NEW ERA EDITION

MEDICAL REPORTING IN PITMAN'S SHORTHAND

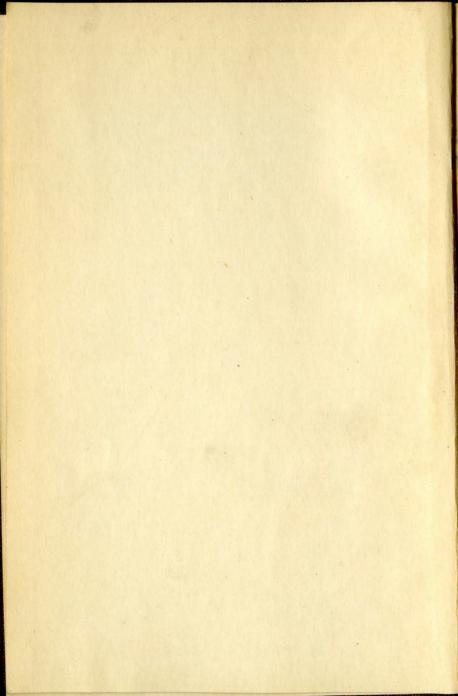
HENRY DICKINSON



THE PACKARD SCHOOL 253 Lexington Avenue NEW YORK CITY.

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MEDICAL REPORTING IN PITMAN'S SHORTHAND

WITH AN INTRODUCTION AND LISTS OF PHRASEOGRAMS, OUTLINES AND ABBREVIATIONS

BY

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AND OTHER BODIES. REPORTER TO "THE LANCET"

NEW ERA EDITION
(REVISED AND SLIGHTLY ENLARGED)

IsaacAlman

LONDON SIR ISAAC PITMAN & SONS, LTD.

PUBLISHERS' NOTE

The reader will doubtless observe that there are in the following pages certain words derived from the Greek, in which the author has followed the pronunciation usually adopted in the medical profession, rather than the pronunciation given to such words by non-medical speakers.

For example, the hard sound of k is given to the letter c in words like *cephalic*.

The author has also preferred, in some instances, outlines not in entire agreement with standard forms.

SIR ISAAC PITMAN & SONS, Ltd.
PARKER STREET, KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C.2
THE PITMAN PRESS, BATH
THE RIALTO, COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE
2 WEST 45TH STREET, NEW YORK
SIR ISAAC PITMAN & SONS (CANADA), Ltd.
70 BOND STREET, TORONTO

MEDICINE

THE Medical is one of the quartette of professions-Engineering. the Law, the Church, Medicine—to which the term "great" is frequently applied. Engineering, the science of construction, is concerned with removing Nature's barriers against intercommunication between peoples, the mutual transfer of their products, and with providing for all an ever-widening congeniality of environment. There is, perhaps, no more concise definition than that adopted by civil engineers: the utilization of the forces of Nature for the service of man. The function of the Legal profession is, broadly, the safeguarding and maintaining of those great traditions of honest dealing between men upon which the superstructure of harmonious professional and commercial intercourse has been reared. While ministers of religion apply themselves specially to man's spiritual needs and, when life is nearing its earthly close, impart consolation and point to the larger hope, the doctor's daily warfare against disease and premature dissolution has, as its frequent sequel, the giving back, in measure more or less full, of life itself. It is the increasing success of this last-named supreme function which is responsible for the application to this profession of the adjective "noble": and it goes far to explain the wonderfully confident dexterity of the surgeon during his performance of a difficult and delicate operation, in full consciousness that a momentary relaxation of his concentration, at any of the stages of his adventure among the tissues, may cost the patient his life.

In order that advances may be made in any science, a careful system of record of fact and experience among a large number of its devotees is essential, for it is only by the tabulation and comparison of these observations, in varied circumstances, that trustworthy generalizations can be arrived at. Hence the scope for the employment in this profession of the great time-saver, shorthand, will at once be evident.

The objective of many who will consult this little work will probably be to become a shorthand clerk or a secretary to a busy medical man. Others will desire to become proficient in taking

verbatim notes of lectures, demonstrations, and discussions; and it is hoped that guidance for both will be found in the following pages. It is, of course, presumed that the aspirant has thoroughly familiarized himself with the excellent advanced textbooks on the system, for nothing can compensate for the lack of this mastery.

The late Thomas Allen Reed—an authority whose name will always be associated with Phonography—says, in one of his books, that technical reporting is one of the most difficult departments of shorthand writing; and those who have had a varied experience in professional note-taking will not be disposed seriously to question the statement. This difficulty is especially pronounced when the speaker's audience consists of brother experts, for technicalities are then their familiar medium of expression. The terminology is more trying to the note-taker under these conditions than at inquests, or when medical cases are discussed in course of law, for in those circumstances the language employed must be simple enough to be "understanded of the people" (personified by the jury) and (dare one add?) understood by counsel also.

Minute accuracy in research and investigation naturally needs. as its vehicle, an equal precision of language, and when communications are clothed in the accepted technical phraseology it ensures the apprehension, by the trained listener, of the exact meaning of the speaker. It must be the proud care of the shorthand writer to see that in the process of transition from the lips to the printed page the exact shade of meaning is preserved. It may be stated, in a broad way, that specialism connotes meticulous attention to detail. In the domain of bacteriology, for example, it is not sufficient for the discoverer of a causal microbe to tell his audience what the organism looks like; he will proceed to describe the methods of its isolation, his means of studying its life-history, the staining reactions employed, and its behaviour under the various reagents to which it has been exposed in the laboratory. To convey all this in untechnical language would be almost an impossibility. What a wealth of information, for example, is conveyed in the brief announcement: "Widal and von Pirquet negative; positive agglutination to paratyphoid b." To the doctor this means that the tests for typhoid fever and tuberculosis proved negative, but that patience was rewarded by the discovery that the disease in question is one which was not even suspected a short time ago, namely, one of the varieties of paratyphoid fever. Similarly, when a doctor reads out, in a discussion, a list and the relative numbers of various kinds of cells found in the blood examination, it enables the clinician hearing it for the first time to balance the diagnostic probabilities during such rapid review; indeed, the writer's admiration has often been aroused by the rapidity and accuracy with which the recital of such figures has resulted in a firm grasp of the condition of affairs by the listener, as shown by the argument subsequently advanced. Again, such a term as paramyoclonus multiplex, or pseudo-hypertrophic muscular paralysis, conjures up in the mind of the expert a complete picture of the disease which hears the name.

It will be evident to the note-taker that when such highly technical language is employed there is a peculiar need for the record to be strictly verbatim, since any word missed is not only a step towards an inaccurate transcript should an attempt be made to "make it read" (for leaving blanks is abhorrent to every conscientious reporter) but the continual consciousness of such failure is likely to unsettle him during the whole of the remainder of the "take," a dispersion of energy which he really cannot afford. And it must be realized that the speed of scientific discussions is often quite high, even when judged by the fallacious criterion of the number of words (instead of syllables) uttered per minute. The reason for this is not far to seek. The type of speaker most frequently heard at medical debates is the lecturer-consultant, functions which generally follow a brilliant studentship, with, in many cases, a diploma in Arts as well as in Science; and his readiness of expression as a lecturer, with the wealth of special knowledge which a consultant necessarily possesses, impart a peculiar capacity to make the utmost of the ten minutes usually allowed to each speaker. The Great War furnished some good examples of this, such as on those occasions when Army Medical Officers from various base hospitals have met to exchange experiences and formulate the best lines of treatment for the most prevalent campaign diseases. And this, of course, is only typical of the mutual exchange of knowledge which is constantly going forward in other professions, based as it is on the principle of all endeavouring to contribute to, as all hope to draw from, the common stock of accumulated knowledge and experience.

A FEW WORDS TO ASPIRANTS

To those whose aim is to become an amanuensis or a secretary to a consultant, one would say it is impossible too early or too emphatically to impress the need for personal trustworthiness and reliability. The standard of ethics in the profession (and the etiquette which is but its expression) is of the highest, and is based upon the tenderest regard for the feelings of the sufferer. Hence, there must be a rigorous suppression of any tendency to make the work the subject of conversations. The more completely the secretary allows himself to be impressed with the sacredness of his trust, the better for all concerned, seeing that much of his work will involve the recording of intimate family and personal information. This advice may be presented in tabloid form by saying: Work and remember, but don't talk, even "in confidence."

It is desirable, in the interests of accuracy, that the medical shorthand clerk shall have some knowledge of anatomy, of the main mechanisms of the body, and a familiarity with the names of most of the drugs commonly used in prescriptions. These will not only form a useful foundation for his technical vocabulary, but will give him an intelligent grasp of the reasons which underlie much of the material he will be called upon to deal with in his work. Certainly he will, when so equipped, be in a position to avoid many pitfalls which otherwise would be almost inevitable.

A very important use of shorthand in medicine consists in the recording of lectures and discussions, and it was chiefly that function which the author had in mind when writing this little book. To satisfactorily perform this work, knowledge of the kind already referred to cannot be too extensive. And the note-taker will need to keep himself mentally alert, for a proportion of speakers in most discussions talk in quite a low voice. Moreover, there is a tendency on the part of some speakers to rapidly slur words over, giving them only a portion of their due expression, so that, though there is little risk of the expert listener missing any points, it becomes a matter of difficulty for the shorthand writer to catch every word. The writer well remembers, early in his career, hearing, in reply to a criticism, what sounded like "Notebee." One speaker, in the discussion on a case, had suggested the possibility of the disease being tubercle; and then it dawned

on the writer that the meaning of the strange ejaculation was that search had been made for Tubercle bacilli (spoken of colloquially as "T.B.") but none had been found. Probably everyone else in the room knew instantly what the speaker meant, but on this occasion the recognition was a slower process on the part of the scribe.

The desirability of using good materials scarcely needs to be urged; it is so self-evident. It is well to avoid very highlyglazed paper, for it is good to feel some suggestion of resistance to the gliding of the pen over the surface, and it appears to cause no hindrance to speed. A reliable fountain pen is of the first importance, and such is easy to procure; yet a surprising number of people still use the pencil for taking a note, notwithstanding the greater legibility of the ink note, and the trivial alternations of pressure needed to impart the required differences in thickness. Given a sufficiently resilient pen, the economy of muscle and nerve force which it secures is quite appreciable, especially towards the end of a long sitting, even supposing the pencil-writer to be equipped with a sufficient armoury of well-prepared pencils. The small so-called "intrinsic" muscles of the hand which are concerned in writing, with their controlling nerves, are very delicate and highly specialized (finding, perhaps, their highest function in the expert pianist), and due appreciation of this fact must result in a realization of what their integrity means to the busy note-taker. slightly greater pressure needed for a pencil will, after many thousands of impressions at a sitting, make a demonstrable Moreover, the sharpening difference in the degree of fatigue. of a pencil must occasionally be needed at awkward times, and there are occasions when the procedure constitutes a definite nuisance to others.

Unfortunately, the facilities afforded by societies to the shorthand writer whom they desire to render a verbatim account, are not invariably what they should be. There are times when all the available table accommodation is utilized for microscopes or specimens, and though part of the programme may consist of an epidiascopic or lantern demonstration, the note-taker may be told that no light can be permitted him, as it would mar the success of the demonstration. Sometimes, therefore, he has to manage with only such reflected glimmer as the illumined screen affords. Hence, it is not at all a bad plan occasionally to practise

taking a note in semi-darkness, as a precaution against being "left" when there has been such a lamentable lack of due provision for his work. In such cases he should not try to get more than about half-a-dozen lines of notes to each page, and should use his left thumb as a guide for line spacing. There should be no attempt to vocalize in such circumstances; any effort of the kind is apt to prove more ludicrous than helpful.

Medicine is eminently a progressive science, hence its terminology must necessarily be constantly receiving additions, a fact which demands continual care and watchfulness on the part of those who are closely associated with the profession. This continual cropping up of new words renders necessary the capacity to insert instantly the crucial or distinguishing vowel when writing unfamiliar terms. If, as some contend, the Advanced Stage of Phonography is that in which vowels are dispensed with, then assuredly that is not the style for technical reporting; the clamant need for accuracy is too great, and this fact will lead the scribe to err on the side of simplicity of style, from which he will gradually feel his way towards a briefer record. It is not easy to conceive of an accurate note of a really technical discussion without fairly free vocalization; and the feeling of security this gives will be well worth the extra effort.

There is no need to enter into the reasons for the few departures from strict textbook orthodoxy which this book contains; but those who follow the suggestions herein set forth may rest assured that the outlines presented have passed through the ordeal of practical experience, and, therefore, may be regarded as safe.

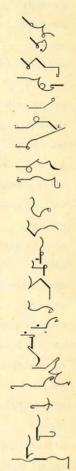
The examples of medical matter set out after the list of outlines, being actual transcripts, may prove useful as exemplifying the kind of work to be expected in the various special departments which together constitute "the profession." These may usefully serve as dictation exercises, each example being taken down several times.

Advantage has been taken of the revision of this book to add 80 new words and phrases which have become current in the profession since the last printing.

MEDICAL WORDS AND PHRASES

abarticulation abdomen abdominal abdominal aorta abdominal enlargement abdominal gestation abdominal inspiration abdominal reflex abdominal respiration abdominal ring abdominal tumour abdominal viscera abdominal wall abducens muscles abductor brevis abductors aberration abortion abrasion abscess cavity abscess of the brain abscission

absinthism absolute ether absorbent cotton acanthosis nigricans acarus acarus scabiei accelerator accessory nerve accrementition acephalous acetabulum acetate of soda acetic acid acerbity acetonaemia acholia achondroplasia achorion schoenleinii achromatic lens achromatopsy acidification acidulate. acne agminata



acne varioliformé acne vulgaris aconitine acrodynia acromegaly acromial acromio-clavicular acromion actinomycosis acuminate papules acute fever Addison's disease adductor longus adductor policis adenitis adeno-carcinoma adenoid adenoid gland adenoma adenoma sebaceum adeno-myoma adhesive plaster adipose tissue adiposis dolorosa adjuvant adolescent period adrenal capsule

adrenal gland adrenalin adventitia aegophony aerobic bacilli afferent nerves after-birth after-pains agar-agar agglutination agglutinin agminate glands agoraphobia agrammatism agraphia air-hunger albinism albuminuria albuminuric retinitis albumosuria aldehyde alienation alimentary canal alimentary tract alimentation allantois alopecia areata

Altmann's granules alveolar abecess alveolar process alveolus amaurosis amaurotic amblyopia amblyopic vision amenorrhoea ametropic vision amino acids ammonia sulphate ammonium carbonate amnesic defect. amniotic bands amniotic fluid amorphous quinine ampèremeter amphoric breathing amphoric resonance amputation flap amylaceous disease amyloid degeneration amyotonia congenita amyotrophic amyotrophic muscular atrophy anaemic murmur

anaesthesia anaesthetic area analgesic analogue anasarca anaspadias anastomotic circulation anchyloblepharon anchylosis anchylostomiasis aneurysm of the arch of the aorta aneurysmal dilatation angina pectoris angio-sarcoma ankle clonus anodyne Anopheles anorevia anosmia antenatal anterior poliomyelitis anterior superior spine anterior uveitis antero-lateral column antero-posterior anteversion Anthrax bacillus

antiperistaltic antipyretic antipyrin antiseptic antispasmodic antistaphylococcic serum antistreptococcic serum antitoxin aortic arch aortic regurgitation aortic stenosis apex beat apex murmur aponeurosis aponeurotic apoplectic apoplectic seizure apoplectiform appendecostomy appendectomy appendix vermiformis Army Medical Departarteriole arterio-venous aneurysmarteritis arthrectomy arthritis

arthritis deformans arthropathic wasting arthropathy arthroplasty articular cartilage articular nerve artificial arveniglottic fold arvteno-epiglottideus arvtenoid cartilage arvtenoideus ascending paralysis ascitic fluid aspergillosis asphyxial asphyxiate aspiration aspiration needle asthenic symptoms asthenopia asthmatic astigmatic astigmatism astigmometer astragalus asymmetry

atavism

atheroma	.2
atheromatous degenera tion	. 7
athetoid movements	()
athyroidism	· So
atoxyl treatment	. [6/2
atresia ani	1
atropine	.گرن
attolens aurem	The same
attrahens aurem	Som
auditory meatus	1
auditory nerve	ь
auricular flutter	مرادر
auricular nerve	1
auriculo-ventricular rings	100
auscultation	
autogenous vaccine	Le
auto-inoculation	13
autolysis	10
auto-toxoemia	7
axillary glands	2
axillary vein	-6
axis cylinder	-6
axolemma	-6
Azygos vein	کو
В	~
bacillary invasion	8
bacilluria	8

bacillus bacillus anthracis bacillus coli communis bacillus dyphtheriae bacillus dysenteriae bacillus enteritidis bacillus geniculatus bacillus lepree bacillus mesentericus bacillus mycoides bacillus Neapolitanus bacillus of flavus bacillus of malaria bacillus paratyphosis B bacillus prodigiosus bacillus pyocyanine bacillus Tetanus bacillus tuberculosis bacillus typhosus bacterial bactericide bacteriological examination bacteriology balanitis ball-and-socket joint balneology Banti's disease

barber's itch	120
barium sulphate	280
basic murmur	80
basilar	8
basilic vein	86
basisphenoid	6
bed-sore	D
belladonna	M
benzoic acid	3
beriberi	VV
betol	1
bicarbonate of soda	1.
bichloride	71
biconcave	Y
biconvex	160
bicuspid valve	1-3
Bier's bandage	13
bi-focal	
bifurcation	7
bile-duct	V
bilious fever	Ve
bilirubin	1
binaural	M
binaural stethoscope	16
binocular	L
bismuth meal	D,
bismuth oxychloride	so.

blastoderm blennorrhagia blepharitis blepharospasm blood-agar blood elot blood count blood examination bloodless operation blood letting blood stained blood stasis blood stream blood vessels bone marrow bone tumour boracic acid borax borborygmi bougie bouillon brachialis anticus brachycephalic brachial glands brachial plexus brachial veins bradycardia



brain disease	buccal mucous mem-
brain tumour	buccal nerve
breast cancer	buccinator
breath sounds	bulb of urethra
breathlessness	bulbar paralysis
breech presentation	bulbous nerve
Bright's disease	bullous eruption
British Pharmacopoeia	buphthalmos
broad ligament	bursitis
broad ligament cyst	butyric acid
bromide eruption	C
bromide of iron	cachectic
bronchial breathing	cachexia
bronchial mucosa	cadaver
bronchial tubes	Caesarean myomectomy
bronchiectatic	Caesarean section
bronchioles	caffein
bronchitis	caisson disease
bronchocele	calcaneo-scaphoid
bronchophony	calcaneum
bronchopneumonia \	calcareous
bronchorrhoea	calcareous degeneration
Brownian movement	calcify
bruit	calcination
Brüning's light	calcium chloride
bubonic plague	calcium lactate
bubonocele	calcium salts
4	

calculus calculus pyonephrosis calices of the kidneys calling Calmette's reaction calomel camphorated camphorated chalk canaliculi canaliculus canalization cancellous hone cancer cell cancer of breast cancerous cachexia cancrum oris cannabis indica cannula cantharides capillary circulation capillary vessels capsicum fruit capsular ligament capsulotomy carbol-fuchsin carbolic acid carbonaceous material carbonaceous monoxide carbonate of soda carbon dioxide carcinoma cardiac murmur cardiac nerves cardiograph cardio-inhibitory cardio-spasm cardio-vascular caries of the spine Carlsbad waters carminative carotid artery caruncle caseate caseation casein catalepsy cataleptic catamenia cataract extraction catarrhal cathartic catheter catheterism cauda equina

caudal vertebrae	工
cauterization	Te
cavernous breathing	- 200
cavernous sinus	-
celloidin	67
cellular tissue	act
cellulitis	667
centigrade	5
cephalic plate	~
cephalotribe	~
cerebellar tumour	~
cerebellum	1
cerebral	2
cerebral hemispheres	2
cerebral tumour	est?
cerebritis	2
cerebro-spinal fluid	29
cerebro-spinal meningitis	25
cerebrum	2
cervical cord	1
cervical enlargement	1.
cervical glands	15
cervical muscles	1
cervical nerves	1
cervical spine	1
cervical sympathetic	1
cervical vertebrae	1
2—(195)	-/

cervico-facial chalvbeate waters chancre chancroid Charcot's disease Chaulmoogra chemosis Cheyne-Stokes respiration chiasma chickenpox chloral chloral hydrate chloroform chloroform anaesthesia chloroform poisoning chloroform water chlorosis cholagogue cholangitis cholecystectomy cholecystitis cholecystotomy cholelithiasis cholera vibrio chondro-arthritis chondro-dystrophia faetalis chondroma

chondro-sarcoma chorda tympani choreiform choroid plexus choroidal degeneration choroidal vein choroiditis choroido-retinal degeneration choroido-retinitis chromatic scale chromatolysis chrysarobin chrysophanic acid cicatricial tissue cicatrix cinchona bark circulatory system circumflex nerve circumvallate papillae cirrhosis cirrhosis of the liver cirrhosis of the spleen citrate of magnesia clarification claustrophobia cleft palate cleido-cranio-dysostosis

climaeteric period clinical clinoid process clonus club-foot coagulability coagulation period coagulum cobra-venom coccydynia coccygeal cocevx cochlea cod liver oil cod liver oil and malt coeliotomy colchicum colectomy collargol injection collateral circulation College of Physicians College of Surgeons collodion collodium colomboma iris colon bacillus colostomy

	-
colotomy	7
colour-blindness	3.
colpotomy	-
comedones	7.
Comma bacillus	-
comminuted fracture	7
commissural fibres	May
communicating nerve	ny
complement-fixation	S.
compressor	De.
concussion of the brain	2
condyloma	1
congenital disease	4
congestion	K
conjunctival tissue	6
conjunctivitis	1
connective tissue	7
consanguinity	مديم
constrictor muscles	2
constrictor urethrae	9
contractile tissue	10
contractility	j
contraindicate	j
contralateral nystagmus	re-
contrectation	j
convalescent institution	17
convolution	910
	0

convulsion convulsive seizure co-ordination copper sulphate coraco-brachialis coracoid process corium cornea corneitis corona ciliaris coronal suture corpora albicantia corpora cavernosa corpora quadrigemina corpora striata corpus callosum corpus luteum corrosive sublimate corrugator supercillii cortical layer cortical substance corvza cosmetic operation costal cartilage counter-irritant counter-irritation cover-glass



coxalgia coxa vara cranial bones cranial tumour cranio-tabes craniotomy creatin creatinin creosote crepitant râle crepitation cretinism cretinoid cribriform plate crico-arytenoid joint crico-thyroid Crile's tubes Crooke's tubes croton oil crucial ligament crucial temperature crural nerve cryptogamic disease cryptorchid cubitus varus curettage cutaneous affection

cutaneous nerves
cysticercus
cystitis
cystocele
cystoma
cystoscopy
cytology
cytolysis
cytoplasm

D dacryocystitis dacryocystotomy dandruff Darier's disease deaf-mutism debilitating decidual cast deciduoma malignum deciduous teeth decinormal decussate defaecation defibrinated Deiter's nucleus delirium tremens deltoid dementia paranoides

dementia proecox dendron denture deodorant depressor dermatitis artefacta dermatitis herpetiformis dermatitis repens dermoid cyst Descemet's membrane desquamation desquamative desquamative dermatitis diabetes mellitus diabetic coma diagnostic sign dialysation dialysis diaphoresis diaphoretic diaphragm diaphragmatic diaphysis diastase diastole diastolic bruit diastolic impulse

diastolic murmur diastolic thrill diathermy diathesis dicrotic pulse dielectric dietetic differential count differential diagnosis digastric muscle digastric nerve digestive digital examination digitalis digitalin dilatation murmurs dilator muscle diopter diphtheria diphtheritic paralysis diphtheritic throat diphtheritic toxin diphtheroid bacilli diplegia diplococcus rheumaticus disarticulation disease-carriers

disease contacts disinfection disinfection of the skin dislocation of the hip diverticulum dorsal vertebrae dorsiflexion dorsum ilii drainage tube Duchenne's paralysis ductus arteriosus duodenal duodenostomy duodenum dura mater dynamometer dysaesthesia dvscrasia dysenteric dysentery dyspepsia dysphagia dysphasia dyspituitarism dyspnoea dysthyroidism dystrophia adiposogenitalis

dystrophy dvsuria

E

ear-ache Easton's syrup eburnation ecchymosis echinococcus eclampsia écraseur ecstasy ectoderm ectopia vesicae ectothrix ectropion eczema marginatum eczema rubrum eczematous edentulous efferent effleurage Eichen's operation elastic bandage elastic fibres elastic tissue electric contractility electric current

electric reaction electric sensibility electric stimulation electrode electrolysis electrolytic electro-massage electrometer electromotive electroscope electrotonus elephantiasis eliminate elixir emaciation emasculation embolic embolism embrocation embryology embryonic emesis emetic emetine emmenagogue emmetropia emollient

emotional insanity emphysema emphysematous empirical empyoema encephalitis encephalocele encephaloid enchondroma enchondromatous encysted tumour endarteritis endarteritis obliterans endemic disease endocardial endocarditis endocrinous endocrinous system endolymph endometritis endometrium endonasal treatment endopericarditis endoscope endosmosis endosmotic endosteal sarcoma

endothelioma epiglottidean endothelium epiglottis engorgement epilepsy enophthalmos epileptic ensiform cartilage epileptiform entamoeba coli epiphora entamoeba histolytica epiphyseal enteralgia epiphysis enteric fever epiphysitis enteritis epiplocele enterocele episcleritis enterostomy epispadias enterotomy epistaxis entomology epithelial laver enucleate epithelioma enucleation epithelium enuresis erector spinae eosinophil eructation ependyma erysipelatous inflammation epidermal appendages ervthema epidermis erythema toxicum epidermolysis bullosa erythematous eruption epidermophytum erythroblast inguinale epididymis erythrodermia epididymitis essential paralysis epigastric ethmoid sinus epigastrium ethyl chloride

eucalyptol	~
eucalyptus	-
euonymin	100
Eustachian bougie	1
Eustachian tube	2
eversion	C
evisceration	
exacerbation	3
exanthemata	-
excision	<u>-</u> •e
execriation	-2
excretory organs	-65
exfoliative dermatitis	-ch
exocardial	-
exophthalmic goitre	-6
exophthalmos	-67
exostosis	6
expectorant	- 2
expiration	-
expired air	-2
exploratory incision	-eve)
exploratory operation	~~
extensor brevis	to
extensor carpi radialis	- vo
extensor carpi ulnaris	- Caro
extensor communis	-6/3
extensor indicis	-les
	6

external auditory meatus
extrasystolia
extra-uterine
extravasation
extravasation of blood
extravasation of urine
extroversion
eyeball
eyebrow
eyelash
eyelid
eyesight
eyestrain

F

face muscles
facial nerve
facial paralysis
factitious urticaria
falciform ligament
falling of the womb
Fallopian tube
falx cerebelli
falx cerebri
faradic current
faradic response

feredic stimulation foradism faringceous food far-sighted fascia dentata fascienlus fatal accident fatal illness fatty degeneration fatty degeneration of the fatty tumour faucial tonsil febrifuge fecundation Fehling's solution femoral ring fenestra ovalis fermentation ferrocyanide fibrillary tremor fibrinogen fibrinoplastin fibro-cartilaginous fibroid degeneration fibroid tissue fibro-plastic fibrosis

fibrous degeneration fibrous tissue filoria filiform filtration angle Finsen light first incision first intention first sound fistula in ano flaccid paralysis flap operation flat-foot flexor muscle flocculent fluctuate fluorescent screen foetid atmosphere folliculitis folliculitis decalvans fontanelle foramen magnum foramen ovale foramen of Winslow forensic medicine formalin ormication

fourchette fovea centralis Fowler's solution fracture of the humerus fracture of the fibula fracture of the patella fracture of the tibia fragilitas ossium Friedreich's disease frontal sinus frontal sinus disease frontal sinus inflammafrontal sinus operation frontal sinusitis fronto-ethmoidal cells fronto-nasal cavity frostbite fuchsine functional disease functional paralysis fundus oculi fungating tumour funiculus furfuraceous furunculosis fusiform fusion-point

G Gaertner ducts galactagogue galactocele gall bladder gall stones gall stone colic galvanic battery galvanic current galvanic stimulation galvanic testing galvano-cautery galvanometer ganglionic cells gangrene gastralgia gastric follicles gastric juice gastric nerve gastric ulcer gastritis gastrocnemius gastrodynia gastro-enteritis gastro-enterostomy gastro-enterotomy gastro-jejunostomy

gastrostomy	glaucoma
gastrotomy	glenoid fossa
gelatinous tissue	gliomatosis
gelsemium	gliomatous
gemellus	globulin
geniculate bodies	globus hystericus
geniculate ganglion	glomerulo-nephritis
genio-hyo-glossus	glomerulus
genio-hyoid	glossalgia
genitalia	glossitis
genito-crural nerve	glosso-pharyngeal nerve
genito-mesenteric	gluteus maximus
genito-urinary	gluteus medius
genu valgum	gluteus minimis
genupectoral	glycogen
germicide	glycosuria
germinal vesicle	gonococcal
gestation	gonococcus
giant cells	gonorrhoeal
Gimbernat's ligament	graafian follicles
gingival	gracilis
gingivitis	granulation
girdle sensation	granulation tissue
glabrous skin	granuloma fungoides
gladiolus	Graves' disease
glanders	gravidarium
glandular	gray substance
	ď

gustatory aura gustatory nerve gynaecology

H

habit spasm habitat habitnata haemacytometer haemadynamometer haematemesis haematin haematinuria haematocele haematogenous haematolysis haematoma haematoxylin haemoglobin haemoglobinometer haemoglobinuria haemophilia haemoptysis haemorrhage haemorrhoids haemostatic haemothorax

hair follicle hallucination hamamelia hamstrings hare-lip haversian canal hav fever healing process heart beat heart-block heart-burn heart disease heart impulse heart murmur heart sounds heart's action heart's apex beat hebephrania Heberden's nodes hebetude hemagogue hemeralopia hemianoesthesia hemianoesthetic hemianopsia hemiatrophy hemichorea

hemicrania	~
hemiopia	
hemiplegia	5
hemispasm	100
hemostatic	2
hepatic cells	660
hepatic duct	6
hepatic vein	0
hepatitis	6
hepatization	6
hepato-cystic duct	260
hepatorraphy	300
hepatotomy	0
hereditary	N
heredity	6
hermaphrodite	Sign
hernial sac	2ª
hernial swelling .	20
herniotomy	7
herpes gestationis	1
herpes Zoster	1 Ro
herpetiform	13
heterophoria	8 m
hip-joint disease	6
hippocampus	000
hippus	6%
Hirschsprung's disease	5
	4

histology Hodgkin's disease Holmgren's test homatropine homicidal mania homolateral homologous homonymous hormones hospitalism house physician house surgeon housemaid's knee Hunter's canal hydatid hydatid cyst hydraemia hydramnios hydrastis hydrated hydrocele hydrocephalis hydrochloric acid hydrocyanic acid hydronephrosis hydropathic hydrophobia

hydrophthalmos hydropneumothorax hydrosalpinx hydrotherapy hyoglossus hvoid bone hvoscine hvosevamus hyperacusis hyperaemia hyperaesthesia hyperblast hypercatharsis hyperextension hyperidrosis hyperkeratosis hypermetropia hypermyotrophy hyperostosis hyperpituitarism hyperplasia hyperplastic hyperpyrexia hypersecretion hyperthyroidism hypertonia hypertonic

hypertrophic hypertrophy hypnosis hypnotism hypochondria hypochondriasis hypochondrium hypogastric hypoglossal hypophosphate hypophysis hypophysis cerebri hypopyon hypostatic hyposulphate hyposulphite hypothenar hypothenar eminence hypothetical hysterectomy hysteria hystero-epilepsy hystero-myoma hystero-paralysis hysteroid hysteroptosis hysterotomy

I

ice-cap ichthyoid ichthvol ichthyol ointment ichthyosis ichthyosis sebacea icteric icteroid icterus neonatorum ideation ideo-motor idio-muscular idiocy idiopathic idiosyncrasy ileo-appendicular ileo-caecal ileo-caecal fossa ileo-caecal valve ileum iliac crest iliacus ilio-femoral ilio-hypogastric

ilio-inguinal ilio-inguinal nerve ilio-pectineal ilio-pelvic ilio-psoas illegitimacy illegitimate child imbecility imbibition immersion objective immunity immunize impacted bone impacted fracture impaired resonance imperforate anus imperforate vagina impermeable impetigo impetigo contagiosa impetigo herpetiformis implantation cyst impotence impregnation inanimate inanition

inarticulate	1-	infraorbital	3/1
incised wound	L.	infraorbital nerve	SI
incisor teeth	91	infraspinatus	S
incoherent speech	2.	infrasternal	Jul.
incontinence of foeces	20	infundibulum	w
incontinence of urine	1	ingesta	7
inco-ordination of muscles	محد	ingestion	7
incurable disease	-	ingravescent	56
indicanuria	/	inguinal canal	~_
indigestion	7	inguinal glands	سره
indirect vision	1	inguinal hernia	
indolent ulcer	200	inhalation	8
induced current	7	inherited disease	
infantile	1	inhibition	8)
infantilism	1	inhibitory centre	80
infarction	15	inhibitory nerves	200
infectious disease	5	initial incision	we
inflammation	200	initial stage of labour	M
inflammatory	5~	innervation	W.
inflammatory condition	1	innocent tumour	ep
inflammatory state	shop !	innominate artery	~~
inflation	5	innominate bone	~
influenza	5	inoculation	~
infraclavicular	2,	inorganic	~_
infracostals	200	insalivation	00
inframammary	~	insanity	اب
inframaxillary	2	insomnia	~

inspiration inspissated fluid inspissated material inspissated pus insufflation ingufflator integument interarticular intercellular intercostal nerves intercostal space interfascicular interlobar intermeningeal intermission intermittent fever intermittent pulse intermuscular internal capsule internal ear interorbital interosseous interstitial interstitial keratitis interstitial tissue intervertebral discs intestinal canal

intestinal obstruction intestinal stasis intestinal tract intracranial intracranial growth intracranial operation intracranial tumour intramuscular injection intraocular haemorrhage intraocular pressure intraocular tumour intrathoracic glands intrauterine intravenous intraventricular introversion intubation intussusception inunction of mercury involuntary contraction involuntary movement iodide of iron iodide of potassium iodoform ionization ipecacuanha ipecacuanha wine

indectomy	1	K
irido-eyelitis	1	karyokinetic
iridochoroiditis	1.1	karyolysis
iridodesis	1-	kathade
iridoplegia	V,	keloid scar
iritis	1	keratitis
irritability	1	keratitis punctata
ischaemia		keratoconus
ischio-rectal	LY	keratosis follicularis spinulosa
Island of Reil	M	kerion
isolation hospital	m	kidney abscess
isthmus of the thyroid	1	kidney disease
iter	7/0	Killian's operation
1		Killian's tubes
jaborandi	1	kilogram
Jacksonian epilepsy	100	kinetic energy
Jacksonian fits	100	Klebs-Loeffler bacillus
Jacobson's nerve	4	kleptomania
jactitation	Zu	knee-jerk 2
jaundice	6	Koch's bacillus
jaw-jerk	6	kyphosis
jejunostomy	1	L
jejunum	19	labio-glossal palsy
jugular vein	6	labium major
jurisprudence	2	labium minor

laboratory cultures laboratory experiments laboratory tests labyrinthine deafness labyrinthine syndrome labyrinthitis lachrymal disease lachrymal glands lachrymal nerve lachrymal sac lachrymal stenosis lactagogue lactation lacteals lactose fermentation lacuna lambdoid suture lamellar cataract lamina cribrosa lamination laminectomy lancinating pain Landouzy-Dejerine myopathy Landry's paralysis laparo-colotomy laparo-cystotomy lapartomy

lardaceous disease larvngeal spasm larvngeal stenosis larvngeal stridor larvngectomy laryngismus larvngitis laryngology larvngoscope laryngotomy larvnx lateral column lateral sinus thrombosis lateral tract latissimus dorsi laxative pill leishmania. lens capsule lens opacity lenticular nucleus leontiasis ossia lepra bacillus leptomeningitis leptothrix lethargic state leucocyte cells leucocyte count

leucocythaemia	lipomatosis
leucocytometer	liquid paraffin
leucocytosis	liquor amnii
leucodermia perniciosa	liquor arsenicalis
leucorrhoea	liquor sanguinis
leukaemia	lithaemia
leukoma	lithiasis
levator anguli scapulae	lithium waters
levator ani	lithotomy
levator palati	lithotrite
levator palpebrae	lithotrity
lichen annulatus	lithuresis
lichen planus	liver-dullness
lichen planus atrophicus	lock-jaw
lichen planus hypertro-	locomotor ataxy
lichen spinulosus	longitudinal sinus
lichenoid eruption	lordosis of the spine
ligamentum pectinatum	lumbago
ligation of artery	lumbar enlargement
light-reflex	lumbar nerves
lime-salts	lumbar region
linea alba	lumbar vertebrae
linea semilunaris	lumbricales
lingual movements	lung abscess
lingual muscle	lung disease
lipoid bodies	lung fibrosis
lipoma	lupus erythematosus

lupus vulgaris

Luschka's bursa

lymphadenitis

lymphadenoma

lymphamgitis

lymphangioma

lymphatic glands

lymphatic system

lymphatism

lymphodermia pernicosa

lymphosarcoma

lymphoid tissue

lysis

M

macrodactyly
macroglossia
macula lutea
malaria parasite
malign tumour
malignancy
malignant disease
malignant glands
malignant growth
malignant tumour

malingering malleolus mallens malpighian corpuscles mammary gland mammary secretion maniacal furv manometer manubrium sterni marasmus Marchi staining marginal convolution masculinity massage masseter muscle masseter nerve masseur mastication mastitis mastoid bone mastoid cells mastoid operation mastoid process mastoiditis maxillary bone maxillary nerve maxillary sinus

McBurney's incision McBurney's point Meckel's diverticulum median nerve mediastinal glands mediastinitis medical officer-in-charge medico-legal medico-political medico-psychological medulla oblongata medullary Megalosparon megrim meibomian glands melancholia. melano-carcinoma melanoderma melanotic sarcoma membrana propria membrana tympani mendelian theory Ménière's disease meningitis meningocele menopause menorrhagia

menstrual period menstruum mercurial inunction mesenteric glands mesenterv meso-appendix mesoblast metabolism metacarpal bones metamorphosis metastases metastatic growth metatarsal bone metatarsalgia meteorism methylated spirit metritis metrorrhagia microcephalus micrococcus micrococcus citreus micrococcus deformans micrococcus epidermidis micrococcus erysipelatis micrococcus gonorrheæ micrococcus melitensis micrococcus neoformans

micrococcus pneumoniae micrococcus pyogenes aurens micrometer microscopic examination microsporon microsporon furfur microtome micturition middle-ear disease midwiferv migraine miliaria rubra miliary tubercle milk-teeth milliampère milliamperemeter milligrame millimetre mind-blindness mind-deafness miner's nystagmus mitral constriction mitral murmur mitral obstruction mitral regurgitation mitral stenosis mitral valve

modus operandi mollities ossium molluscum contagiosa Mongoloid idiocy monochromatic lens monococcus monocular vision monomania. mononuclear monoplegia morbid growth morbilliform eruption morbus cordis moribund condition morphology Morvan's disease motor centre muco-enteritis muco-pus mucous membrane multiform eruption multilocular multinuclear multipara multiple neuritis muscle grafting muscular atrophy

muscular co-ordination
muscular development
muscular irritability
muscular paralysis
muscular rigidity
muscular sensibility
muscular spasm
muscular stiffness
muscular system
muscular wasting
musculo-cutaneous nerve
musculo-spiral nerve
mutilating wound
myasthenia gravis
mycelium
mycosis fungoides ~
mydriasis b
myelo-meningocele
mylo-hyoid
V
myocarditis
~
myocarditis
myocarditis myocardium
myocarditis myocardium myoclonus multiplex
myocarditis myocardium myoclonus multiplex myoma
myocarditis myocardium myoclonus multiplex myoma myopathy
myocarditis myocardium myoclonus multiplex myoma myopathy myopia

myxaedema myxosarcoma Naevoid tumour naevus narcosis narcotic poison nasal catarrh nasal polypus naso-labial naso-palatine naso-pharyngeal nausea nauseate navicular bone navicular fossa near-sightedness nebula of the cornea necrobiosis necrosis of bone Nematoid worm neo-salvarsan neoplasm nephralgia nephrectomy nephritis

nephrolith

nephrolithotomy nephrotomy nerve centre nerve deafness nerve stretching nerve suture nervous centre nervous mechanism nervous system nettle-rash neuralgia neurasthenia neurectomy neurilemma neuroglia neurological examination neuromuscular neuron neuroparalytic neuropathic neuroretinitis neurotic temperament night-blindness nightmare night-terrors nipple-line nitrate of silver

nitric acid nitrite of amvl nitrite of ethyl nitro-glycerine nitrogenous nitrous acid nitrous ether nomenclature nuclear paralysis nucleolated nucleolus nucleoplasm nucleus ambiguus nux vomica nyctalopia nymphomania nystagmus

obesity
objective signs
objective symptoms
oblique incision
oblique muscle
obstetrics
obstruction of the bowels
obturator
occipital groove

occipital lobe occipital nerve occlusion occupation neuris ocular nerves oculo-motor nuclei odontitis odontoblast odontological odontoma odontome oesophagostomy oesophageal oesophageal examination oesophageal nerve oesophageal tumour oesophagismus oesophagitis olecranon olfactory nerve omental hernia omentum omo-hyoid onychia .onychomycosis oöphorectomy oöphoritis

opaque meals open-air treatment operative interference ophthalmia neonatorum ophthalmic nerve ophthalmic surgeon ophthalmitis ophthalmologist ophthalmology ophthalmoplegia ophthalmoplegia externa ophthalmoscope ophthalmoscopic examination opisthotonos opponens minimi opponens pollicis Opsonic index opsonin optic chiasma optic commissure optic disc optic foramen optic nerve optic neuritis optic thalamus optic tract optical test

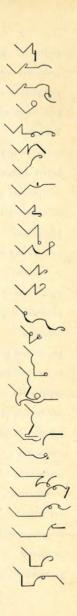
oral administration orbicularis oris orbicularis palpebrarum orbital cellulitis orchitis organic disease organic lesion organic mischief organo-therapy original lesion orthopaedic operation orthopaedic surgery orthopnoea os calcis os magnum os uteri osmic acid osmosis ossify osteitis deformans osteo-arthritis osteogenesis imperfecta osteoma osteomalacia osteomyelitis osteoperiostitis osteophyte

otitis media
otolith
otorrhoea
ovarian cyst
ovarian extract
ovarian tumour
ovariotomy
ovaritis
oxalic acid
oxygenation
ozoena
ozonic ether

pabulum
pachyblepharon
pachydermatous
pachydermia
pachymeningitis
paediatrics
Paget's disease
painter's colic
palatine arch
palato-glossus
palliative treatment
palmar fascia
palmar cutaneous
palmaris brevis

palmaris longus palpation palpebral fissure palpitation of the heart pampiniform plexus pan-hysterectomy pan-ophthalmitis pancreatic disease pancreatic duct pancreatic extract pancreatic juice pannus papillitis papilloma papular eruption Paquelin's cautery paracentesis paraldehyde paralysis agitans paralysis of accommodation parametritis paramyoclonus paramyoclonusmultiplex paraphymosis paraplegia parasitic parasiticide

paratyphoid parenchyma parenchymatous inflammation paresis paretic symptoms parietal lobe paroleine paronychia parotid gland parotitis parovarian cyst parturient parturition passive movement Pasteurization patheticus pathogenesis pathognomonic pathological pectinate ligament pectineus pectoral muscle pectoralis major pectoralis minor pectoriloquy pediculation pediculus capitis



pediculus pubis nediculus vestimenti peduncle of the brain peliosis rheumatica Pellagra pelvic cavity pelvic cellulitis pemphigoid eruption pemphigoid lesions pemphigus penetrating wound penicillium peptic ulcer peptogen peptones peptonised beef peptonised food peptonuria perchloride of iron perchloride of mercury percussion perforating ulcer periarteritis periarthritis periarticular pericaecal pericardial

pericarditis pericardium perichondritis perichondrium perichoroidal pericranium perifolliculitis perihepatitis perilymph perimeter perimetritis perineal perineorraphy perinephritis perineurium periodicity periodontitis periosteal growth periosteum periostitis peripheral nerves peripheral neuritis periproctitis peristalsis peristaltic wave perisystole peritoneal adhesions

peritoneal fluid	M
peritoneal inflammation	Non
peritoneum	~
peritonitis	M
perityphlitic adhesions	V2
perityphlitis	V. B
permanganate of potash	~ b
pernicious anaemia	7
peroneus brevis	~
peroneus longus	~~
peroneus tertius	M
peroxide	V
perspiration	22
pertussis	1
petechiae	1
petechial haemorrhages	
petit mal	1
petrosal nerve	m
petrosal sinus	J
petrous bone	1 Pro
Peyer's patches	1/2)
phagedenic ulcer	6
phagocyte	(
phagocytosis	4
phalanges	Sol
phalanx	>
phantom tumour	5
	4

pharmaceutical pharmacology pharmacopoeia pharvngeal nerve pharyngeal pouch pharyngitis pharyngotomy phenacetin phenol phimosis phlebitis phlebotomy phlegmasia phlegmasia dolens phlegmatic phlegmonous inflammation phlyctenule phonation phosphate of soda phosphatic calculus phosphaturia phosphoric acid photophobia photopia phrenic abscess phrenic nerve phthisical

physiology physostigmine pia arachnoid nia mater pierie acid pigment epithelium pigment sarcoma pigmentation pilocarpine pineal gland pisiform pitchblende pituitary body pituitary disease pituitary extract pituitary fossa pituitary gland pituitary tumour pityriasis circinata pityriasis marginata pityriasis rosea pityriasis rubra pityriasis versicolor placenta praevia placental tissue plague-spot plantar fascia

plantar ligament plantar muscle plantar reflex plantar tissue plantaris plasmo-sarcomatosis cutis plastic operation platysma plethoric temperament pleural cavity pleural effusion pleurisy pleuritic friction pleuritic rub pleximeter plexus plumbism pneumococcal toxaemia pneumococcus pneumogastric pneumogastric nerve pneumohoemothorax pneumonia pneumonic crisis pneumopyothorax pneumothorax podalic

podophyllin pill podophyllum polioencephalitis poliomyelitis polyarthritis polyarticular polycythoemia polygonal polyneuritis polypi polyuria popliteal nerve popliteal vein popliteus muscle portal circulation portal vein post-mortem examination post-nasal space potassium iodide Pott's disease Pott's fracture Poupart's ligament praecordial murmur praecordium precentral precipitation precocity

precordial dullness prediastolic predisposition pregnancy preliminary incision premature labour premolar teeth premolars presbyopia presentation of the foetus presystolic presystolic bruit presystolic murmur prickle-cells primipara primordial procidentia recti procidentia uteri proctalgia proctitis proctocele proctodynia proctology proctoplasty proctorraphy prodromal signs prognosis

progressive muscular atrophy proliferation proliferative pronation pronatorquadratus pronatorquadratus radii prophylactic treatment proptosis prostate gland prostatectomy prostatitis protoplasm pruritus ani pseudo-hypertrophic dystrophy pseudo-nystagmus psoriasiform eruption psoriasis psoas magnus psychasthenia psychiatry psychology psychotherapy ptervgoid pterygium ptomaine poisoning ptosis ptyalism

pubes pubiotomy pudendum puerperal eclampsia puerperal fever puerperal mania puerperal sepsis puerperal toxaemia puerperium pulmonary disease pulmonary nerve pulmonary phthisis pulmonary tuberculosis pulp-chamber pulsatile tumour pulsation pulse-rate pulse-temperature ratio pulsus alternans pulsus intermittens pultaceous punctum lachrymale punctum caecum pupillary membrane purgative medicine purpura haemorrhagica purpura neonatorum

purpura rheumatica purpura senilis purpura simplex purpuric spots purulent purulent ophthalmia pustulation putrefaction putrescence pyaemic abscess pyarthrosis pyelitis pylephlebitis pylorectomy pyloric orifice pyloric spasm pyloroplasty pylorus pyogenesis pyogenic membrane pyonephrosis pyopneumothorax pyorrhoea alveolaris pyosalpinx pyramidal tract pyramids of Malpighi pyrexial

pyriform muscle
pyrogallic acid
pyrometer
pyuria

quadratus femoris quadratus lumborum quadratus muscle quadriceps extensor quadrigeminal bodies quadrumana quadruped qualitative analysis quantitative analysis quantivalence quarantine quartan fever quassia extract quickening sensation quiescent symptoms Quinic fever quininism quinone compounds quinsy quintan fever quintessence Quotidian ague

THE PACKARD SCHOOL

253 Lexington Avenus

R

racemose radial nerve radiating lesions radiating lines radical cure radio-active radiolns radium treatment radius railway spine râle ramus ranula raphé Ray fungus Raynaud's disease reaction of degeneration reagent receptaculum chyli recipe recrudescent disease rectal fistula rectocele rectotomy recto-uterine recto-vesical

rectus abdominis rectus externus rectus internus recuperation recurrent fever recurrent larvngeal nerve recurrent symptoms red blood cells red bone marrow red corpuscles red nucleus reduplication of the second sound reflex action reflex movements reflex pain reflex symptoms refraction of the eve refraction error refraction index refractometer refrangibility regenerated tissue regeneration of tissue regional anatomy regurgitant murmur regurgitant sound regurgitation

regurgitation of blood regurgitation of fluid regurgitation of food reinforcement of reflexes reiuvenate rejuvenescence relapsing fever relapsing symptoms relaxation of tissue remission of paroxysms remittent fever renal calculus renal glands renovation reposition reproductive function reproductive organs resection residual air residual urine resolvent resonance resorcin respiration respiration rate respirator respiratory murmur

restiform bodies restlessness rete Malpighii rete mirabile rete mucosum rete olecrani rete testis retention cyst retention of urine reticular cartilage reticulation reticulum retina. retinal artery retinal detachment retinitis pigmentosa retinoscopy retractile tissue retractor retrahens aureum retro-ocular retro-peritoneal retro-pharyngeal retrocollic retroflexion retrograde retropulsion

			Carlo Charles	
retrovers	ion	2	Röntgen rays	2.2
reversion	to type	7	rosacea	12
rhachitis		1	rose-rash	2
rheostat		8	roseola	6.
rheumati	c fever	ht	Royal Army Medical Corps	X_
rheumati	c nodules	has	rubefacient	1
rheumati	c pain	7	rubeola	\\\frac{1}{2}
rheumati	sm	Jan Jan	rudimentary organ	1
rheumato	oid arthritis	M	rupia	1
rhinalgia		7	rupture	^
rhinitis		M	S	
rhinophy	ma	~	Sabouraud's pastilles	V.
rhinoplast	ty	1	saccharate	-
rhinoscler	roma	~	saccharin	. /
rhinoscop	е	~e	saccharometer	
rhinoscop	у	m	saccharomyces	-20
rhomboid	muscle	~	saccharomyces fungus	مم
rhythmic	beat	16	sacculated	، رأ
rickets		1	sacculus	-6
rigidity		1	sacculus laryngis	of the same of the
rigor mor	tis	5	sacral index	- lo
rima glott	idis	5	sacral nerves	~
rinderpest		13	sacral plexus	
ringworm		~	sacro-coccygeal	0
Rinné's te	est	79	sacro-iliac	07,
rods and c	ones	1	sacro-iliac joint	7,
Rhomberg	's symptom	200	sacro-ischiatic	9
		1		-

sacrovertebral sacrum sagittal furrow sagittal nucleus sagittal sinus sagittal suture Saint Vitus' dance sal-alembroth sal ammoniac sal volatile sal volatilis salicin salicylate of soda salicylic acid saline aperient saline bath salivary calculi salivary glands salivation salol salpingectomy salpingitis salpinx salvarsan salvarsan injections sanatorium treatment santonin

saphenous nerve saphenous vein saponification sapraemia saprophytic sarcolemma sarcoma sarcomatosis sarsaparilla sartorius muscle scabies scalenus scalp wound scaphoid bone scapula scarification scarlatina scarlatiniform scarlet fever scarlet fever desquamation schizomycetes sciatic nerve sciatica scirrhus of the breast scissor-gait sclerema neonatorum scleritis

sclerodactylia	~\\
scleroderma	-1
scleroma	-
sclerosis	2
sclerotic	
sclerotitis	
sclerotome	-1-
sclerotomy	eh.
scodaic resonance	200
scoliosis	202
scopolamine	~
scorbutic	-
scotoma	~
Scrivener's palsy	00
scrofula	~
scrofuloderma	~~
scrofulous	000
scurvy	1
scybala	X
sebaceous	3
sebaceous cyst	3
seborrhoea capitis	VE T
seborrhoea congestiva	Va.
seborrhoea corporis	5.0
seborrhoea oleosa	V'
secondary eruption	~\v

secondary haemorrhage secondary lesions secondary manifestation secondary symptoms secondary syphilis secreting cells sedative medicine sedentary occupation see-saw nystagmus segregation Seidlitz powder sella turcica semicircular canal semilunar cartilage semilunar valve semimembranosus seminal tubes seminiferous tubules semispinalis semitendinosus sensibility sensorium sensory nerves sensory symptoms sepsis septic infection septic intoxication

septicaemia septum cerebelli septum cerebri septum of the nose septum ventriculorum sequestrum serial sections sero-purulent serous cost serous membrane serpiginous ulcer serratus magnus serratus posticus serum-albumin serum therapy sesamoid sheath of Schwann shin-bone shingles shoulder blade sialagogue sibilant râle sigmoid flexure sigmoid valves Simpson light sinapism

Sinusoidal current sitz-bath skeletal muscles skin-grafting skin-incision skiagram skiagraphy skull-cap sleeping sickness sleeplessness slough smegma Snellen's types snow-blindness snuffles sodium chloride softening of the brain solar plexus soleus muscle solidification solitary follicles solitary glands soluble albumen somnambulism somnolence somnolent

soporific mixture sordes sore throat enuffle spasmodic contracture spasmus nutans spastic diplegia spastic paralysis specific disease specificity spectacle lens spectroscope speculum speech-centre spermatic artery spermatic cord spermato-cystitis spermatocele spermatorrhoea spermatozoon sphenoid spherical aberration sphincter ani sphincter of the iris sphygmogram sphygmograph sphygmoid

spina bifida spinal-accessory nerve spinal cord spinal nerves spindle-celled sarcoma spinous spirillum spirometer splanchnic splanchnic nerve splay-foot splenectomy splenetic symptoms spleno-medullary leukamia. splenotomy spondylarthritis spongioplasm spongiose tissue spongy bones spontaneous generation sporadic cretinism spotted sickness squamous epithelium squamous suture stagnation of blood standardized lymph stapedius

staphylococcus	2
staphylococcus pyogenes aureus	2
aureus	6
staphylococcus pyogenes citreus	£ 12
staphyloma	2 60
starvation treatment	22
stasis	В
static breeze	L
static electricity	2
status epilepticus	27
stearin	20
steatoma	h,
stenosis of the pylorus	2
stercoraceous	2
stereoscopic photograph	2
stereoscopic radiogram	21
stereoscopic vision	26
sterility	2
sterilization	Le
sterilization of the dressings	200
sterilizer	do
sternal	0
sterno-clavicular	me
sterno-costal	~ &
sterno-mastoid	2ª
sterno-thyroid	M
sternum	m
stertor	A

stertorous breathing stethoscope sthenic still-born stimulant action stomach ache stomach pump stomach tube stomachie stomatitis strabismus stramonium strangulated hernia strangury stratified epithelium streptococcus streptothrix stretcher-bearer stricture of the urethra stridulous strontium strophanthus strumous diathesis strychnine stupor stuporose state styloid process

stylo-glossus stylo-hvoid stylo-mastoid stylo-pharvngeus sub-acute illness sub-acute symptoms subarachnoid subclavian subclavicular subclavins subconjunctival subcutaneous incision subdural haemorrhage subdural space subinvolution subjective sensations subjective symptoms sublingual sublingual gland subluxation submaxillary submental suboccipital subordination subperiosteal subperitoneal subscapular

subscapular nerve guhaerona subsistence substantia gelatinosa substantia nigra subsultus tendinum succus enterious succussion sudoriparous glands suffocation suffusion sulphate sulphate of quinine sulphide sulphonal sulphuric acid sulphuric ether sulphurous acid summer rash superciliary superficial reflex superficial wound supernumerary digits supination supinator brevis supinator longus suppository

suppression of urine suppurating wound suppuration supraclavicular supraorbital supraorbital foramen supraorbital nerve suprarenal capsule suprascapular supraspinal supraspinatus supratrochlear nerve Surgeon-General surgical tuberculosis suspended animation suspensory muscle swallowing sweat glands swelling sycosis symblepharon Syme's operation symmetrical eruption sympathetic inflammation sympathetic ophthalmia symphysis of the jaw symphysis pubis

symptom-complex symptomatic symptomatology synchondrosis synchronous syncopal syncope syncytial syndrome synechia svnovia synovial membrane synovitis synthesis synthetic compounds syphilides syphilis syphilitie syphilitic infection syphilitic inflammation syphilitic stigma syphiloma syringomyelia systematic systemic systemic vessels systole

systolic bruit systolic murmur

T

tabes dorsalis tabes mesentericus tabetic gait tabetic symptoms tablespoonful tache cérébrale tachycardia tactile cells tactile reflexes tactile sensation taenia solium talipes calcaneus talipes equino-varus talipes equinus talipes valgus talipes varus tampon taraxacum tarsal cartilage tarsal cyst tarsectomy tartar emetic tartaric acid

taste-cones 10 taxis teaspoonful teething teetotalism tegmen tympani tegmentum telangiectasis telangiectatic Telegrapher's cramp telepathy Telephone tinnitus temperament temperature temperature chart temporal bone temporal hemianopia temporal muscle temporizing treatment temporo-facial temporo-sphenodial lobe tenaculum tenderness to the touch tendo Achillis tendo-synovitis tendon reflex

tenesmus tenonitie Tenon's capsule tenotomy tensor palati tensor tarsi tensor tympani tentorium cerebelli teratoma terebene terebene Canadensis teres major teres minor terminal phalanges terminology tertian fever tertiary symptoms tertiary syphilis test-types testicular sensation tetanic spasm tetanoid movement tetanus bacillus tetanus neonatorum thalamic centre thalamus theca vertebralis

thecal abscess theobromine therapeutical thermanaesthesia thermo-cautery thermometer thermostat Thomsen's disease thoracentesis thoracic cavity thoracic nerve thoracic symptoms thoracic viscera three times a day throat symptoms throat trouble thrombo-phlebitis thrombosis thrombus thymol thymus thyro-arytenoid thyro-epiglottideus thyro-hyoid thyroid cartilage thyroid gland thyroidectomy

thyrotomy tihia tibialis anticus tibialis posticus tic douloureux tineture of opium Tinea barbae Tinea circinata Tinea decalvans Tinea favus Tinea tonsurans Tinea versicolor tinnitua tinnitus aurium tissue regeneration tobacco amblyopia tobacco blindness tolerant point tongue-tie tonic spasm tonicity tonsillitis tonsillotome tophi tophus topographical anatomy torcular Herophili

torpor torsion of the intestine torticollic spasm torticollia touch-corpuscles tourniquet tovaemie tovaemic state toxicology trabeculae trachea tracheal tugging tracheotomy tracheotomy tube tracheotomy wound trachoma tragacanth tragus trans-condylar amputation transfixing transfusion transmigration transparent medium transplantation transplantation of tissue transposition of vertebrae transudation

transversalis transverse avis transverse colon transversus pedis trapezius trapezoid traumatic iritie traumatic neurasthenia traumatic trismus traumatism trematode worm trepanning trephine opening treponema triangular ligament triceps muscle trichiasis trichiniasis trichinosis tricophyton Megalosporon tricuspid murmur tricuspid regurgitation tricuspid valve trigeminal trigeminal nerve trigeminal neuralgia

trismus trituration trochanter trochanteric trochar and cannula trochlea trophic centres trophic function trophoneurosis trypanosomiasis trypsin tubal gestation tube-casts tuber ischium tubercular tuberculosis tuberculous tuberculous disease tuberculous process tuberculous sinus tuberosity of the ischium tubo-ovarian tubular breathing tumefaction tunica adventitia tunica intima tunica media

trigone of the bladder

tunica vaginalis turbinated body turbinated bone turgescence turpentine tympanic membrane tympanic nerve tympanic ossicles tympanites tympanum typhlitis typhoid fever typhoid state typhoid ulceration typhomania typhus fever tyrosin

U

ulceration
ulcerative colitis
ulcerative stomatitis
ulcerous condition
ulna
ulnar nerve
ulnaris
ultra-violet light

ultra-violet ravs umbilical cord umbilical hernia umbilical ring umbilical vesicle umbilicated lesion umbilieus uncinate gyrus ungual bones unguent unguentum hydrargyunicellular unilateral unilocular cyst uniocular unipolar univalent universal joint unnerved unsoundness of mind ununited fracture urachus uraemia uraemic symptoms urate of soda ureameter ureter

ureteric calculus	1
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uretolith	M
urethroscope	1
urethrospasm	18
urethrotomy	1
uric acid	7
urinary organs	-
uriniferous tubules	a a
urinometer	
urobilin	1
uroedema	1
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urticaria chronica	~
urticaria papulosa	~
urticaria pigmentosa	X
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uterine contractions	JL
uterine gestation	7
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uterine tumour	JI
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uveitis	1
uvula	100

nvulitis uvuloptosis vaccination rash vaccine lymph vaccine therapy vaccine virus vacuolated vacuole vagina vaginal examination vaginismus vaginitis vagus nerve valerian valgus Valsalva's sinus valvulae conniventes valvular disease valvular incompetence vaporization varicella varices varicocele varicose aneurysm varicose condition varicose veins

variola. varioloid variolation vas aberrans vas afferentia vas deferens vas efferentia vas vasorum vascular growth vascular pulsation vascular system vascularity vascularization vaso-constrictor vaso-dilator vaso-inhibitory vaso-motor vastus externus vastus internus vegetable albumin vegetable proteids vegetation adenoids vena cava inferior vena cava superior venereal disease venereal sore venesection

venous noevus venous stasis venter of ilium venter of kidney ventricle of brain ventricle of heart ventricular band ventricular beat ventricular systole vermicide vermicular motion vermiform appendix vermiform process vermifuge verrucose condition verrucose state version vertebra vertebral column vertex vertiginous vesical calculus vesical growth vesication vesicatory vesico-rectal vesico-vaginal

vesicular eruption vestibule of the ear viability viable vibrio vicarious vicarious menstruation Vienna paste virility virulent cancer virulent poison virus of disease vis medicatrix visceral disease viscosity viscous secretion viscus visual acuity visual field visual perception vital capacity vital statistics vitreous humour vivisection vocal cord vocal fremitus vocal resonance

volatile oil volitional volsella voltaie voltaic current voltaism volumetric analysis voluntary movement voluntary muscle volvulue vomer vomitorv voracious appetite vortex vulvar vulvitis vulvo-vaginal

W

ward-nurse
ward-sister
warty
wasting disease
wasting disorder
water-brash
water-cure
waxy degeneration
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Weber's test	gi
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wheezing breath	~
white matter of the brain	-1
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whooping cough	_
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word-blindness	
word-deafness	9
wrist-drop	_
Writer's cramp	
Writer's palsy	~
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xanthoma	1
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Y vawn vaws veast fungus vellow fever vellow ligament Y-shaped cartilage z zero zinc chloride zinc ointment zinc paste zinc sulphate zingiber zona pellucida zona vasculosa zonaesthesia zonula zonula ciliaris zonular cataract zonule of zinn zooglea Zoster zygoma zygomaticus zyme zymoma

zymotic disease

APPENDIX

(The following list contains 80 new words and phrases which have become current in the profession since the last printing of this work.)

acapnia	~	contramine	ج
acrocyanosis	70	cosmo-telluric	-01
actinotherapy	7	cystectomy	
adamantinoma	2	decerebrate	7
adeno-fibroma	La .	duodenectomy	
amyloidosis	~6~	embryotomy	1
angiomalacia	20	endocrine glands	1
antiscorbutic	7~	entropion	
apnoea	~	erythrocytes	9
arthrodesis	1	fat-soluble vitamins	69-
arthroplasty	05	focal sepsis	500
bacillus botulinus	1	fulguration	V-
bilivaccine	re	galactose	
biotripsis	Y	glio-sarcoma	-
blastomycetic dermatitis	60	helminthic	77
blood-sugar curve	5	hemihypertrophy	- M
blood pressure	2	high-frequency current	2
bone tumour	1	hyperchloridia	051
cheilotomy	~~	immuno-transfusion	The
cholesterol		insulin	- (
Cloquet's canal		intra-tracheal ether	7
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ischoemic paralysis kala-azar keratectasia keratoplasty laevulose melanoma mucocele myotonia congenita neurofibromatosis novarsenobillon otomycosis pansinusitis papilloedema parapsoriasis parathyroid perithelioma phytosterol pituitrin pleuro-pneumonia poikilodermia

poikilo-osmosis propylene psycho-analysis Purkinje cells quadriplegia ramisectomy sanocrysin Schamberg's disease Schick test Sigma Una test spasmophilia splenomegaly stabilarsan sulfarsenol suprapituitary thoracoscope transillumination undulant fever vitiligo Von Pirquet's reaction

EXERCISES

1

This is not so uncommon as the number of recorded cases would lead us to suppose. Some people object to the terms "word-blindness" and "letter-blindness" as implying rather a defect in the visual perception, therefore I submit an alternative name "Alexia congenita." Blindness here means mental blindness, that is to say, that the patient does not appreciate written characters, owing to some defect in the visual-memory centre, without there being impairment of the centres for primary vision, and so without there being blindness in the literal sense of the word. The word and letter visual centres are situated on the left side of the parietal lobe, in the neighbourhood of the supramarginal and angular convolutions, and this is connected by commissural fibres with the primary visual centres in the occipital lobes, and the auditory letter centre is in the posterior part of the first temporo-sphenoidal convolution on the left side. As this patient is apparently letter and word deaf, in that she has very little knowledge of the alphabet and cannot spell, the defect in her case seems to be somewhere about the posterior end of the fissure of Sylvius, on the left side. If the lesion is situated so as to affect the fibres running from the primary visual centres to the angular and supra-marginal convolutions, in both hemispheres, they would almost certainly involve the optic radiations to the occipital lobes, and so cause hemianopia. or some other cause of blindness. I do not think the word centre in this case is entirely functionless, because she can sometimes pick out one or two letters, and she has some power of writing. If the centre were entirely without function, it would be impossible to stimulate the graphic motor centre, and so there would be absolute agraphia.

The next is a case of polio-encephalo-myelitis. There is marked internal strabismus of the right eye, owing to paralysis of the external rectus. There is no paralysis of other cranial muscles; speech is slow and hesitant, but articulation is clear. There are some quasi-voluntary pawing movements in the right arm, and at times coarse involuntary tremors on both sides, but voluntary movements are fairly well co-ordinated. Slight

hypotonia is present in fingers and wrist. Arm-jerks are not exaggerated. Plantar response is of the Babinski type, extensor. The case resembles the cerebellar type of polio-encephalitis, but the absence of knee-jerks and the presence of the extensor plantar response show that the disease has affected the postero-lateral columns as well as the cerebello-spinal apparatus. Some regard polio-encephalitis and poliomyelitis as identical diseases. Certainly the association of poliomyelitis with measles and other exanthemata is most uncommon, but it is otherwise with polioencephalitis.

2

The multiformity in the pemphigoid eruptions is due to a number of causes, of which the most obvious are: variations in the type of initial lesion: the occurrence of several types of lesion synchronously; variations in the type of lesion occurring in different attacks: differences in the stage of evolution of individual lesions; endless differences in distribution and grouping. types of initial lesions met with are the familiar prurigo-like papules, paulo-vesicles, vesicles, bullae, and erythamatous or urticarial patches. Sometimes these papules are grouped in a herpetiform fashion, or have a tendency to involute in the centre and give rise to circinate figures with rings of vesicles at the border, which may coalesce to form gyrate patterns. The vesicles may be accuminate, forming the apices of papules, or rounded, appearing on apparently healthy skin or developing on a red basis. Sooner or later they are surrounded by an inflammatory halo from the growth of secondary micro-organisms in the contents. The vesicles may be isolated and irregularly distributed, but as a rule they are clustered in small groups of six or eight, or arranged in a circinate manner at the edge of an erythematous patch, like herpesiris. They usually remain discrete, but occasionally may be closely aggregated to form multilocular bullae. These bullae may develop on an inflammatory or urticarial base, and may be regular in outline, and unilocular, or irregular and multilocular. They may be so flabby as to suggest epidermolysis bullosa, or the fluid contents may be slight and the dissociation of the epidermis considerable, giving rise to a desquamating appearance, recalling a mild pemphigus foliaceus. The contents of the vesicles and bullae are at first clear and sterile, but soon become opaque and purulent from secondary infection with pyogenic micro-organisms. The

transition may be so rapid that the early stage may pass unobserved, and the lesion suggest a pustule d'emblée. In those cases in which the vesicles become rapidly purulent there is a close correspondence to impetigo herpetiformis. In the blood. the chief change is an increase in the coarse granular eosinophiles: indeed, eosinophilia has been observed so frequently in the pemphigoids that its presence has been regarded by some as of diagnostic significance, and as suggestive of the action of some toxin in the hone marrow. Occasionally this increased eosinophilia has been noted in the contents of the bullae, and occasionally in the cellular infiltration in the corium. Out of 27 cases of dermatitis herpetiformis, only 13 showed a definite increase of eosinophiles; and it was noted that in 18 out of 26 cases of dermatitis herpetiformis there was an increase of the large mononuclear leucocytes. In one case there was lymphocytosis in the cerebrospinal fluid. It has been asserted that the serum which exudes from the blood vessels in the pemphigoids has a cytolitic action, which assists in the formation of vesicles and bullae by causing a disintegration of the interepithelial fibrils of the prickle-cells. but if present this must be slight, or the average size of the bullae would be greater. Where indicanuria exists, it has usually been found to be associated with the outbreaks of the eruption, and its presence is suggestive of an auto-intoxication from the putrefactive changes in the alimentary tract. It is in the papillary and sub-papillary layers of the corium that the initial changes take place. These consist of a marked dilatation of the capillaries, with oedema of the surrounding fibrous tissue. rarefaction of the fibrous bundles of the collagen, a dense infiltration of cells, an exudation of serum, and an extravasation of lymphocytes, eosinophiles, and of polynuclears if suppuration has taken place. The condition has all the appearances of an acute inflammatory disturbance in the upper part of the corium. the result of some toxic irritant.

3

There is an universal chromatolytic change in the cells of the central nervous system, sparing no system or group of neurones entirely. Especially affected were the smaller cells of the autonomic nuclei, that is to say, the vagus and glossopharyngeal. In the cerebellum, the Purkinje cells show less chromatolysis than the large motor cells of the medulla oblongata, spinal cord,

and Betz cells, and there is no increase of the glia tissue. There is a hypothyroidism occurring at this time of life characterized by an atrophy of the glandular structure of the thyroid, interstitial fibrous hyperplasia, and abundant infiltration of the same with lymphocytes: a condition of chronic inflammation. arising from a toxic state, probably local in its source, as the adjacent parathyroids show no such change. There is usually abundant colloid in the pars intermedia, which may be regarded as evidence of thyroid insufficiency. It may be stated that the characteristic perinuclear chromatolysis of the nerve cells was not discovered in two cases of simple atrophy of the thyroid gland. Examination of the gland in these two cases showed still normal collodial vesicles, and vesicles filled with epithelium or degenerated epithelium; and although there was an increase of the interstitial fibrous tissue, there was no lymphocytic infiltration indicative of a local toxic inflammation: neither was there any increase of weight of the pituitary body, nor excess of colloid observed in section of this gland. It is permissible, therefore, to correlate the changes in the nervous system with this particular form of hypothyroidism, in which the gland has undergone a pseudo-hypertrophy, or in which the gland is considerably below the average weight. The increase of colloid in the pituitary may be regarded as an index of the extreme degree of hypothyroidism.

4

In the following cases of multiple neuritis, objective disturbances of sensation were absent, and though there was a certain amount of pain-in one case considerable pain-the symptoms were essentially those of motor paralysis. Instances of this type of neuritis, excluding, of course, those of single nerves, are not at all uncommon. The great majority of cases of multiple neuritis are alcoholic, and sensory disturbances form one of the most striking clinical features. In the earlier stages of the motor type of polyneuritis, when the disease is spreading and invading successive groups of muscles, the difficulty of diagnosis from an ascending spinal paralysis, and also from certain cases of anterior poliomyelitis, may be difficult. Moreover, many of the most characteristic features of multiple neuritis are absent or inconspicuous. Thus, in alcoholic neuritis women are far more often affected than are men, especially women between

40 and 50 years of age. The legs are involved first, and in the majority the arms escape or are only slightly affected, whilst pains, tenderness of nerves and muscles, and peripheral loss of cutaneous sensibility are prominent, and these symptoms, with certain other features, especially the mental changes, which form the well-known Korsakoff's syndrome, and the cardiac weakness due to the action of alcohol on the heart muscle, all contribute to make up a characteristic and striking clinical picture. in acute toxic polyneuritis the cause is generally obscure. Except in those cases which follow influenza, or some such infective disease, the onset is insidious, may take place during apparent good health, and the absence of constitutional disturbance seems to negative the idea of infection. In the majority of cases which conform clinically to the type of polyneuritis, the onset and progress of the paralysis are slower than in a typical case of Landry's paralysis, and in the second or third week the paralysis begins to be definitely greater at the periphery of the limbs. if not in all four extremities at first, yet either in the arms or the legs, and to predominate in the extensors, whilst alterations in the normal electrical reactions of the most affected muscles begin to be evident. The diagnosis from acute anterior poliomyelitis is not so difficult, and in most cases the sufferers from this disease are much vounger than those from acute toxic polyneuritis: and there are the decided signs of constitutional disturbance at the onset of acute poliomyelitis, the characteristic pains on passive movements of the joints, the absence of such symmetrical paralysis, the escape of a muscle or group of muscles in the otherwise paralysed limb, the recovery of some muscles soon after the onset, and the frequent presence of large lymphocytosis in the cerebro-spinal fluid.

5

Lugaro, speaking of consciousness, said: "Subjective observation has shown us that the essential character of consciousness—without which we could not comprehend consciousness itself—is the act of establishing relationships between diverse impressions; there is no consciousness without distinction." He mentioned that Tanzi has indicated that if from the subjective point of view the distinctions demand, as a necessary condition, the formation of multiple, precise and constant relationships between the various sensations, it is necessary, from the objective point of

view, that the dynamic processes which form their substratum should present the same multiplicity, precision, and constancy. And, therefore, the individual stimuli coming from the outside world must be separately conducted to the centre, and, combining there, assume the most varied but definite relationships and become intimately united with the accurately localized records left by former processes. And since all the possible and varied symbolic constructions which constitute conscious phenomena result from the grouping together of the elementary distinctions. it is necessary that all the dynamic processes corresponding to the elementary distinctions develop with orderly distribution in an individual centre, and assume there the most varied relationships of combination corresponding to the single groups of distinctions. Upon these dynamic processes so essential for clear distinction, that is, for clear consciousness, depends the affective tone of the sensations and states of consciousness in general. Any disturbance of them, by toxic action or otherwise, will interfere with the psychic functions, and amongst other disorders weakening of sensory attention and of apperception, and a morbid affectivity may be produced.

6

Lymphogenous inflammation is characterized by certain definite phenomena: (1) the reaction of the cells of the fixed connective tissues: (2) the proliferation of the cells of the adventitial sheath of the veins and capillaries; (3) the appearance of scavenger cells where the myelin is disintegrated; (4) nerve cell degeneration and neuronophage phenomena. Naturally, the histological character of the inflammatory products varies with the potency of the exciting agent. The proliferation of the adventitial cells is worthy of special notice, as it forms a picture identical with that of the periarteritis found in general paralysis of the insane, and some other conditions. A study of experimental lymphogenous infection of nerves has enabled us to form two important deductions. The first of these is, that the lymph path of nerves is an important mechanism of brain and cord infection; and the second is, that in all probability general paralysis and tabes dorsalis are lymphogenous infections. There is another mode of infection of the central nervous system, and that is by the blood stream, and many data go to show that over and above the deleterious influence on nerve tissue of organisms

and toxins, we cannot lose sight of the effects of the products of altered metabolism, and the influence of hypersecretion and hyposecretion of the ductless glands. We have commenced with a study of the effect on the spinal cord of a bacterial intoxication, and the abdominal cavity was chosen for several reasons. partly to ascertain how far such toxi-infection affected the sympathetic ganglion chain. It appeared necessary to determine this point, as infection of the abdominal sympathetic and its functional disturbance presumably should, by reaction upon the vascular system, be an important factor in the mechanism of production and localization of spinal cord lesions. Post-mortem. the capsules used were found surrounded by an accumulation of inflammatory cells, and the vessels of the mesentery, stomach, small and large intestines were much congested. The inflammatory reaction extended from the neighbourhood of the capsules a considerable distance along the mesentery, and there was abundant evidence of reaction in connection with the sympathetic ganglia. Some of these were surrounded by masses of degenerate polymorphonuclear cells, by cells of the lymphocyte type, and fibroblasts. The vessels passing into the ganglion substance showed proliferative changes in the adventitial sheath. Within the ganglia there was chromatolysis of the nerve cells. Much of the chromophyle substance had disappeared from the centre of the cells, and the nucleus was displaced to the periphery. The spinal cords were fixed in formalin and bichromate of potassium, and pieces from all regions were cut in longitudinal and transverse section. No evidence of lymphogenous invasion was found in the sheath of the spinal ganglia, the perineurium of the spinal roots, or in either the dura mater or the pia arachnoid. The hypertrophied cells of the glia were of the amoeboid type. and frequently formed a row of elements lying end to end. No karvokinetic figures were seen. Many of these amoeboid neuroglia cells clustered thickly round the veins and capillaries of the white matter, and frequently the cell body was closely applied to the adventitial sheath, or attached to it by branching processes. In addition to the generalized neuroglia reaction, there were small scattered sclerotic foci consisting of glial elements in the resting stage following proliferation. These nuclei were smaller than normal, filled with chromatic substance, and their cell bodies and processes massed together to form a syncytium. The nerve cells showed early chromatolysis. In some the nucleus was rather diffusely stained, an appearance suggestive of the initial stage of homogeneous atrophy, and the chromophile elements in the cell centre had an increased affinity for the stain, while their edges were not so sharply outlined as in the normal. It became clear that in lymphogenous lesions the inflammatory phenomena reach their maximum; in haematogenous intoxications the inflammatory reaction is reduced to a minimum. In the vascular system of the cord there is evidence of disturbance of sympathetic action; in the dilatation, haemorrhages with sclerotic foci, and in the hyaline thrombosis, all of which point to stasis.

7

You will notice the transparent zone immediately beneath the carious cavity. This is an area of increased calcification due to a defensive action on the part of the pulp, the dentinal fibrils in that situation becoming calcified against the advancing caries. In the next specimen the translucent zone is cut obliquely across, and immediately behind it is the area of decalcification. is, therefore, a pitched battle going on in the dentine ahead of the carious process. There is a defensive action taking place in the increased calcification of the dentine, which is a vital manifestation on the part of the pulp, and there is an offensive action opposed to this by the attacking micro-organisms in the saturation and decalcification of the dentine by acids. As the carious process gains ground and advances towards the pulp, the pulp makes more powerful efforts at self-protection by throwing up a barricade of secondary dentine against the threatened wall. The next slide shows that the pulp may still continue its efforts at self-protection after it is actually invaded by micro-organisms, and suppuration has occurred. At the top one can see the thick layer of secondary dentine which has been formed opposite the threatened breach; this has been broken through at some part by the micro-organisms which have thus reached the pulp and caused suppuration, as shown by the large abscess cavity in the pulp tissue. Immediately below this abscess, however, one can see a new layer of partly formed secondary dentine, with which the pulp has endeavoured to localize the trouble. In considering this process of the formation of secondary dentine, it is necessary to distinguish between what I may call physiological and pathological formation. By physiological formation I mean the regular deposit of an uniform layer of secondary dentine over

the threatened surface of the pulp; it is the result of continued stimulation, and is in no sense a pathological change. It does not interfere with the vascular or nervous supply of the rest of the pulp, which remains as healthy as before. By pathological formation I mean the irregular deposits of secondary dentine which occur in the form of nodules or spines in the substance of the pulp. These deposits are usually due to some local irritation, and are distinctly pathological in origin. I now turn to the question of treatment, with special reference to the possibility of inducing the natural protective action of the pulp in lieu of devitalization.

8

The bones showed an irregular subperiosteal deposit of new bone on the shaft. Microscopic sections of a decalcified piece were prepared, and microphotographs are shown. The original compact bone of the shaft is separated by a very open meshwork of bony trabeculae from a less deeply stained outer layer of newly-formed bone. In most other necropsies on cases of pulmonary hypertrophic osteoarthropathy the bones have, I think, been only microscopically examined, but the subperiosteal deposit of friable lavers of new bone appears to be a feature observed in all cases. The microscopic structure of the newlyformed bone is apparently similar to that found in cases of chronic periostitis when accompanied by new bone formation. Yet clinically the bone affection, in its absence of pain, differs from ordinary kinds of periostitis. Syphilis may cause a diffuse hypertrophic osteoperiostitis of long bones, with much subperiosteal formation of new bone on the diaphyses, especially of the tibiae, and in such cases the bony change may be almost symmetrical in distribution, and relatively painless, but the bones of the hands and feet are not affected in the same way that they are in pulmonary hypertrophic osteoarthropathy.

The growth in the next case was, histologically, a plasmacytoma or plasmoma. Examination of films from the heart blood gave small lymphocytes 1·2%; large lymphocytes 19%; large mononuclears and transitionals 0·6%; polymorphonuclears 77·3%; eosinophiles 0; myelocytes 1·8%. A good many of the polymorphonuclears appeared immature, approaching the myelocyte type. No nucleated red cells were seen. The pancreas showed no disease, and there was no cholelithiasis. The spleen showed an increase of fibrous trabeculae. There was a fibrotic thickening

of the walls of the arteries. The suprarenal glands were not examined. There was a swelling of the dorsal root fibres in the root-entry zone, suggesting slight compression of the dorsal roots: there was no evidence of metastasis of the bone-marrow growth, and no enlargement of lymphatic glands. The marrow in the humerus contained peculiar cell-infiltrates. present all the morphological characters of plasma cells; the nucleus has chromatin granules arranged mostly at the periphery. In the centre of the nucleus is usually seen a clear space which lodges the nucleolus, staining a bright red, in contrast to the green nuclear chromatin. The cytoplasm is often voluminous, with intensely basophil reaction. In many cases the cytoplasm is highly vacuolated, the intervening granular substance staining deeply with the pyronin. During mitosis the basophilia of the cytoplasm is greatly reduced, and the chromatin is arranged in the centre of the cell as a twisted highly pyknotic band. Degeneration of the plasma cells is more in evidence than active prolifera-The cytoplasmic residue still retains its marked affinity for pyronin. The perinuclear halo, the intranuclear space, and the substance contained in the cytoplasmic vacuoles take up the green or acid stain. It has been noted in the nucleus of the entamoeba histolytica. Eosinophil myelocytes are very numerous. Small erythroblastic foci are seen here and there. giant cells of the marrow are not increased in number. The main points around which discussion has centred have been the differentiation of the various forms of bone-marrow growth, the presence or absence of metastases, and the morphology of the cells constituting the bone-marrow growth. The time is not yet ripe for the adoption of very dogmatic views as to the exact place of myeloma in the classification of diffuse affections involving the haematopoietic apparatus.

9

I propose to make an attempt to give a classification of mystagmus, contrasting the characters of the various types, and indicating the conditions under which they arise physiologically and pathologically.

There is first the ocular, which can be subdivided into pseudonystagmus, true nystagmus without visual vertigo, and true nystagmus with visual vertigo. Secondly, there are the vestibular cases, which, again, can be separated into the labyrinthine and the retro-labyrinthine or intracranial. Thirdly, there are the mixed ocular and vestibular conditions.

I would suggest that in certain cases, ocular and vestibular nystagmus occur together spontaneously, forming a mixed type. In support of this are the following facts: We meet with a nystagmus presenting certain characters, caused by some disturbance in the neuro-muscular mechanism which are associated with the control of eve movements, when attempts at the visual fixation of objects are made, in persons whose labyrinths are perfectly healthy. This type can be elicited physiologically, and it occurs spontaneously under certain pathological conditions. It is best designated ocular nystagmus. We also find a nystagmus presenting certain characters which differ from those under the first heading, by throwing stimuli from the labyrinth along the ocular paths. When testing for vestibular nystagmus in the presence of a spontaneous ocular, one finds a slow and quick rhythmic movement on deviation of the eyes to the side of the quick component, and the more rapid oscillatory movement to the opposite side. At times, unless the stimulus is very active. it is difficult to dissociate the quick and slow components, on account of the previous spontaneous, bilateral, oscillatory type. The stimulus applied to the vestibular tracts by a cerebellar tumour evokes a feebler response in the ocular paths than if the same stimulus were applied directly to the labyrinth. Stimuli applied directly to peripheral end-organs evoke more active responses than when similar stimuli are introduced centrally, or along the paths which normally carry central impulses from these organs.

10

The expression "irregularity of the pulse" is not synonymous with "irregularity of the heart." The radial pulse may beat with perfect regularity, yet on auscultating the heart, certain arrhythmical beats may often be heard, but which fail to transmit a pulse-wave to the wrist. The varying time-intervals between the beats which indicate the arrhythmia may affect the whole heart, auricles and ventricles, or there may be disassociated action between the two sets of chambers. There may be irregularity due to premature systole, and it often occurs in hearts which are, for all practical purposes, sound. The intermittent pulse frequently attributed to indigestion, flatulence, or neurosis is of this type. On auscultating a heart in which premature

systoles occur, it will be found that abortive heart sounds can be heard corresponding in time with the intermission of the pulse. If normal heats and premature systoles alternate, the result is frequently, a bigeminal pulse, or a trigeminal. Premature systole has relations with other forms of disordered mechanism. notably with paroxysmal tachycardia. An attack of tachycardia. lasting hours or days, is nothing more than a long series of premature systoles. Respiratory irregularity is particularly apt to occur in children after febrile attacks. After diphtheria it might be mistaken for serious heart weakness unless we are thoroughly alive to its nature, and it has sometimes been considered an evidence of perverted innervation in suspected meningitis. Vagus influence is partially suspended during pyrexia: during convalescence this influence is temporarily exaggerated, and causes the periodic slowing of the pulse. Heart-block is evidence of degeneration or functional impairment of a particular region of the cardiac musculature. In complete heart-block there no longer exists any relation between the respective actions of the two chambers. The ventricle takes on a slow action of its own, the so-called "idio-ventricular rhythm." The myocardial disease, which causes interruption of the auriculo-ventricular conducting fibres, thus producing heart-block, may be acute or chronic. Myocarditis is exceedingly common in acute rheumatism. We talk of endocarditis and pericarditis, but we are apt to ignore the accompanying myocarditis. Polygraphic observations have demonstrated the occurrence of mild degrees of heart-block during rheumatic attacks, and these have been noticed in connection with pneumonia, influenza, and other febrile diseases. Stokes-Adams' disease is characterized by syncope, unconsciousness, failure of the radial pulse, and sometimes convulsions. There is also irregularity due to auricular fibrillation: it is most commonly met with in cases of rheumatic heart disease, especially nitral stenosis. The persistently irregular pulse sometimes seen is due to auricular fibrillation induced by degenerative changes. In the absence of regular co-ordinated auricular contractions. there is also absence of regular ventricular contractions; fibrillation causes irregular and spasmodic stimulation of the auriculoventricular band, and from this ensue irregular, disorderly ventricular contractions, generally feeble and rapid. It has been pointed out that the presystolic bruit generally met with in mitral stenosis is altered in character after fibrillation sets in.

The accented crescendo murmur running up to the first sound is caused by the contraction of the auricle forcing the blood through the narrowed orifice. The presence of auricular fibrillation is an important sign of heart failure, and doubtless greatly aggravates other pre-existing mechanical difficulties due to dilatation, valvular defects, and so on. Further evidences of failure, such as oedema of the feet or lungs, breathlessness or orthopnoea, enlargement of the liver, may be eventually expected in cases in which fibrillation is persistent.

11

With regard to growths in the middle and upper part of the sigmoid flexure, the lymphatic glands receiving direct vessels from this part of the colon include the epicolic and paracolic glands, the intermediate glands lying on the sigmoid arteries in the mesosigmoid, and the main group glands on the inferior mesenteric artery. The ideal operation in these cases is practically the same as that already described, with the difference that more of the mesosigmoid will be removed, and the gut will be divided above at the junction of the descending colon and the sigmoid flexure. It seems likely that the ideal operation will be terminated, in a large proportion of cases, by a permanent colostomy. If the ideal operation necessitates a colostomy, the comparative disadvantage is so enormous that it will rarely be performed. Lacking as we do sufficient knowledge as to the possibility of anastomosis after excision of the inferior mesenteric trunk, and being unwilling to consider even the possibility of a permanent colostomy after excision of a growth in the middle of a sigmoid flexure, we must perform an operation which removes the majority of the possibly affected glands. This consists in exposing the inferior mesenteric vessels, dividing the peritoneum over them, and stripping off as many glands of the main group as is possible without damaging the vessels. This is done from the point of origin of the left colic artery down to the origin of the lowest sigmoid artery. The sigmoid arteries are tied at their origin, the lowest being preserved if its removal be not necessitated by the position of the growth. The descending colon is then mobilized and the gut divided above, at the junction of the descending colon and the flexure, and below in the lower part of the flexure. Almost the whole of the mesosigmoid will thus be removed, including the intermediate, paracolic, and epicolic glands, and probably the greatest number of the main group glands corresponding to this part of the sigmoid flexure. The operation is terminated by an anastomosis between the end of the descending colon and the lowest part of the sigmoid flexure.

12

In this case I have no doubt that what was at one time thought to be succulent spores were those of megalosporon; and I think that the large-spore Trichophyton is apt to be found in Spring, rather than at any other time. The appearance at once suggests that the large-spored ectothrix has been the origin of the case. I have not come across a microsporon in spontaneous Kerion. The cases of exceptional ringworm produced by large ectothrix fungi are not difficult ones to recognize, but the rare cases produced by the endothrix fungus are very puzzling from the point of view of clinical diagnosis.

The next case presents disseminated, denuded, somewhat irregular areas of the scalp, red and depressed, chiefly on the vertex and sides; also a diffuse thinning of the hair in other parts. The condition is probably Tinea tonsurans, most likely of the large-spore variety. The stumps displayed, when examined, typical magalosporon ectothrix.

This patient has a rose-red maculo-lenticular eruption, without itching. A group of raised flat papules developed on the upper part of the chest, over the sternum, which, enlarging circumferentially, became papulo-tubercular; there has also been a moist patch accompanied by sero-purulent exudation. Beyond a slight superficial congestion, the mucous membrane of the mouth and throat is unaffected.

13

The disease is not a true inflammatory one, but a progressive ossifying hyperplasia of the connective tissue and fasciae of the striped skeletal muscles. The tendency of this hyperplasia is congenital, but not hereditary. Even slight trauma plays a great part as an exciting cause of the exacerbations, and hence these subjects should be shielded from traumata. The microscopical appearances of the affected parts, the relative absence of constitutional symptoms during the local exacerbations, and the peculiar deformity of the big toes, hallux valgus with microdactyly, found present in many cases, are against adopting any

theory of infection to account for the disease. The bony plates may develop at sites far removed from the periosteum, for instance, in the middle portion of the fascia covering the vastus externus muscle of the thigh. In ordinary localized traumatic myositis ossificans, on the other hand, the ossification appears to spread from the periosteal attachments of muscles and tendons at the site of the traumata, as if osteoblasts and osteoclasts had been let loose from the periosteum as the result of the traumata.

14

This patient's case is one of metastatic suppurative iridochoroiditis. Her age is 23, and she attended the hospital complaining of inflammation and defective sight in the right eve. She had a sudden attack of faintness and vomiting, with acute pain in the head and the right eye; her sight was very misty. The right eve was found to be generally congested, with much swelling and chemosis of the conjunctiva and slight mucopurulent discharge. The eveball was tender to palpation, and there was slight exophthalmos. The pupil was semi-dilated; probably it had been fixed with a mydriatic; the cornea was hazy and oedematous. The anterior chamber was of normal depth, and there was no hypopyon. The condition remained the same for several weeks, except that the congestion and chemosis gradually decreased. When the cornea became clear, it was seen that the anterior chamber was extremely deep. The iris, deeply concave, shelved back towards a greyish-green opaque layer posteriorly, but leaving a distinct interval all round, in which the ciliary processes could be seen. On the concave surface of the iris, and near the posterior opaque layer, was a well-defined complete ring of haemorrhage. There is a complete absence of any sign of the lens, and it is remarkable that in the space of not more than 24 hours the cornea became quite clear.

15

The catalytic action of the solutions named, and of organic ferments, is stopped by the action of poisons, such as chloroform or hydrocyanic acid, or by salts precipitating their solution. In that respect the action of colloidal metals can quite be compared to the action of diastases and of natural colloids. There has been now established the almost absolute harmlessness of the action of electrical colloidal silver on animals, either by

ingestion, or by subcutaneous, intravenous, intraperitoneal, or intrapleural injections. The electric colloidal metals have, in vitro, a very high antiseptic power, as shown in their effect upon the white or golden staphylococcus, pneumococcus, streptococcus, and colon bacillus. The specific action of silver on the aspergillus fumigatus is reinforced by the colloidal state of the metal. There is an elevation of the phagocytic coefficient; it is not because the leucocyte becomes endowed with new properties, but because in the serum some true specific opsonins are formed. Colloidal silver preserves rabbits from ten times the lethal dose of diphtheritic, tetanic, and dysenteric toxins. Even the phenomena of anaphylaxis themselves are influenced by colloidal metals. One can, without making them incur any risk, de-anaphylactize guinea-pigs, producing a state of anti-hypersensibility by injecting into their general circulation 5 to 10 centigrams of electroargol.

16

There is also the field of radio-biological research, in which it has been shown that the effect of radio-active agencies on nuclear activity is much more marked during mitosis than during the resting or vegetative periods of the cell. The two or three large germinal cells seen might be detached Malpighian bodies moving to take up new situations in relation to the surrounding proliferation. The few mature leucocytes attract attention by their characteristic amoebism, and the more active contortions when on the point of undergoing mitosis. But the nuclear phases of this process are less clearly seen when displayed in the metamorphosis of the newt's leucocyte or mononucleated white cell. into the more inert nucleated red cell, during the erythrocytosis that follows upon high feeding. In the next series, marginal growth of the connective tissue stroma cells is seen to be proceeding. They appear as fixed radiating fusiform prolongations. In their cytoplasm small spherical granules are seen to stream to and fro in the direction of growth. Doubtless the absence of a capsule or limiting membrane influences the rate of peripheral proliferation. The reason why the bone marrow in adults is seen to be charged with masses of these polynuclear cells is not that they are generated in the myelin matrix as such, but they are there in order to undergo secondary regeneration as mononuclear myelocytes.

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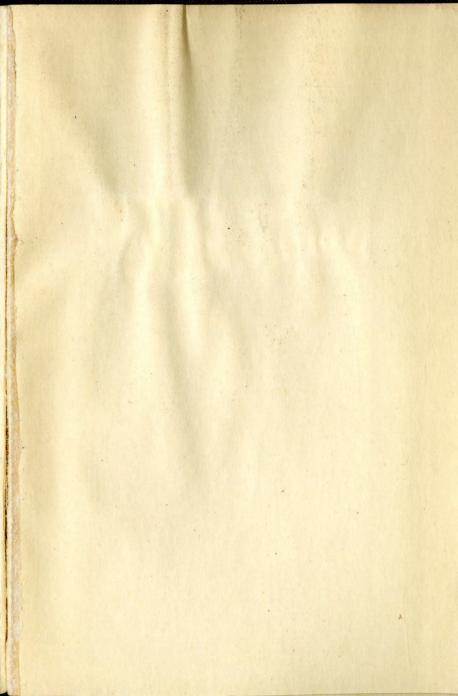
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