sometimes headache and sometimes fever. From the occurrence of such a state of the stomach, sometimes existing, it is not to be wondered that the diagnosis must, oftentimes be difficult, and, that a Medical Man occasionally is required in different modes of treatment.
The treatment of dyspepsia, or weakness, which is found to be a state of the lining membrane of the stomach, must be governed by the same general rules, that must be attached to palsy. Other circumstances, of course, in some particulars, it must be taken, because for the arrestment of some of the symptoms the same medicines, are not found to be so beneficial, as we were with advantage, at other times. Some few observations relating to the genuine mode of treatment in such cases will now follow.
One of the symptoms generally present, is Anorexia. For a fat, tedious, sitzische person, accustomed to idle, daily in business, to overeat, daily, the stomach, and to take little exercise. The treatment of Anorexia must be different from that of a vigorous, thin person, who has been deprived of almost all exercise. The person obliged to endure hard work and labor, subsistence of food, must often be subjected to a beneficial result, whereas, for the latter person, such without doubt, would cause too great weakness and prove injurious. In a state of health, such ought not to be the case, for then the force of nature would probably act equally in both, but when suffering from some indisposition, the stomach, if the one person, would be more likely, able, to tolerate the treatment want of its habitual stimulus, of the short absence of such, would prove beneficial to the general health, whereas, in the other person, the absence of food would increase the weakness that had been already produced by that cause. Certainly of times, to in both such persons, Anorexia may originate in the same way, as when it is functional of ultimate disease (of which allusion has been made from previous plainly above). But even under such circumstances, its treatment must depend in some degree on the temperament of the person afflicted with it.

In the treatment of all disease, it is necessary to make some arrangement to suit the constitution of the patient. And before endeavouring to alleviate the different symptoms of a disease, it is also advisable to notice, in what manner, they may act on the system. Nature of times performs the best cure, and by acting without reason, she may, instead of knowing our aid, perpetrate that which she has already attempted to perform.
In dyspepsia, symptoms of ulcer in the stomach.
Nausea is only, one of the symptoms, and not always, the most prominent; of the particular treatment, for it
once will be said, before the conclusion of this treatise
At present, it may be worth while to make some
few allusions of the form of dyspepsia, mentioned
herein, another of the other symptoms that character
ize it, its mode of treatment, etc.

The other symptoms are nausea and vomiting, and
these are often times the most distressing signs of
the complaint. Their occurrence is generally soon after
the taking of a meal, but sometimes the vomiting take
place even several hours after it. The cause of the
nausea, is supposed to be consequent on the abdomen
not being digested properly, and from the presence of
an abnormal size and quantity of the gastric de-
cretion. The vomiting is often connected with some
modest irritability of the mucous before of the stomach.
It may be treated in much the same manner, as under
other circumstances. Ordinarily, aloes sometimes found
successful in preventing vomiting, which arises from
other cause, are not generally employed in such
treatment for vomiting which occurs during pregnancy
Medicinalgraphite and
carbonate of soda. Atoxyl with much success in some kinds of vomiting
are also not so much recommended. The same may
be said with regard to Hydrogen peroxide, for normally
dependent on arrangement of the generation again.
Aids especially, the stomach, in combination
with any bitter infusion, can generally found relief.
Infusions of true chicory, or infusions given
with apparent ability. It is always worth while
to give all of these mentioned a trial, at the same time
attending to the regimen, and accommodating which is most
The wisdom of the great

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palatable, if it admits of an easy digestion.  

The cause of the great sympathy existing between the aliment and other organs, is generally attributed to the nervous system, or to the influence communicated by means of the nerves from one organ to another. It is also supposed to take place by a more slow course — (Allison's Paralytic Fever) — and with more permanent effects, by injury of the composition of the blood, or of some of the secretions. The Dyspepsia, functional of uterine disorders, is supposed to be caused by the influence communicated, from the uterine sympathetic nerve. Let us ask ourselves for what reason this great sympathy should exist between these two important organs. Such cannot be considered to be a mere freak of Nature, but in all probability has been, in the same way, to some good and useful purpose.  

Might we not answer, in reply to such questions, that the sympathy existing between these two organs, is to prove, that to meet such constitutional disturbances, as in generally seen to occur under such circumstances, the treatment must proceed from some change in the regimen, or mode of living. From the symptoms, that are always present, that a patient is unable to persever in the former mode of living, and, it is also evident, in constitutional arrangement, from other causes, such mode of treatment is plainly necessary. The necessity of a change in the regimen, is made manifest, by patients of not troubled with Diarrhoea; having at all events, generally, a craving for their usual diet, and a craving after other substances. If instead of the very indigestible substances, in which they often have a desire, some other aliment of a more digestible and less stimulating nature were given, perhaps, then perhaps often be an
allocation of the distempering symptoms that are generally present. Perhaps it would be difficult to specify any particular form of regimen, for although the antiphlogistic form of regimen, might be generally the most remissible, still variations must always be made to suit the constitution and former habits of the patient. The remedies that have already been made are not meant to abate medicines of their generally acknowledged utility, when properly administered. At the same time, much must often fail to be of much benefit unless proper attention be paid to the diet.

The other diseases, which we observe, oftentimes, indeed almost generally, in connection with Hypochromia, if the latter complaint has been of long duration, or some slight disease of circulation, they are sometimes even of rather a grave character. In women of a weak constitution, especially if the Hypochromia be symptomatic of uterine disarrangement, hysterical attacks, are not uncommon. Headache, impairment of some of the mental faculties, a species of insanity termed Hypochromia, are peculiar to both sexes, as accompaniments of induction. It is difficult to say, that the Hypochromia has given origin to these other complaints, but we often observe an alternation of them with an abatement of the Hypochromic symptoms. Of the other symptoms existing between the brain, the whole nervous system and the digestive organs, we have numerous examples, and also of the health of the one, keeping pace with that of the other. Daily observation affords sufficient proofs—some few observations will soon be made, relative to these.
In proof of the influence of the digestive system on the functions of digestion, we have many instances from the effects that have been noticed of the different passions, namely joy, grief, anger, &c., on almost all the different parts. They have been observed to produce some or other effect. The salivary secretion has been observed to become augmented at the sight of some cleanly and palatable dish; and, Lord Bacon, has observed the greater capability of the digestive organs, when dining alone, to digest food, after having heard, or received a letter containing disagreeable news. Dr. Beaumont's observations led him to the conclusion that within certain definite limits, the supply of the gastric secretion was exactly regulated by the demand for it. So much aliment excited so much gastric juice (Fatio, Pincheri, &c.). But that the amount of the latter was more rapid, than the amount of the requirements of the former, and, therefore, that, whenever the food consumed was not so much as was required, a portion of it remained undigested and even disturbed the due digestion of the remainder. The experiments of Dr. Beaumont were made on a man not subject, in all probability, to any great variation of appetite, and whose daily routine of life, during the time, that Dr. B. made such experiments, was so fixed, as to be much in the same manner. It is therefore conducted at, that Dr. B. came to the conclusion, above mentioned, and which may be the case, within certain limits, but at the same time, we have often good reasons for supposing, that a great quantity has been taken, than has been expected, and that it has been entirely digested, that it has not been the amount that has caused evoked the gastric amount of gastric secretion, but the effect of the nervous system, produced by the manner of the person at the time.
It might, indeed, be said, with some degree of truth, that the reason for the stomach appearing to digest, with more facility, a great amount of aliment, when a person dines in expected company, than when, the presence of a small, extra can sit, and, not, in a humorous mood, is owing, in a great measure, to the abstraction of the mind, caused by the exciting excitement, from the feeling of interdiction, that may be actually be present at the time, and not entirely, from the augmented secretion of gastric juice, and the more easy digestion, of the greater quantity of aliment, on account of the preponderating flow of animal spirits. Thus have been experiments performed, to test the effect of the different stomachs on the secretion; the opening has been made in the Draper's cholecyst of the dog, and the flow of bile has been produced and suddenly arrested, by alternating pinching and diluting the animal, from what has been already mentioned on this subject. It may be considered sufficient to prove, that the effect of the various system, much often give origin to the morbid sensation, produced by the food in the stomach. We ought also judge from the fact of the stomach, having, for its office, the preparations of materials for the formation of blood, and consequently, by, to the maintenance of the whole system, that the sympathy between mind and the brain, would be very close, in doing, that the latter organ could, immediately take cognizance, of the presence, of any abnormal substances, experience and observation from such, to be the case, for the interdiction caused by indigestible and poisonous substances taken into the stomach, for early made manifest, by the nervy sensations and pain, they occasion.

The consequent symptoms, generally, of somnambut, nausea, etc., are caused by the reflex action of the nervous system, and are intended to give notice of the presence of abnormal matter, and...
Of grief, and all such passions, the origin is obscure. In no less degree, the same complaint does often arise from all diseases of consumption. It was said, in the commence-
ment of this lecture, that, Thraxolac, to whose name, has been described by a purgation, and that Thyroidea and even insanity had been relieved by Dyspeptic symptoms. - The connection between the diseases of consumption, and those of Digestion, is the majority of cases is exceeding close, but, at the same time, quite as complicated. They are generally seen to keep company with one another, and to sympathize with one another. Still it is sometimes difficult, to explain, very well the reason of their sympatly, or to discover which of these has given origin to the other. Big different writers on Dyspepsia various opinions have been held regarding the origin of the complaint; when observed in company with other diseases. - I am made it out to be symptomatic of the majority of these diseases, while others say a contrary opinions. Thy few causes have been already mentioned, of which Dyspepsia can be fairly clearly seen to be symptomatic. The same Complaint, which has arisen in the first place, from one of the causes, has been already said to give origin to Dyspepsia from its close sympathy, with the nervous system, gives origin to other more serious evils, but from the fact of their occurrence at the same being their keeping pace, with one another, their union is not always very explainatory.

A person, from not having been leading a life of any regular habits, and not attending sufficiently to his daily exercises, to cause decline of his digestive organs, although perhaps the way such habits, by the way, have the effect of his mental faculties, from having, in addition, unexpected and disagreeable views, when from such causes - list, thought not have given origin to the enjoyment, of his mental faculties, if the stomach had not been in a disordered that end them had been, no other cause of temporary mitigation to the time.
but from the additional irritation of the stomach, and the

great sympathy existing between the organ and the viscera of the

voice alone, but may have arisen — To account for many
diseases in connection with Dyspepsia, unless the latter com-
plaint is of a chronic form. Another, the one or the other
case often be said, to have directly given origin to the
other. Although they may add to the severity of the

other, Asia, often acting as a stimulus to the other.

They may act also, as a stimulus to the alleviation
or amelioration of the symptoms, that characterize
them. With the disappearance of Dyspepsia, alleviation
of the accompanying complaints has often been noticed
and, vice versa. Each case of Dyspepsia, when accompa-
nied with other complaints, cannot always be said to be
symptomatic of them, nor can they oftentimes be said
to be functional of derangement of the stomach. Indeed,
a Medical Man, after listening attentively to the history re-

circled by the patient himself, of the progress of his complaints

of suffering, feels perplexed in his attempts to arrive at

a proper conclusion, relative to their origin, and their

connection with one another. These cases of Dyspepsia
belong to the complicated form of the complaint, gen-

erally speaking, from few remarks have been already made.

It is, certainly, useful to add to the number of terms,
denoting various forms of a complaint in disease.

really, by such addition, there will be a greater facility
of comprehension, not only of the more particular

nature of the complaint, but also of the form of treatment

that should be adopted. Now, all medicines, namely,

those which act as cathartics, astringents, depuratives,
diuretics, stimulants, and sedatives, are, at certain times

used with advantage, in Dyspepsia; but instead of using

them at random, as they sometimes do — by practioners,
Complications that occur, in all probability, there could be, often, an alleviation of the dyspeptic symptoms, and their congeners. All medicines that act on any of the digestive systems (namely, the nervous, respiratory, intestinal, venous, and the like) have some degree of influence on the digestive organs, and the blood, we are aware, is the least common; consequently, sometimes, the symptoms of dyspepsia and the other complaints, in connection, with it, are alleviated by some particular medicine. An instance of such being the case, is observable, occasionally, in persons, who, after very small have been troubled with vomiting, from a suffocation of the mucous membrane of the stomach and, who, in addition to such affliction, are unable to obtain their usual or necessary quantity of sleep, and accordingly have, the following, any natural consequence, namely, headache, general debility, etc. If such a person is not constipated in his bowels, etc. To this generally be any much relieved by spirits, which seem to subside the inflammation of the mucous lining of the stomach, and at the same time, to afford the necessary sedative to the mind or in other words, to produce sleep, and, consequently, relieve the headache, and restore the strength. The simple mixture of Framboin, in the dose, twenty grains, added to a little water, seems generally to be more beneficial than opium in any other form. Such mode of treatment, especially accompanied with a powder, composed of Bismuth, the powder, etc. For the girl, taken three daily, I have observed, my self to be highly beneficial in several cases. — The mixture of Framboin, if given in a sufficient dose to cause a sound and refreshing sleep, appears often-times to affect Nature, in eradicate the complaint, and assuming again, a changed and healthy action.
The same mode of treatment, in other cases, attended with similar symptoms, would not always be so successful. If a patient had been poisoned, and in persons who have symptoms of the abdomen quite a dull sound, such as to give notice that there is no present a conduct of fever, which should not be accumulated then, instead of any form of spirits, fear, if the dyspepsia was accompanied with head-ache section, The best treatment would generally be a brisk purgative. Such would not only clear the passage, but in some degree be productive of a slight beneficial change in the different stools. It will be observed, therefore, that the treatment of dyspepsia must vary according to its complexity. The diseases that can sometimes be found in connection with dyspepsia, are: Palpitation of the heart, Asthma, Hypochondriasis, Psoriasis, scab. Those diseases have been, at various times, by different authors, described, to be the causes and consequences of dyspepsia, and, such without doubt, they may be, to a limited degree. It would appear, to doubt, that generally, must have had some relationship to any one of these diseases, and that the dyspepsia has been in existence, but not entirely, the primary cause of their origin. The same remarks may, in all probability, be made with regard to those diseases; giving rise, if ever, they do so, to dyspepsia. It is the dyspepsia which is so often observable in connection with such diseases, and the complaints of a less grave character, that have been before denominated as the complicated form. Because, it cannot always be said, to be that synonymous of these diseases, nor can these diseases be always forced to be altogether, the consequence of it; although they are found together, one keeping pace with the other.
In the same manner, as with any other complaint or disease so, it is with Dyspepsia; they are all much more liable to affect the general health, and produce severe symptoms, after having existed for some length of time, in their chronic stage, than at a more primary stage of their existence. The commencement of the complaint generally produces nausea sensations, which are disagreeable to the patient, but generally do not appear to deteriorate the general health. If it continues, with some slight additional phenomena, the usual consequences, namely, sensation of weightage, nausea, emaciation, debility, and different nervous affections, are not much to matter of surprise. Such per se, the effects of the continued irritation, of the aliment not properly digested, the fermentation of them in the stomach, and, in fact, of the troubles which occur during physiopsy. The sensations in all probability become in some degree altered, and, finally, the blood, varies from its proper standard of health. If any other organ of the body has not, been previously in uttermost a normal state, although, perhaps, it may have given rise to so little inconvenience to the patient as to lead him to suppose that it was not in the least affected. That organ may, thus, sympathize with the derangement of the digestive functions, and, from having been tainted before, may rapidly become diseased, or its function, and then, either quick, quick and fatal decay. Certainly, Dyspepsia itself may produce some affections, to diseases of other organs, alike, those may have been ascribed to the same, previously. The following causes nausea, stomach pain, head and rick in the face, mental anxiety, too little exercise of the voluntary muscles, all seem to affect the entire system, without acting in the first place, particularly on the digestive functions, and, secondly, on the constitution.
From the fact of Phthisis having been treated once or
elsefully, of late years, since its pathology, has been better
understood, and more attention has been paid to improving
the health of the digestive organs, and to the proper regimen
of the patient, instead of, springing out from the contents of
an apothecary's shop. Thus, for many physicians, of the
present day, even if of any high reputation, who are advanced, as
far as to say, that Phthisis is merely the consequence of aboli-
cence from proper wholesome food, and chronic Dyspepsia.
Without doubt, disease in the lungs, as in any other organ,
if not too far advanced, must be greatly influenced, by
the circumstances of the patient and general mode of
living. It seems difficult, however, to form, that an
improper regimen, even, with chronic disarrangement of diges-
tion, is always the original cause — because, although the
Phthisical patients, (that come to the Hospitals, from whom
the great number of observations have been obtained),
temporarily and sometimes permanently recover
we cannot be sure, from the beneficial influence, that it
appears to be the result of the mode of treatment. Now,
adopted, that there has been as the primary and
cause, that which has acted peculiarly on
the lungs themselves, precisely to the Dyspepsie and
final deterioration of the blood, which of course, as
before said, affects the general health, and more partic-
larly, these organs, not in an entirely normal state.
The occurrence of Phthisis in the higher classes of society
among those persons, who have been in the habit of in-
dulging, daily, on a sufficient and nutritious quantity
of food, and its non-recurrence in persons who have been
for years on a small and unwholesome diet, daily, would ap-
pair to prove, that, although Dyspepsia may influence, in one
measure, a person to an attack of Phthisis, still, it is, for
the most part, merely a secondary cause.
As has been stated by some authors, the irritation caused by indigestible substances in the stomach, may be conveyed by the fibres of the pneumogastric nerve, from that organ to the medulla oblongata, and thence reflected along those fibres of the same nerve, which are distributed to the anterior and posterior aspects of the roots of the lungs, and then, combined with other causes, such as the stimulation of irritatory particles of smaller dimension, may be laid the foundation of spasm, if once established, it would be easy to imagine, would rapidly be influenced in its progress by any other cause, which would cause general dilatation, and dilatation of the blood. By means of the cardiac branches of the pneumogastric nerve, palpitation of the heart, for all probability is caused, where it seems to be functional. on degeneration of the stomach, and partly dependent on organic disease. From the occurrence of dyspepsia, without palpitation of the heart, it would not be any difficult to imagine, that the swollen of the disease originated in the cardiac organ itself, and that its progress depended on the presence or absence of other irritating causes. Perhaps, dyspepsia which had lasted for some length of time, might cause palpitation of the heart, for the constant irritation caused by the former complaints, might penetrate the disease in the heart, which might be only functional, and should, with the improvement of the health, and the disappearance of the irritation, or with the continued influence of such irritation, a chronic serious evil might supervene. Namely, disease of the organ itself, to a great a degree, as to be plainly denominalized.

Organic Disease. — Alluded appears to have a very similar connection with dyspepsia, to the best

last diseases, and little more can be said relative to it.
Thus is one of those diseases, which is very often observable in connection with Dyspepsia, considered to be a species of insanity, to which, (as J. Allman remarks in his "Outlines of Pathology and Practice of Medicine," page 388,) we give the name of HypochONDRIASIS, in which the mind dwells with undisguised earnestness on the uneasy feelings, esp. grievous; their importance, and habitual change from them. From this effect, (as has been endeavored already to be shown,) of the mental state on the processes of digestion, and, also, of the close sympathy existing between the health of the stomach and the nervous system, it is not very much a matter of surprise, that these should exist occasionally, such a disease as HypochONDRIASIS. Let us then observe, if the state of the mind is altogether dependent on indigestion, or, if the Dyspepsia is entirely functional in such a state of the mind.

Dr. Allman observes, "It is partly owing to the peculiarity of hypochondriac nature of the symptoms of Dyspepsia, that these mental feelings do frequently attend it; but in many instances it is obviously this hypertrophy in the mind, a peculiar hypertrophy in the nervous system, which accompanies it, that is the immediate cause of the dyspepsia. Such explanation, we have every reason to believe, will be found correct, that can be given of it.

For, among the many causes, of which, mention has been made, regarding the origin of Dyspepsia, it will be found that all the health of the digestive organs, and the aliment to be digested, often times give rise to it; still, that the state of the mind, independent of these acts, occasionally, also, with peculiar influence. Some few observations also have been made of the connexion of Dyspepsia with different diseases of convulsions and, of the disappearance of the latter, with abatement of the former complaint.

When two organs, such as the brain, and the stomach, sympthome with one another, to such a degree, that the health of
The one depends, in great measure, on the health of the other: it is very rational to suppose, that when they are both in some degree diseased (as is likely the case in Hypochondriasis) they must act both, as a great cause of irritation to the other, and, at the same time, be an enormous annoyance to the patient. The treatment of it must be based on the same principles as the treatment for all other forms of Hypochondria, namely, attention to the regimen, change of scene and air, all such amusements as lead to forget the pain of the patient; from his complaint, and, at the same time, are not the induction of too great excitement. Occasionally, the administra-tion of such medicines as cause to make the bowels act regularly, without producing any marked effect on the general system. Temporary relaxation from care and mental labour, and gentle mental excitement, by occupations in which interest is taken, especially if in the open air, and by all justifiable means of exciting the pleasing emotions of the past confidence. For the treatment of the hypochondriac, especially, nothing is so especially necessary as to gain his confidence, because, according to Dr. Watson, it is a medical man tells him that his complaint is imaginary: The continues his advice despises his judgment, and he will no longer even to consult a physician, who, finally, by raising his hopes with the appearance of some fear, loses of the following glass, curing him, or, perhaps, more often, sends him to an early grave, after having filled his pockets. Little can ever be said, relative to the treatment, with the exception, that the utility of all baths in all kinds of Hypochondria, such as, warm, cold, or wine, have been found, at times, highly beneficial.
All such modes of treatment, each in their turn, should be adopted, in obstinate cases, and if the dyspepsia is not dependent on a bad form of pyrrhotic disease, they will generally be followed with advantageous results. At the same time, by the use of general principles, the treatment may be based. Still, variations must always be made according to the form, habits of the patient, and his general constitution.

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