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Publication/Creation

London : Printed for the author; and sold by R. Baldwin, in Pater-Noster Row, 1784.

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SYMPTOMATOLOGY.



STANDARD TIME

THE

STANDARD TIME



SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

SEE SLIP

BY

JOHN BERKENHOUT, M. D.

L O N D O N :

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AND SOLD BY R. BALDWIN, IN PATER-NOSTER ROW.

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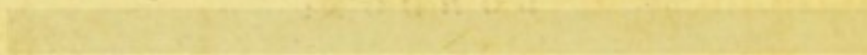
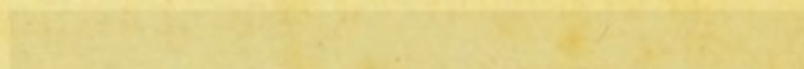
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SYMPTOMATOLOGY



JOHN BEN KENNEDY, M.D.

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DEDICATION
TO
EACH INDIVIDUAL
APOTHECARY
IN
ENGLAND.

S I R,

I Have often said, and I am still of the same opinion, that a total abolition of the Faculty of Medicine, with all its appendages, would more effectually prevent the depopulation of this kingdom, than any law that could possibly be devised; that it were, upon the whole, much

A 3 better

DEDICATION.

better for the people to depend for the restoration of health on their own sagacity, and the advice of old women, than subject themselves to be poisoned by an ignorant Physician, Apothecary, Quack, or Retailer of Nostrums.

I do not deny that many lives might be saved by the skilful administration of proper medicines; but a thousand indisputable facts convince me, that the present established practice of Physic in England is infinitely destructive of the lives of his Majesty's subjects. I prefer the practice of old women, because they do not sport with edged tools : being unacquainted with the powerful articles of the *Materia Medica*, their prescriptions
are

DEDICATION.

are generally innoxious, and therefore they do but little mischief. An *ignorant Practitioner*, on the contrary, quite familiar with every article in the Dispensary, with a total incapacity of distinguishing one disease from another, yet perfectly convinced of his knowledge in the art of healing, without the least hesitation, bleeds, blisters, clysters; and then sends a basket of draughts to be taken every four hours, composed of the most powerful drugs in his shop.

Contrary to his prediction, the patient becomes every hour worse and worse. The family is alarmed, and a physician is called in. What is to be done? Nothing! The time for

DEDICATION.

administering relief is elapsed. The patient dies. In acute diseases, capital mistakes at the beginning can never be remedied by the most skilful Physician.

Such, however, is the general *routine* of practice in this kingdom. The Apothecary is consulted at the important period of the disorder, and the Physician is called in at a time when the fruits of his education, his knowledge, and abilities can be of no service.

At what period of our history, and by what strange infatuation, this absurd, this inverted practice of Physic began, is of little consequence. It is sufficient that we know it to be universally

DEDICATION.

versally and irremoveably established. The generality of mankind reason *least* in matters of *most* importance. Confirmed habits never yield to argument. The reasoning of a Locke, the eloquence of a Cicero, will never persuade any of your patients to call in a Physician, until you have hinted your apprehensions of danger. You will certainly continue to be first sent for; and the family, confiding in your extensive practice, will form their opinions concerning the nature and danger of the patient's disorder on your report. It is evident, therefore, that you precede the Physician both in *time* and *importance*, if it be true, that the first stage of acute diseases is the most important period; and

DEDICATION.

and I dare say, Sir, you have seen enough of diseases to convince you of that truth. But I will go a step farther ; I aver, that the first stage is the *only* important period of acute diseases ; and that a careful nurse will conduct a patient with safety through *most* (I had almost said *all*) ideopathic fevers, known in this climate, if rationally directed in the beginning.

Hence it follows, that the pre-eminence of a Physician consists solely in the superiority of his rank in society ; in his having had an academical education, and in being, generally, a man of letters and of science. In the line of Physic he is of mighty little consequence : so little, that his attendance might commonly be spared,
if

DEDICATION.

if he were not considered as the necessary ultimate article of pageantry to expiring grandeur.

If there be no misrepresentation in what I have written, it appears that the life of every individual in England is in the hands of some Apothecary. You see, Sir, the important, the awful trust reposed in you by the whole nation, and you cannot avoid perceiving your high consequence in the community. Members of Parliament and Ministers of State are the guardians of the people's *property* only.

A Physician may be a dull, insipid, illiterate, ignorant blockhead, without
any

DEDICATION.

any detriment to the nation; but the penetration, the sagacity, the medical erudition of every Apothecary is inseparably connected with the population, and consequent prosperity of the state. It seems, therefore, indispensibly requisite, that every gentleman of your profession should, in the most important of all sciences, explore every possible source of information. If the Greeks, the Romans, the Arabians, have, in their writings, bequeathed to posterity any medical knowledge worth acquiring, learning these languages should make a part of your education; nor are the modern tongues, particularly Italian, French, and German, less necessary, as there are many excellent books on medical subjects,

DEDICATION.

subjects, both ancient and modern, that have never been translated.

The sciences of Anatomy, Chemistry, Botany, Physiology, Pathology, Theory and Practice of Physic, are, I think, generally considered as necessary branches of a regular medical education. Now, though these sciences may be of no use to Physicians *de jure*, you, who are Physicians *de facto*, ought certainly to reside a sufficient time at some university where they are taught. But, as in your present situation, that may be inconvenient, in order to prevent, in some degree, the fatal consequences of your mistaking one disease for another,

DEDICATION.

other, I have collected, from my Common-place-book, the following concise system of Symptomatology; by which you will be enabled to investigate every disease incidental to the human body. In the second alphabet, you will find an English translation of the nosological denomination of each class, order, and *genus* (according to Dr. Cullen's system) and every *genus* in the class and order to which it belongs.

The following few pages comprehend every thing in Hippocrates worth remembering, and some predictions from Galen and other ancient Physicians. The symptoms without authority are from recollection of what I have either read or seen.

I heartily

DEDICATION.

I heartily wish you success, and
have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient

Humble Servant,

THE AUTHOR.

DEDICATION

I dedicate this book to my

father and mother

1893

John and Mary

1893

THE END

SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

A B

A N

ABCESS forming in the legs, in diseases of the lungs, beneficial. *Hippocrat. Prænot. 114. Coac. 396. Prædict. II. 13, 18.*

—— forming in the legs, in acute diseases, salutary. *Hipp. Prædict. II. 78.*

—— distant from the primary seat of an acute disease, with signs of coction, good. *Hipp. de Morb. vulg. 1.*

ANXIETY, in acute diseases, frequent, and, if extream, always dangerous. *Galen. de Humorib. 17.*

—— with cold extremities, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Coac. 2. Epid. 1. 3. Prædict. I. 27, 61.*

—— great, in consequence of a wound, bad, *Hipp. Epid. V. 59.*

B

ANXIETY,

ANXIETY, frequently precedes a crisis in fevers.

APHTHÆ, are sore pustules on the internal surface of the mouth and on the tongue, generally white in the centre, containing each a small ulcer beneath the cuticle: common to children at the breast.

———— a frequent symptom in the advanced stage of a consumption.

———— sometimes occur in inflammatory fevers, and, by neglect, prove troublesome and dangerous.

———— in malignant fevers, generally a fatal symptom.

———— sometimes appear in the *Lues Venerea*.

———— frequently a symptom of inveterate Scurvy.

APPETITE, natural or habitual, returning in the decline of a fever, good. *Celsus* II. 3.

———— for food increased, in a *Diabetes*.

———— depraved, a symptom of *Chlorosis*.

APPETITE, for food, want of, a symptom of *Cachexia*.

————— for food, want of, with loathings, eructations, distention of the stomach, pain, and heart-burn: *DYSPEPSIA*.

————— for food, want of, a constant symptom in acute diseases, and salutary untill after the crisis.

————— for food, want of, in chronic diseases always a bad symptom.

————— for food, want of, in tedious dysenteries, bad. *Hipp. Aph.* VI. 3.

BELLY, below the naval, sore, painful, with pain in the forehead soon after delivery: symptoms of Puerperal Fever.

————— hot, with head, hands, and feet cold, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 492.

————— hot, with pain at the pit of the stomach, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Aph.* IV. 65.

————— lank and liquid to the feel, in any disease, bad. *Hipp. Aph.* II. 35.

————— tense, with constant slight pain, pulse weak and irregular, aspect wild,

livid colour round the lips, indicate internal gangrene, though no previous symptoms of inflammation may have been observed. *Morgag. III. Ép. 35. art. 20, 21.*

BELLY, tense, painful, subelastic, sore, in putrid fevers frequent, and often proceeds from elastic air generated by the putrid contents of the intestines.

BLOOD, inspection of, affords no positive information.

———— with a yellow crust on its surface, in peripneumonic patients, denotes great inflammation. *Morgag. II. Ép. 22. art. 31.*

———— not coagulating in the basin, a sign of putrescency.

———— covered by a crust or cake of gluten, when cold, indicates inflammation; but the want of this crust does not prove the contrary.

———— covered by a cake of gluten, in acute rheumatism; also during pregnancy.

———— issuing from different parts, without increased *petus*, a symptom of putrescence.

———— effused under the skin or *cuticle* in *petechiæ*,

petechiæ, maculæ, or vibices, denotes putrescence.

BLOOD spit up, mixed with air, i. e. frothy, comes from the lungs. *Hipp. Aph. V. 13.*

BREASTS, in pregnant women, suddenly becoming soft, portends miscarriage. *Hipp. Aph. V. 37.*

———— in pregnant women, growing hard again, after being soft for a time, intimates that the danger of miscarriage is past. *Hipp. Aph. V. 53.*

———— of women swelled, sometimes a symptom in the mumps, or external fore throat, *Cynanche parotidea.*

BREATH, cold in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Prædict. I.*

———— in putrid fevers, fetid.

———— offensive with diseased gums, indicates an enlarged spleen. *Hipp. Prædict. II. 163.*

———— offensive, in *scorbutus* and in some genera of *Cachexiæ.*

———— offensive extreamly, in the ulcerous fore throat.

———— peculiar, in children that have worms.

BREATH putrid in consumptive patients,

CATARRH, with frequent sneezing, a constant symptom in the eruptive fever of the Measles.

———— sometimes a symptom in the ulcerous Sore Throat.

CONCOCTION indicates a speedy crisis and the safety of the patient. *Hipp. Epid I. 2. Galen de crisib. III. 8.*

———— necessarily precedes a favourable crisis.

———— early in fevers, good.

CONTRACTION rigid, of the joints;
CONTRACURA.

———— spasmodic, of the joints, with convulsions and violent periodical pains: RAPHANIA.

———— violent and involuntary, of the muscles; sensation not suspended;
CONVULSIO.

CONVULSIONS, in children, often precede dentition, particularly cutting the canine teeth. *Hipp. Aph. III. 25.*

———— in acute fevers, bad. *Hipp. Aph. IV. 26.*

CON-

CONVULSIONS in consequence of immoderate purging, fatal. *Hipp. Aph. V. 4. VII. 41.*

_____ from pain in the bowels, bad. *Hipp. Aph. VII. 10.*

_____ in consequence of a wound, fatal. *Hipp. Aph. V. 2. Coac. 506.*

_____ from loss of blood, or other discharge, fatal. *Hipp. Aph. V. 3, 4. VII. 9.*

_____ in phrenitic patients, always fatal. *Galen, M. M. XII. c. ult.*

_____ in children, often precede the eruption of the small-pox.

_____ in children, frequently from worms.

_____ in children from three to six years old, sometimes a symptom of *Hydrocephalus*.

_____ from suppression of urine, attended with *subfultus tendinum*, fever, and *delirium*.

_____ of all the muscles subservient to the will, with total insensibility, frothing at the mouth, followed by profound sleep: EPILEPSIA. *Aurel. chron. I. 4.*

CONVULSIONS excited by attempts to swallow liquids in *Hydrophobia*.

— during labour, from *plethora* or extream pain. If they return after delivery, fatal.

— from poison taken into the stomach.

— from stones in the kidneys, or *ureters*.

— with rumbling of the bowels, and imagination of a ball rising to the throat; pale urine, thoughts extravagant and inconstant: HYSTERIA.

COSTIVENESS, on critical days in fevers, bad, *Hipp. Epid. I. 2.*

— obstinate, with vomiting and violently painful twisting of the intestines; ENTERITIS. *Coel. Aurelian. III. 17.*

— a frequent symptom of *Nephritis*.

— a symptom of *Hypochondriasis*.

— a symptom of *Dyspepsia*.

— obstinate, in fevers, with suppression of urine and black tongue, portends *delirium*.

C O

COSTIVENESS frequently a symptom of *Atrophia*.

COUGH in dropfical patients, bad. *Hipp. Aph. VI. 35. VII. 47.*

—— a constant symptom of inflammation of the lungs or *pleura*.

—— sudden, with increased excretion from the nose, eyes, and fauces: **CATARRHUS**. *Aurel. chron. II. 7.*

—— pathognomonic in the Measles: generally it is one of the first symptoms, and continues through the whole disease; yet sometimes, though rarely, it does not come till after the disquamation.

—— slight, short, and frequent, without expectoration or catarrhal symptoms, often proceeds from tubercles in the lungs, and ends in Consumption.

—— dry, with difficulty in breathing, a sense of weight in the breast, and gradual wasting, is probable owing to stoney matter in the lungs.

—— dry, generally a symptom of *Hepatitis*.

—— dry, an hysterical symptom.

—— dry, from habitual indigestion.

COUGH

COUGH dry, and sometimes violent, from the liver being enlarged or hardened.

—— dry, with some difficulty in breathing, continuing three or four months, pulse gradually beating quicker, portends Consumption.

—— dry and hoarse in the Measles.

—— dry, frequent, increased by motion or eating, breathing short after the least exercise, lips and cheeks red, thirst and hectic fever: *vomica* in the lungs.

—— dry, frequent and painful, after the second day, in inflammation of the lungs, bad.

—— frequent and violent in pulmonic inflammation, bad.

—— frequent during pregnancy.

—— with purulent expectoration, from an ulcer in the lungs.

—— often a symptom of dentition.

—— from worms in the intestines.

—— with expectoration sometimes tinged with blood; pain obtuse under the *sternum*, or between the *scapulæ*; anxiety, difficulty in breathing; pulse generally soft; face swelled, red, purplish:
PERIPNEUMONIA.

COUGH,

COUGH, convulsive, strangulating, contagious; a disease of children: **PERTUSSIS**.

CRISIS in fevers generally indicated by some exacerbation of symptoms on the third, fourth, or fifth day.

—— The third is the index, to the fifth, ninth, and eleventh.——the fourth index to the seventh——the fifth to the fourteenth. *Hipp. Prædiel. III.*

—— happens on the fourth, seventh, eleventh, fourteenth, seventeenth, twenty-first. *Hipp.*

—— not happening, indicates a tedious disease rather than danger. *Hipp. Coac. 75.*

—— generally preceded by a restless, a bad night. *Hipp. Aph. II. 13.*

DEAFNESS, in fevers, after a loss of blood, with black stools, bad. *Hipp.*

—— in fevers, sometimes precedes bleeding at the nose, or *diarrhæa*, either of which proves salutary, *Hipp. Aph. IV. 60*

—— in acute fevers often portends *delirium*. *Hipp. Coac. 196.*

DEAFNESS,

D E

DEAFNESS, with a sense of weight in the head, and dimness of sight, portends bleeding at the nose. *Hipp. Coac.* 195.

———— sometimes relieves extream pain in a weak part. *Hipp. Epid.* II. 5: 9.

———— in disorders of the small intestines, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 470.

———— in child-bed women, with acute pain in the side, indicates dangerous *delirium*. *Hipp. Coac.* 525. *Predict.* I, 80.

———— in violent diseases, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 190.

———— with tremor, in acute fevers, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* I. 197.

———— at the latter end of fevers, when the patient is much exhausted, bad, *Hipp. Coac.* V. 72.

———— with red urine, without sediment, foretells *delirium*. *Hipp. Coac.* V. 32.

———— partial, or total: DYSECOEA.

DEGLUTITION obstructed, and respiration not materially affected: DYSPHAGIA. *Sauv.*

———— painful and difficult, swelling and redness of the *fauces*, frequent and difficult excretion of mucus

D E

cus, with the fever *Synocha*: Inflammatory Sore Throat. *Angina*, Coel. Aurelian. III. 2. CYNANCHE, sp. 1. *Cull.*

DEGLUTITION, not very painful nor difficult; tonsils and fauces inflamed and swelled, covered by a white or cineritious crust concealing small ulcers, with a scarlet eruption on the neck, breast, and arms, and fever *Typhus*: Ulcerous sore Throat of Fothergil and Huxham. CYNANCHE, sp. 2. *Cull.*

———— of liquids exciting painful convulsions, from the bite of a mad dog: HYDROPHOBIA.

———— difficult, sometimes a symptom in *Hysteria*.

———— difficult, sometimes from a palsy of the muscles of the *larynx*.

———— difficult, in acute fevers, a bad symptom.

DEJECTION, pathognomonic in malignant putrid fevers.

DELIRIUM, in consequence of a wound in the head, bad. *Hipp. Aph.* VII. 14.

DELIRIUM,

D E

DELIRIUM, with cold shuddering, after
excessive drinking of strong liquors,
bad. *Hipp. Aph. VII. 7.*

———— in consequence of hemor-
rhage, bad. *Hipp. Aph. VII. 9.*

———— in consequence of long con-
tinued watching, bad. *Hipp. Aph.*
VII. 18.

———— in fevers, when the patient
has no strength left, fatal. *Hipp. Coac.*
100.

———— in continued fevers, with
great difficulty of breathing, fatal.
Hipp. Aph. IV. 50.

———— in the beginning of fevers,
bad. *Hipp. Prædict. II. 85.*

———— during rigor, in fevers, bad.
Hipp. Prædict. I. 64. Coac. 6.

———— from violent pain in the
bowels, bad. *Hipp. Aph. 7. 10.*

———— with profuse sweat and diffi-
cult respiration, fatal. *Hipp. Coac.*
89.

———— ending in tremor, fatal. *Ga-*
len in Prorrh. I.

———— in consequence of intense ap-
plication, generally mortal. *Hipp. Coac.*
47. Aph. VI. 53.

DELIRIUM,

DELIRIUM, in fevers, without symptoms of concoction, bad. *Galen de crisib.* I.

_____ succeeding melancholy, fatal. *Gal. in Prorrh.* I. 2.

_____ though slight, if attended with trembling and dimness of sight, portends *Phrenitis*. *Hipp. Prædict.* I. 34.

_____ violent, frequently terminates in convulsions. *Hipp. Præfag.* II.

_____ never without danger in acute diseases. *Galen, Aph.* VI. 56.

_____ with laughter, least dangerous. *Galen in Aph.* *Hipp.* VI. 56.

_____ with trembling and groping with the hands, in fevers, generally fatal. *Hipp. Prædict.* 34.

_____ in fevers sometimes precedes a crisis. *Gal. Epid.* III. ægr. 7. 9.

_____ silent, with the power of speech, mortal. *Hipp. Coac.* 65.

_____ mutable in manner and degree, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 101.

_____ in a small degree, often precedes an Erysipelas in the face: if it increase with the progress of the disease, attended

attended with *coma*, the patient dies apoplectic on the seventh, ninth, or eleventh day. *Cull. Pract.* 568.

DELIRIUM, a common symptom in the confluent small-pox.

———— in the last stage of a consumption.

———— violent, with acute fever, eyes and face inflamed: PHRENITIS.

———— sometimes a symptom in the ulcerous fore throat.

———— in pneumonic inflammation, a very dangerous symptom.

———— beginning with the fever, indicates an idiopathic *Phrenitis*.

———— sometimes a symptom in every disease attended with fever.

———— preceded by violent headach, in childbed women, a symptom of uterine inflammation.

DISCHARGES, exhibiting signs of concoction, indicate a speedy and salutary crisis. *Hipp Epid.* I. 2. *Galen de crisib.* III. 3.

———— at the beginning of fevers, are not critical. *Hipp. Epid.* II. *Galen de crisib.* I.

DISCHARGES

DISCHARGE copious, in fevers, before concoction, indicates no crisis, a tedious disease, or relapse, or death. *Hipp. Epid. I. 36.*

————— copious, in fevers, after concoction, salutary. *Galen, in Aph. IV. de præfag. ex pulsib. II.*

————— copious, in fevers, affording no relief, bad. *Galen, in Prænot. III. 35.*

————— natural, in the decline of fevers, returning to its wonted periods, good. *Celsus, II. 3.*

————— natural, uninterrupted, good. *Hipp. Aph. IV. 4. 7. VII. 69.*

————— critical, often relieves *delirium*.

————— unusual of blood or other humours, without fever or increased *impetus*: APOCENOSIS.

————— unusual, gradual, and flow: PROFUSIO.

————— of tears, without external cause: EPIPHORA.

————— unusual of saliva: PTYALISMUS.

————— of urine involuntary, without pain: ENURESIS.

DISCHARGE by drops, of mucus from the urethra : GONORRHOEA.

———— increased, from the nose, fauces, or bronchia : CATARRHUS.

DISTORTION of features in violent fevers, a very bad symptom. *Hipp. Aph. IV. 49.*

DREAMS, extravagant, not deducible from the actions of the day, denote disease. *Hipp. de insom. III. 1—6.*

DROPSY of the intire surface of the body (*anasarca*) a symptom in the *Scarlatina* of Sydenham : it generally comes on after the eruption has disappeared, and subsides in two or three days.

DROWSINESS, and profound sleep, in children cutting teeth, portends convulsions. *Hipp. de dent. II. 3.*

———— with loss of memory, difficulty in speaking, numbness of limbs, with *incubus*, sometimes precedes Apoplexy. *Aurel. III. 5.*

———— with languor, preceded by cold shivering, generally one of the first symptoms of the Small-pox.

DROW-

DROWSINESS with a dry cough, and running at the eyes and nose, precedes the eruption of the Measles.

EARS ringing, with teeth grinding, in acute fevers, often presage death. *Hipp. Coac.* 193.

—— ringing, with dimness of the eyes, with a sense of weight in the upper part of the nose, foretell a bleeding at the nose, or *delirium*. *Hipp. Coac.* 131. 194. *prædict.* I. 18.

—— ringing, with violent head-ach, precedes Apoplexy. *Hipp. Coac.* 161.

—— one or both intensely painful in acute fevers, with other bad symptoms, fatal. *Hipp, Coac.* 189.

—— hearing imperfectly, in acute fevers, often precedes *delirium*. *Hipp. Coac.* 195.

—— cold, pellucid, contracted in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Aph.* VIII. 14.

ERUCTION, acid, in a *diarrhæa*, as a new symptom, good. *Hipp. Aph.* VI. 1.

—— acid, generally a symptom of *Hypochondriasis*.

—— frequent, from indigestion

E R

ERUPTION, red, on the neck and breast,
in a Sore-throat, good. *Hipp.*
Prænot. 136. *Coac.* 365, 366.

———— red, on the neck and breast,
in a Sore-throat, suddenly disappearing,
with pain in the chest, and difficulty
in breathing, fatal. *Hipp.* *Coac.* 366.

———— miliary, in fevers, with
sweat about the neck only, bad. *Hipp.*
Prænot. 26.

———— scarlet, generally a symptom
of the ulcerous Sore-throat, *cynanche*
maligna: it first appears on the second
or third day of the disease, continues
about four days, spreading gradually
from the neck and breast to the extre-
mities.

———— scarlet, in the *Scarlatina an-*
ginosa, of which the ulcerous Sore-
throat is only a symptom.

———— miliary, red, commonly call-
ed a rash.

———— about the mouth, with deaf-
ness, sometimes favorably critical in
malignant fevers.

———— miliary, vesicular, sometimes
attends the distinct Small-pox; gene-
rally owing to heating medicines,
warm clothing, and a close room.

ERUP-

E R

ERUPTION miliary, first red, but on the second day shews whitish vesicles on the top of each pimple: not idiopathic, but a symptom in various fevers, produced, according to Dr. Cullen, by profuse sweating, or loss of blood; thence frequent in child-bed.

———— of boils or bubos, with fever extremely malignant and contagious: **PESTIS.**

———— of small inflamed pimples, commonly first appearing in the face and neck on the third or fourth day of fever, and gradually forming pustules, which, in four or five days more, are filled with ripe matter, and about the eleventh day begin to fall off in dry crusts: **VARIOLA.**

———— resembling the small-pox, but without suppuration or much fever, and scaling off about the third or fourth day: **VARICELLA.**

———— of small red pimples in clusters, about the fourth day of fever, attended with sneezing and other symptoms of corryza, and, in three or four days more, falling off in branny scales: **RUBEOLA.**

———— red, flat, scaly, generally dry, on the upper part of the forehead, with

ulcerated tonsils, and pains in the bones, particularly the shins; yielding to mercurials only: SYPHILIS.

ERUPTION resembling the itch, except that the pimples are solid: Nettle-rash. *Heberden, Med. trans. I. 17.*

———— scarlet, appearing about the fourth day of an inflammatory fever; the spots at first distinct, but finally run into each other, and in three or four days scale off: SCARLATINA.

———— of red spots, like those produced by nettles; generally appearing on the second day of a contagious remitting fever, whose exacerbations return once in twenty-four hours; disappear during the remission, and return with the fever towards evening; scale off in three or four days: URTICARIA.

———— vesicular, the size of a walnut, in different parts of the body, appearing on the first, second, or third day of a malignant fever, and continuing several days, finally discharging a thin ichor: PEMPHIGUS.

———— of sore pustules on the internal surface of the mouth, and on the tongue; generally white in the centre, containing each a small ulcer under the cuticle; common to children at the

the breast; sometimes a symptom in consumption, of inflammatory, and in malignant fevers; in the *lues venerea*, and in the scurvy: APHTHÆ.

ERUPTION gradually thickening the skin, which becomes rugged, rough, greasy, and destitute of hair, resembling that of an elephant; extremities numb; face disfigured by tubercles; voice hoarse and nasal: ELEPHANTIASIS.

————— scaly, white, rough, itching, scabby, spreading over the whole or great part of the body: LEPROA.

————— resembling a mulberry or raspberry, in various parts of the body: FRAMBOESIA.

————— aggregate, of minute red pimples, spreading, sometimes obstinate: HERPES.

————— of small ulcers on the head, discharging a humour which dries into a white friable crust: TENEA.

————— of minute pustules and ulcers, violently itching, chiefly between the fingers: PSORA.

EXACERBATION, on the third day, in continued fevers, bad. *Hipp. Aph.* IV. 43. VII. 62. Coac. 116.

EXACERBATION, in fevers, generally the night preceding a crisis, which may be thence foretold, especially if it hath been properly indicated. *Hipp. Aph. II. 13.*

twice in twenty-four hours, viz. about noon, and about seven or eight in the evening, in hectic fevers, from matter formed in some internal part; generally preceded by a slight shivering. *Dr. Cullen.*

EXPECTORATION, in pneumonic inflammation, the sooner appearing concocted the shorter will be the disease. *Hipp. Aph. I. 12.*

in diseases of the lungs, though purulent, if it be discharged with ease, if it relieve the patient, and his breathing be tolerably easy, there is no great danger. *Hipp. Prænot. VIII. 16. Cels. II. 7.*

in Pleuresy or *Emiema*, suddenly suppressed, fatal. *Galen, de const. med. id. de crisib. Aph. I. com. 12.*

of pus, suddenly ceasing entirely, fatal. *Hipp. Aph. VII. 16, 78.*

EXPEC-

E X

EXPECTORATION, bilious, in *Empiema*,
mortal. *Hipp. progn.* II. 18.

_____ purulent indicates an
abscess in the lungs.

_____ of blood, followed by
a spitting of pus, bad. *Hipp. Aph.*
VII. 15.

_____ of blood, sometimes
the cause, but frequently a symptom at
different periods of *phthisis pulmona-*
lis. It is seldom of consequence in
that species arising from tubercles.

_____ of blood, succeeded
by ulceration, not so certainly fatal as
a consumption from tubercles. *Dr.*
Cullen.

_____ of blood, in doubt-
ful cases, more probably from the lungs
than the *pleura*.

EXTREMITIES, of the body suddenly
changing from hot to cold, and *vice*
versa, in fevers, bad, *Hipp. Prædict.*
I. 43.

_____ cold, with acute diseases,
bad. *Hipp. Aph.* VII. 1.

_____ cold, in violent pains in
any part of the abdomen, bad. *Hipp.*
Aph. VII. 26.

EXTRE-

EXTREMITIES, cold, with great heat in the body, bad. *Hipp. Prænot.* 46. *Coac.* 492.

———— ponderous, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 493.

———— hot, in bed, with restlessness, a frequent symptom of indigestion.

EXTUBERANCE, soft, not painful : SARCOMA, or *Polypus*.

———— harder, and often ragged : VERRUCA.

EYES, in fevers, become clearer towards a crisis. *Hipp. Coac.* 217.

———— distorted, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Prædict.* I. 81. *Eped.* III. 3. 11.

———— constantly moving, portend madness. *Hipp. Prænot.* 31.

———— sunk, a fatal symptom in fevers. *Hipp. Coac.* 218. *Prænot* 4.

———— sore, with continued head-ach, threatens blindness. *Coac.* 213.

———— their lids livid, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Prænot.* 6.

———— not closed, during sleep, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Aph.* VI. 52. *Coac.* 64. *Prædict.* I. 37. *Coac.* 218.

EYES

EYES perceiving objects indistinctly, in malignant fevers, a bad symptom. *Hipp. Epid. II. 6. Aph. IV. 49.*

—— in many diseases indicate the state of the body. *Hipp. Epid. VI. 4, 26.*

—— shedding tears involuntarily, in acute diseases, bad. *Hipp. Aph. IV. 52. Epid. VI. 1, 16.*

—— much inflamed, with pain in the neck, may portend bleeding at the nose, *Hipp. Prædict. I. 137. Coac. 116.*

—— totally deprived of sight, in malignant fevers, mortal. *Hipp. Epid. VII. 28.*

—— fierce, in fevers, portends *delirium* or *phrenitis*. *Hipp. Epid. I. 19.*

—— appearing one larger than the other in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Epid. VII. 100.*

—— fixed, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Prædict. I. 46. Epid. I. 16. Galen, com. in Epid. VI. 27.*

—— moving unequally : STRABISMUS.

—— inflamed, painful, with intolerance of light ; OPTHALMIA.

FACE Hippocratic, *i. e.* cadaverous, viz. eyes sunk, nose sharp, temples collapsed, ears cold and contracted, skin harsh,

F A

harsh, colour pale or blackish, eyelids; lips or nose livid, the immediate harbinger of death. *Hipp. Coac.* 212. *Prænot.* 2, 3.

FACE well coloured, plump, and supercilious, in acute fevers, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 213.

—— continuing pale and swelled, denotes disease in the head, or in some of the viscera. *Hipp. Præd.* II. 29.

—— florid, with a dejected aspect, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Prædict.* I. 49

—— inflamed, in fevers, with coma, rigor, and sweat, mortal. *Hipp. Coac.* 7. *Prædict.* 67.

—— with a fixed livid hue on the cheeks, in puerperal fevers, bad.

—— swelled, pale, with a yellowish colour in the cheeks, indicates a tendency to rickets.

—— cadaverous early in any disease, fatal.

—— pale, fallow, generally a symptom of *Cachexia*.

FAINTING, frequent, without evident cause, portends sudden death. *Hipp. Aph.* II. 41.

FAINTING,

F A

F E

FAINTING, frequent; pulse irregular, quick, weak, with anxiety and pain about the heart: CARDITIS. *Cæl. Aurel.* II. 32.

FEAR, ridiculous, a symptom of *Hypochondriasis*.

FEELING, diminished or depraved: ANÆSTHESIA.

FEVER, without remission, indicates a long disease. *Hipp. Aph.* II. 28.

———— with violent pain in the side, short breathing, and cough: PLEURITIS. *Aurel.* II. 14.

———— with cough, short breathing, without violent pain: PERIPNUMONIA. *Aurel.* II. 27.

———— suddenly ceasing, without apparent cause, or good symptoms, will probably return. *Cels.* II. 7.

———— succeeding an apoplectic fit, good. *Hipp. Coac.* 479.

———— from a wound in the head, coming on the 4th, 7th, or 11th day, fatal. *Hipp. Prædict.* II. 79.

———— had better follow than precede convulsions. *Hipp. Aph.* II. 26.

FEVER,

FEVER, a symptom of every considerable inflammation external or internal.

———— with internal pain, and a glutinous whitish crust on the surface of the blood, denotes inflammation.

———— puerperal, soon after delivery, bad.

———— a symptom in every species of Sore-throat.

———— hectic, a symptom of *Phthisis pulmonalis*.

———— acute, with violent head-ach, face and eyes inflamed, wakefulness, and violent *delirium*: PHRENITIS.

FITS, epileptic, in children, often precede the eruption of the small-pox. If they have but two fits on the eve of the eruption, a mild disease may be expected. *Cullen*.

FORGETFULNESS, in fevers, with languor and deprivation of voice, generally fatal. *Hipp. Epid. III.*

———— in fevers, with cold shiverings, bad. *Galen in Prædict. I. 64.*

———— frequently recurring in any disease, bad. *Hipp. Epid. III.*

GIDDINESS often precedes a discharge of blood from the *anus*.

———— frequent, with head-ach, fault-
ering of the tongue, ringing in the ears,
and want of recollection, in plethoric
and elderly people, portends Apoplexy.
Aurelian. III. 5.

———— frequent, with drowfiness and
head-ach, portends Apoplexy. *Morgag.*
II. 10.

———— with loss of appetite, a bitter
taste, and no fever, a symptom of a foul
stomach.

GLANDS swelled and painful, in fevers,
indicate a long disease. *Hipp. Coac. 73.*

HAIR falls off in the last stage of a con-
sumption. *Hipp. Aph. V. 11.*

———— matted and complicated inextrica-
bly: TRICOMA.

HANDS catching at imaginary objects, ga-
thering the sheet, or picking the quilt,
in fevers, fatal. *Hipp. Prænot, 17.*

———— painful, with pains in the feet, in fe-
vers, bad. *Hipp. Coac. 30.*

———— and feet swelled and red, in fevers,
bad. *Hipp. Coac. 63.*

HEAD-ACH,

H E

HEAD-ACH, violent, with ringing in the ears, without fever, often precedes Apoplexy. *Hipp. Coac.* 161.

———— long continued, with sore eyes, portends blindness. *Hipp. Coac.* 223.

———— violent, with shivering and colliquative sweats, in fevers, generally fatal. *Hipp. Coac.* 12.

———— violent, without an evident cause, in *angina*, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 372.

———— constant in acute fevers, a bad symptom. *Hipp. Coac.* 160. *Prænot.* 129.

———— with loss of voice, followed by cold shivering, in fevers, fatal. *Hipp. Coac.* 255.

———— with extream weakness, rigor, or bloody urine, in fevers, fatal. *Hipp. Coac.* 22, 28.

———— with a little deafness, hands trembling, pain in the neck, with urine blackish and thick, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 176.

———— with stupor, and inflamed eyes, portends hæmorrhage. *Hipp. Coac.* 166.

HEAD-ACH,

H E

HEAD-ACH, with thirst, wakefulness, weak voice, great debility, and loose belly, portends *delirium*. *Hipp. Coac.* 175.

———— violent, with florid countenance, and strong pulse, portends hæmorrhage. *Hipp. Coac.* 128, 142.

———— with dimness of sight, and pain in the stomach, in fevers, sometimes portends bilious vomiting. *Hipp. Prædict.* III. 30. *Epid.* I. 2.

———— violent, continued, after delivery, generally fatal. *Cels.* II. 8.

———— with giddiness, difficulty of breathing, and pains in the loins, generally precedes a discharge of blood from the hemorrhoidal veins.

———— in young women, about the menstrual period, if attended with giddiness and short breathing, portends too copious a discharge.

———— with extream lassitude, generally the first symptom of fevers.

———— violent, in acute fevers, threatens *phrenitis*.

———— frequently from indigestion.

———— from wind in the stomach.

———— from costiveness.

———— from plethora.

D

HEAD-

HEAD-ACH periodical, from an aguish *dia-*
thesis; not increased by moderate exer-
cise; appetite as in health.

———— violent in a single small spot,
as if a nail were driven into the head,
an hysterical symptom: *Sydenh. Pros.*
integ.

———— like that from a crowded play-
house, with great depression of spirits,
generally precedes the ulcer in one of
the tonsils, in a putrid Sore-throat.
Fordice.

HEARING imperfect or depraved: PAR-
CUSIS.

HEART-BRUN, *pyrosis*, a symptom of in-
digestion.

HEAT, great, of the abdomen, with pain
at the pit of the stomach, in fevers,
bad. *Hipp. Aph. IV. 65.*

———— equal over the whole body, in acute
diseases, good. *Hipp. Prædict. II.*

———— preternatural, succeeds lassitude and
rigor at the beginning of fevers, and
generally terminates in sweat.

———— fever, 112 degrees of Farenheit's
thermometer.

HEAT,

HEAT, not much augmented in putrid fevers.

—— in the part, a symptom in external inflammation.

—— preternatural in the head and *precordia*, with worm-symptoms, in children from five to ten years old, in *Hydrocephalus internus*.

—— partial, in fevers, bad.

—— internal excessive, with great thirst, and cold limbs, in fevers, bad.

HEMORRHAGE from the nose, in fevers, on the seventh, ninth, or fourteenth day, good. *Hipp. Coac.* 150, 152.

—— from the nose, in ardent fevers, better on the fifth than the fourth day. *Hipp. Coac.* 133.

—— from the nose, a few drops only, in chronic diseases, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 105.

—— from the nose, a few drops only, in pleuresy, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 405.

—— from the nose, two or three drops in delirium, fatal. *Hipp. Prædict.* 49.

HEMORRHAGE copious, from the nose, relieves delirium. *Galen. de crisib. c. 8.*

from the nose, two or three drops only, in fevers, bad, *Hipp. Epid. III. 3. Prædict. I. 1, 141, 126.*

from the nose, in ardent fevers, is generally indicated by a pain in the neck, weight in the temples, dimness of sight, and tension of the *hypochondria* without pain. *Hipp. Epid. I. 2. Prædict. III. 33. Coac. 195.*

from the nose, with frequent head-ach and giddiness, in plethoric habits, sometimes precedes apoplexy.

in fevers, beneficial, though the urine be still crude. *Hipp. Epid. I. 2.*

from the nose, copious, in fevers, generally relieves, and is often critical. *Hipp. Epid. II. 1.—I. c. 2. t. 63.—II. 1. 4. t. 16. IV. 37. Coac. IV. 45.—V. 150. Epid. I. ægr. 7. Coac. 1, 2, 17. Galen. de mot. muse. II. 6.*

hemorrhoidal, in inflammations of the brain or pleura, good.

good. *Hipp. Aph.* VI. 11, 21.—
de Indicat. 64.

HEMORRHAGE frequent from the nose,
 in the decline of life, portends apoplexy,
 or palsy.

———— from the nose: EPIS-
 TAXIS.

———— from the anus: HE-
 MORRHOIS.

———— from the vagina: ME-
 NORRHAGIA.

HICKUP, sometimes a symptom of acute *he-*
patitis, or inflammation of the external
 membrane of the liver. *Hipp. Aph.*
 VII. 17. V. 58.

———— in consequence of great evacua-
 tion, fatal. *Hipp. Aph.* V. 3, 4. VII.
 3, 41.

———— in violent cholic, bad. *Hipp.*
Aph. VII. 10.

———— with lassitude and stupidity, in
 fevers, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 45.

———— relieved by sneezing. *Hipp. Aph.*
 VI. 13.

———— with loss of voice, fatal. *Hipp.*
Prædict. I. 23.

HICKUP with delirium, and difficulty of breathing, fatal. *Hipp. Coac.* 89.

———— a symptom of *gastritis*, *hysteritis*, and every other internal inflammation.

———— a symptom in various fevers.

———— frequently from indigestion, from worms, from flatulence, from poison taken into the stomach, or the bite of poisonous animals, from extreme evacuations.

———— sometimes, in the decline of fevers, without danger.

———— from suppressed *menfes* hemorrhoids, urine, or perspiration; from strangulated *hernia*; from wounds; from suppuration in any of the *viscera*; from gangrene internal or external; from excoriation of the *æsofagus* or stomach by violent medicines; from the brain being wounded or depressed; from scurvy; from *lues venerea*; also an hysterical symptom.

HORSENESS, a constant symptom in the eruptive fever of the Measles, with a dry cough, and some difficulty of breathing.

———— with a peculiar hollow voice, a symptom of the putrid Sore-throat.

HYPHO-

HYPOCHONDRIUM inflamed or painful,
always dangerous. *Hipp. Coac.* 279,
280.

_____ painful, in fevers,
not relieved by sweat, bad. *Hipp. Coac.*
299.

_____ painful, with hard-
ness, if on both sides, very bad: less
dangerous if on the left only. *Hipp.*
Prænot. 32.

_____ swelled and pain-
ful at the beginning of fevers, fatal.
Hipp. Prænot. 33. *Coac.* 280.

_____ right, in fevers,
hard, followed by jaundice, bad. *Hipp.*
IV. 64.

_____ tense and retract-
ed, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 51.

_____ distended, in fevers,
with frequent sweats and fixed pains
in the shoulders, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 32.

_____ tense, hard and
painful, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Prædict.*
I. 27.

_____ tense, even with-
out pain, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Epid.*
III. *ægr.* 2. I. *ægr.* 2.

H Y

HYPOCHONDRIUM soft, and without pain, in fevers, good.

— suddenly becoming tense, and the pulse suddenly increasing in strength and celerity, indicates some evacuation about to take place.

— right, tense, with internal pain extending to the clavicle; breathing difficult, with fever, dry cough and hickuping: **HEPATITIS**.

— left, tense, with internal pain, tumor, and fever: **SPLENITIS**.

— right, painful, with jaundice, from gall-stones passing the biliary ducts.

— right, hard and swelled, with obtuse internal pain, sense of weight when lying on the left side, countenance pale, yellowish; urine high-coloured and thick; finally short-breathed and oedematous: *Schirrous Liver*.

HYSTERICIS, sometimes from a gouty cause.

— from worms in the intestines,

HYS-

H Y J A I M I N

HYSTERICIS often from obstructed *menfes*.

JAUNDICE, with naucia and costiveness, an early symptom of the *Colica pictorum*, painter's or Devonshire Colic.

———— appearing, in fevers, on the seventh, ninth, eleventh, or fourteenth day, good; unless a hardness be felt in the right *hypochondrium*. *Hipp. Aph.* IV. 64.

———— appearing in fevers, before the seventh day, bad; unless attended with *diarrhæa*. *Hipp. Aph.* 62.

———— in fevers, with the right *hypochondrium*, hard, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 121.

———— with deafness, urine high-coloured and turbid, bad. *Hipp. Prædict.* I. 23. *Coac.* 198. I. 23. *Coac.* 198.

———— even before the seventh day, in bilious fevers, if preceded by *rigor*, good. *Hipp. de vict. in acutis*, 8.

IMPOTENCE, or want of passion: ANAPHRODISIA.

INDIGESTION, a constant symptom of *Hypochondriasis*.

INFLAMMATION, or pain, near the heart, always dangerous. *Hipp. Coac.* 279, 280.

INFLAM-

I N

INFLAMMATION of the eyes, a symptom of *phrenitis*, and of *sypbilis*.

_____ of the face in erysipelas, usually continues eight or ten days.

_____ of the *fauces*, with pain and difficulty in swallowing, and with fever : CYNANCHE. *Spec. I. Cull. Angina inflammat.* Boerh. 805.

_____ of the nose becoming gradually purple, tumid, blackish, pustulous, in malignant fevers, a fatal symptom.

_____ of the organs of respiration, with acute pain in the side : PLEURITIS ; without, PERIPNEUMONIA.

INSENSIBILITY, in fevers, denotes *delirium*. *Hipp. Aph. II. 6.*

_____ total, respiration and circulation continuing ; joints of the limbs relaxed ; pulse full, soft, slow : APOPLEXIA.

INTERMISSION or remission, a favorable symptom in all fevers. *Hipp. Aph. IV. 43.*

L A

LANGOUR extream in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 58. *Prædict.* I. 40.

———— with cold shiverings and drow-
finess, generally the first symptoms of
the Small-pox.

LASSITUDE, without apparent cause, in-
dicates disease. *Hipp. Aph.* II. 5.

———— in fevers, with a copious
discharge of thick whitish urine, on
the fourth day, good. *Hipp. Aph.*
IV. 74.

———— with hickup and *stupor*, in
fevers, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 45.

———— with frequent rigors, rest-
lessness, and pain in the back, bad.
Hipp. Coac. 19.

———— with real debility, general-
ly the first symptom of all fevers, whe-
ther continued or intermittent; coun-
tenance pale, succeeded by rigor, heat,
and sweat.

———— with pain in the back, head-
ach, often with vomiting, sometimes
with convulsions, precedes the erup-
tion of the Small-pox.

———— a frequent symptom of chro-
nic diseases, particularly jaundice,
dropsy, scurvy, worms, &c.

LEGS

LEGS drawn frequently up and again stretched and twisted, the patient lying on his back, in fevers, very bad. *Hipp. Prænot. 12. Coac. 497.*

—— painful, with palpitation and pain about the navel, in fevers, sometimes portends, delirium. *Hipp. Prædict. I. 36.*

—— painful, in fevers, a malignant symptom. *Hipp. Coac. 30.*

LIPS livid, cold, inverted, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Aph. VIII. 13.*

—— livid generally before death. *Hipp. Prænot. 6.*

—— relaxed, cold, and pallid before death. *Hipp. Prænot. 7.*

—— ulcerated in fevers, after a favorable crisis. *Hipp. Epid. VI.*

LIVIDNESS, in fevers, a common harbinger of death. *Hipp. Coac. 66.*

LOOSENESS, in fevers, when the patient is sleepy and torpid, very bad. *Hipp. Coac. 611.*

—— with thirst and want of appetite in a hectic fever, bad. *Hipp. Coac. 402.*

LOOSE-

L O

LOOSENESS, supervening on *ophthalmia* good. *Hipp. Aph.* VI. 17.

_____ frequently succeeds the measles ; and continues some time.

_____ a general symptom in the advanced stage of an hectic fever ; with night sweats, always fatal.

_____ a bad symptom late in a long disease.

_____ frequently a symptom of the putrid Sore-throat ; in adults generally fatal.

_____ in the beginning of pneumonic inflammation of no service.

_____ sometimes precedes the confluent Small-pox, and often continues after the eruption.

_____ sometimes precedes the eruption of the measles.

_____ with a slower pulse in puerperal fevers, good.

_____ colliquative, a symptom of the plague.

LOQUACITY, extreme and audacious, in fevers, portends phrensy.

MATTER,

MATTER, laudible, is pure, white, and not fetid. *Hipp. Aph. VII. 44, 45.*

———— in the brain, one cause of Apoplexy. *Morgag. I. 5.*

———— translated to the brain from the stump of an amputated leg. *Morgag. I. 5.*

———— discharged from the lungs, with a hectic fever, an unequivocal symptom of *Phthisis pulmonalis*.

———— discharged from the lungs, without hectic symptoms, no proof of confirmed *Phthisis*, and is often cured.

———— formed within the thorax, from previous inflammation, may be known by a rigor, succeeded by a sense of weight, instead of pain in the side affected. *Hipp. Prædict.*

MENSES suppressed: AMENORRHOEA.

———— suppressed, a symptom of *Chlorosis*.

———— suppressed, a symptom and effect of *phthisis*, not the cause.

MIND, in malignant, jail fevers, much disturbed and confused.

MIND,

MIND, its functions injured, without fever
or *coma*: VESANIÆ.

—— its functions very weak: AMEN-
TIA.

—— partially insane: MELANCHOLIA.

—— totally insane: MANIA.

—— active during sleep: SOMNIUM.

NAILS, black, cold, contracted, or relaxed,
fatal. *Hipp. Aph. VIII. 12.*

—— livid, in fevers, with extream weight
of the limbs, fatal. *Hipp. Coac. 493.*

—— livid, with difficulty in breathing,
a symptom of *Empyema*. *Hipp. Coac.*
493.

—— curved inwards, and cold, a symptom
of *Empyema*. *Hipp. Coac. 402.*

—— curved inwards, a symptom in the
last stage of a consumption. *Cæl.*
Aurel. chron. II. 14.

NOSE sharp, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Præ-*
not. II. 16.

—— or lips, livid, in malignant fevers
generally fatal. *Hipp. Coac. 212.*

—— in malignant fevers, purple, blackish
swelled, pustulous, fatal. *De Meysercy,*
II. 241.

PAIN

PAIN in the back, frequent, without evident cause, in fevers, indicates malignity. *Hipp. Coac.* 320.

—— in the back, with rigors and restlessness, in fevers, often portends a *diarrhoea*. *Hipp. Coac.* 19.

—— in the back, long continued, in tertian agues, indicates a discharge of grumous blood by stool. *Hipp. Coac.* 305.

—— in the back, with weariness, head-ach, sickness, and sometimes with convulsions, precedes the eruption of the small-pox.

—— in the back and joints, during the hot stage of fevers.

—— in the bones, particularly the shins, a symptom of the pox ; also of the scurvy.

—— in the bladder, with swelling, frequent painful attempts to make water, often without success; with *tenesmus* and fever: CYSTITIS.

—— in the bowels, with fever and other dysenteric symptoms, bad. *Hipp. Prædict.* II. 118.

—— in the bowels, in acute fevers, bad. *Hipp. Aph.* IV. 66.

PAIN

P A

PAIN in the bowels and loins often precedes a discharge of blood from the *anus*.

—— in the bowels, with tenesmus, gradually increasing; mucous or bloody stools, with nausea and fever: DYSENTERIA.

—— in the bowels, particularly about the navel, and often with contraction of the muscles of the belly, and constipation: COLICA.

—— descending to the lower bowels, in the *colica pictonum*, indicates copious stools and relief.

—— in the bowels, more continual in the *colica pictonum* than in the dysentery.

—— in the bowels, increased by erecting the body, without other peculiar symptoms of inflamed *viscera*: PERITONITIS.

—— in the bowels violent, particularly about the navel, with vomiting, obstinate constipation, and fever: ENTERITIS.

—— in the chest, with anxiety, a sensation of heat under the *sternum*, and a saltish taste in the mouth, portends spitting of blood, in persons liable to that disease.

PAIN in the chest, under the *sternum*, in coughing, or in either side of the *thorax*, a frequent symptom in a *phthisis pulmonalis*.

—— sudden in the chest under the *sternum*, a little towards the left side, whilst walking; sometimes when in bed, and sometimes attended with a pain in the middle of the left arm: symptoms of *Angina pectoris*. *Fotherg. Med. Observ.*

—— obtuse in the chest, under the *sternum*, or between the *scapulæ*, in Peripneumony.

—— fixed in the chest, with *torpor* succeeded by fever, fatal. *Hipp. Coac.* 315.

—— violent in the ear, with much fever, portends dangerous *delirium*. *Hipp. Prænot.* 130.

—— with swelling round the edges of the feet and toes, in the painters colic.

—— in the face, tongue, &c. in women past forty, sometimes is the effect of a cancerous humour. *Fotherg. Med. Obs.* V. 129.

—— in glandular swellings, indicates, in fevers, a tedious disease. *Hipp. Coac.* 73.

—— about the heart, without a crisis, in Sore-throats, with loss of strength and sensibility,

sensibility, fatal, notwithstanding other favorable symptoms. *Hipp. Coac.* 374.

PAIN violent in the head, in Sore-throats, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 372.

—— obtuse, in the right *hypochondrium*, under the short ribs, extending to the shoulder, indicates inflammation in the substance of the liver.

—— acute, in the right *hypochondrium*, immediately under the short ribs, extending to the clavicle and top of the shoulder, with fever, hard and strong pulse, urine high coloured, sometimes with difficulty in breathing, or hickup, or jaundice, or vomiting, are symptoms of inflammation in the external membrane of the Liver: HEPATITIS.

—— in the left *hypochondrium*, increased by swelling, tension, and heat in the part, with fever: SPLENITIS.

—— in the region of the heart, with irregular pulse, great anxiety, palpitation and faintings: CARDITIS.

—— internal, fixt, with fever, denotes inflammation.

—— internal, suddenly ceasing, in cases of internal inflammation, pulse continuing quick, indicates gangrene or mortification begun.

PAIN remitting, in cases of internal inflammation, other symptoms continuing past the first or second week, with a sensation of weight in the part, and some anxiety, indicates a tendency to suppuration.

PAIN internal, violent and continued, always dangerous.

—— in either kidney, with frequent inclination to make water ; vomiting, numbness in one or both legs, and sometimes retraction of a testicle : NEPHRITIS.

—— violent in the legs will sometimes relieve a dry cough. *Hipp. Epid. II. 23.*

—— in the legs, with pain and palpitation about the navel, and flatulence on the critical day of a fever, sometimes portends *delirium*. *Hipp. Prædict. I. 36.*

—— in the loins, translated to the head, with a numbness in the hands and ringing in the ears, foretells *delirium*. *Hipp. Coac. 308.*

—— suddenly translated to the legs in *Angina*, with fever, bad. *Hipp. Coac. 373.*

—— in the loins sudden, with suppression of urine, indicates a discharge of gravel or thick urine. *Hipp. Coac. 590.*

PAIN

PAIN in the loins often precedes uterine or hemorrhoidal flux. *Hipp. Coac.* 306, 621, 312, 307.

—— in the loins and sides, in jaundice. *Hipp. Coac.* 325.

—— in the loins, in fevers, with lassitude and restlessness, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 19.

—— in the legs, in fevers, a symptom of malignity. *Hipp. Coac.* 30.

—— in the loins long continued, in tertian agues, indicates a discharge of grumous blood *per ano.* *Hipp. Coac.* 305.

—— sudden in the legs and feet, in fevers, solves *delirium.* *Hipp. Epid.* I. *sec.* 3. *ægr.* 3, 5. III. *sec.* I. *ægr.* 3, 7.

—— in the muscles, sometimes in the joints, frequently recurring, worst in bed, without fever. RHEUMATISMUS, *chron.*

—— acute, with redness, in the muscles and larger joints, shifting from one part to another, with fever; blood shewing signs of inflammation, and urine high coloured. RHEUMATISMUS, *acutus.*

—— whilst matter is forming more violent than after it is formed. *Hipp. Aph.* II. 47.

PAIN of the neck, in fevers, a bad symptom, especially if extreme phrenzy be threatened; if attended with hardness, and locked jaw, fatal. *Hipp. Coac.* 173, 261. *Prædict.* I. 73.

—— in the *Pharinx*, in persons wounded, portends convulsions. *Valsalva & Wepfer.*

—— violent about the ribs, on either side, increased by inspiration, which is therefore short and difficult; cough dry or spits streaked with blood; pulse quick and strong: PLEURITIS. *Cæl. Aurel.* II. 14.

—— in the side of the thorax, a symptom of pleurisy, and of peripneumony: in either disease, on dissection, the lungs are generally found inflamed, and adhering to the *pleura*. *Morgag.* II. Ep. 20.

—— in the side of the thorax, in pneumonic inflammation, moving or extending from one side to the other, dangerous.

—— in pneumonic inflammation, suddenly vanishing, without assignable cause, portends *delirium*, and death within twenty-four hours. *Hipp.*

PAIN about the pit of the stomach, sometimes an early symptom of a malignant fever. *Hipp. Prædict.* I. 56.

—— acute at the pit of the stomach, on pressing, a symptom of *Hepatitis*.

—— at the pit of the stomach, with loss of appetite, without *rigor*, generally the first symptom of the painters colic.

—— at the pit of the stomach, may be caused by stones in the gall ducts; pulse but little increased.

—— hot in the stomach, increased by taking food, with fever, hickup, and vomiting: GASTRITIS.

—— in the *sternum* and *vertebræ* of the *thorax*, with pleuretic symptoms, indicates inflammation of the *mediastinum*.

—— violent at the lower end of the *sternum*, shooting to the back, generally precedes a locked jaw. *Cull.* III. p. 153.

—— burning, in the upper orifice of the stomach and *æsofagus*, with frequent watery eructations: PYROSIS. A common symptom of pregnancy.

PAIN in any part of the surface of the body, with redness, heat, and swelling, denotes inflammation, which, if considerable, produces fever.

—— in the ball of the great toe, preceded by symptoms of indigestion, commonly the first symptom of the Gout. *Cæli. Aureli. chron. V. 2,*

—— in the thigh, suddenly vanishing, with a light cloud in the urine; expect some commotion of the mind. *Hipp. Præd. I. 37.*

—— universal, at the beginning of inflammatory fevers.

—— in the part wounded by a mad dog, though healed, portends *hydrophobia* and *rabies*. *Morgag. Ep. 8.*

—— in the region of the womb, with swelling, heat, and tension; vomiting, and the *os uteri* painful on being touched. HYSTERITIS.

—— darting in the womb, with symptoms of a scirrous tumor in that part, threatens cancer.

—— violent in any part of the body, ceasing suddenly, without any assignable cause, during a fever, bad. *Hipp. Prædict. I. 70, 36, 92.*

PALPITATION of the jugular veins, with pain and hardness of the neck, and spasm of the *maxillæ*, in fevers, fatal. *Hipp Coac.* 261. *Prædict.* I. 72.

_____ of the jugular veins, a pathonomonic symptom of dilatation of the right auricle and ventricle of the heart. *Lancisi de Aneurism.* prop. 57, 60.

_____ of the heart, in fevers, with flatulence and pain about the navel, sometimes portends delirium, *Hipp. Prædict.* I. 36.

_____ of the heart, may indicate the ossification of the inner coat of the *aorta*, or of its valves. *Morgag.* II. Ep. 23. 9,

_____ of the heart, may proceed from its adhesion to the *pericardium*. *Morgag.* II. Ep. 23.

_____ of the heart, with frequent fainting, and excessive menstruation, dangerous.

_____ of the heart, with quick and difficult breathing after moderate exercise, are symptoms of *chlorosis*.

_____ of the heart, if attended with frequent fits of suffocation, and
extreme

extream anxiety, indicates a dropſy of the *pericardium*.

PALPITATION of the heart, with pain in the cheſt, and difficult reſpiration in conſequence of moderate exerciſe, may be cauſed by an *aneuriſm* of the *aorta*.

————— of the heart may be cauſed by offification of the heart or its valves; ſtony matter in either ventricle, or *polypus*.

————— of the heart, with pain, anxiety, frequent fainting, pulse quick and very unequal: **CARDITIS**.

————— of the heart, with great anxiety and fainting, a ſymptom of the Plague.

PAROXYSM febrile regularly returning after a complete intermiſſion of twenty-four hours: **FEBRIS INTERMITTENS QUOTIDIANA**.

————— after an intermiſſion of forty-eight hours: **TERTIANA**.

————— after an intermiſſion of ſeventy-two hours: **QUARTANA**.

PHRENSY in peripneumony, fatal.

————— in inflammation of any of the viſcera, fatal.

PHRENSY

PHRENSY in the small-pox, bad.

———— from inflammation of the brain,
generally mortal. *Galen, Progn.* 36.

PILES, a favorable symptom in apoplexy.

Hipp. Coac. 478.

———— relieve insanity. *Hipp. Aph.* VI.
21.

———— in hypochondriacs, good. *Hipp.*
Aph. VI. 11.

POSITION supine, with legs, arms, and
neck stretched out, in fevers, portends
immediate death: *Hipp. Prænot.* 9.
Coac. 497.

———— supine, in fevers, with the
mouth open, sleeping or waking, bad.
Hipp. Coac. 597. *Galen de mot. muscul.*
VII. 4.

———— prone, in fevers, gliding to-
wards the feet of the bed, bad. *Hipp.*
Prænot. 10. *Galen de humorib.* I. 24.

———— prone, in children, a symptom
of worms. *Cels. morb. chron.* IV. 7.

———— limbs straggling or tossing, in
fevers, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 497.

———— constantly changing, with fre-
quent attempts to sit up, in fevers,
bad. *Hipp. Prænot.* 14.

POSI-

POSITION changed with facility, in fevers, good. *Hipp. Coac.* 493.

———— as usual in health, in fevers, good. *Hipp. Coac.* 497. *Cels.* II. 3.

PTYALISM, long and obstinate, caused by fetid wool lodged in the *meatus auditorius*. *Med. Transf.* 1772.

———— sometimes a symptom of the distinct small-pox, always of the confluent, in adults. It begins about the seventh day.

————, in the Small-pox, suddenly ceasing, and the pustules pale at their bases, bad.

PULSE, of a sleeping infant the day of its birth about 135 strokes in a minute.

———— during the first month 120.

———— during the first year 114.

———— in the second year 95.

———— in the third, fourth, and fifth year 94.

———— in the seventh, eighth, &c. 86.

———— in the twelfth, &c. 75.

———— in adults 70.

———— 160 in a child of a year old, in a fever, without danger.

P U

PULSE twenty strokes in a minute below the natural standard, in a child that is very ill, indicates the brain being affected.

—— 120, in adults ill of an inflammatory fever, shews the beginning of danger; except in acute rheumatism, or in case of a critical swelling or deposition of matter.

—— quick after cold shivering, succeeded by heat, and a diminution of muscular power: FEBRIS.

—— quick, a constant symptom of hectic fever, after it becomes confirmed.

—— quick and weak in a dropsey of the thorax.

—— quick, weak, and often irregular during the rigor and lassitude at the beginning of fevers.

—— quick, strong, and hard, with preternatural heat, pathognomonic symptoms of *Synocha*, or inflammatory fever; urine high coloured; functions of the brain not much disturbed.

—— hard and chord-like, with palpitation of the heart, a symptom of aneurism in the *aorta* or heart. *Morgag.*

PULSE

PULSE hard, strong, quick and full in pneumonic inflammation, generally; but late in the disease, it is sometimes soft, and even weak.

———hard, strong, and quick in acute *Hepatitis*.

——— hard and small in inflammation of the stomach.

——— hard in an inflammatory Dysentery.

——— hard in inflammation of the brain.

——— hard and vibrating foretells hemorrhage.

——— soft and full in peripneumony, a general symptom, first, I believe, observed by Galen; but by no means without exception. *Vide Morgani. II. 22. 10.*

——— soft, less full, and more irregular during the sweat which succeeds the hot stage in fevers.

——— softer and more full when an inflammation is tending towards suppuration.

——— strong and quick, general symptoms of inflammation.

——— suddenly, and without apparent cause, becoming more strong and quick, with fuller respiration, and tension of the *hypochondria*, in any stage of fevers,

P U

fevers, indicates some evacuation : weight, pain, itching, or heat, will often indicate the part whence it will issue.

———— flow and languid in the extream, always dangerous. *Galen de Pulsib. c. 22.*

———— flow, soft, and full, in Apoplexy.

———— gradually slower, in fevers, after a crisis, good.

———— weak and small, sometimes caused by an over proportion of blood in the system ; by an adhesion of the heart to the *pericardium* ; by a deficiency of blood ; by laxity of the heart ; by rigidity of the arteries ; by a want of irritability in the heart ; indolence of the brain, or water in the *pericardium*, or polypous concretions in the heart.

———— weak, small, quick, with extream debility, in putrid or malignant fevers ; senses injured : *TYPHUS.*

———— weak and irregular in the Plague.

———— weak, after *delirium*, bad.

———— intermitting, frequently of no importance.

———— intermitting, may proceed from the stomach or intestines being distended with wind ; or from the valves of the heart

heart being ossified, or stony; from *polypus* in the heart, or increased thickness of its *parietes*. *Morgag.* II. 24. III. 29.

PULSE intermitting; irregular, in pulmonic inflammation, of no great consequence.

—— intermitting every third or fourth stroke, particularly in the morning, in patients recovering from nervous fevers.

—— intermitting sometimes fatal to persons in the prime of life. *Galen de præfag. ex pulsib.* II. 4.

—— irregular and slow in *hydrocephalus internus*, or dropy of the ventricles of the brain; generally in children from five to ten years old.

—— undulating, soft, and strong, indicates sweat. *Galen de Pulsib. cap.* 35.

—— and respiration almost or entirely ceasing: SYNCOPÉ.

—— unequal, in fevers, during a crisis. *Galen, de crisib.* III. 80.

—— as in health, in the painters colic.

PUSTULES, in the Small-pox, pale at their bases about the ninth day, pyalism ceasing, with *delirium*, very bad.

PUS-

PUSTULES, in the regular Small-pox, begin to suppurate about the third or fourth day after the eruption, and about the sixth are full of matter: in three days more they begin to dry, and gradually fall off in scales.

————, in the Chicken-pox, resemble those of the Small-pox, but do not generally suppurate: they begin to scale off in three or four days.

REDNESS of the skin, not regularly circumscribed, hot, creeping, and but little swelled, generally in the face, with fever of short duration: ERYSIPELAS.

————fixed, in both cheeks, the rest of the skin pale, a symptom of *Phthisis pulmonalis*.

———— of the cheeks, frequent, but not permanent, a symptom of worms in children.

REMISSION not characteristic of any order or genus of fevers, but a favorable symptom in all.

RESPIRATION difficult, with *delirium*, in continued fevers, fatal. *Hipp. Aph. IV. 50. Prænot. IV. 20.*

R E

RESPIRATION quick and short, in fevers, indicates inflammation or pain in some principal organ. *Hipp. Coac.* 260. 270.

difficult, in an erysipelas on the breast, generally fatal, *Hipp. Coac.* 366.

difficult, in all acute diseases, bad. *Hipp. Aph.* VI. 54.

difficult, with violent pain in the side of the *thorax*, cough, and fever: PLEURITIS. *Cæl. Aurelian.* II. 27.

difficult, in inflammation of the heart. *ib.* 32.

difficult, may proceed from various diseases of the *trachea*, ulcer in the *larinx*, &c. or from a tumor in the back part of the *trachea*. *Morgag. Ep.* 15.

difficult, from a *paralysis* of the lungs, caused by water on the brain compressing the nerves at their origin. *Morgag.* II. 15.

difficult, by an over distension of the diaphragm distracting the phrenic nevers, so as to destroy their elasticity. *Morgag. Epist.* 15. 10.

RES-

RESPIRATION difficult, may be occasioned by wind in the intestines, or the enlarged size of the liver, or other *viscus* in the *abdomen*, hindering the descent of the diaphragm.

————— difficult, found by various dissections to be occasioned by the heart, from its supernatural enlargement, compressing the lungs. *Morgag. II. Ep. 18.*

————— difficult, a frequent symptom in fevers, from compression of the air-vessels by the blood, being too copious or too much rarefied.

————— difficult, in feather-dressers, stone-cutters, hemp-dressers, &c. from the accumulation of dust in the lungs. *Morgag. Ep. 15.*

————— difficult, from *calculi* in the lungs, indicated by a dry cough, and a sensation of weight depending from the *fauces*. *Morgag. II. Ep. 15.*

————— difficult, by fits, frequently recurring: **ASTHMA.**

————— difficult, sudden, and violent, rousing the patient from his first sleep; pulse low and quick; weight in the chest, with thirst, and oedematous
F 2 swelling

swelling of the feet: HYDROTHORAX.

RESPIRATION difficult extreamly, by paroxisms, breathing most easy when bended forward, a symptom of aneurism in the curvature of the *aorta ascendens*. *Morgag.*

————— difficult, continued, may proceed from the adhesion of the heart to the *pericardium*. *Morgag. II. Ep. 23.*

————— difficult, a symptom of pneumonic inflammation, the degree of which symptom measures the danger.

————— difficult, sometimes a symptom of acute *hepatitis*.

————— short, and somewhat difficult, in the cold stage of fevers.

————— easy, a favourable symptom in all fevers.

————— deep and slow, in fevers, indicates *delirium*. *Hipp. Epid. ægr. 2. Epid. III. ægr. 16.*

————— stertorous, generally a symptom of Apoplexy.

————— scarce perceptible in *Syncope*.

RIGIDITY spasmodic, universal: TETANUS.

———— in the back part of the neck, with an uneasy sensation at the root of the tongue, and difficulty in swallowing, generally precede a Locked Jaw.

RIGOR, preceded by *torpor*, with whitish stools, in a *Phrenitis*, fatal. *Hipp. Coac.* 611.

———— not followed by sweat, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 38.

———— with *torpor*, in Apoplexy, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 478.

———— during a crisis, in fevers, renders it doubtful. *Hipp. Coac.* 321.

———— with delirium in consequence of intoxication, bad. *Hipp. Aph.* VII. 7.

———— on the sixth day of a fever, portends an imperfect crisis. *Hipp. Aph.* IV. 39.

———— when the patient is weak, in continued fevers, fatal. *Hipp. Aph.* IV. 46. *Coac.* 9. *Præd.* I. 65.

———— after sweating, in fevers, succeeded by a sudden return of heat, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 52.

RIGOR in consequence of hemorrhage, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 326.

—— with restlessness, lassitude, and pain in the loins, often precedes a *diarrhæa*. *Hipp. Coac.* 19.

—— with lassitude and *stupor*, frequently precedes the *menfes*. *Hipp. Coac.* 54¹.

—— a symptom of suppuration. *Hipp. Coac.* 422.

—— with cold sweat, in dysenteric patients, fatal. *Hipp. Coac.* 568.

—— about the loins, frequently precedes a suppression of urine. *Hipp. Coac.* 8, 46.

—— frequent, with pain in the back, and restlessness, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 19.

—— violent, with *torpor*, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 14.

—— with other symptoms of fever, followed by a sense of weight in the part where pain had been previously felt, indicates suppuration. *Hipp. Prædict.* 103.

—— in acute diseases, sometimes precedes a favorable crisis. *Hipp. Aph.* IV. 58. *Coac.* 135. *Galen*, in *Prorrh.* II. 44.

RIGOR

RIGOR continued, in acute diseases, bad.
Hipp. Coac. 21.

———— with *delirium*, in fevers, bad. *Hipp.*
Coac. 6.

———— with drowfiness, in fevers, bad.
Hipp. Coac. 7.

———— with total loss of voice, fatal.
Hipp. Coac. 255.

———— the first symptom, after lassitude,
 in all fevers, though sometimes scarce
 perceptible.

———— in children who have not had
 the Small-pox, if attended with lan-
 gour and drowfiness, followed by a
 hot fit, repeated with more violence
 on the second and third day, with fre-
 quent startings in their sleep, the erup-
 tion will probably appear on the
 fourth.

———— always the first symptom of the
 Measles, and is soon followed by a
 hot fit, with thirst, anxiety, sickness,
 and generally vomiting. The erup-
 tion appears about the fourth day.

———— with sickness and vomiting, fre-
 quently the harbinger of a putrid
 Sore-throat.

RIGOR, after violent pain in any of the *viscera*, continuing beyond the fourth or fifth day, indicates suppuration in the part affected.

———— in icteric patients, of no importance.

———— about the ninth day of the Small-pox, pustules growing pale at their bases, and ptyalism ceasing, bad.

———— after distortion of the eyes, in fevers, mortal. *Hipp. Prædict.* I. 66.

———— on the sixth day of fever, bad. *Hipp. Aph.* IV. 29. *Coac.* 15.

SHINS painful, particularly in bed, a symptom of *Lues venerea*.

SICKNESS without fever or shivering, a symptom of pregnancy. *Hipp. Aph.* V. 6. *Coac.* 142.

———— frequent, in long continued fevers, bad. *Hipp. Epid.* VI. VIII.

———— constant and insuperable, may proceed from an ulcer, or ulcers, in the stomach. *Freber. theat. viror. trud.* I. 2.

———— frequent during the cold stage of fevers.

SICKNESS, with loathing of animal food, and an inclination for acids, denotes a putrid tendency.

SIGHING, in fevers, a bad symptom. *Hipp. Aph.* VI. 54.

———— in pregnant women, portends abortion. *Hipp. Coac.* 540.

SIGHT depraved: AMBLYOPIA.

———— diminished, or totally lost: CALIGO.

———— indistinct, in fevers, with shivering and slight *delirium*, portends *phrenitis*. *Hipp. Prædict.* I. 34.

———— dim, in fevers, often precedes vomiting. *Hipp. Pragn.* III. 30.

———— indistinct, objects fluttering, transitory, frequently from indigestion, or wind in the stomach.

———— privation of, in fevers, when the patient is exhausted, fatal. *Hipp. Aph.* IV. 59. *Coac.* 72.

SKIN squalid, and very dry, indicates disease in the bowels. *Hipp. Coac.* 625,

———— of the forehead, dry and tight, with a cadaverous face, portends immediate death. *Hipp. Prænot.* 2. *Coac.* 212.

SKIN cold, with internal heat and thirst, in continued fevers, fatal. *Hipp. Aph.* IV. 48. VII. 72. *Coac.* 115.

— equally warm and soft, in fevers, good, *Hipp. Coac.* 492.

— generally soft in the decline of febrile paroxysms; also in the decline of continued fevers,

— hot in malignant fevers, impressing on the finger of the physician a sensation which continues some minutes.

— pale, greenish yellow, continued, a symptom of *Chlorosis*.

— and whites of the eyes and urine yellow; fæces white: *ICTERUS*.

—, by continued pressure, rendered thick and hard: *CLAVUS*.

— pale, fallow, a symptom of *Cachexia*.

SLEEP, and appetite for food returning, a general indication of a favourable termination of fevers.

— which, in fevers, relieves the patient, portends a favourable crisis. *Hipp. Aph.* II. 1.

— laborious, in fevers, bad, *ib.*

SLEEP

SLEEP or wakefulness in the extream, bad.

Hipp. Aph. II. 3. VII. 71.

— turbulent, in acute diseases, portends *delirium*. *Hipp. Coac. 227.*

— profound, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Coac. 178. Prædict. I. 63.*

— continued, a pathognomonic symptom of a species of fever described by Re-verius.

— during the night, and wakefulness in the day, in fevers, good. *Celsus. I. c. 3.*

— placid after *delirium*, good. *Hipp. Epid. I. iij. ægr. 7.*

— long continued, in children, in the decline of a disease, good.

— profound, with a total deprivation of voluntary motion: APOPLEXIA.

SLEEPINESS (*coma*) after *delirium* generally fatal. *Hipp. Epid. III. stat. pest.*

—, with distortion of the eyes, bad. *Hipp. Prædict. I. 85.*

— with deafness, solved by a critical *diarrhoea*. *Hipp. Prædict. I. 1. Coac. 179.*

— a common symptom in the confluent small-pox.

SLEEP-

SLEEPINESS often precedes the eruption of an *Erysipelas* in the face, with slight *delirium*. If these symptoms increase with the progress of the disease, the patient dies apoplectic on the 7th, 9th, or eleventh day. *Cull. Prac.*

SMELLING diminished or depraved:
ANOSMIA.

SNEEZING sometimes a favourable symptom in malignant fevers. *Hipp.*

————— relieves hickuping. *Hipp.*
Aph. VI. 13.

————— generally the first symptom of *Catarrhus*.

————— also of the measles.

————— continued, may proceed from worms in the frontal *sinus*.

SNORING frequently a symptom of *Apoplexia*.

SORE-THROAT, frequently a symptom in malignant fevers.

————— in a slight degree, often a symptom of *Catarrhus*.

SPASM of the lower jaw: *TRISMUS*.

————— of the intestines, with violent pain
and

and contraction of the belly, costiveness, and vomiting: *Ileus* or COLICA.
Aurel. III. 17.

SPASM of the muscles along the spine, bending the body backwards: OPISTHOTONOS.

—— sudden, painful, fugitive, in any muscle: Cramp.

—— universal: TETANUS.

—— in the legs, often a symptom of *Cholera*.

SPIRITS depressed, in all putrid diseases.

SPITS, first salt, afterwards sweet, often followed by pus from the lungs. *Hipp.*
Coac. 403.

—— frequent, without cause, in fevers, foretells *delirium*, *Hipp.* *Coac.* 244.
Prædict. I. 6.

—— frequent with *nausea*, in fevers, precede vomiting. *Hipp.* *Coac.* 142.

—— sometimes streaked with blood, and various as to colour and consistence, in pneumonic inflammation. *Aurel.* II.
14. 27.

—— frequent, with loathing, a symptom of pregnancy. *Hipp.* *de superf.*

SPITS,

SPITS, frequent, with pain in the stomach and back, a symptom of worms. *Hipp. de Morb. IV.*

—— yellow, and not much tinged with blood, if before the 7th day, in pulmonic inflammation, good. *Hipp. Prænot. 95, 96. Coac. 390.*

—— best which relieve pain. *Hipp. Prænot. 9. Coac. 391.*

—— at first concocted, becoming thin after the fourth day in pulmonic inflammation, bad. *Hipp. Coac. 580.*

—— nor urine having a laudable appearance, indicates danger of the disease falling on the joints of the lower limbs. *Hipp. Prænot. 115.*

—— sinking to the bottom of salt water, in consumptive patients, bad. *Hipp. Coac. 435.*

—— with tremor in delirium portends phrenitis. *Hipp. Coac. 94.*

SPOTS, generally livid, chiefly on the legs, gums bleeding, putrid, with extreme debility: SCORBUTUS.

—— large, black, and livid, on the back, loins, and pudenda, a symptom of the plague. *Hipp. Coac. 66.*

SPOTS,

SPOTS, purple, irregular, a dangerous symptom in malignant fevers.

— red, pointed, about the face, neck, and breast, with head-ach, sickness, lassitude, and pain in the back; spots continuing to increase in size and number till the third or fourth day after their first appearance, and then beginning to suppurate: VARIOLA.

— resembling the foregoing, but attended with milder symptoms, maturing on the second, and scaling off about the third day: VARICELLA.

ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE on the face or breast, retiring from the surface inwards, in fevers, fatal. *Hipp. Aph. VI. 25. Coac. 366.*

— on the neck or breast, in any species of fore-throat, if permanent, good. *Aurel. III. 2.*

— sometimes a symptom in putrid fevers.

STOMACH, violent and continued pain in it, with head-ach and stools mixt with greenish matter, may proceed from gangrene in that organ. *Mergag. III. Ep. 29.*

STOMACH, violent pain in it, from ulcers.

Morgag. III. Ep. 29.

_____ - - - - from erosion.
id. ib.

_____ - - - - from worms.
id. ib.

_____ - - - - from calculi
id. ib. Eph. N. C. c. 5.

_____ - - - - from inflammation.

_____, pain at the pit of it, with cold limbs, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Coac. 285.*

_____ frequently painful, in old people, threatens sudden death. *Hipp. Coac. 286.*

_____ painful, from indigestion, wind.

_____ painful from retrocession of gout.

_____ painful from bile.

_____ painful from obstruction in the gall ducts.

STOOLS greasy, livid, black, and very offensive, in fevers, fatal. *Hipp. Coac. 631.*

_____ very high-coloured, in fevers, portend *delirium.* *Hipp. Coac. 613.*

STOOLS,

S T

STOOLS white and liquid, with swelling of the abdomen, fatal. *Hipp. Prædict.* 611.

———— white in Phrenzy, bad. *Hipp. Aph.* IV. 7. *Coac.* 91. *Prædict.* I. 13.

———— white, a frequent symptom of Jaundice.

———— black, at the beginning of any disease, bad; at the latter end, when the patient is exhausted, indicates death the day following. *Hipp. Aph.* IV. 22, 23.

———— black and bloody, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 608.

———— black, in inflammation of the intestines, with sudden relief from violent pain, fatal. *Morgag.* III. *Ep.* 25. *art.* 25.

———— atrabilious, at the beginning of a dysentery, very bad. *Hipp. Aph.* IV. 24.

———— bilious, on the seventh, ninth, or fourteenth day, often carries off the fever. *Hipp. Prædict.* 152.

———— bilious and loose, with concocted urine, at the crisis of a fever, good. *Hipp. Coac.* 152.

———— bilious, in putrid fevers, salutary, though frequent, if the patient retain his strength.

G

STOOLS,

S T

STOOLS mixt with clear and florid blood, in acute diseases, if attended with pain, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 605.

———— bloody and grumous, if copious, in fevers, fatal. *Hipp. Coac.* 611.

———— bloody and æruginous, on the fourth day of a fever, are often succeeded by *coma*; stools become by degrees black, and the patient dies convulsed. *Hipp. Coac.* 330, 632.

———— copious, in ardent fevers, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 128.

———— frequent and aqueous, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Prædict.* I. 18.

———— frequent, without pain or fever :
DIARRHOEA.

———— frequent, sometimes bloody, with pain and fever, infectious : **DYSENTERIA.**

———— copious, in fevers, before concoction, of no service. *Galen, I. de crifib.* c. 7.

———— very frequent, always dangerous.

———— frequent, loose, fetid, denote putridity.

STRANGULATION, without any apparent cause, in the throat or *fauces*, is generally

generally fatal on the same or on the third day. *Hipp. Coac.* 363.

STRETCHING the limbs, a common symptom at the beginning of intermittents; also frequently precedes hysterical paroxysms.

STUPOR, or numbness of the leg and thigh, a symptom of *nephritis*.

———— in patients wounded in the head, bad. *Hipp. Aph.* VII. 14.

———— with Jaundice, bad. *Hipp. Prædict.* I. 32. *Coac.* 198.

———— with giddiness, an early symptom in the Plague.

———— a frequent symptom during the cold stage of fevers.

SWEAT, in fevers, beginning on the 3d, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, and 14th day, good. *Hipp. Aph.* IV. 36.

———— without fever, face rather flushed, sometimes denotes loaded intestines. *Hipp. Coac.* 314.

———— on days not critical, threatens difficulty, diurnity, and relapse. *Hipp. Aph.* IV. 36.

SWEAT, without remission, denotes prolongation of the fever and more profuse perspiration. *Hipp. Aph. IV. 56.*

—— profuse, with turbid urine, depositing a proper sediment, on critical days, good. *Hipp. Coac. 150.*

—— profuse and universal, in pneumonic inflammations, often proves favorably critical.

—— profuse during sleep, without manifest cause or disease, may proceed from taking too great a quantity of food. *Hipp. Aph. IV. 41.*

—— profuse, during health, without manifest cause, threatens disease. *Hipp. de Indic. 47.*

—— profuse relieves delirium. *Hipp. Coac. 483.*

—— profuse, in a confirmed *Phthisis*, with *diarrhoea*, always fatal.

—— in confirmed *Phthisis*, generally comes on with the evening exacerbation, and continues daily increasing to the fatal termination of the disease.

—— cold, in acute fevers, fatal. *Hipp. Aph. IV. 37. Prænot. 24, 25. Coac. 573.*

—— cold, in *Diarrhæa*, bad. *Hipp. Coac. 647.*

SWEAT

SWEAT cold, about the head and neck, in fevers, indicates continuance and danger.

Hipp. Coac. 572.

———— cold, succeeded by sudden heat, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 52. *Prædict.* I. 66.

———— cold, in the superior parts of the body, with restlessness and *delirium*, fatal. *Hipp. Coac.* 69.

———— cold, particularly about the forehead, generally a symptom of *syncope*.

———— generally concludes the paroxysm in intermitting and remitting fevers.

———— generally fetid in putrid diseases.

———— about the head, with restlessness, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 49.

———— nocturnal, with a fixed redness of the cheeks, pain at the pit of the stomach, loss of appetite, with *diarrhœa*, are symptoms of confirmed *Phthisis*. *Hipp. Coac.* 423.

———— universal, producing relief, in fevers, good. *Hipp. Prænot.* 23.

———— universal, with a strong and equal pulse, necessary, in most fevers, towards a perfect *crisis*.

SWEAT gradually breaking out, not suddenly, in fevers, good. *Hipp. Coac.* 360.

———— partial, in all fevers, bad. *Hipp. Prædict.* I. 67.

———— partial, during sleep, in health, portends disease. *Cels.* II. 2.

———— ineffectual, in fevers, a bad symptom. *Hipp. Prædict.* I. 7. 67. *Epid.* I. 2. t. 26.

———— in fevers, generally preceded by a full undulating pulse, and suppression of other evacuations. *Galen. symps. de pulsib.* c. 23.

———— in fevers, before signs of concoction, of no utility; often portends a tedious disease or death. *Hipp. Epid.* VII. 2. *Galen de crisib.* I. 7.

———— when salutary in fevers, continues some time, and evidently relieves the patient. *Hipp. Epid.* I. ægr. 6, 7, 13, 14.

———— critical, generally preceded by rigor. *Hipp. Epid.* I. 13. t. 64. III. ægr. 12. *Galen. de crisib.* IX. 3. *Prorrh.* I. com. 3.

SYMPTOMS

SYMPTOMS violent, at the beginning of any disease, indicates danger. *Hipp. de judicat.* 52.

————— bad, suddenly vanishing, without apparent cause, often presage death. *Hipp. Prædict.* I. 52.

————— good or bad, in fevers, suddenly supervening, without cause, afford no certain indication. *Hipp. Aph.* II. 27.

————— dangerous, in proportion to their number, violence, and importance of the part effected.

TACITURNITY, with *delirium*, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 65.

TASTE imperfect or depraved: AGHEUSTIA.

————— bitter, without fever, with want of appetite, dizziness, and gnawing at the pit of the stomach, frequently caused by indigestion.

————— bitter, with bitter eructations, indicates bile in the stomach.

————— bitter, perceived only during mastication, is caused by a bitterness in the saliva.

TASTE bitter, with bilious vomiting, in putrid dysentery.

—— disagreeable, a frequent symptom in continued fevers, particularly those of a malignant nature.

TEETH grinding, in acute fevers, with singing in the ears, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 193.

—— grinding, or gnashing, in fevers, with *delirium*, fatal. *Hipp. Coac.* 235. *Galen in com. Prorrh.* I. 48.

—— grinding, in children, during sleep, a symptom of worms. *Cæl. Aurel. chron.* IV. 7.

—— grinding in young people, in fevers, often precedes *delirium*. *Hipp. Coac.* 235.

—— covered with viscous *sordes*, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Aph.* IV. 53.

—— aching, a common symptom of pregnancy.

—— aching, frequently from scurvy.

—— aching, a symptom of catarrh, of rheumatism, of gout, but most frequently from a carious tooth.

TEMPLES collapsed, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 212. *Prænot.* 2.

TENDONS

TENDONS catching involuntary, called by Latin writers *subfultus*, generally a fatal symptom in malignant fevers.

TESTICLE, right, cold and convulsed, in fevers, very bad. *Hipp. Aph. VIII. 11.*

———— swelled, sometimes a symptom of the *Cynanche parotidæa*. *Cull. First Lines.*

———— drawn up, a symptom of *nephritis*. According to Sauvages, this symptom occurs only when the inflammation proceeds from a stone in the kidney, and not in what is called *nephritis vera*.

THIRST, in acute diseases, suddenly ceasing, bad. *Hipp. Prædict. I. 57.*

———— extream, in pulmonic complaints, bad. *Hipp. Prænot. 102.*

———— with the surface of the body cold, in continued fevers, bad. *Hipp. Aph. IV. 48. VII. 72.*

———— wanting, in acute fevers, with a dry, foul, or black tongue, fatal. *Hipp. Eped. I. iij. ægr. 8. III. j. ægr. 8.*

———— with much pain, in dysentery, bad. *Hipp. Prædict. II. 30.*

THIRST

THIRST generally a symptom in a dropsy of the chest or abdomen.

———— a frequent symptom in continued fevers, except malignant jail-fevers.

———— frequent in a *Diabetes*.

———— constant in a *Phthisis pulmonalis*.

———— extream in an abscess of the liver.

THROAT, red and swelled, with painful deglutition, are symptoms of inflammatory Sore-throat, *Cynanche toncellaris*.

———— deep red, with whitish specks, gradually spreading; easy deglutition, extreme debility, quick small irregular pulse, are symptoms of a malignant or putrid Sore-throat.

TONGUE, tremulous, in fevers, a symptom of *delirium*. *Hipp. Coac.* 233. *Prædict.* I. 20.

———— tremulous, with redness of the nostrils, often portends a dangerous *diarrhæa*. *Hipp. Coac.* 231.

———— tremulous and black, in fevers, generally fatal. *Hipp. Coac.* 235.

———— black, early in fevers, indicates an early termination. *Hipp. de morb.* III. xvi. 15, 16.

T O

TONGUE black, in fevers, generally a bad symptom. *Hipp. Coac.* 229.

———— black and dry, a common symptom in putrid fevers; in autumnal intermittents, and in continued fevers of the same constitution. *Sydenh. Epid.* c. 3.

———— yellow in pleurisy, at the beginning, indicates a *crisis* within seven days: if on the third or fourth day, not till the ninth. *Hipp. Coac.* 383.

———— relaxed and torpid, with deafness, and trembling of the hands, in fevers, fatal. *Hipp. Coac.* 197.

———— very moist, with nausea, cold sweats, and loose belly, often indicates black vomiting. *Hipp. Coac.* 232.

———— dry and deep furrowed, yellow and greenish, in some malignant fevers.

———— dry, rough, and changing colour, in puerperal fevers, bad.

———— parched, without thirst, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Prædict.* I. 16.

———— faltering, with frequent giddiness, ringing in the ears, head-ach, and occasional forgetfulness, in plethoric habits, portends Apoplexy.

———— red in Quinsy or Peripneumony, bad. *Hipp. Epid.* III. 1. *agr.* 7. VII. 19,

TOSSING,

TOSSING, with cold sweats, particularly about the head, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 49, 53.

———— in fevers, sometimes precedes convulsions. *Hipp. Coac.* 82.

———— with frequent rigor, lassitude, and pain in the loins, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 19.

TRANQUILITY, in fevers, frequently portends a tedious disease. *Hipp. Præcept.* XII. 8.

TREMOUR, in a *phrenitis*, fatal. *Hipp. Coac.* 93, 97. *Prædict.* I. 9.

———— after *delirium*, succeeding melancholy, fatal. *Hipp. Prædict.* I. 9.

———— with *delirium*, bad. *Hipp. Prædict.* I. 14.

———— with catching, after sleep, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Aph.* IV. 67.

TUMOUR of the face, a symptom of the Small-pox, about the 8th day, which subsides about the eleventh.

———— of the face is trifling in the distinct Small-pox; except when the pustules are numerous: in the confluent, it begins sooner, and is more considerable.

TUMOUR

T U

TUMOUR of the face, a symptom of *Erysipelas*, frequently continuing after the redness is removed or abated.

———— of the external *fauces*, about the corner of the lower jaw, with some fever, a symptom of the *Cynanche parotidæa*. It is generally followed by a swelling of the *testes* in men, and of the breasts in women. *Cull. First Lines*.

———— of the neck, in *angina*, good, there being less danger of suffocation. *Hipp. Aph. VI. 37*.

———— external, with redness on the breast, in *angina*, good. *Hipp. Aph. VII. 49*.

———— of the head, in young children, soft, inelastic; the sutures of the *cranium* open, the patient heavy and stupid, sometimes convulsed: **HYDROCEPHALUS**.

———— of the head, particularly the fore part, and of the belly; joints enlarged, ribs, depressed; rest of the body wasted: **RHACHITIS**.

———— of the *præcordia*, with frequent sweats, and pain about the shoulders; symptoms in malignant fevers. *Hipp. Coac. 32*.

T U

TUMOUR hard, indolent, in the right *hypochondrium*, indicates a scirrhus liver; in the left, a scirrhus spleen.

———— in the left *hypochondrium*, with pain increased by pressure, indicates inflammation of the spleen.

———— in the right *hypochondrium*, with heat and continued fever, frequently with nausea and hickup. **HEPATITIS.**

———— of the stomach, frequently a symptom of indigestion, and of *Chlorosis*.

———— of the *hypochondria*, with rumbling in the intestines, and pain in the back, in fevers, portends loose stools, or a copious flow of urine. *Hipp. Aph. IV. 73. Coac. 291.*

———— of the whole *abdomen*, tense, elastic, sonorous, without any perception of water when struck, with costiveness: **TYMPANITES.**

———— of the *abdomen*, tense, the stroke of the finger on one side being evidently felt by the palm of the hand on the other: **ASCITES.**

———— in the *abdomen* in women, gradually increasing; its figure corresponding with that of the *uterus*, yielding or fluctuating when pressed, without symptoms

T U

toms of pregnancy or *ischuria*: HY-
DROMETRA.

TUMOUR, within the *abdomen*, solid, gradually increasing, neither fluctuating nor sonorous; without symptoms of pregnancy: PHYSCONIA.

———— in the region of the *uterus*, with heat and continued pain in the part, costiveness, difficulty in making water, hickup, fainting, head-ach, *horror*, and cold extremities: HYSTERITIS.

———— hard of the *uterus*, with a sensation of great weight in the part; probably scirrhus; if with shooting pains, a cancer is threatened.

———— in the region of the bladder, with pain, fever, and frequent inclination to make water, or suppression of urine, and *tenesmus*: CYSTITIS.

———— gentle, elastic, in the region and shape of the *uterus*: PHYSOMETRA.

———— in the groin, red, shining, painful, gradually increasing and declining, is called a *Bubo*, and may be simple, or venereal, or a symptom of scurvy, or of the Plague.

———— of the *scrotum*, not painful, soft, gradually increasing, fluctuating, somewhat pellucid: HYDROCELE.

TUMOUR

T U

TUMOUR inflamed, of the *præputium*, and sometimes of the *glans penis*: **PHYMOSIS**; a venereal symptom; also of *anasarca*.

———— in tubercles, in the verge of the *anus*, painful, livid, bleeding or not, often spontaneously receding: **HÆMORRHOIS**.

———— small, soft, on the vertebræ: **HYDRORACHITIS**.

———— on the bone of the leg, or other part: **EXOSTOSIS**.

———— of a joint, generally the knee, extremely painful, but not inflamed: **HYDARTHROS**.

———— soft, covered by the skin and other integuments, caused by the descent or protrusion of a part of the intestines: **HERNIA**.

———— of the feet and hands, a symptom of the Small-pox; begins as the swelling of the face subsides, and goes off as the pustules mature.

———— of the feet, in women who have had too frequent and copious a menstrual discharge, is a symptom of dangerous debility.

TUMOUR

T U

TUMOUR oedematous, particularly of the feet, a frequent symptom of *Ghlorosis* in young women.

———— oedematous of the legs and feet, frequently a symptom of *Hydrothorax*.

———— oedematous of the feet towards night, and of the eye-lids during sleep, a symptom of *Cachexia*.

———— diffused, cold, pallid, indolent, retaining the impression of the finger: *oedema*, ANASARCA.

———— spherical, red, hot, tense, throbbing, tending to suppuration: PHLEG-MONE.

———— diffuse, elastic, not discoloured, caused by air in the cellular membrane. *Emphysema*, PNEUMATOSIS.

———— soft, pulsating, over an artery: ANEURISMA.

———— soft, not pulsating, over a vein: VARIX.

———— hard, not painful nor tending to suppuration: SCIRRHUS.

———— hard, painful, ulcerating: CAN-CER.

———— in conglobate glands, suppurating: BUBO.

———— hardish, slowly tending to suppuration, behind the ears: PAROTIS.

H sometimes

sometimes a symptom in malignant fevers, particularly the Plague.

TUMOUR inflamed and extremely painful, throbbing, at the extremity of the finger or thumb : PARONYCHIA.

_____ of the thyroid glands, in the fore part of the neck, BRONCOCELE.

_____ diffuse, not much elevated, of a livid colour : ECCHYMOMA.

_____ under the skin, soft, moveable, indolent : LUPIA.

_____ on a tendon, hard, moveable, indolent : GANGLEON.

_____ vesicular, containing clear lymph : HYDATIS.

_____ hard, on a bone : EXOSTOSIS.

_____ from the descent or protrusion of a part, without integument : PROLAPSUS.

_____ from the head of a bone, pushed out of its socket : LUXATIO.

_____ hard, of the conglobate glands of the neck; nose and upper lip swelled; face often florid, and belly prominent : SCROPHULA.

VEINS sunk, a symptom of *Chlorosis*.

VOICE lost, in fevers, with head-ach followed by *rigor*, fatal. *Hipp. Coac.* 255.

VOICE

VOICE lost, in fevers, with extreme debility and sweat, fatal. *Hipp. Coac.* 256.

—— lost, with languor and forgetfulness, bad. *Hipp. Epid.* III.

—— lost, in fevers, without a crisis, portends cold shivering and death. *Hipp. Coac.* 51.

—— lost, in fevers, with pain about the hypochondria, bad. *Hipp. Prædict.* 59.

—— lost, in the beginning of fevers, fatal: the patient dies comatose. *Hipp. Prædict.* 91 *Galen, in com.*

—— lost, in fevers, with *delirium*, mortal. *Hipp. Coac.* 254. *Galen in Prorrh.* I.

—— lost, with convulsions, bad. *Hipp. Prædict.* I. 23. *Epid.* III. *ægr.* 3.

—— lost, in consequence of a blow on the head, fatal. *Hipp, Epid.* I. *ægr.* 2.

—— lost, in consequence of pain, mortal. *Hipp. Prædict.* I. 20.

—— totally deficient: APHONIA.

—— incapable of articulation: MUTITAS.

—— depraved: PARAPHONIA.

—— incapable of continued distinct articulation: PSELISMUS.

VOMITING, black, in the beginning of acute diseases, mortal. *Hipp. Aph.* IV. 22. *Coac.* 68.

———— black, porracious, livid, in fevers, fatal. *Hipp. Præd.* II. 39.

———— æruginous, with violent pain in the head, long watching, and deafness, indicates madness. *Hipp. Præd.* I. 7.

———— bilious, in diseased intestines, at the beginning of the complaint, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 463.

———— bilious, in consequence of a wound, especially of the head, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 507.

———— bilious, a symptom of the Plague.

———— bilious, with frequent bilious stools, and pain in the bowels: CHOLERA.

———— bilious, porraceous, acrid, slimy, on the second day of the *Colica Pictonum*.

———— frequently precedes the eruption of the confluent Small-pox.

———— often follows the *rigor* which is the first symptom of the Measles, and ceases after the eruption.

VOMIT-

VOMITING violent from a cancerous tumor in the stomach. *Morgag.* III. XXX. 2.

———— from a scirrhus *pancreas*; from enlarged *viscera* pressing and irritating the stomach; from a diseased and obstructed *pylorus*. *Acta. Erudit. Lips.* 1711. *Com. Lit.* 1643. *Morgag.* III. XXX.

———— from *calculi*, or an ulcer in the kidneys.

———— with violent pain in the stomach, extreme debility, and sometimes hiccups, from inflammation in that organ: pulse small and hard.

———— with fever, costiveness, and fixed pain in the bowels: ENTERITIS. *Cael. Aurel.* III. 17.

———— sometimes a symptom of acute *Hepatitis*.

———— generally a symptom of *Nephritis*.

———— in diseases of the small intestines, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 470.

———— generally a symptom of *Hysteritis*.

———— with frequent shivering, a frequent symptom in the malignant Sore-throat.

VOMITING, generally after fainting.

———— frequent in the whooping-cough,

———— generally preceded by driveling, sickness, and trembling of the nether lip.

ULCERS, in the *fauces*, a symptom of *Cynanche maligna*: when livid, black, or foetid, generally fatal.

———— in the tonsils, a symptom of *Lues Venerea*.

URINE high coloured, a constant symptom in a hectic fever; it generally deposits a copious branny red sediment, which seldom falls close to the bottom of the vessel. *Cullen, First Lines*.

———— tinged with blood, made with pain and by drops, but flowing more easily by a change of position, indicates a stone in the bladder. *Hipp. Coac. 472*.

———— high coloured, depositing a light reddish sediment, in fevers, if before the seventh, indicates a *crisis* on that day; if after, a fever of longer duration. *Hipp. Coac. 575*.

URINE

U R

URINE high coloured, without sediment, during the hot stage of fevers, until sweat begins to flow freely.

—— high coloured and turbid denotes a putrid tendency.

—— very high coloured, a symptom of *Nephritis*.

—— high coloured in acute Rheumatism, but deposits no sediment until the disease has continued some days.

—— high coloured, in fevers, denotes inflammation.

—— tinged with blood, in the beginning of fevers, indicates a tedious disorder. *Hipp. Coac.* 582.

—— rather high coloured, in pneumonic inflammation, depositing a light sediment, portends a favourable *crisis*. *Hipp. Coac.* 586. *Prænot.* 72.

—— bloody, purulent, and scaly, from an ulcer in the bladder. *Hipp. Aph.* IV. 81.

—— high coloured and pellucid, indicates crudity. *Hipp. Prænot.* 75.

—— reddish, with a light sediment of the same colour, denotes a long disease but a safe crisis. *Hipp. Prænot.* 72.

U R

URINE high coloured, with fever, fixed pain, and glutinous crust on the surface of the blood, denotes inflammation of the part affected.

—— bloody, frequent in the confluent small-pox.

—— high coloured and thick, depositing a mucous sediment, in scirrhus liver.

—— with a red cloud, on the fourth day of a fever, indicates a crisis on the seventh. *Hipp. Aph. IV. 71. Coac. 575.*

—— with a blackish cloud, in fevers attended with restlessness and watching, portends *Phrenitis*.

—— cloud, in fevers, better light than dark, and falling better than rising. *Hipp. Prænot. 80. Coac. 577.*

—— with a white cloud, in fevers, suspended near the bottom of the vessel, good. *Hipp. Coac. 577.*

—— with a cloud near the top of the vessel, in fevers, indicates *Delirium*. *Hipp. Prædict. I. 4. 37.*

—— crude, continuing for a length of time, portends pain and suppuration below the diaphragm. *Hipp. Coac. 582.*

URINE

U R

URINE very bright, often a symptom of stone. *Hipp. de aer. & loc.*

—— first bright, afterwards suddenly thick and turbid, indicates sweat. *Hipp. Coac. 383.*

—— clear and bilious, with little sediment, frequently changing its appearance, indicates a tedious fever. *Hipp. Coac. 575.*

—— almost colourless, forming no cloud, and depositing no sediment, during the cold stage of fevers.

—— white and pellucid in a *Phrenitis*, bad. *Hipp. Aph. IV. 72.*

—— white and diluted, in chronic diseases, continuing, bad. *Hipp. Coac. 576.*

—— whitish, with extreme *stupor*, in ardent fevers, very bad. *Hipp. Coac. 581.*

—— thin and bilious, in fevers, denotes crudity, if long continued, nature wants the power of concoction. *Hipp. Prænot. 75. Galen. de Urin. c. 3.*

—— limpid in young children, bad, *Hipp. Coac. 580. Prænot. 77.*

URINE

U R

URINE suddenly limpid before the fourth day, in pneumonic inflammation, fatal. *Hipp. Coac.* 415, 580.

—— limpid during the cold stage of fevers.

—— pellucid and colourless, except a greenish yellow tinge, with a sweet taste, first observed by Willis, in a *Diabetes*.

—— limpid and copious in *Hysteria*.

—— thin and copious, in fevers, indicates no favourable *crisis*. *Hipp. Epid.* III. *com.* 3. t. 41.

—— white and pellucid with *delirium*, in fevers often fatal. *Hipp. Epid.* I. *ægr.* 2.

—— thin and white, in fevers, sometimes portends *Phrenitis*. *Galen de Urin.* c. 6.

—— thick, depositing a white sediment, denounces pain and swelling of the joints. *Hipp. Prædict.* II. 35.

—— thick, like that of a horse, either precedes or follows the head-ach. *Hipp. Aph.* IV. *Coac.* 582.

—— turbid, on critical days, depositing a proper sediment, good. *Hipp. Coac.*

150.

URINE

U R

URINE thick, copious, and white, on the fourth day of fevers, good. *Hipp. Aph. IV. 74.*

—— thick, at the beginning of pneumonic inflammation, and limpid before the fourth day, often fatal. *Hipp. Coac. 415.*

—— again turbid after a *crisis*, threatens relapse, *Hipp. Coac. 586.*

—— thick and white about the fourth day of internal inflammation prevents the formation of an abscess. *Hipp. Aph. IV. 74.*

—— thick suddenly, in fevers, portends sweat. *Hipp. Coac. 583.*

—— turbid and milky sometimes in malignant fevers.

—— purulent, depositing a light white sediment, after pain in the bladder, good. *Hipp. Prænot. XIX. 11.*

—— thick and copious, with a white sediment, before the fourth day of fevers, indicates coction and excretion.

—— thick, without sediment, in fevers, bad. *Galen, in com. aph. IV.*

URINE

U R

URINE soon depositing a sediment, in fevers, indicates a speedy *crisis*. *Hipp. Coac.* 585, 598. *Aph.* IV. 69.

—— suddenly ceasing to deposit a proper sediment, threatens pain, or a change for the worse. *Hipp. Coac.* 585.

—— depositing a white sediment on the fourth day, in fevers, indicates a *crisis* on the 7th. *Hipp. Coac.* 149.

—— depositing a white light sediment, in fevers, indicates a favourable *crisis* at no great distance. *Hipp. Coac.* 575. *Prænot* 70. *de vict. ral.* IV. 10.

—— depositing a sediment resembling coarse meal indicates a tedious fever. *Hipp. Aph.* VII. 31.

—— with coarse brown sediment, in acute diseases, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 578.

—— blackish green sediment, in pulmonary inflammation, fatal, *Hipp. Coac.* 581.

—— depositing a gross thick sediment, in fevers, denounces death, or a tedious disease. *Galen, com. in Aph.* IV. 31.

—— with a black sediment, fatal. *Hipp. Epid. ægr.* 1. 2.

—— depositing a copious sediment, in fevers,

U R

- fevers, relieves *delirium*. *Hipp. Epid.*
VI. 22.
- black, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Coac.*
49, 176, 580.
- blackish, with sweat about the
head and neck, and restlessness, in
acute diseases, fatal. *Hipp. Coac.* 198.
- blackish, with sediment of the
same colour, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 580.
- black, depositing a black sediment,
in fevers, fatal. *Hipp. Epid. ægr.* 1,
2. *Galen de crisib.* I. 12.
- black, in fevers, fatal, unless very
copious and critical. *Hipp. Epid.* I.
2, 3.
- black, changing to aqueous, bad.
Hipp. Epid. II. *ægr.* 2.
- black and fetid, fatal. *Galen, com.*
in Pragn. 32.
- greenish, with black sediment, in
pulmonic inflammation, bad. *Hipp.*
Coac. 581.
- with an oily scum on the surface,
denotes colliquation, and is a frequent
symptom of Atrophy. *Hipp. Prænot.*
79. *Epid.* III. *ægr.* 3. I. *ægr.* 11, 12.
III. 11. *ægr.* 6. *Galen de Sanit. tuind.*

URINE

U R

URINE variable, predicts a tedious fever.

Hipp. Coac. 578, 595. *Prænot.* 71.

Præd. I. 26.

—— suppressed: ISCHURIA.

—— suppressed, with violent pain of the head, portends convulsions. *Hipp. Coac.* 588.

—— suppressed, with pain in the loins, portends a discharge of small stones, or sand, or thick urine. *Hipp. Coac.* 589.

—— suppressed, with rigor, very bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 5.

—— suppressed, followed by a volvulus, fatal before the 7th day, unless relieved by fever and a copious discharge. *Hipp. Aph.* VII. 44. *Coac.* 475.

—— suppression of, frequently followed by head-ach and convulsions. *Hipp. Coac.* 588. *Prædict.* I. 120.

—— suppression of, may be occasioned by indurated *fæces*, or by distention of hæmorrhoidal veins. *Morgag. Ep.* 41. art. 11.

—— suppressed, with wakefulness, threatens *Phrenitis*.

—— and stools suppressed, in fevers, frequently, indicates a critical sweat, *Galen, de crisib.* III. c. ult.

URINE,

URINE, suppression of, may be caused by inflammation of the kidneys, ureters, bladder, or *urethra paralytic*, or spasm, or obstruction in any of these, by stones, *pus*, or mucus; or by superflux of other evacuations.

—— passed without the patient's knowledge, in fevers, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 580. *Prædict.* I.

—— preternaturally copious, continued:
DIABETES.

—— fetid, of whatsoever colour or consistence, bad. *Hipp. Prænot.* 76.

—— with fine threads suspended, resembling bits of a spider's web, colliquative. *Hipp. Coac.* 582.

WAKEFULNESS long continued, ends in *delirium*. *Hipp. Coac.* 497.

——, with stools and urine suppressed, in fevers, portends *Phrenitis*.

—— without symptoms of concoction, in fevers, bad. *Galen, de crisib.* Lib. I.

—— in fevers, often precedes a crisis. *Galen, com. in Aph.* IV. 70.

WAKE-

WAKEFULNESS in fevers, with cold sweats, and vicissitudes of heat and cold, bad. *Hipp. Coac.* 41.

WASTING of the flesh, with increasing debility, and hectic fever: TABES.

———— of the flesh, with increasing debility, and no fever: ATROPHIA.

WEAKNESS after pain, in fevers, good. *Hipp. Coac.* 629.

———— extream of body and mind, a general symptom of malignant Sore-throat.

———— extream, a pathognomonic symptom of inflammation of the stomach, *Gastritis*.

———— muscular, quick pulse, and preternatural heat: FEBRIS.

———— a symptom of *Chlorosis*.

———— extream, with ghastly countenance, slight convulsions, and cutaneous eruptions in *Dysenteria maligna*.

WEATHER frequently and suddenly changing produces diseases. *Hipp. Aph.* III. I.

———— changing from extream heat to extream cold, and *vice versa*. occasions

sions autumnal diseases. *Hipp. Aph.*
III. 4.

WEATHER when seasonable and constant,
indications are more certain. *Hipp.*
Aph. III. 8.

————— changing from continued cold
to extreme heat, occasions inflamma-
tory diseases. *Sydenh. Epid.* c. 2.

YAWNING, in new-born infants, good.

————— during parturition, bad.

————— in hæmorrhages, bad.

————— generally precedes hysteric pa-
roxisms.

————— often precedes the paroxisms
of an ague.

2. The first of these is the fact that the

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NOSOLOGICAL LEXICON.

A DYNAMIÆ. *Debilities.* Second order in the class Neuroses. The genera in this order are, Syncope, Dyspepsia, Hypochondriasis, Chlorosis.

Agheusia. *Taste impaired or depraved.* A genus in the class Locales, and order Dyæsthesiæ.

Amblyopia. *Sight depraved.* A genus in the class Locales, and order Dyæsthesiæ.

Amenorrhœa. *Menses suppressed.* A genus of the class Locales, and order Epistheses.

Amentia. *Imbecillity of the Mind.* A genus of the class Neuroses, and order Vesaniæ.

Anæsthesia. *Touch impaired or depraved.* A genus in the class Locales, and order Dyfæsthesiæ.

Anaphrodisia. *Disinclination to Venery, or Impotence.* A genus in the class Locales, and order Dyfæsthesiæ.

Anasarca. *A soft inelastic swelling on the surface of the body, from extravasated lymph.* A genus in the class Cachexiæ, and order Intumescentiæ.

Aneurisma. *A soft pulsating tumour over an artery.* A genus of the class Locales, and order Tumores.

Anosmia. *Smell impaired or depraved.* A genus in the class Locales and order Dyfæsthesiæ.

Aphonia. *Loss of voice.* A genus in the class Locales and order Dyscinesiæ.

Apthæ. *Pustules on the tongue and fauces sometimes distinct, but generally uniting, and spreading over the whole internal surface of the mouth.* A genus in the class Pyrexia and order Exanthemata.

APOCENOSES. *Preternatural discharges, without fever.* Third order in the class Locales. The genera in this order are,

are, Profusio, Epiphora, Ptyalismus, Enuresis, Gonorrhœa.

Apoplexia. *A sudden deprivation of voluntary motion with profound sleep, and sonorous respiration.* A genus in the class Neuroses, and order Comata.

Arthritis. *The Gout. Pains in the joints of the hands and feet, particularly in the ball of the great toe.* A genus in the class Pyrexia, and order Phlegmasia.

Ascites. *Dropsey of the belly.* A genus in the class Cachexia, and order Intumescencia.

Asthma. *Difficult respiration.* A genus in the class Neuroses and order Spasmi.

Atrophia. *Gradual wasting without hectic fever.* A genus in the class Cachexia, and order Marcores.

Bubo. *A tumour of conglobate glands, suppurating.* A genus in the class Locales and order Tumores.

CACHEXIÆ. *Depraved habit of body.* The third class of diseases, the orders of which are, Marcores, Intumescentiæ, Impetigines.

Caligo. *Partial or total blindness.* A genus in the class Locales and order Dy-
sæsthesiæ.

Cancer. *A scirrhus tumour, painful and ul-
cerating.* A genus in the class Lo-
cales, and order Tumores.

Carditis. *Inflammation of the heart.* A ge-
nus in the class Pyrexiaë and order
Dialyses.

Caries. *Ulcer of a bone.* A genus of the
class Locales, and order Dialyses.

Catarrhus. *A cold.* A genus in the class
Pyrexiaë and order Profluvia.

Chlorosis. *Green-sickness.* A genus in the
class Neuroses, and order Adinamiæ.

Cholera. *Pain in the bowels, with bilious
vomiting and stools.* A genus in the
class Neuroses, and order Spasmi.

Clavis. *A corn.* A genus in the class Lo-
cales and order Tumores.

Colica. *Colic. Pain about the navel, with
constipation.* A genus in the class
Neuroses and order Spasmi.

COMATA.

COMATA. *Voluntary motion impaired, with sleepiness, or senses injured.* First order in the class Neuroses. The genera in this order are, Apoplexia, Paralysis.

Contractura. *Rigid contraction of the knees.* A genus in the class Locales, and order Dyscinesia.

Convulsio. *Convulsion.* A genus in the class Neuroses, and order Spasmi.

Cynanche. *Sore-throat.* A genus in the class Pyrexia, and order Phlegmasia.

Cystitis. *Inflammation of the bladder.* A genus in the class Pyrexia, and order Phlegmasia.

Diabetes. *A continued immoderate discharge of urine.* A genus in the class Neuroses and order Spasmi.

DIALYSES. *Breaches in the solids, manifest to the sight or touch.* Seventh order in the class Locales. The genera in this order are, Vulnus, Ulcus, Herpes, Tinea, Psora, Fractura, Caries.

Diarrhoea. *Frequent stools, without pain or fever.* A genus of the class Neuroses, and order Spasmi.

DYSÆSTHESIÆ. *A sense depraved or abolished, from a fault in the external organ.* The first order in the class Locales. The genera are, Caligo, Ambliopia, Dysecocia, Paracusis, Anosmia, Agheusia, Anæsthesia, Anaphrodisiæ.

DYSCINESIÆ. *Motion impeded or depraved, from a fault in the organ.* Second order in the class Locales. The genera in this order are, Aphonia, Mutitas, Paraphonia, Pselismus, Strabismus, Contractura.

Dysenteria. *Dysentery.* *Frequent mucous or bloody stools, with pain in the bowels, and contagious fever.* A genus in the class Pyrexia and order Profluvia.

Dysecocia. *Deafness.* A genus in the class Locales and order Dysæthesiæ.

Dyspepsia. *Indigestion.* A genus in the class Neuroses, and order Adinamiæ.

Ecchymoma. *A tumour diffused, somewhat livid, and not much elevated.* A genus in the class Locales and order Tumores.

Ectopiæ. *Tumours from dislocation.* The sixth order in the class Locales. The genera

genera in this order are, Hernia, Prolapsus, Luxatio.

Elephantiasis. *Skin thick, rough, greasy, destitute of hair, resembling that of an elephant.* A genus in the class Cachexiæ, and order Impetigines.

Enteritis. *Inflammation of the bowels.* A genus in the class Pyrexiaë, and order Phlegmasiæ.

Enuresis. *Involuntary discharge of urine, without pain.* A genus in the class Locales, and order Apocenoces.

Epilepsia. *Epilepsy.* A genus in the class Neuroses, and order Spasmi.

Epiphora. *Flowing of tears independent of the mind.* A genus in the class Locales, and order Apocenoces.

EPISCHESES. *Suppressions.* Fourth order of the class Locales. The genera in this order are, Obstipatio, Ischuria.

Epistaxis. *Bleeding of the nose.* A genus in the class Pyrexiaë, and order Hæmorrhagiæ.

Erysypelas. *St. Anthony's Fire.* A genus in the class Pyrexiaë, and order Exanthemata.

EXAN-

EXANTHEMATA. *Eruptions.* The third order of the class Pyrexiaë. The genera in this order are, Erysipelas, Pestis, Variola, Varicella, Rubeola, Miliaria, Scarlatina, Urticaria, Pemphigus, Apha.

Exostosis. *A hard tumour upon a bone.* A genus in the class Locales and order Tumores.

FEBRES. *Fevers.* First order in the class Pyrexiaë. The genera in this order are, Tertianæ, Quartana, Quotidianæ, Synocha, Typhus, Synochus.

Fractura. *Fracture.* A genus in the class Locales, and order Dialyses.

Frambœsia. *A fungous excrescence on the skin, resembling a mulberry.* A genus in the class Cachexiaë, and order Impetigines.

Ganglion. *A hardish, moveable protuberance on a tendon.* A genus in the class Locales and order Tumores.

Gastritis.

Gastritis. *Inflammation of the stomach.* A genus in the class Pyrexia, and order Phlegmasia.

Gonorrhœa. *A continual discharge from the urethra.* A genus in the class Locales and order Apocenoces.

Hæmoptysis. *Spitting of blood.* A genus in the class Pyrexia, and order Hæmorrhagia.

HÆMORRHAGIÆ. Fourth order of the class Pyrexia. The genera in this order are, Epistaxis, Hæmoptysis, Hæmorrhoids, Menorrhagia.

Hæmorrhoids. *Piles.* A genus in the class Pyrexia and order Hæmorrhagia.

Hepatitis. *Inflammation of the liver.* A genus of the class Pyrexia, and order Phlegmasia.

Hernia. *Rupture.* A genus of the class Locales, and order Ectopia.

Herpes. *A tetter.* A genus of the class Locales, and order Dialyses.

Hydatis. *A blister.* A genus of the class Locales, and order Tumores.

Hydarthrus. *White swelling.* A genus in the class Locales, and order Tumores.

Hydrocele. *A dropsey of the scrotum.* A genus in the class Cachexiæ, and order Intumescentiæ.

Hydrocephalus. *A dropsey of the head.* A genus in the class Cachexiæ, and order Intumescentiæ.

Hydrometra. *A dropsey of the womb.* A genus in the class Cachexiæ, and order Intumescentiæ.

Hydrophobia. *A dread of water.* A genus in the class Neuroses and order Spasmi.

Hydrorachitis. *A dropsey of the spine.* A genus in the class Cachexiæ, and order Intumescentiæ.

Hydrothorax. *A dropsey of the chest.* A genus in the class Cachexiæ, and order Intumescentiæ.

Hypochondriasis. *The hypochondriacal disease.* A genus in the class Neuroses and order Adynamiaæ.

Hysteria. *Hystericks.* A genus in the class Neuroses, and order Spasmi.

Hysteritis. *Inflammation of the womb.* A genus in the class Pyrexiaæ, and order Phlegmasiæ.

Icterus.

Icterus. *Jaundice.* A genus in the class Cachexiæ, and order Impetigines.

IMPETIGINES. *Deforming the external surface of the body.* The third order of the class Cachexiæ. The genera in this order are, Scrophula, Syphilis, Scorbutus, Elephantiasis, Lepra, Frambæsia, Tricoma, Icterus.

INTUMESCENTIÆ. *Swellings of the whole or great part of the body.* Second order of the class Cachexiæ. The genera in this order are, Polysarcia, Pneumatosis, Tympanites, Phylometra, Anasarca, Hydrocephalus, Hydrorachitis, Hydrothorax, Ascites, Hydrometra, Hydrocele, Phylconia, Rachitis.

Ischuria. *Suppression of urine.* A genus in the class Locales, and order Epischeses.

Lepra. *Leprosy.* A genus in the class Cachexiæ, and order Impetigines.

LOCALES.

LOCALES. *Local.* The fourth class of diseases, the orders in which are, Dyæsthesiæ, Dyscinesiæ, Apocenoces, Epischeses, Tumores, Ectopiæ, Dialyses.

Lupia. *A soft, moveable, indolent protuberance beneath the skin.* A genus in the class Locales, and order Tumores.

Luxatio. *Luxation.* A genus in the class Locales, and order Ectopiæ.

Mania. *Madness.* A genus in the class Neuroses, and order Vefaniæ.

MARCORES. *The whole body emaciated.* First order of the class Cachexiæ. The genera in this order are, Atrophia, Tabes.

Melancholia. *Partial insanity.* A genus of the class Neuroses and order Vefaniæ.

Menorrhagia. *Flooding.* A genus in the class Pyrexia, and order Hæmorrhagiæ.

Miliaria. *Miliary eruption.* A genus in the class Pyrexia, and order Exanthemata.

Mutitas.

Mutitas. *Dumbness.* A genus in the class
Locales, and order Dyscinesia.

Nephritis. *Inflammation of one or both kidneys.* A genus of the class Pyrexia, and order Phlegmasia.

NEUROSES. *Sense and motion injured, without fever or local disease.* The second class of diseases, the orders in which are, Comata, Adynamia, Spasmi, Vesania.

Obstipatio. *Costiveness.* A genus in the class Locales and order Epistemes.

Ophthalmia. *Inflammation of the eye.* A genus in the class Pyrexia, and order Phlegmasia.

Palpitatio. *Irregular and vehement beating of the heart.* A genus in the class Neuroses and order Spasmi.

Paracusis.

Paracusis. *Hearing depraved.* A genus in the class Locales, and order Dysæsthesiæ.

Paralysis. *Palsy.* A genus in the class Neuroses, and order Comata.

Paraphonia. *Hoarseness.* A genus in the class Locales, and order Dyscinesiæ.

Pemphigus. *A malignant fever, with large vesicular eruptions on various parts of the body.* A genus of the class Pyrexia, and order Exanthemata.

Peripneumonia. *Inflammation of the lungs.* A genus of the class Pyrexia, and order Phlegmasiæ.

Peritonitis. *Inflammation of the peritoneum.* A genus of the class Pyrexia, and order Phlegmasiæ.

Phlegmone. *A boil.* A genus in the class Pyrexia, and order Phlegmasiæ.

Phrenitis. *Inflammation of the brain.* A genus in the class Pyrexia, and order Phlegmasiæ.

Physconia. *A solid tumour in some part of the abdomen or uterus.* A genus in the class Cachexia, and order Intumescentiæ.

Phy-

Phyſometra. *Tympany of the wömb.* A genus of the class Cachexiæ, and order Intumescentiæ.

Pleuritis. *Inflammation of the pleura.* A genus in the class Pyrexiaë, and order Phlegmasiæ.

Pneumatosis. *Intumescence of the skin from air in the celular membrane.* A genus in the class Cachexiæ, and order Intumescentiæ.

Polyſarcia. *Extream corpulence.* A genus in the class Cachexiæ and order Intumescentiæ.

PROFLUVIA. *Natural excretions increased, with fever.* The fifth order in the class Pyrexiaë. The genera in this order are, Catarrhus, Dysenteria.

Profusio. *Preternatural dischaage of blood,* A genus in the class Locales, and order Apocenoces.

Prolapsus. *Protrusion of an intestinal part, without integuments.* A genus in the class Locales, and order Ectopiæ.

Psellismus. *Stammering.* A genus in the class Locales, and order Dyscinesiæ.

Pfora. *The itch.* A genus in the class Locales, and order Dialyses.

Ptyalismus. *Salivation.* A genus in the class Locales, and order Apocenoses.

PYREXIÆ. First class of diseases, the symptoms of which are, cold shivering, quick pulse, preternatural heat, and muscular debility. The orders in this class are, Febres, Phlegmasiæ, Exanthemata, Hæmorrhagiæ, Profluvia.

Pyrosis. *Heart-burn*. A genus in the class Neuroses, and order Spasmi.

Quartana. *Quartan ague*. A genus in the class Pyrexia, and order Febres.

Quotidiana. *Quotidian ague*. A genus in the class Pyrexia, and order Febres.

Rachitis. *Rickets*. A genus in the class Cachexiæ, and order Intumescentiæ.

Raphania. *Spasmodic contraction of the joints, with violent pain and convulsive agitation, periodical*. A genus in the class Neuroses, and order Spasmi.

Rheumatismus. *Rheumatism*. A genus in the class Pyrexia, and order Phlegmasiæ.

Rubeoli.

Rubeola. *Measles*. A genus in the class Pyrexiaë, and order Exanthemata.

Sarcoma. *A soft, indolent tumour*. A genus in the class Locales, and order Tumores.

Scarlatina. *Scarlet fever*. A genus in the class Pyrexiaë and order Exanthemata.

Scirrhus. *A scirrhus tumour*. A genus in the class Locales, and order Tumores.

Scorbutus. *Scurvy*. A genus in the class Cachexiaë, and order Impetigines.

Scrophula. *King's-Evil*. A genus in the class Cachexiaë and order Impetigines.

Syphilis. *Pox*. A genus in the class Cachexiaë and order Impetigines.

Somnium. *Dreaming*. A genus in the class Neuroses and order Vefaniaë.

SPASMI. *Spasms*. *Irregular, involuntary motion or contraction of muscles or fibres of muscles*. Third order of the class Neuroses. The genera in this order are Tetanus, Trismus, Convulsio, Epilepsia, Raphania, Palpitatio, Asthma, Pertussis, Pyrosis,

Colica, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Diabetes, Hysteria, Hydrophobia.

Splenitis. *Inflammation of the spleen.* A genus in the class Pyrexia and order Phlegmasia.

Strabismus. *Squinting.* A genus in the class Locales, and order Dyscinesia.

Syncope. *Fainting.* A genus in the class Neuroses, and order Adynamia.

Synocha. *Inflammatory fever.* A genus in the class Pyrexia, and order Febres.

Synochus. *First inflammatory, and finally putrid.* A genus of the class Pyrexia and order Febres.

Tabes. *Consumption.* A genus in the class Cachexia, and order Marcores.

Tertiana. *A tertian ague.* A genus in the class Pyrexia, and order Febres.

Tetanus. *Spasmodic rigor of the whole body.* A genus in the class Neuroses, and order Spasmi.

Tinea. *Scald-head.* A genus in the class Locales, and order Dyalises.

Tricoma. *Hair of the head inextricably twisted and matted.* A genus in the class Cachexia and order Impetigines.

Trismus,

Trismus. *Lock'd Jaw.* A genus in the class Neuroses, and order Spasmi.

TUMORES. *Tumours.* Fifth order of the class Locales. The genera in this order are, Aneurisma, Varix, Ecchymona, Scirrhus, Cancer, Bubo, Sarcoma, Verruca, Clavus, Lupia, Ganglion, Hydatis, Hydarthrus, Exostosis.

Tympanites. *Tympany.* A genus in the class Cachexiæ, and order Intumescentiæ.

Typhus. *Putrid fever.* A genus in the class Pyrexia, and order Febres.

Varicella. *Chicken-pox.* A genus in the class Pyrexia, and order Exanthemata.

Variola. *Small-pox.* A genus in the class Pyrexia, and order Exanthemata.

Varix. *A soft tumor without pulsation, over a vein.* A genus in the class Locales and order Tumores.

VESANIÆ. *The mind injured, without fever or coma.* Fourth order of the class Neuroses. The genera in this order are, Amentia, Melancholia, Mania, Somnium.

Verruca.

Verruca. *A wart.* A genus in the class
Locales, and order Tumores.

Ulcus. *An ulcer.* A genus in the class
Locales, and order Dyalyfes.

Urticaria. *Nettle fever.* A genus in the
class Pyrexiaë, and order Exanthe-
mata.

Vulnus. *A wound.* A genus in the class
Locales, and order Dyalyfes.

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