

Pott's disease, or, Angular curvature of the spine : cases successfully treated and reported in the New York journal of medicine, November 1857 / by J.A. Wood.

Contributors

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WOOD (J. A.)

POTT'S DISEASE;

OR,

Angular Curvature of the Spine.

CASES SUCCESSFULLY TREATED

BY

J. A. WOOD, M.D.,

OF BOSTON, MASS.

AND REPORTED IN THE NEW YORK JOURNAL OF MEDICINE.

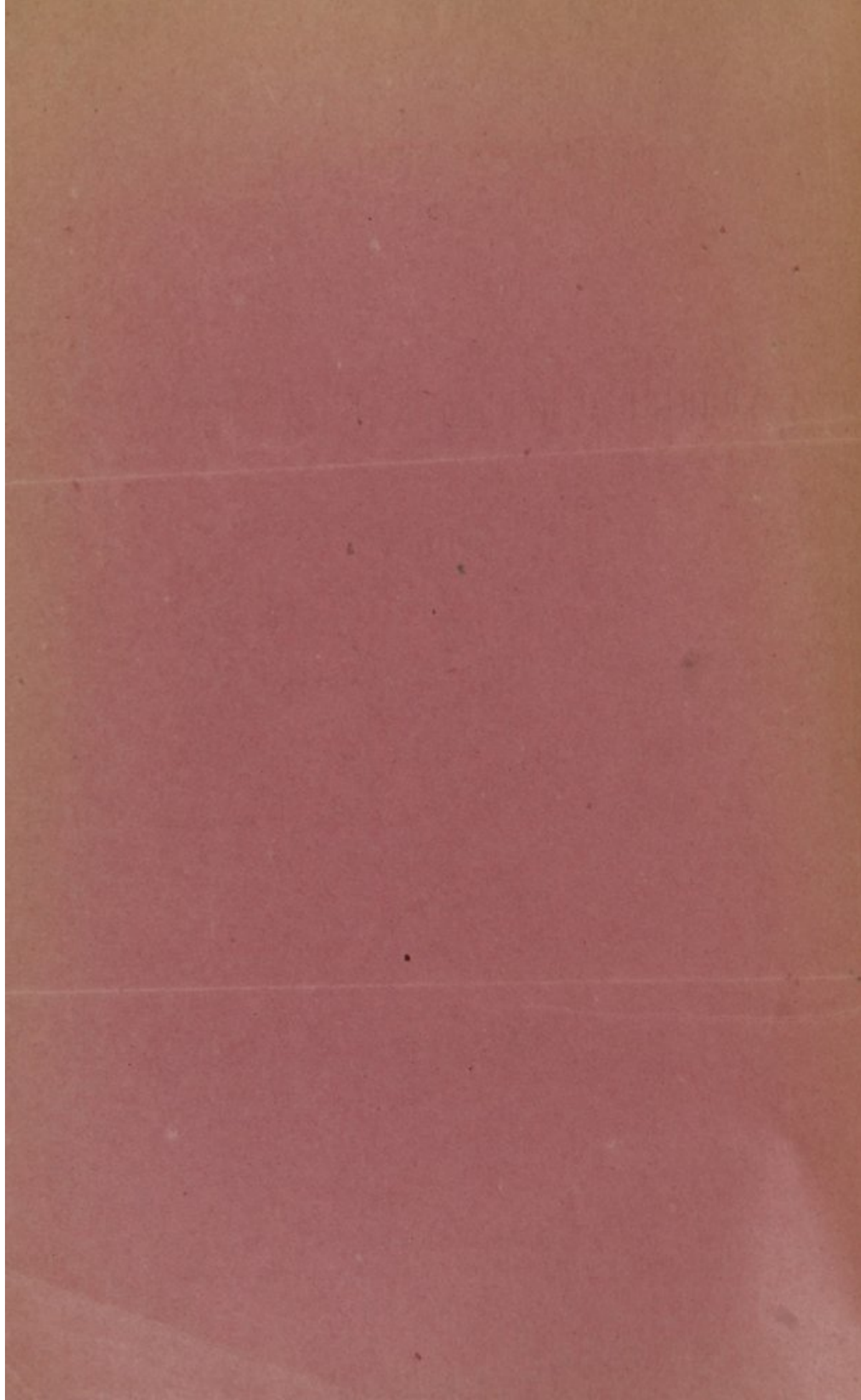
November, 1857.



NEW YORK:

HOLMAN, BOOK AND JOB PRINTER, CORNER OF ELM AND WHITE STREETS.

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THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF THE

ANGLO-SAXONS

The first of the Anglo-Saxons who came to Britain were the Jutes, who settled in the north-east of the island. They were followed by the Angles, who settled in the north and west, and the Saxons, who settled in the south and east. The Jutes were the most powerful of the three tribes, and they were the first to establish a kingdom in Britain. The Angles and Saxons were also powerful, but they were not as united as the Jutes. The Jutes were the first to establish a kingdom in Britain, and they were the first to establish a kingdom in Britain. The Angles and Saxons were also powerful, but they were not as united as the Jutes. The Jutes were the first to establish a kingdom in Britain, and they were the first to establish a kingdom in Britain.

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POTT'S DISEASE;

OR,

ANGULAR CURVATURE OF THE SPINE.

Having devoted my time and attention to the treatment of spinal diseases, as a specialty, for the last three years or more, examining closely the results that have followed, I now propose to show, by the report of cases which have been under my charge, that a cure in Pott's disease of the spine may not, perhaps, in all cases, "necessarily consist of curvature," as is generally maintained; that the further progress of the curvature may generally be arrested from the time treatment is commenced, and, in cases of recent character, a cure effected with the curvature nearly, if not completely, removed, by appropriate mechanical appliances principally, to the entire exclusion of setons, issues, or any other counter irritant, or even restricting the patient to the recumbent position.

Case 1.—Master —, æt. 9 years, son of Dr. Lyman Bartlett, of New Bedford, Mass., was placed under my care for the treatment of angular curvature of the spine, December 14, 1855.

The early history of this patient, as related to me, bore upon its face an unfavorable caste—three uncles, on the mother's side, having died in childhood of consumption, which they inherited from their mother, another victim of that treacherous disease. The patient, himself, exhibited early and repeated indications of premature decay, and, in the autumn of 1854, began to complain occasionally of pain in the left hip.

In January, 1855, had an attack of croup, followed with severe

paroxysms of cough, which continued about three weeks, when an attack of measles supervened, of extreme severity.

For three months following the attack of croup, little or no respiratory murmur was perceptible in the left lung.

While recovering from the measles, the patient having occasion to get up in the night, it was ascertained that he could not stand upright, but was obliged to support himself by placing his hands upon his knees. This led to the discovery of a curvature of the spine, with a small knuckle, which was distinctly marked.

The pain in the back and legs was severe, extending to the knees and ankles, and affecting other parts of the system; the pain occurring at intervals, and the curvature continuing to increase from this up to the time I first saw the patient—some ten months after. The history, thus far, I obtained from the Dr. himself, who is scrupulously exact in noting observations, and in the statement of facts. The disease had now existed more than a year, affecting, particularly, the three lower dorsal vertebræ, producing a bold, angular projection of the spine backward, a pending and prominent abdomen, with a flattened chest. The lower extremities were contracted and drawn up, the left about an inch shorter than the right, and any effort to extend them was painful to the patient.

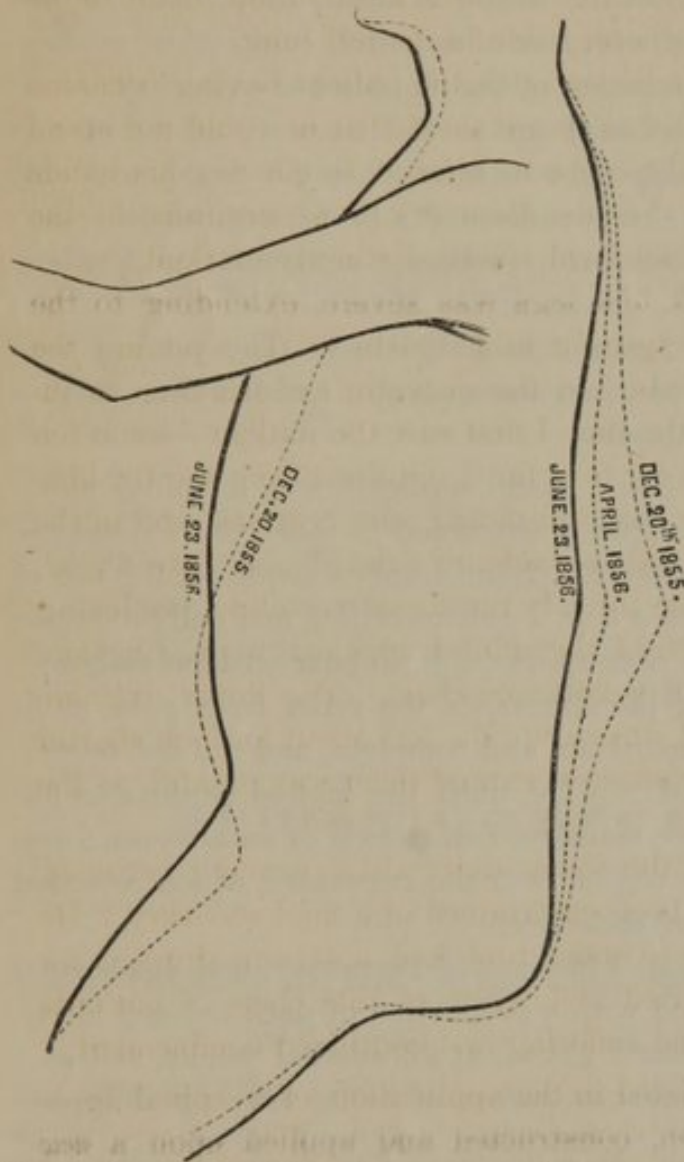
The pain was severe, the lower extremities nearly powerless, and but faint hopes had been entertained of a final recovery. He was now utterly unable to stand, and had not been dressed for nearly six months, wearied and worn, as this class of patients usually are, from pain and suffering and continued confinement.

Treatment.—This consisted in the application of a spinal apparatus of recent invention, constructed and applied upon a *new* principle, nicely adjusted, and readjusted from time to time as the necessity of the case demanded.

This afforded efficient and comfortable support to the spinal column, enabling the patient to resume, at once, the erect position and move about, cautiously at first, upon his feet, which he was permitted to do daily, as his strength and other circumstances would allow. Galvanism was applied by friction with the hand to the back and limbs once or twice a day, and continued for some length of time with the use of a free and generous diet.

On the application of the apparatus the relief from pain was *immediate* and *complete*, and in a few weeks the lower extremities

were of equal length, and could be fully straightened without the least difficulty.



The patient quickly recovered, has grown rapidly, and has since fully regained his vigor, strength, and powers of locomotion, in either of which he would not now appear deficient in comparison with others of his age. The accompanying outlines of the case were taken by the Doctor at his own suggestion, a gentlemen of high professional reputation, who very kindly offered them to me, unsolicited, recommending their publication as a matter of medical interest. The anterior and posterior dotted lines represent the *precise* form of the patient as exhibited

December 20, 1855. The two shaded, or dark lines represent *correctly* the form of the patient, June 23, 1856 (six months after), with the curvature nearly obliterated, the abdomen less prominent with a full and capacious chest. It should be here observed, that the curvature since the last outline was taken, has gradually diminished till nearly every trace of it has become extinct.

Case 2. — Miss R., æt. 13 years, only daughter of Lineas Wood, Esq., of New Bedford, Mass., was placed under my care for the treatment of Pott's disease of the spine, May 31, 1856.

The disease commenced in October, 1855, with severe pain in the right hip, extending down the thigh, and occurring in paroxysm. This took place more frequently at night, often depriving the patient of rest, followed with loss of appetite, emaciation, general debility, and great contraction of the right lower extremity.

These symptoms continued up to the time my attention was first called to the patient, eight months from the commencement of the disease, when the case presented a prominent, angular curvature of the spine backward, inclining somewhat to the left, shortening the right leg three inches, the result of caries of the two upper lumbar and lower dorsal vertebræ. The patient was of a nervous temperament, strumous habit, and lax fibre, with a weak and frail constitution.

Treatment.—This consisted in the application of a spinal apparatus upon the *new* principle, constructed to meet the exigencies of the case, and readjusted as circumstances required, the use of cod liver oil, three times a day, a generous diet, and daily exercise upon the feet, what the patient was able to bear without fatigue.

On the adjustment of the apparatus, the relief from pain, as in the former case, was immediate and complete, and did not recur.

The patient improved rapidly, until the last of September following, when there were manifest indications of an abscess, forming in the right lumbar region near the curvature, which retarded somewhat the process of recovery,

The abscess was opened the last of December, and discharged three pints of pus, mixed with a proportion of dark colored blood.

The discharge continued abundant for several weeks, and at a subsequent period, numerous pieces of bone, varying from one quarter to half an inch in length, passed with the discharge of matter.

October 1, 1857.—The abscess is now healed, the curvature completely reduced, the lower extremities of equal length, original form fully restored, and the patient, whose weight at the time I first saw her (sixteen months since) was only sixty-five pounds, has now attained to one hundred and fourteen pounds, and, in all respects, has a healthy and robust appearance.

Boston, Oct. 1, 1857.

[*Report of Cases to be continued.*]

LETTER FROM DR. BARTLETT.

NEW BEDFORD, Nov. 10, 1857.

Dr. J. A. WOOD, *Boston,*

DEAR SIR :—I have just read, in the proof of the forthcoming number of the *N. Y. Journal of Medicine*, your report of two cases of Pott's Disease of the Spine. The cases are correctly reported, but more facts of interest connected with them might have been given.

The case of the Irish girl, on 6th street, at Mrs. Dunbar's, which you have *not* reported, is quite as remarkable in all respects as either of the above. Your treatment of her case was commenced early in 1855. She has been perfectly well for more than a year.

I can not urge upon you too strongly the importance of taking outline drawings of all cases where much deformity exists. They would have been equally as striking in the last two as in the first of the above cases, if they had been taken.

The other cases treated by you in New Bedford, although *not less* successful or important than the above outlines, are of less consequence, because less deformity existed.

Very respectfully yours,

LYMAN BARTLETT.

SPINAL COMPLAINTS.

A NEW METHOD OF TREATING

Curvatures of the Spine and Spinal Weakness.

BY DR. J. A. WOOD.

Office, 215 Washington Street—Residence, Marlboro' Hotel, Boston.

Having examined the SERPENTINE SPRING APPARATUS used by Dr. J. A. Wood in the treatment of Curvatures of the Spine, we recommend it as efficient and comfortable to the patient.

HENRY J. BIGELOW, M.D., Prof. of Surgery, Harvard University.

GEO. HAYWARD, M.D., Ex-Prof. of Surgery, Harvard University.

WINSLOW LEWIS, M.D.

J. V. C. SMITH, M.D., Mayor of Boston.

SAMUEL W. THAYER, Jr., M.D., Prof. of Anatomy in the University of Vt.

JOHN W. WARREN, M.D.

WILLARD PARKER, M.D., Prof. of Surgery of New York, may also be referred to as to the utility and results of this mode of treatment.

 Dr. Wood is at the Everett House, New York, on the 1st and 3rd Saturdays and Mondays of each month, where he may be consulted.

LETTER FROM AN AMERICAN

My dear Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the matter of the ...
I am sorry to hear that you are suffering from ...
I have been thinking much of late about the ...
I am sure that you will find the ...
I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. A. Wood

SPINAL COMPLAINTS

Characteristics of the Spine and Spinal Weakness

BY J. A. WOOD, M.D.
The spine is the central axis of the human body, and its health is of the utmost importance. It is composed of twenty-four vertebrae, which are united by ligaments and intervertebral discs. The spine is the support of the head, neck, and arms, and it is the center of the body's balance. Any weakness or injury to the spine can result in serious complications, such as pain, stiffness, and loss of function. It is therefore essential to maintain the health of the spine through proper posture, exercise, and diet. This book provides a comprehensive guide to the diagnosis and treatment of spinal complaints, and it is a valuable resource for anyone who is interested in the health of their spine.



