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THE NOTATION CASE-BOOK

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DESIGNED BY

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'A simple and genuine specification of the phenomena which mark a particular disease, a specification unsophisticated by fancy or by preconceived opinions, may be regarded as unequivocal evidence of a mind trained by long and successful study to the most difficult of all arts,—that of the faithful interpretation of nature'—DUGALD STEWART (*Elements of the Philosophy of the Mind*)

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CASE-TAKING BY NOTATION.

THE method of case-taking for which this Note-book has been arranged consists, first, in the use of symbols and abbreviations instead of words at full length for expressing certain of the symptoms of disease; secondly, in the assignment of a numerical value to the conditions which admit of this mode of expression; and, thirdly, in the registration of the phenomena afforded by the different systems of the body in the tabular form as far as possible.

The advantages of the method are economy of time and labour, simplicity, uniformity, and the assurance that when it has been carefully followed out the condition of every important part of the body must have been investigated.

It is generally advisable to begin the examination of a patient by inquiring into his previous history and the circumstances under which his illness began, but the facts so elicited are seldom such as can be recorded in the tabular form, and it is intended that they should be entered on the blank pages which come between the printed forms. The prescriptions, the diet, and other miscellaneous details should likewise be noted on the blank pages.

In investigating the *present state*, it is advantageous to obtain, in the first place, all the information that can be afforded by the patient's own statements, and without requiring him to remove his clothes or to raise himself in bed. The order of examination has been adopted partly in accordance with this object, and partly because it has been found in other respects the most convenient both in hospital and in private practice. It is nearly the same as that which was used so successfully by the late Professor J. Hughes Bennett, and it is confidently expected that a very little attention to the directions and explanations appended to each of the following headings will render the use of the Note-book perfectly easy.

ORDER OF EXAMINATION.

System	Heading	Explanations and directions
Nervous.	Pain	*Locality.*—Note by abbreviation; or by number I., II., III. &c., if in the chest. (See pp. vi and xv.) *Amount.*—Note by number on a scale of intensity from 1 to 5; or, more simply, by a light upstroke (✓) for slight, and by a heavy downstroke (\) for severe. *Character.*—Note if constant (c.), intermittent (int.), or occasional ( )).
	Decubitus	Note whether normal (n.), dorsal (d.), on the right side only (r.), on the left side only (l.), or semi-erect (s.e.). Orthopnœa = or.
	Sleep	Note the number of hours; if natural (n.), if broken, i.e. interrupted (int.).
	Intellect	If normal (n.), if there is delirium (del.), if delirium alternating with lucid intervals (del. ∞ n.). Here also note, if necessary, the senses and the spinal cord.
Locomotive and Integumentary.	Debility	Note the degree from 1 to 5. (See p. xv.)
	Wasting	do.
	Swelling	do. Œdema = œ. Anasarca = ana. *Locality.*—Note as for "Pain."
	Skin	Note if anæmic (an.), dry (d.), moist (m.), sweating (sw.); also if the face is flushed (F. fl.), or pale (F. p.). If sweating alternating with dryness (sw. ∞ d.).
	Eruption	*Character.*—Note by abbreviation. None = 0. *Locality.*—Note as for "Pain."
Digestive.	Anorexia	*Degree.*—Note from 1 to 5.
	Thirst	do. do.
	Tongue	*Amount of Coating.*—Note from 1 to 5. *Colour of Coating.*—Note by abbreviation. If the middle differ from the edges, note thus ((w) r.) = white in the middle, red at the edges.
	Vomiting	*Amount.*—Note the number of times. *Character of Ejecta.*—Note by abbreviation. Nausea = ?
	Dejections	*Number.*—Note by common numerals.

ORDER OF EXAMINATION—(*continued*).

System	Heading	Explanations and directions
DIGESTIVE.	Dejections.	*Character.*—Note by abbreviations, e.g. fl. = fluid or loose. C. = constipated or consistent. *Colour.*—Note by abbreviation.
	Liver	*Size.*—Note by numerals at what rib or interspace dulness on percussion is perceived in the right mammary line. Note also the extent downwards from that point. Note similarly for the mid-axillary line. Ex. $\boxed{\begin{matrix}(4-5)\ 6'' \\ (7)\quad 5\frac{1}{2}''\end{matrix}}$ = dulness on percussion in the right mammary line from the fourth interspace downwards for six inches, and in the axillary line from the seventh rib downwards for five and a half inches. If it be wished to indicate enlargement without specifying the exact extent, use the symbol + = enlarged, or + + = much enlarged. Decrease in size may be noted by the symbol − or − −.
	Spleen	Note as for liver, or, less exactly, thus:—(t. +) = transverse enlargement, (v. +) = vertical enlargement.
GENITO-URINARY.	Urine	*Quantity.*—Note by common numerals, e.g. 42 oz. *Colour.*—Note by abbreviation. *Reaction.*— do.
	Specific gravity	Note by common numerals.
	Albumen	Note by decimal fractions, e.g. ·25 = one-fourth.
	Pigment	Note the colour of the line yielded when urine is floated over cold nitric acid in a test tube.
	Urates	Note excess by symbol + or + +.
	Chlorides	Note deficiency by − or − −. If a quantitative analysis is made, express result by numerals.
	Sugar	Note absence by 0 −, presence by + or + +, and the results of quantitative analysis by numerals.
	Menstruation	Note if regular (r.), irregular (ir.), deficient (−), excessive (+). Amenorrhœa = 0. Use M. for multipara; N. for nullipara. Indicate pregnancy by P.; the month by common numerals; and the number of the pregnancy by Roman numerals, e.g. (P. 6 I.) signifies that the woman is pregnant at the sixth month with her first child.

CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.	Pulse	Note if observed in the erect position, = e.; in the sitting, i.e. semi-erect, = s. e.; or recumbent = rec. *Number per minute.*—By common numerals.
	Rhythm	*Character.*—Note by abbreviation. do.
	Impulse	Note the exact site of the apex beat thus:—If it be under a rib, indicate the same by one numeral; if at an interspace, indicate the interspace by two numerals. Also note its distance, in inches, from the left margin of the sternum. If it be under the sternum, note by the letters St.; if close to its *right*, by St. r. If at a greater distance to the *right*, place the letter r. after the number of inches. Note also if visible. (vis.), invisible (inv.), perceptible to the touch (per.), imperceptible (imp.), diffused (dif.), forcible, i.e. hard = (h.), intermitting (int.), palpitating (pal.), &c. Ex. [5 – 6. 1″ r. / vis. pal. ir.] signifies that the apex beat is visible at the fifth interspace, one inch to the *right* of the sternum, and that there is palpitation with irregularity of the heart's action.
	Dulness	*Vertical.*—Note, as before, at what rib or interspace dulness on percussion is first perceived in the left parasternal line, i.e. at one inch from the left margin of the sternum. *Transverse.*—Percuss over the fourth rib, and note at what distance from the sternum dulness becomes perceptible, also its extent. Ex. [V. 4 – 5 / T. 2″ 3″]. This signifies that the cardiac dulness extends vertically from the fourth interspace to the liver, and, transversely, at the level of the fourth rib, from a point two inches distant from the sternum, three inches towards the left.
	Sounds, Bruits, or Murmurs	*Character.*—Note by abbreviation. *Site.*—Note by A. for apex, B. for base, r. for right, l. for left. *Time.*—S. = systolic. D. = diastolic. P. = presystolic. If no bruit is audible, note by (0).

ORDER OF EXAMINATION—(*continued*).

System	Heading	Explanations and directions
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.	Respirations	*Number per minute.*—Note by numerals. *Type.*—Thoracic (th.), abdominal (ab.), &c.
	Dyspnœa Cough Sputum	*Amount.*—Note from 1 to 5. do. do. *Quantity.*—Note by numerals, e.g. 3 oz. *Colour.*—Note by abbreviation. *Character.*—Note by abbreviation, e.g. frothy, i.e. aërated = ae. N.B.—After each of the succeeding headings of the respiratory system the locality affected is to be noted by numerals and by the letter r. or l. for right or left. (See page xv.) The region or space indicated by the numeral will be easily remembered by considering that each half of the chest has three aspects, anterior, lateral, and posterior, and that each of these is divided into three regions, the upper, middle, and lower. The front of the chest is therefore marked I., II., III., the side IV., V., VI., the back VII., VIII., IX. If still greater precision is needed, each of these regions may be subdivided thus, Ia. = supraclavicular space, Ib. = infraclavicular space, and so on.
	Expansion	*Amount.*—If normal, note by (n.), if deficient by (–) or (– –), if none by (0). An excess of one side over the other might be expressed thus, [r. 2″. l. 1″.] showing that the right side expanded two inches, the left only one. In asthma the notation might be thus:— [Expansion | + +. Con. –, or (– –)] Con. = contraction or expiration.
	Percussion Note	*Character.*—Indicate by abbreviation, e.g. d. = dull, ty. = tympanitic, am. = amphoric, c. p. = cracked pot. *Site.*—Note by numeral. Ex. [I. r. d.] = dulness at the right apex in front.
	Breathing	*Character.*—Note by abbreviation. 0 = extinct.

Prolonged Expiration	*Site.*—Note by numeral.
Dry Râles	*Site.*— do. *Character.*—Note by abbreviation. S. = sibilus. Rh. = rhonchus. Cl. = clicking. Fr. = friction.
Moist Râles	*Character.*—Sm. = small or fine. Lg. = large or coarse. Cr. = crepitating. S.C. = sub-crepitant. G. = gurgling or cavernous. *Site.*—Note by numeral.
Vocal Resonance	*Character.*—Note by symbol or abbreviation, e.g. − = diminished; + = increased; B. = bronchophony. P. = pectoriloquy; Æ. = ægophony; Am. = amphoric; 0 = absent. *Site.*—Note by numeral.
Temperature	Note the *hour* at which the observation was made. N.B.—The letter z is used to indicate that the condition or part has not been examined. The letter x signifies that the fact required has not been ascertained.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND SIGNS.

N.B.—The abbreviation for a noun is the same as for the corresponding adjective, and vice versâ.

A

Abdomen	ab.	a.	apex, arm.
Accentuated	ac.	ā.	acid.
Acid	ā.	ab.	abdomen.
Ægophony	æ.	ac.	accentuated.
Aërated	ae.	æ.	ægophony.
Alkaline	al.	ae.	aërated, frothy.
Amorphous	am.	al.	alkaline.
Amphoric	am.	am.	amorphous, amphoric.
Anasarca	ana.	an.	anæmia.
Anæmia	an.	ana.	anasarca.
Ankle	ank.	ank.	ankle.
Anus	as.	ap.	aphthæ.
Apex	a.	ar.	articular.
Aphthæ	ap.	as.	anus.
Arm	a.		
Articular	ar.		

B

Back	d.	b.	base.
—— of neck	np.	bi.	bile.
Base	b.	bk.	black.
Bile	bi.	bl.	blood.
Black	bk.	br.	bronchial, brown.
Blood	bl.	b. s.	blood-streaked.
—— streaked	b. s.		
Breast	m.		
Bronchial	br.		
Brown	br.		

C

Cardiac	c.	c.	cardiac ; cavernous ; confined, consistent, constipated, costive ; constant, continual.
Cavernous	c.		
Cervical	cer.		
Chin	m.		

Clavicle	cl.	cer.	cervical, neck.
Clay-colour	cl.	cl.	clavicle ; clay-coloured ; clear ; clicking.
Clear	cl.	co.	coma.
Clicking	cl.	con.	convulsion, expiration.
Coarse	lg.	cos.	costal.
Cogged-wheel	j.	c. p.	cracked-pot.
Coma	co.	cr.	crepitation.
Confined	c.	cy.	cyanosis, lividity.
Consistent	c.		
Constant	c.		
Constipated	c.		
Continual	c.		
Convulsion	con.		
Costal	cos.		
Costive	c.		
Cracked-pot	c. p.		
Crepitation	cr.		
Cyanotic	cy.		

D

Day, by day	day.	d.	diastole ; dorsal ; dry ; dull.
Decreased	—	del.	delirium.
Decreasing	↓	di.	dicrotous.
Decreasing rapidly	↓	dif.	diffused.
Delirium	del.		
Diastole	d.		
Dicrotous	di.		
Diffused	dif.		
Dorsal	d.		
Dry	d.		
Dull	d.		

E

Ear	ear.	e.	erect.
Eczema	ec.	ec.	eczema.
Elbow	el.	el.	elbow.
Enteric	en.	en.	enteric.
Epigastrium	ep.	ep.	epigastrium.
Erect	e.	er.	erythema.
Erysipelas	es.	es.	erysipelas.
Erythema	er.	ex.	extremity.
Expiration	con.		
Extinct	o.		
Extremity	ex.		
Eye	eye.		

F

Face	f.	f.	face ; faint, feeble, weak
Fæculent	fæ.	fæ.	fæculent
Faint	f.	f. a.	forearm.
Feeble	f.	fem.	femur, thigh.
Femur	fem.	fl.	fluid, watery, loose ; flushed.
Fluid	fl.	fr.	frontal.
Flushed	fl.	ft.	foot.
Foot	ft.		
Forcible	h.		
Forearm	f. a.		
Forehead	fr.		
Frontal	fr.		
Frothy	ae.		

G

Gelatinous	g.	g.	gelatinous ; gurgling ; guttural, throat.
Glazed	gl.	gl.	glazed.
Green	gn.	gn.	green.
Grey	gr.	gr.	grey.
Gurgling	g.		
Guttural	g.		

H

Hand	h.	h.	hand ; hard, harsh, forcible, strong.
Hard	h.	h. c.	hypochondrium.
Harsh	h.	hd.	head.
Head	hd.	hep.	hepatic, liver.
Hepatic	hep.	h. g.	hypogastrium, pubes.
Hypochondrium	h. c.	h. j.	shoulder-joint.
Hypogastrium	h. g.	hum.	shoulder.

I

Ilium	il.	i.	inferior, lower.
Impalpable	imp.	il.	ilium.
Improving	↗	imp.	impalpable, not perceived by touch.
Improving rapidly	→	ing.	inguinal.
Increased	+	int.	intermittent.
Increasing	↑	ir.	irregular.
Increasing rapidly	↑		
Inferior	i.		
Inguinal	ing.		
Intermittent	int.		
Interrupted	j.		
Irregular	ir.		

J

Jaundice	j.	j.	jaundice ; jerking, interrupted, cogged-wheel, joint.
Jerking	j.		
Joint	j.		

K

Knee	k.	k.	knee.

L

Labial	lip.	l.	left.
Large	lg.	lg.	large, coarse.
Larynx	lx.	lum.	loin, lumbar.
Left	l.	lx.	larynx.
Leg	leg.		
Lemon-yellow	y.		
Less	—		
Lip	lip.		
Liver	hep.		
Livid	cy.		
Loin	lum.		
Lower	i.		
Lumbar	lum.		

M

Mamma	m.	m.	mamma ; measles ; moist ; mucus ; multiparous.
Measles	m.		
Metacarpal	m. c.	m. c.	metacarpal.
Metatarsal	m. t.	m. p.	muco-purulent.
Moist	m.	m. t.	metatarsal.
More	+		
Mucus	m.		
Muco-purulent	m. p.		
Multiparous	m.		

N

Nape	np.	n.	natural, normal; nulliparous.
Nates	nt.	nl.	neutral.
Natural	n.	noc.	nocturnal, night.
Nausea	?	np.	nape, back of neck.
Neck	cer.	ns.	nose.
Neutral	nl.	nt.	nates.
Night, by night	noc.		
None	0		
Normal	n.		
Nose	ns.		
Nulliparous	n.		

O

Occasional	)	o.	olive.
Occiput	oc.	o. b.	olive-brown.
Olive	o.	oc.	occiput.
Olive-brown	o. b.	op.	opisthotonos.
Opisthotonos	op.	or.	orange (colour).
Orange	or.	o. r.	orange-red.
—— red	o. r.	or.	orbit; orthopnœa.
Orbit	or.		
Orthopnœa	or.		

P

Pale	p.	p.	pale; pregnant; presystolic; purulent.
Palpitation	pal.	pal.	palpitation.
Papular	pap.	pap.	papular.
Parietal	par.	par.	parietal, paroxysmal.
Paroxysm	par.	per.	perceptible to touch.
Penis	ps.	pi.	pink.
Perceptible	per.	p. j.	like prune-juice.
Pink	pi.	pu.	puerile.
Pregnant	p.	pus.	pustular.
Presystolic	p.		
Prune-juice, like	p. j.		
Pubic	h. g.		
Puerile	pu.		
Purulent	p.		
Pustular	pus.		

Q

Quinsy	q.	q.	sore throat, quinsy.

R

Reclining	s. e.	r.	regular; right.
Recumbent	rec.	r̄.	rough.
Red	red.	rec.	recumbent.
Reduplicate	red.	red.	red; reduplicate.
Regular	r.	rh.	rhonchus.
Rhonchus	rh.	ri.	rigor.
Right	r.	ro.	roseola.
Rigor	ri.	rus.	rusty.
Roseola	ro.		
Rough	r̄.		
Rusty	rus.		

S

Sallow	s.	s.	sallow ; sibilus ; smoky ; swelling ; systolic.
Sanguineous	san.	san.	sanguineous.
Scarlatinal	sc.	sc.	scarlatinal.
Scrotum	scr.	s. c.	subcrepitant.
Shoulder	hum.	scr.	scrotum.
—— joint	h. j.	sm.	small.
Sibilus	s.	sp.	spleen.
Slight	✓	sq.	squamous.
Small	sm.	st.	sternum.
Smoky	s.	sw.	sweating.
Spleen	sp.	sy.	syphilitic.
Squamous	sq.		
Stationary	|		
Sternum	st.		
Streaked with blood	b. s.		
Strong	h.		
Subcrepitant	s. c.		
Sweating	sw.		
Swelling	s.		
Syphilitic	sy.		
Systolic	s.		

T

Temple	t.	t.	temple ; transverse.
Tenacious	v.	tes.	testicle.
Testicle	tes.	th.	thorax.
Thick	tk.	tk.	thick.
Thigh	fem.	tu.	tubular.
Thorax	th.	tur.	turbid.
Throat	g.	ty.	tympanites.
Transverse	t.		
Tubular	tu.		
Turbid	tur.		
Tympanites	ty.		

U

Umbilicus	u.	u.	umbilicus ; urea.
Uncertain	?	ū.	urates
Unexplored, i.e. not examined	z.	ṭ̄.	urea.
Unknown	x.	up.	upper.
Upper	up.	ut.	uterus.
Upright	e.		
Urates	ū.		
Urea	ṭ̄.		
Uterus	ut.		

V

Vagina	vag.	v.	vert-ex, —ical; very; viscid.
Variable	∞	va.	variola.
Variola	va.	vag.	vagina.
Varioloid	vd.	vd.	varioloid.
Vert-ex, —ical	v.	ves.	vesicular.
Very	v.	vis.	visible.
Vesicular	ves.		
Viscid	v.		
Visible	vis.		

W

Watery	fl.	w.	white; wrist.
Weak	f.		
White	w.		
Worse	←		
——, much	←		
Wrist	w.		

X. = unknown.

Y

Yellow	y.	y.	yellow.

Z = not examined.

+	more, increased.
+ +	much more, much increased.
—	less, decreased.
— —	much less, much decreased.
|	stationary, unchanged, in statu quo.
√	slight.
\	severe.
0	none; extinct.
?	uncertain; scarcely; nausea.
)	occasional.
∞	variable, alternating.
↑	(upwards) increasing.
↑	increasing rapidly.
↓	(downwards) decreasing.
↓	decreasing rapidly.
→	(onwards) improving, better.
→	improving rapidly.
←	(backwards) worse, progressing unfavourably.
←	much worse.
◯	a circle is used when one desires to describe the middle of a part separately from the circumference, e.g. as regards the tongue, (w) r. signifies that it is white in the middle, red at the edges.

I. or 1.	The clavicular region.
Ia. or 1a.	The supraclavicular space.
Ib. or 1b.	The infraclavicular space.
II. or 2.	The mammary region.
III. or 3.	The inframammary region.
IV. or 4.	The axillary region.
V. or 5.	The infra-axillary region.
VI. or 6.	The lower lateral region.
VII. or 7.	The suprascapular region.
VIII. or 8.	The interscapular region.
IX. or 9.	The infrascapular region.

Debility, degrees of :—
1 = weak.
2 = very weak.

Debility (*continued*) :—
3 = only able to walk a little.
4 = only able to stand.
5 = unable to rise in bed.

Pain, degrees of :—
1 = slight pain.
2 = severe pain.
3 = very severe pain.
4 = agony.
5 = extreme agony.

In the genito-urinary system the Roman numerals denote the number of times a woman has been pregnant; and the common numerals indicate the month of the existing pregnancy.

The common numerals 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are also used to indicate the degree or intensity of any symptom.

Example.

PREVIOUS HISTORY; PRESCRIPTIONS; DIET, &c.

Date. *6th January, 1879*

Jane Baxter, æt. 35, married, seamstress, residing at 4 Potter's Row, Chelsea, says she caught cold when returning from Woolwich on the 27th December, 1878, which town she had visited several times lately in order to see her brother, who is ill there with typhoid fever. Says she shivered violently on the morning of the 28th December, and was at once obliged to take to her bed. Admitted to hospital this morning.

℞ Liq. Ammon. Acet. ʒiij.
Liq. Opii Sedativ. ♏ xxx.
Aquæ Menthæ ℥vj. M. Fiat mistura.
℥j. every sixth hour. Milk diet.

(*For present state see next page.*)

	Example.
Date	6th January, 1879
Name	Jane Baxter.
Day of Disease	X.
Pain	II. & V. r. II. r.
Decubitus	D.
Sleep	5 int.
Intellect	Del. noc. ∞ n. day.
Debility	3.
Wasting	1.
Swelling	Ty. ab.
Skin	D.
Eruption	en. ab. l.
Anorexia	2.
Thirst	2.
Tongue	2 (br) r.
Vomiting	2 bi.
Dejections	6. y. b. s.
Liver	✓ +
Spleen	n.
Urine	50. p. a.
Sp. Gravity	1·012.
Albumen	·1
Pigment	br.
Chlorides	—
Urates	✓ +
Sugar	Q
Menstruation &c.	P. 4. v.

The patient is at the tenth day of her disease. (Distinguished by a Roman numeral.)

Nervous System.—She complains of pain in the right mammary and infra-axillary regions, also in the right iliac region. She lies on her back, being unable to rest on either side. Last night she had only five hours of sleep, and that was broken or interrupted. During the night she was delirious, but to-day her mind is clear.

Locomotory System.—She is extremely weak, barely able to walk across the room; she has begun to lose flesh, and she has tympanitic swelling of the abdomen.

Cutaneous System.—Her skin is dry, and she has some rose-spots on the left side of the abdomen.

Digestive System.—Her appetite is greatly diminished; her thirst is considerable; her tongue is coated with a thick brown fur in the middle, but is red at the edges. During the last 24 hours she has vomited twice, and the ejecta have been of a bilious character. Her bowels have been moved six times, the stools being yellow and streaked with blood. Her liver is slightly enlarged, but the spleen is of normal size.

Genito-Urinary System.—During the last 24 hours she has passed 50 ounces of pale, acid urine, of specific gravity 1·012, which contains one-tenth of albumen, and which, when floated on cold nitric acid, yields a brown pigment line. The chlorides are deficient, but the urates are rather abundant. It contains no sugar.

The patient is now pregnant, at the fourth month, with her fifth child.

Pulse	100. v. f.
Rhythm	ir. int.
Impulse	5-6. 4″ inv.
Dulness V	4
Dulness T	1″-2″
Sounds	1. f. 2 ac.
Bruits	S. b.
Respiration	35 th.
Dyspnœa	2
Cough	3. c.
Sputum	4 oz. p. j.
Expansion	– 2. 3. 5. 6. 8. 9. r.
Percussion Note	d. 2. 3. 5. 6. 8. 9. r.
Breathing	B. 2. 3. 6. 8. 9. r. Pu. 1 to 9. l. 1 & 7. r.
Prolonged Expiration	2. 3. 5. 6. 8. 9. r.
Dry Râles	Fr. 6. 8. 9 r.
Moist Râles	cr. 2. 5. 8. r.
Vocal Resonance	B. 3. 5. 6. 8. 9. r
Temperature a.m.	9) 103
Temperature p.m.	9) 105

Circulatory System.—Her pulse is 100, very feeble, irregular, and intermittent. The heart's impulse is at the fifth interspace, four inches to the left of the sternum, but it is not visible. On percussion in the parasternal line dulness is perceived at the fourth left rib, and from thence downwards to the liver. Transversely, on the level of the fourth rib, it begins at a distance of one inch from the sternum, and extends from thence two inches towards the left. The first sound is feeble, the second accentuated, and a systolic murmur is audible at the base.

Respiratory System.—The respirations are of thoracic type, 35 per minute. She has considerable dyspnœa, and a very severe constant cough—the sputum amounting to four ounces and resembling prune juice. The chest expansion is diminished on the right side, except at the apex, and there is dulness on percussion with bronchial breathing and prolonged expiration over all the right chest below the level of the third rib. At the right apex and over all the left chest there is puerile breathing. On the right side, friction râles are audible in the infra-axillary, interscapular and infrascapular regions, whilst crepitant râles are heard in the mammary, middle lateral and interscapular regions. On the same side there is bronchophony all round the base of the chest, and also over its lateral and posterior middle. The rest of the chest is normal.

PREVIOUS HISTORY; PRESCRIPTIONS; DIET, &c.

Date.

Date			
Name			
Day of Disease			
Pain			
Decubitus			
Sleep			
Intellect			
Debility			
Wasting			
Swelling			
Skin			
Eruption			
Anorexia			
Thirst			
Tongue			
Vomiting			
Dejections			
Liver			
Spleen			
Urine			
Sp. Gravity			
Albumen			
Pigment			
Chlorides			
Urates			
Sugar			
Menstruation &c.			

Pulse			
Rhythm			
Impulse			
Dulness V			
Dulness T			
Sounds			
Bruits			
Respiration			
Dyspnœa			
Cough			
Sputum			
Expansion			
Percussion Note			
Breathing			
Prolonged Expiration			
Dry Râles			
Moist Râles			
Vocal Resonance			
Temperature a. m.			
Temperature p. m.			

PREVIOUS HISTORY; PRESCRIPTIONS; DIET, &c.

Date.

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