Thesis

Having had an opportunity of seeing and treating a considerable number of Cases of Bronchitis, whilst attending my father for Eighteen Months, I have taken the liberty of selecting it as the subject of my Thesis. Keeping in mind that its many complications will be kindly overlooked, so as far as it is concerned with the history of the Phrenic.

Bronchitis, when pulmonary inflammation extends to the upper bronchial tubes, it constitutes what is called Child Bronchitis. This mild form of the disease generally commences with Cough, or the thirst of gaining ground as the latter affects the patient, known in those who are predisposed to catch it often as the first effect of exposure. Sometimes it commences with a feeling of coldness at the left of the sternum with roughness or dryness of the throat, which causes frequent attempts to clear the throat. These follow sensations of heat, tightness in chest, no pain in the sternum, with a cough which is at first short and dry but rapidly becomes more prolonged and more urgent, accompanied also by the expectation of a phlegm, saline instead of transparent mucus, the portion instead of reliving the cough, ordinarily aggravates it by exacerbating it, ticking the chest. This occurrence is known to the running to this increased amount of phlegm in the lower bronchial tubes. When inflammation has reached its climax in the upper and lower generally turns towards causing a quick pulse that stim.
Men, outer acoust. high, round, & some contraction of
head - hoarseness & cough. In the second stage we have
sounds of hammer, the bronchi, the lobe, accompanied by a
vibrations of the diaphragm, indicating the working
of some of the air tubes. Sometimes though rarely
we heard a total of sound in a part of the chest showing
that the obstruction is complete, while the uncoordinated
peepings proves that the Percussion structure is free.
The shouting of the above + Lobar tubes in direct guses led
to the destruction caused to what takes place in the broad Cavities
as in Orgas. It is supposed by some authors that a Pneumonic
Condition of the posterior tubes induced resistance to
Inflam.- motion. Condition in so small degree the oxygenation of the
Tubes. The dry State of the Bronchial Tubes does not generally
continue long. The secretion commencing first grows enough
But to the other sounds. There proceeds a sound of bubbling, the
latter constituting the Lobar Rale. When the tissue is widened
in the dead sated tubes, this sound can barely be heard. The
metal part of all these sounds in the main wind form of Bronchitis
is in the central parts of the Chest, where the larger Bronchi lie.
The broad tubes imply an affection of the larger Tubes. Lymph
the acute rales do not always indicate that the fine tubes are
so affected, for they may be partitioned in the larger ones seldom
where the obstruction is great. The deep bronchi rale is
similar.
Arrived at the order of a Fratello in p. viii. 4. frequently its manifestations are so painful to the body felt by the hand when applied to the patient. These second sounds may either accompany the Inspiration or Inspiration or both. When the Cough becomes loud + the Inspiration becomes quiet I think but not evident which is most commonly first heard in the morning. The Cough of the Chest is now diminished or at least diminished. The Cough loses its frequency. Inspiration. breathing out into the lungs the sound becomes more abundant & deposits and abundant statement. The Inspiration dries now there that its irritating qualities is much less. Coughed up the salt to the taste generally taken the patient becomes a considerand from without of fact. the Inspiration + Cough become quiet but there is not observable the usual gaseous movement as when the patient in simply Coughed. The manner which causes the abundant & sourness in the throat. by stopping up the air tubes sometimes stop the breath altogether stopping the sound of Inspiration in the larynx leading to the dextus part. A Cough of deep Inspiration frequently causes this sound that stoppage by raising, when the air cutting produces a Whistling or Whistling sound when there had been no sound heard before. The sound in general knows anteriorly good on perception which circumstance together with the sound of the
the severity of inspiration and the voice becomes asthmatic. Bronchitis in this stage. This is a case of fever has occurred in the course of the disease, forms of Bronchitis. The disease may continue from a few days to two or three weeks. Should it not be treated in time, it may last a much longer period and become a chronic illness from which the disease most frequently arises. Exposure to cold or sudden changes of temperature are the most frequent causes of Bronchitis, whether affecting the nasal passages or the lungs. A change of air or damp clothing are also common exciting causes. Acute Bronchitis frequently appears to parallel other chronic diseases, many persons think that Bronchitis is infectious from it often affecting different members of a family. Dr. A. remarks that there is no doubt of the contagious nature of Bronchitis although the fever does not show in this disease any of the typhoid symptoms usually attending contagious fevers. He also says it appears that the contagion attaches itself to fomites. Bronchitis frequently accompanies other fevers in a small proportion of cases. Acute Morbus Bronchitis is often accompanied by change of the gastric digestive function in which in addition to the Bronchial symptoms there are headache, thirst, loss of appetite, bloated tongue, sometimes vomiting of vomiting tendencies at the back of the throat. Dr. A, speaks of sensations sometimes occurring as a disease with which Bronchitis is sometimes complicated, which he thinks it least some difficulty. Dr. Williams
known. Remarks: that although there are occasionally slight
backache, pain, simulating Rheumatism in the early stages of
Calsorin, they rarely take the place of true Rheumatism.
Treatment of allied Diseases. If the patient be not
sick: Bloodletting proves a very efficacious remedy. If the pa-
nential Bloodletting be contra indicated local Bloodletting will
often afford relief. A strong viscid fluid, flowing in
impaired motion, both general & local Bloodletting may
be used without benefit. After Aspleton's Balsam and
found to be very efficient remedies in Diseases. But care
be required in applying them to children not to allow them
to remain on too long, otherwise pyrexia is likely to
be a source of which is of importance in the latter stages.
Emitive given repeatedly to young children by causing a
flow of alternated vices in the breathing tubes renders Detraction.
must careful known if there be any fulness of head of the
head seeking ought to be reduced to stop diarrhoea.
the Emitter. Nourishing Emetics are of benefit in the
greater stages as rarely frequently repeated doses of the cntination
if these should depress the strength to much, small doses
of Emitter may be given with advantage. Inhalation
of the steam of warm water has been found of service. In the more
advanced stages when there is little fear of pain present but
post
great stream into the Bronchial Adluminae are of use such as alum Tonic or Lead the inhalation of Chloride Gas has been found effective when much diluted - Oxygen administered or Combined with these remedies are useful in small doses taking care to avoid stopping the Expectoration - Better on the Stages of the disease and frequently affect the state when the asthmatic tendency is present without any acute febrile symptoms - When the patient becomes breathless the expectoration is difficult small doses of Moro common or other remedies may be administered - Warm comfortable bedding is indispensably necessary, thought the whole course of this disease also a carefully regulated temperature is good to 60 or Fahrenheit as possible also avoidance of all causes which tend to bring the respiratory in exercise - Known when the inflammatory tendency has subsided the breathing is briskly deep and the diaphragm becoming elevated - Some especially of the complaint is partly chronic in nature better open air even at rather a low temperature with exercise and change of scene are frequently beneficial. Before closing remarks that even very young children are seen to be much benefited by change of air & scene when moving from Stopping cough - When Bronchitis is accompanied by a tendency to Sudden Blasts in the head some helpful
The second form of Bronchitis or the acute commonly divided into acute and chronic differs from the previous form already described in the Bronchial Inflammation being of much greater extent. The local nature of cough are the same
In the latter from there is generally cleared from an
excoriation across the sternum, hard shreds cough, white, grit, mucus phlegmation; much fever, heat of skin. Headache
Sweat, nausea, tongue white with red edges; quick and
short pulses; breathing hurried. Often accompanied with no
feeling of any great oppression. The pain complained of is more severe than that felt in Phlegmy. The expectation
is usually scanty at first, but becomes more opacified afterwards, its copiousness generally gives but little relief to the cough and
breathing. In the evening there is frequent observed an exac:
teration of all the symptoms. The pulse first hand are
the pulsatil and sonorous, after a time the oblique and mean.
Tachyphlebia with profuse secretion of the sputum the respiratory
membranes is considerably thickened causing the presence of the
Inflammatory mucous even in the smaller arteries, but no clear
sound on percussion elicits the bronchial structure till free.
If relief be not now afforded by expectation, perspiration, or
prompt treatment one is the disease now changes its character
from the greatly increased expectoration. The pulse becomes by break
quick and irregular of the functions of the brain are impaired.
Affected, the complaint comes usually with palpitation partially blind. The respiration on progression of the process inferior regions of the chest, is found to be slightly diminished or to the pulmonary congestion. In some cases, the disease occurs between the fourth and eighth days. The expectoration here becomes opaque and greasy, and dry. In the deformed state, there is relief to the cough and expectoration. The disease settles over entirely outside or passes into a chronic form. The atheric or humoral form of Bronchitis (often called the Pneumonitis Nota) commences soon to show signs of disease with considerable gastric distension. The quick and frequent heat of skin towards evening. On auscultation to find a unusual auscultation indicating the presence of a purulent bo.

In all the latter, the process is by expectoration alone; sometimes difficulty on progression, occasionally Bronchitis in the posterior region of one side. The expectoration may be bloody at the commencement of the disease, but afterwards becomes more yellowish and purulent. These individuals are commonly seen at home under the care of Bronchitis are elderly persons of a large phlegmatic habit-klein habitually to cough with expectoration. In the form of Bronchitis, the croup is frequently absent. In children as not of expectation, sometimes. The disease in the chest may escape notice until the great difficulty sets in. The state of the child's health, however, generally indicates something more than...
than a common cold. The irritating causes of this
form of Bronchitis are very much the same as those which
have been to induce the cellular form of the disease, such as
cold, particularly, compared with structure, applied locally
or generally. Dr. Williams remarks that particular condi-
tions of the atmosphere may agitate illness Bronchitis in
those of an inflammatory habit; the cellular form of the
disease in those of a more belated constitution. A forms
form of Bronchitis frequency accompanies some of the acute
fevers such as Cholera, Malaria. Small pox also led to
cause it forms one of the most dangerous symptoms which ac-
compense these diseases. It is a very frequent complication of the
continued fevers of Edinburgh. If the neck should
suffer to make in any of the above named eruptions then
the Bronchitis become quickly increased—go to sudden
complication stopped. Upon consultation, the physician, sympa-
thetic symptoms are heard in all parts of the chest. Enzioh
Coet sometimes manifests itself in the form of Bronchitis im-
mediate or even when first appear in an emergency it happens
rapidly. Frequently the spouts of Bronchitis although very few
ments to the early stages of the spouts in Phthisis, pneumonia. In Bronchitis
the air is not expelled from the buccal structure, as in the
affluence of Phthisia and Pleurisy. In Bronchitis there is
a rather Bronchial respiration and Bronchophony—
According to Phipps alone, Bronchitis & Asthma are not unfrequently complicated with Tubercular deposition & go into靛模 Phthisis. The same author further remarks that after long continued Bronchitis with atypical symptoms, especially after Emphysema of the lungs has existed, this is necessarily an heretofore slow movements of the blood through the lungs, from the impregnations of the pul
tural action of the air & blood, which is known to be, in one
way or other, an annoying cause of motion of the blood.
These facts naturally result two consequences, both frequ
tenly very obvious, of great importance in the advanced
stages of these complaints: 1st. Enlargement of the upper part
of the right side of the heart, known by Pulitation at the
Epigastrium, sometimes in the subcostal region; 2d. Enlar
gement, enlargement, gradual change of the texture of the
lung, or in some unhealthy subjects, other forms of organic
Arrangement, and in this state of the Venous Circulation, we can
early perceive that Suspected effusion may be readily pro
duced, especially if often happening, it may be repeatedly
Caused by fresh attacks of Bronchitis, disturbing the circu
lation, further impeding the actualization & transmission
of the Blood in the Lungs. He further adds that while
chronical Bronchitis gives the natural predisposition toward
organic Lesions, it is easy to perceive that a predisposition
to
to the Bronchitis itself must naturally result from prematurely existing organic disease; contracted from such as impedes the transmission of blood through the left side of the heart; and therefore that it should be a nearly constant attendant on the most common organic disease of the heart, that the characteristic phenomena of Asthma should be so readily expected in such persons.

**Diagnosis.** When the inflammation is partial or affecting a few Bronches only, as it is found in mild cases, without much dyspnoea and fever, it may terminate in a few days to two weeks. Its disposition to fall off is indicated by the appearance becoming opaque and more settled, and gradually diminishing in quantity. This change is generally first noticed in the evening. As the sputa character of the expectoration in the Bronch. Asth. is marked by the appearance of spongy, honey-thick, and accompanied by increased tenderness of the throat and voice. In the more acute and atypical of inflammation, when the sputa is constant and expectoration is found high from the beginning, the sputum becomes a thick sludge. If the severe symptoms have already yielded to the state of collapse, it may be found that the spread of the sputum will itself greatly hasten a function in which the disease has made such a serious inroad. The sputum is aided by the circumstance ...
will now turn to the vicinity of the lips of the face & hands, announce the asphyxiating effects of this stage of the disease. The principal mucous tube being closed, time is running out, aspiration fails, but almost no respiration remains, giving direct proof of fast approaching destruction.

Where resuscitation is attempted in children from a largely dyspneic mucous state, that the inflammation is extensive, it occurs unfortunately with lung greatly changed may be apprehended, whatever be the amount of chloroform at the time. In this frequently occurs, the pneumonia, which are often not marked in the sleep state in which the child lies during the symptoms. An asthmatic Paralysis the chief changes late apprehended is from the age of weakness of the patient. As long as aspiration continues free, the strength helps, the lungs may be cleared of their secretions just enough to maintain their functions, but the aged of the heart, frequently half a sacrificed life discerns. These lungs (the generally one or two bronchiolemata) in a manner lie on top of the lungs, with difficulty impingement on their function. Pemberton Allen remarks that it is always the time in mind that there is a danger attending the Bronchi, from the atelectasis of the blood, descending from the blood, during the fits of asphyxia, particularly when their course is acute. Hence since the tremulous fits often complicating the
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Though cough, the severe headaches and attacks of headache or fever, often lead to attacks of this disease in old persons. Treatment of acute Bronchitis.

As long as the Bronchitis continues of a hectic character, there can be no doubt of the necessity of bleeding, either by Penetrate Ovulage or Lancing. According to the strength of the patient and intensity of the symptoms, occasional moderate bleedings are found to give relief from remarry the state of the lungs, in the acute Bronchitis differs from Pneumonia. But according to Williams, inflammation of a Mucous membrane is rarely removed by bleeding alone. It induces a certain structural change probably he thinks in vesical essence that can be relieved only by a free suction from the inflamed membrane. Therefore Peristalsis is necessary process during the remainder of the disease. The strength should be given for the expelled fluid. General Bloodletting may be confined frequently with advantage. The local should be performed on that note, in which anticipation provokes the passage of the air to the most impeded. After the bleeding a brisk jetigation containing Carbonic is beneficial, at a more advanced period of the disease a heat jetigation are often indicated from the liability to check the respiration. For this purpose the hand of an assistant should be pressed tightly upon the chest.
haves, with twenty drops of phosphorus issues, in any conjugate back, contribute greatly to reduce the intensity of the mucous inflammatition. If the voice become slightly hoarse, the cough may be treated with addition of a little hyoscine, Conium, or Belladonna with some advantage, in allaying these symptoms. In any case, it is best to combine it with Colocynth - powdered opium is only to be repeated to those suffering from great instability of the stomach or great debility. Colocynth is better indicated from one to three grains of Colocynth with from one grain to one half of a grain of opium, along with a grain or two of Alum, every three, four, or six hours, according to the symptoms. May be substituted in each case by the liquid remedies. Being in addition, nearly a little morphiaum morrhunum for the cough in which if these be used, a few grains of Nitro may be administered. They are not eligible for the early stage of Bronchitis, from their great tendency to irritate the respiratory system. Dr. Belluino remarks this effect is less likely to be produced by the castor oil or applied externally, the operation of which, by particular enemas, may be so induced as the mode available in acute diseases. For this purpose, the results of the surface should be desired by friction with a raw, planed or flesh brush, or by the application of oil, mixed out of hot tinctures of aromatic or that application of a warm and damp poultice.
thick ointment, or in that of an ointment composed of one part of Estearine Emulsion, 1/8 of an 
ounce of Linseed oil; the application may be repeated in two doses, the interior ointment being 
then removed or the wound allowed to become a thick crust of pumice, freshly 
renewed into exposed ulcer surfaces. Dr. Williams thinks it is probable that a minute quantity of the centaury cures the symptoms of acne, as sometimes felt; this would instead of being in 
strings be highly salutary — Dr. Allan remarks that 
in the more advanced stages, when there is little fever, or pain, 
but much effusion into the peritoneum, diuretics, which seem 
to tend to balance that effusion, appear sometimes the most apparent 
remedies. Sometimes the preparations of Lead Ixide, or Ixidea. We 
have seen the latter of efficacies in few to ten days. From 
Gum saccharum, seen in the chronic stage of Malignant Syphilis spread of 
affections. Would a State of Calamine come on, it is necessary 
to treat with discretion — Should the Eczema of ammonia 
be the most appropriate, as it readily cures the eruption, it seems 
specifically to arrest the effusion. It may be given in dose 
of from two to five grains in directions of Salicylic. If the 
skin should become dry the public band, it must be at once 
removed. The good effects of treatment will often be apparent 
20.
In the general symptoms though not excited by the physical signs. The breathing becomes less laboured, the face more natural, and the pulse becomes stronger and fuller. No purty, nor Eau de la Charte, nor any medicine found to be of service. Nor but into the lungs, but that the Membranous other tubes are still there, I will continue for a considerable period.

And it is only when the improvement is considerable that the fever and the chills diminish, and that the respiration becomes less general. The respiratory murmur is heard, still mixed with chitty, whistling, and humming sounds—final, as I suppose, their remarks. Throughout the whole of the disease, in a state of the disease, warm clothing, a regulated temperature, at least to 50° of Fahrenheit as possible, I can to avoid all muscular or nervous, I all causes that can harm the respiration. are of the utmost importance, and deviations from these rules are often decidedly injurious; (as we have seen frequently) but in the latter stages, when the inflammatory tendency has subsided, when the breathing is not habitually difficult, the appetite returning, especially if the complaint is partly phthisic, opposition is the proper one, even at a lower temperature, with greenie of change of scene, known often helpful.

In the authentic form of Broncho-Phthisis, I* should be only by Balsam to Cupping. The best remdies are large
Blisters. The Memoand Antimonial remedies, Hotel and
Moderation. Where the depression is great, the power of respiration fails. Small frequent doses of wine alchohol to ammonia, are not only admissible, but often beneficial. We have seen but little of emetic in these cases. When a degree of subjection from the nose is evident strictly, not only diminishing the secretions, but also, as in acute catarrh by reducing the amount of the bronchial secretion. The admission of alcohol usually causes great deficiency, bones appear then take of time use. If an unstated cough should happen to remain, small doses of opium will relieve that, but a chloroform. When remarks change of an ill sometimes accompany both. In the bronchitics of young children, opium and salverud plucks are particularly serviceable. If known there be any determinations of blood to the head, bleeding should precede the administration of opium. Opium in small dose or benefit by causing a flow of attenuated adhering in the bronchiole. When facilitating respiration; treatment must be particularly energetic in these cases. Bronchitis with hyperosmolar or suppressed discharge of secretions. Chronic inflammation must be particularly alleviated. In chronic bronchitis a mild diaphoretic counter current is best. In case of retroverted fontanel, means should be adopted to carry back the inflammation to the root of the nose.
it may be necessary to give Codidiocin internally at the same time. Bloodletting is generally contraindicated in the
Bronchitis occurring in the course of advanced and chronic
Tubercular Bronchitis may afford some relief to the cough and
symptoms, whereas in these cases most reliance must be
placed on dry cupping, benjamin, and large blisters, with small
doses of Tincture Menthae - Chronic Bronchitis.

This affection most commonly begins an exposure of advanced
life - In its发展阶段 it may continue for many
years, without producing any marked injury to the constitution.
It may come on after an attack of acute Bronchitis, which
not having been relieved by appropriate treatment, may
have persisted long enough to cause permanent, the small
cells of the Bronchial membrane. In such cases, when the expecta-
toration is muciform and purulent, there is generally much difficulty
of expectoration. Some cases being accompanied by Night
Sweats, the other symptoms similar to those of Pectoral Em-
physema, but there we do not find the indications of irritation
in the upper part of the Lungs as we do in Phthisis, and the
peculiar sound of Inspiration, a remote of Bronchitis, and especially
the peculiar grunting or snoring noise (Râspârceillement or nose.
Resonance) heard especially on the inspiration immediately
preceding a cough, according to Pârâpef âlva. In simple
Chronic Bronchitis the chest expands equally, and sounds well.
on percussion, the rales which are present are the illusion
sounds, gradual, and fleeting. These rales are continually drift-
ing and changing. Hence it requires an opportunity accu-
rate to pronounce confidently the diagnosis. Where you
have dilatation of the Bronchies from long continued
Inflammation, Proposed sounds may be induced. Usually
early three of Phthisis. Needle gases, these Cattas
are particularly liable to offer from this disease for
the atmosphere in which they main the action by loaded
with minute particles. In these circumstances the Chronic
Bronchitis commences with cough, which may continue for
as considerable time nor the disease declares itself. After a time
varying for two or three months. The cough is frequently accompanied
with a profuse haeamoptysis. Unless the disease be well treated
by medicines, a total abandonment of the industrious occupations
devoted to the patient becomes wise; the prophylaxis is
clearly to guard against, becomes more prevalent; better with
thought should now come on. The patient dies at last with
most of the symptoms of Tubercular Phthisia. Chronic Bronchitis
is always a second complaint in young persons. It is usually
always accompanied to filtration by inscrutable changes of texture
in the Bronchial tubes. Dr. Williams remarks, that the case
of Chronic Bronchitis that is more fatal, are those in which the
abnormal dilatation of other structures of tubes have become

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to attend in texture function, that the oxygenation of the blood is permanently impeded, whilst the organs of digestion, the precipitated heavy organs to cooperate to it, reduce the body strength. Such cases generally occur in aged persons, or in those already reduced by fear or some other severe disease. The imperfect oxygenation of the blood, that follows from chronic chronio Arthritis, occurring congestions in the lungs, heart, hence organic disease of the heart, with deficient secretion of blood, and unfavourably influenced in its long continuance. Treatment. A few decoctions may be applied under the chemister, to the top of the stomach or the cupping glasses between the shoulders, hence the most generally useful class of remedies on the gravetor. It wants, together with mild alternation times. Sermons pulsed on the chest cause relief, some practitioners of the age have recommended the inhalation of the fumes of iodine to of ophion. Dr. Williams remarks that in round cases, where he saw this line of treatment followed, the result are favourable, the stimulating properties of the iodine operating freely through the effect of inhaling fatiguing the patient. To diminish mental sensibility, this that reduced mobility of the muscular system, on which the length of frequency of the fives of breathing depend. Nasalization must often be combined with the premedicated. Sphere thrald generally
be continued with Scrofula, and several other things which produce its antecedent effect on the veins. 

The digital or puncture of Cervixus has been sometimes used by practitioners. Where the cough has a congenital character, the digital or Puncture of Belladonna in gruel does has been of service; when the Croup is accompanied by this symptom, the daily exhibition of a saline purgative is advisable. Dr. Williams remarks that Rhum has great salutary in the most beneficial, especially, of the patient, and regular graduate 

drinks in the open air. The latter remarks, the careful regulation of the air in the apartments to which the patient is confined during the winter months, must be the source of 

many in this country. This can be affected with the greatest 

economy by means of St. Vitus's. These 

must answer as additional means towards the ventilation of the room, which may be safely effected by a small 

fan placed in a window or door, so placed as to direct the current of fresh air into the room, where it will only with 

the door in front of the chest. 

Persons predisposed to Bronchial Distemper, 

would benefit by a mixture with vinegar 

water. I also be careful to have the Shank exposed to the chest.

Patrick Courage, Esq.