

**Synopsis nosologiae methodicae, exhibens systema nosologicum /
auctore Gulielmo Cullen ; to which is added, an accurate translation into
English.**

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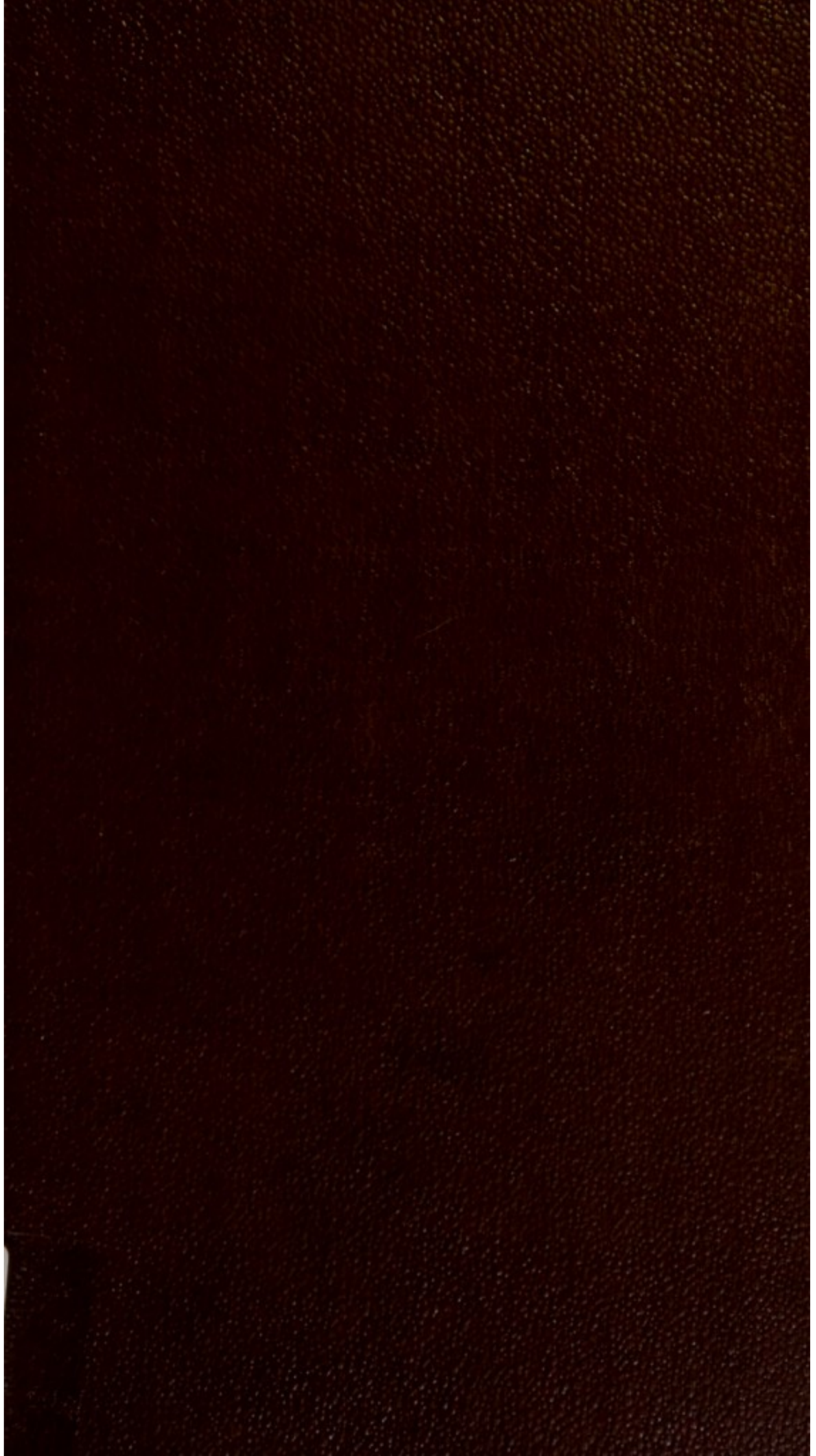
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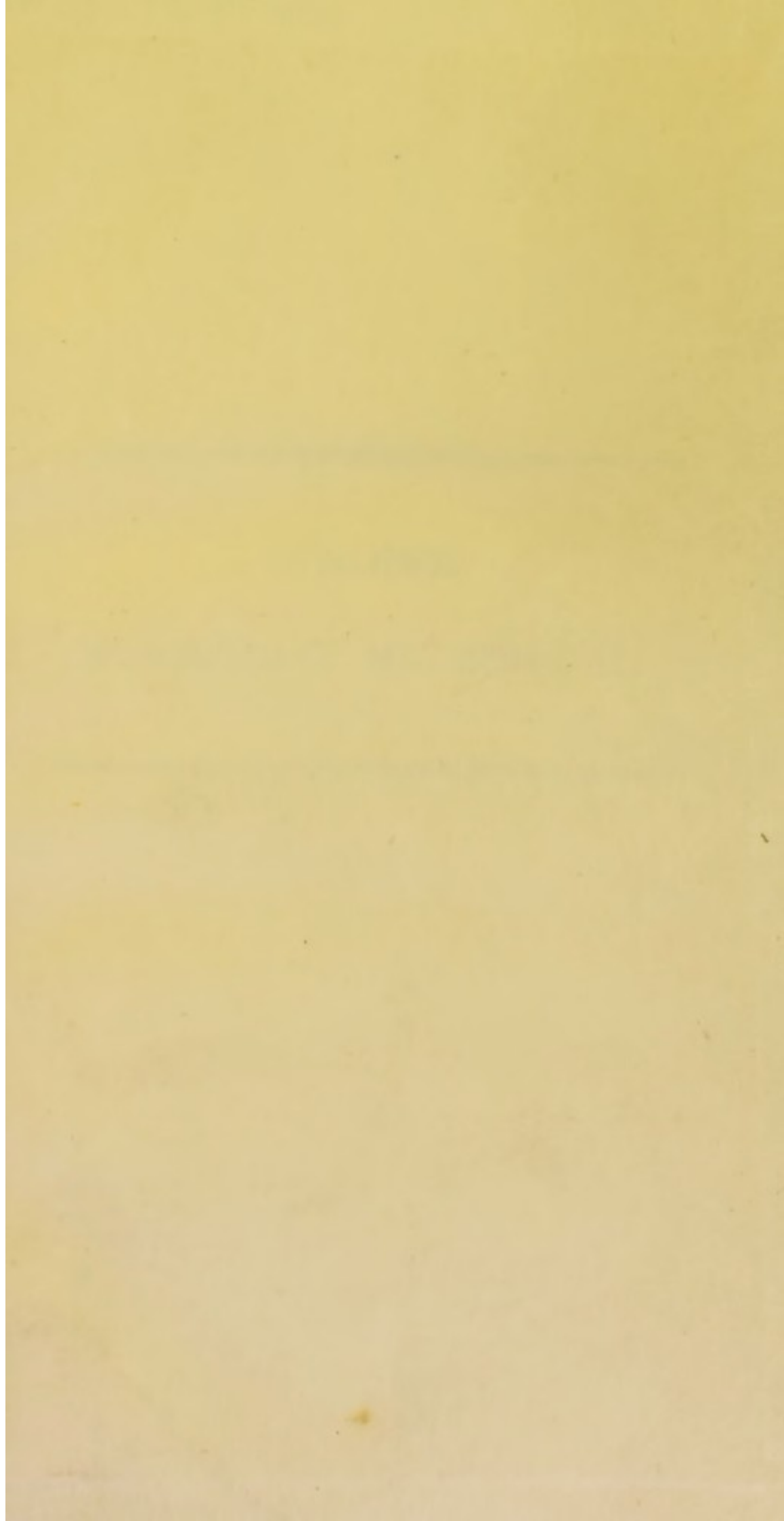
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SYNOPSIS
NOSOLOGIAE METHODICAE.

SYNOPSIS

NOSOLOGICAE METHODICAE

SYNOPSIS
NOSOLOGIAE METHODICAE,

EXHIBENS

SYSTEMA NOSOLOGICUM.

AUCTORE

GULIELMO CULLEN, M. D.

NUPER IN ACAD. EDIN. MED. PRACT. PROF. MEDICO REGIO
APUD SCOTOS PRIMARIO, &c.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

AN ACCURATE TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH.

EDINBURGH :

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SERIES

CLASSIUM ET ORDINUM.

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NOSOLOGIA CULLENII.

CL. I. PYREXIAE.

Character.—Post horrorem pulsus frequens, calor major, plures functiones laesae, viribus praesertim artuum imminutis.

ORD. I. FEBRES.

Praegressis languore, lassitudine, et aliis debilitatis signis, pyrexia, sine morbo locali primario.

SECT. I. INTERMITTENTES.

Febres, miasmata paludum ortae, paroxysmis pluribus, apyrexia, saltem remissione evidente interposita, cum exacerbatione notabili, et plerumque cum horrore redeuntibus, constantes: Paroxysmo quovis die unico tantum.*

* *Februm remittentium, quasi a febribus intermittibus exquisitis prorsus differentium, ordinem separatam instituerunt Nosologi Sauvagesius, Linnaeus, et Sagarus; minus recte tamen, si mihi judicare fas sit. Remittentes enim, quae dicuntur, ex eodem principio, miasmata nempe paludum, ac intermittentes, oriuntur; iisdem in locis, et eodem anni tempore, utraque simul epidemice grassatur; utraque iisdem prorsus remediis sanatur; et saepissime in eodem homine idem, qui videtur, morbus, nunc intermittens nunc remittentis typum exhibet. Morbi idcirco, causis, sanatione, et typo si-*

 GENUS I. TERTIANA.

Paroxysmi similes intervallo quadraginta octo circiter horarum : Accessionibus meridianis.

TERTIANA est vel

I. INTERPOSITA APYREXIA, quae

A. *Variat paroxysmi duratione.*

- a. Tertianae paroxysmi haud ultra horas duodecim extensis.
- b. Tertianae paroxysmi ultra horas duodecim extensis.

B. *Variat paroxysmorum recursu.*

- a. Tertianae quotidie revertens, paroxysmi inaequalibus, alternis similibus.
- b. Tertianae alternis diebus revertens, paroxysmi eodem die binis.
- c. Tertianae quotidie revertens, paroxysmi altero die binis, altero unico tantum.

d. Tertianae quotidie revertens, interpositâ remissioni, nec ad ordinem, nec ad sectionem diversam distrahendi erant.

Magis inconsulto adhuc Vogeliius *remittentes* omnes cum *continuis* sociavit. *Continuae*, quas vocamus, omnes quidem remissiones et exacerbationes ostendunt; sed a *remittentibus* ad *intermittentes* merito referendis, plurimum aliis multis differunt, ut mox dicetur.

sione inter diem imparem et parem magis, inter parem et imparem minus, notabili.

C. *Variat symptomatibus.*

a. Tertianæ affectibus soporosis stipata.

b. Tertianæ spasmis et motibus convulsivis stipata.

c. Tertianæ efflorescentiâ cutis stipata.

d. Tertianæ phlegmasiâ stipata.

D. *Variat aliis morbis complicata.*

E. *Variat ratione principii* *.

II. INTERPOSITA REMISSIONE TANTUM.

G. II. QUARTANA.

Paroxysmi similes intervallo septuaginta duarum circiter horarum : Accessionibus pomeridianis.

Est vel,

I. INTERPOSITA APYREXIA.

A. *Variat typo.*

* Nullum quidem febrium intermittentium principium sufficiens præter miasma paludum agnoscimus ; sed cùm miasma hoc non semper validum sit ad morbum arcessendum, nisi aliae potestates excitantes simul agere concurrant ; has potestates excitantes pro parte principii hic admittimus, licet nequam morbum excitassent, si miasma paludum non antea applicatum fuisset.

- a. Quartana paroxysmis quarto quoque die singulis; aliis diebus nullis.
- b. Quartana paroxysmis quarto quoque die binis; aliis diebus nullis.
- c. Quartana paroxysmis quarto quoque die tribus; intermediis diebus nullis.
- d. Quartana quae ex quatuor diebus tertium tantum a febre vacuum habet, paroxysmis quarto quoque die similibus.
- e. Quartana quotidie accedens, paroxysmis quarto quoque die similibus.

B. *Variat symptomatibus.*

C. *Variat aliis morbis complicata.*

II. INTERPOSITA REMISSIONE TANTUM.

G. III. QUOTIDIANA.

Paroxysmi similes intervallo viginti quatuor circiter horarum: Paroxysmis matutinis.

I. INTERPOSITA APYREXIA.

A. *Variat solitaria.*

a. *Universalis.*

Quotidiana eâdem horâ matutinâ rediens.

b. *Partialis.*

B. *Variat comitata.*

II. INTERPOSITA REMISSIONE TANTUM.

SECT. II. CONTINUAE.

Febres, sine intermissione, nec miasmata paludum ortae, sed cum remissionibus et exacerbationibus, parum licet notabilibus, perstantes : Paroxysmis quovis die binis.

G. IV. SYNOCHA.

Calor plurimum auctus ; pulsus frequens, validus, et durus ; urina rubra ; sensorii functiones parum turbatae.

G. V. TYPHUS.

Morbus contagiosus : calor parum auctus ; pulsus parvus, debilis, plerumque frequens ; urina parum mutata ; sensorii functiones plurimum turbatae ; vires multum imminutae.

Species sunt,

I. Typhus (*petechialis*) plerumque cum petechiis.

Variat gradu*.

* Morbos gradu solum differentes nominibus diversis insignire nequaquam convenit ; cum autem nuperis temporibus apud medicos usitatum sit, febrem quandam, quasi ab aliis quibusvis differentem, nomine Febris *Nervosae* appellare ; huic opinioni quodammodo morem gerens, sub titulo *Typhi mitioris*, variorum auctorum febres ad recentiorum nervosas aliquomodo referendas recensui. In

a. *Typhus mitior.*

b. *Typhus gravior.*

II. *Typhus (icterodes) cum flavedine cutis.*

G. VI. SYNOCHUS.

Morbus contagiosus. Febris ex synocha et typho composita, initio synocha, progressu et versus finem typhus.

HECTICA.

Febris quotidie revertens; accessionibus meridianis et vespertinis; remissione, rarius apyrexia, matutina; plerumque sudoribus nocturnis, et urinâ sedimentum furfuraceo-lateritium deponente.

ORD. II. PHLEGMASIAE.

Febris synocha; phlogosis; vel dolor topicus, simul laesa partis internae functione; sanguis missus, et jam concretus, superficiem coriaceam albam ostendens.

G. VII. PHLOGOSIS.

Pyrexia, partis externae rubor, calor, et tensio dolens.

hac re autem, cum limites neutiquam accurate ponendi sunt, me accuratum fuisse non dixerim.

Species sunt,

I. Phlogosis (*Phlegmone*) rubore vivido ; tumore circumscripto, in fastigium plerumque elevato, saepe in apostema abeunte ; dolore saepe pulsatili.

a. Variat formâ.

b. Variat sede.

II. Phlogosis (*Erythema*) colore rubicundo, pressione evanescente ; ambitu inaequali, serpente ; tumore vix evidente, in cuticulae squamulas, in phlyctaenas vel vesiculas abeunte ; dolore urente.

a. Variat vehementiâ.

b. Variat causâ remotâ.

c. Variat complicata.

Phlogosis sequelae sunt,

1. APOSTEMA.

Post phlogosin, remittentibus dolore et pulsatione, tumor albescens, mollis, fluctuans, pruriens.

2. GANGRAENA.

Post phlogosin, pars livens, mollis, parum sensibilis, saepe cum vesiculis ichorosis.

3. SPHACELUS.

Post gangraenam pars nigricans, flaccida, facile lacera-

bilis, sine sensu vel calore, et cum foetore carnis putridae; vitio celeriter serpente.

G. VIII. OPHTHALMIA.

Rubor et dolor oculi; lucis intolerantia; plerumque cum lachrymatione.

Ophthalmiae species et varietates sunt,

I. IDIOPATHICAE.

1. *Ophthalmia* (membranarum) *in tunica adnata, et ei subjacentibus membranis, sive tunicis oculi.*

a. Variat gradu phlogosis externae.

b. Variat affectis tunicis internis.

2. *Ophthalmia* (Tarsi) *cum tumore, erosione, et exudatione glutinosâ tarsi palpebrarum.*

II. SYMPTOMATICAE.

a. *A morbo ipsius oculi.*

b. *A morbis aliarum partium vel totius corporis.*

G. IX. PHRENITIS.

Pyrexia vehemens; dolor capitis; rubor faciei et oculorum: lucis et soni intolerantia; pervigilium; delirium ferox vel typhomania.

G. X. CYNANCHE.

Pyrexia aliquando typhodes; rubor et dolor faucium;

deglutitio et spiratio difficiles, cum angustiae in faucibus sensu.

Species sunt,

- I. Cynanche (*tonsillaris*) membranam faucium mucosam, et praecipue tonsillas, tumore et rubore afficiens, cum febre synocha.
- II. Cynanche (*maligna*) tonsillas et membranam faucium mucosam afficiens tumore, rubore, et crustis mucosis coloris albescentis vel cineritii, serpentibus, et ulcera tegentibus; cum febre typhode et exanthematis.
- III. Cynanche (*trachealis*) respiratione difficili, inspiratione strepente, voce raucâ, tussi clangosâ, tumore fere nullo in faucibus apparente, deglutitione parum difficili, et febre synochâ.
- IV. Cynanche (*pharyngea*) cum rubore in imis praesertim faucibus; deglutitione maxime difficili, dolentissimâ; respiratione satis commodâ, et febre synochâ.
- V. Cynanche (*parotidea*) cum tumore externo parotidum et maxillarum glandularum magno; respiratione et deglutitione parum laesis; febre synochâ plerumque leni.

Cynanchae *symptomaticae* sunt,

a. A causis internis.

b. A causis externis.

G. XI. PNEUMONIA *.

Pyrexia; dolor in quadam thoracis parte; respiratio difficilis; tussis.

Species sunt,

- I. Pneumonia (*peripneumonia*) pulsu non semper duro, aliquando molli; dolore thoracis obtuso; respiratione perpetuò difficili, sæpe non nisi trunco corporis erecto exercendâ; faciei tumidae colore purpureo; tussi plerumque humidâ, sæpe cruentâ.

* Ab omni aevo, in hunc fere diem, scriptores medici, et eos secuti Nosologi omnes, phlegmasiarum pectoris interni duo esse genera, Peripneumoniam scilicet et Pleuritidem, statuerunt. Recentiores autem ex sectione cadaverum didicerunt, veteres de sede, ideoque de differentia horum morborum sæpe falsò statuisse, et quem in pleura costali sedem habere veteres putabant, saepius in pleura pulmonem investiente situm fuisse invenerunt anatomici recentiores. Novimus, porro, quod si quidem morbi illi diversam aliquando sedem habuerint, id tamen per symptomata vix certo cognosci posse, et, utcunque sit, morbos illos quatenus, quovis modo distinctos, revera maxime esse affines, plerumque simul conjunctos, et eosdem distinxisse ad usus medicinae parum omnino contulisse. Hisce igitur perpensis, phlegmasias pectoris interni non nisi genus unicum constituere, cum Hoffmanno expertissimo putamus; quamobrem hujusmodi genus hic sub nomine Pneumoniae posuimus. Symptomata, quae pro characteristicis adhibuimus, cum quae in omni phlegmasia pectoris interni semper adsint, et in qualibet praecipua sint, recte characterem genericum constituere videntur.

An species diversae vere statuendae sint, anceps haereo. Sed opinionibus et consuetudini medicorum aliquid concedere volens, peripneumoniae et pleuritidis quatenus, vel ex opinione medicorum vel ex propria observatione, eas distinguere liceat, characteres specificas dedi. Interim tamen observari velim, inter illos morbos, utcunque aliquando distinctos, limites accuratos plerumque non ponendos esse.

1. *Peripneumoniae idiopathicae simplices.*

Variat gradu.

2. *Peripneumoniae idiopathicae complicatae febre.*

3. *Peripneumoniae symptomaticae.*

II. Pneumonia (*pleuritis*) pulso duro ; dolore, plerumque lateris, pungente, sub inspiratione praesertim aucto ; decubitu in latus molesto ; tussi dolententissimâ, initio siccâ, postea humidâ, saepe cruentâ,

1. *Pleuritides idiopathicae simplices.*

2. *Pleuritides complicatae.*

a. Febre.

b. Catarrho.

3. *Pleuritides symptomaticae.*

4. *Pleuritides falsae.*

Pneumoniae sequelae sunt,

I. VOMICA *.

Post pneumoniam, resolutione quâdam non terminatam, dyspnoea et tussis perstantes, cum decubitu in latus sanum difficili, et febre hecticâ.

* Vomicam vocamus quam Vomicam clausam appellant medici, et inde character noster. Characteres autem vomicae apud Linnaeum et Vogelium, vomicam apertam tantum respiciunt ; ideoque ad illos auctores hic non referimus.

2. EMPYEMA.

Post pneumoniam suppuratione terminatam, saepe post vomicam, remissio doloris, dum perstant dyspnoea, tussis, decubitus difficilis, et febris hectica, saepe cum sensu liquoris in pectore fluctuantis, et signis hydrothoracis.

G. XII. CARDITIS*.

Pyrexia; dolor in regione cordis; anxietas; spiritus difficilis; tussis; pulsus inaequalis; palpitatio; syncope.

I. IDIOPATHICA.

II. SYMPTOMATICA.

G. XIII. PERITONITIS.

Pyrexia; dolor abdominis, corpore erecto auctus; absque propriis aliarum phlegmasiarum abdominalium signis.

Si signa darentur quibus dignosci queant, sequentes pro speciebus peritonitis recenseri possent.

I. Peritonitis (*propria*) in peritonaeo strictius dicto, sive in peritonaeo abdomen intus succingente.

* Recte omnino dixit Vogelius, *Carditidis symptomata fere eadem esse ut in peripneumonia, sed graviora*, et ita etiam sensisse videtur Linnaeus, cum apud illum neque *Carditis*, neque *Pericarditis*, inter morbos phlogisticos recensetur. Certe novimus, pericardium saepe inflammatum fuisse sine aliis praeter peripneumoniae signis.

II. Peritonitis (*omentalis*) in peritonaeo, per omentum extenso.

III. Peritonitis (*mesenterica*) in peritonaeo, per mesenterium extenso*.

G. XIV. GASTRITIS.

Pyrexia typhodes; anxietas; in epigastrio ardor et dolor, ingestis quibuslibet auctus; vomendi cupiditas, et ingesta protinus rejecta; singultus.

I. IDIOPATHICAE.

a. A causis internis.

1. Gastritis (*phlegmonodea*) dolore acuto, pyrexiâ vehementi †.

b. A causis externis.

2. Gastritis (*erythematica*) dolore et pyrexiâ lenioribus, rubore erysipelatoso in faucibus appa-
rente.

* Tum Epiploitis, tum Mesenteritis, ut Peritonitidis species hic recensetur, non quàm quod ejusdem continuae membranae sint affectiones, quàm quod nulla fere signa dari possunt, quibus a peritonitide, strictius dicta, dignosci queant.

† Tum Gastritis, tum Enteritis duarum esse specierum, quarum una phlegmonodea, altera erysipelatosa dici potest, mihi ex pluribus observationibus satis certo constat; et ejusmodi species itaque hic recensui, etsi fatendum sit, gastritidis erysipelatosae, et magis adhuc enteritidis erysipelatosae, signa saepe obscura et incerta esse. De his verò monere volui, ut diligentius inquirent posteri.

II. SYMPTOMATICAE.

G. XV. ENTERITIS.

Pyrexia typhodes; dolor abdominis pungens, tendens, circa umbilicum torquens; vomitus; alvus pertinaciter adstricta.

I. IDIOPATHICAE.

Species sunt,

1. *Enteritis* (phlegmonodea) dolore acuto, pyrexiâ vehementi, vomitu et alvo astrictâ.
2. *Enteritis* (erythematica) dolore et pyrexiâ lenioribus, sine vomitu, et cum diarrhoea.

II. SYMPTOMATICAE.

G. XVI. HEPATITIS.

Pyrexia; hypochondrii dextri tensio et dolor, saepe pungens, pleuritici instar, saepius obtusus; dolor ad claviculam et summum humeri dextri; decubitus in sinistrum latus difficilis; dyspnoea; tussis sicca; vomitus; singultus*.

* Inter symptomata hepatitidis, colorem faciei flavescentem, posuit tum Sauvagesius, tum Sagarus, et hic etiam addit, *urinas icteritias, biliosas, et serum sanguinis missi et crusta subflava*; sed haec symptomata bilis regurgitantis vel resorptae rectius a Linnaeo et Vogelio omissa fuisse censeo; nam ejusmodi symptomata non tantum non perpetua, sed etiam rarissima sunt.

Variat,

1. Acuta, signis in caractere dictis dignoscenda.
2. Chronica. Haec saepe nulla, quibus dignoscatur, signa praebet; aliquando tamen eandem adesse suspicari potest, ex hepatitidis causis quibusdam praegressis, ex sensu quodam plenitudinis et gravitatis in hypochondrio dextro, ex doloribus plus minusve pungentibus in eadem parte subinde perceptis, ex dolore quodam a presso hypochondrio dextro, vel a decubitu in latus sinistrum sentito, et denique ex pyrexia leviori cum dictis signis subinde infestante.

G. XVII. SPLENITIS.

Pyrexia; hypochondrii sinistri tensio, calor, tumor, et dolor pressu auctus; absque signis nephritidis.

G. XVIII. NEPHRITIS.

Pyrexia; dolor in regione renis, saepe ureteris iter sequens; mictio frequens urinae, vel tenuis decoloris, vel ruberrimae; vomitus; cruris stupor; testiculi ejusdem lateris retractio aut dolor.

Species,

I. IDIOPATHICA. Spontanea.

II. SYMPTOMATICAE.

G. XIX. CYSTITIS.

Pyrexia; hypogastrii tumor et dolor; mictio frequens dolorifica, vel ischuria; tenesmus.

Species sunt,

I. A causis internis.

II. A causis externis.

G. XX. HYSTERITIS.

Pyrexia; hypogastrii calor, tensio, tumor, et dolor; os uteri tactu dolens; vomitus.

G. XXI. RHEUMATISMUS.

Morbus ab externa, et plerumque evidente causa; pyrexia; dolor circa articulos, musculorum tractum sequens, genua et reliquos majores, potius quàm pedum vel manuum articulos, infestans, calore externo auctus.

Species *idiopathica*,

Rheumatismus acutus,

Rheumatismus vulgaris.

Variat sede.

a. In musculis lumborum.

b. In musculis coxendicis.

c. In musculis thoracis.

Rheumatismi sequela est

ARTHRODYNIA*.

Post rheumatismum, nisum violentum, vel subluxationem; dolores artuum vel musculorum, sub motu prae-

* Si, ut quidam statuunt, rheumatismus chronicus ab acuto, genere omnino diversus sit, nomen simplex, uti genus omne, habere

sertim aucti, plus minusve fugaces, calore lecti vel alio externo levati; artus debiles, rigidi, facile et saepe sponte frigescentes: pyrexia nulla; tumor plerumque nullus.

Lumbago et ischias aliquando morbi acuti; sed cùm saepius chronici sint, plerumque ad hunc locum pertinent.

G. XXII. ODONTALGIA.

Rheumatismus vel arthrodynia maxillarum, a carie dentium.

G. XXIII. PODAGRA*.

Morbus haereditarius, oriens sine causa externa evidente, sed praeunte plerumque ventriculi affectione insolitâ; pyrexia; dolor ad articulum, et plerumque pedis pollici, certe pedum et manuum juncturis, potissimum infestus; per intervalla revertens, et saepe cum ventriculi, vel aliarum internarum partium, affectionibus alternans.

oportet, et hujusmodi nec ineptum, ut puto, imposui. Porro, cùm pro sequela rheumatismi acuti vel rheumatismi simpliciter dicepdi, rheumatismum chronicum dictum semper habeo, et cùm inter utrumque morbum saepe limites vix statuendi sint, ideoque pro diverso genere rheumatismum chronicum recensere vix potui; rheumatismus tamen chronicus exquisitus ab acuto naturâ adeo diversus evadit, et medelam adeo diversam exposcit, ut meritò nomine prorsus diverso insigniri possit; et si quis pro genere etiam diverso ponere velit, per me profecto licet.

Arthritis nomen, utpote apud medicos ambiguum, rejeci, et *podagra* nomine, utpote typum morbi praecipuum notante, cum celebri Boerhaavio usus sum.

Varietates sunt,

- I. Podagra (*regularis*) cum inflammatione artuum satis vehementi, per aliquot dies perstante, et paulatim cum tumore, pruritu, et desquamatione partis, recedente.
- II. Podagra (*atonica*) cum ventriculi vel alius partis internae atonia, et vel sine expectata aut solita artuum inflammatione, vel cum doloribus artuum lenibus tantum et fugacibus, et cum dyspepsia vel aliis atoniae symptomatis, subito saepe alternantibus.
- III. Podagra (*retrograda*) eum inflammatione artuum subito recedente, et ventriculi vel alius partis internae atonia mox insecuta.
- IV. Podagra (*aberrans*) cum partis internae inflammatione, vel non praegressâ, vel praegressâ, et subito recedente, inflammatione artuum.

Conjungitur aliquando aliis morbis podagra.

G. XXIV. ARTHROPUOSIS.

Dolores artuum vel partium musculosarum, saepe post contusionem, profundi, obtusi, diurni; tumor vel nullus, vel modicus, et diffusus; phlogosis nulla; pyrexia primum lenis, tandem hectica, et simul partis apostema.

ORD. III. EXANTHEMATA.

Morbi contagiosi, semel tantum in decursu vitae aliquem afficientes; cum febre incipientes; definito tempore apparent phlogoses, saepe plures, exiguae, per cutem sparsae*.

G. XXV. VARIOLA.

Synocha contagiosa cum vomitu, et, ex epigastrio presso, dolore.

Tertio die incipit, et quinto finitur eruptio papularum phlegmonodearum, quae, spatio octo dierum, in sup-

* Quo caractere recte definiri, et quibus limitibus circumscribi debeat hic ordo, admodum incertum est. Si eruptiones enim a contagione specifica ortae, solae pro exanthematis, et morbis hujus ordinis, habendae sint; certe eruptiones a nulla contagione specifica, sed a quodam febris statu solum, pendentes, inter exanthemata genuina nequaquam recensendae sunt. Ita *petechia* a nobis omittitur, et forsitan tum *miliaria* tum *aphtha* omittenda esset. Dein, cum exanthemata pleraque contagiosa sint, et non nisi semel in decursu vitae aliquem afficiant, omnino idoneum videtur ut haec ab eruptionibus non contagiosis, quae saepe in decursu vitae aliquem afficiant vel afficere possint, rite distinguantur. Variola igitur et Erysipelas minus recte sub eodem ordine collocantur. Denique, cum eruptiones in morbo quodam non semper ejusdem sint formae, nec semper, nec certo quovis morbi die, in illo morbo compareant, an ejusmodi morbus inter exanthemata recensendus sit, merito dubitari potest; ideoque an Pestis ad exanthematum, an ad februm ordinem, referri debeat, dubito.

De hisce omnibus utiliter fortassis disputari potest; de iisdem vero certo statuere vix ausim; quod mihi tamen in Nosologia maxime idoneum esse videtur id ex caractere quem dedi satis patebit.

Cum autem ad characteres generum et specierum, ordinis character non omnino necessarius sit, hunc quo commodo neglexi, et hic morbos a Nosologis pro exanthematis habitos plerosque recensui.

purationem, et in crustas demum abeunt, saepe cicatrices depressas, sive foveolas in cute, relinquentes.

Species sunt,

- I. Variola (*discreta*) pustulis paucis, discretis, circumscriptione circularibus, turgidis; febre, eruptione factâ, protinus cessante.
- II. Variola (*confluens*) pustulis numerosis, confluentibus, circumscriptione irregularibus, flaccidis, parum elevatis; febre post eruptionem perstante.

G. XXVI. VARICELLA.

Synocha.

Papulae post brevem febriculam erumpentes, in pustulas variolae similes, sed vix in suppurationem euntes; post paucos dies in squamulas, nullâ cicatrice relictâ, desinentes.

Anglis, the Chicken-pox.

G. XXVII. RUBEOLA.

Synocha contagiosa cum sternutatione, epiphorâ, et tussi siccâ, raucâ.

Quarto die, vel paulo serius, erumpunt papulae exiguae, confertae, vix eminentes, et post tres dies in squamulas furfuraceas minimas abeuntes.

- I. Rubeola (*vulgaris*) papulis minimis, confluentibus, corymbosis, vix eminentibus.

Variat

a. *Symptomatis gravioribus, et decursu minus regulari.*

b. *Comitante Cynanche.*

c. *Comitante diathesi putridâ.*

II. Rubeola (*variolodes*) papulis discretis eminentibus *.

Scotis, the NIRLES.

G. XXVIII. SCARLATINA.

Synocha contagiosa.

Quarto morbi die, facies aliquantum tumens; simul in cute passim rubor floridus, maculis amplis, tandem coalescentibus, post tres dies in squamulas furfuraceas abiens; superveniente dein saepe anasarca.

Species sunt,

I. Scarlatina (*simplex*) nullâ comitante cynanche.

II. Scarlatina (*cynanchica*) cum cynanche ulcerosa.

* Sauvagesium secutus, hunc morbum hic indicavi, etsi multum dubito an recte ad rubeolam referendus sit. Non solum enim formâ papularum plurimum differt, sed, quod majoris momenti esse videtur, est plerumque absque symptomatis catarrhalibus, rubeolae adeo propriis.

G. XXIX. PESTIS.

Typhus maxime contagiosa, cum summa debilitate *.

Incerto morbi die, eruptio bubonum vel anthracum.

G. XXX. ERYSIPELAS †.

Synocha duorum vel trium dierum, plerumque cum somnolentia, saepe cum delirio.

In aliqua cutis parte, saepius in facie, phlogosis *erythema*, G. VII. sp. 2.

Species sunt,

- I. Erysipelas (*vesiculosum*) erythemate, rubedine serpente, latum spatium occupante, et locis ejus quibusdam in vesiculas magnas abeunte.
- II. Erysipelas (*phlyctaenodes* ‡) erythemate ex papulis pluribus, trunci corporis partes praecipue occupantibus, et protinus in phlyctaenas, sive vesiculas parvas, abeuntibus.

* De caractere Pestis, lites inter medicos saepe ortae sunt, nec facile dirimendae, ita ut character quibuscunque pestis casibus adhibendus dari possit; sed sufficiat characterem dedisse qui in plerisque adhiberi queat.

† Vox Erysipelas tum pro phlogosi erythemate, tum pro febre erysipelacea, a scriptoribus medicis usurpatur, sed recte Sauvagesius vitium cutaneum; quod nullam febrem, nisi symptomaticam, sibi junctam habeat, erythema appellari, et erysipelas, tantum febris illa exanthematica, quam erythema sequitur, vocari velit.

‡ An haec species ad idem cum erysipelate vesiculososo genus recte referatur, dubito; sed judicent periti.

G. XXXI. MILIARIA.

Synochus cum anxietate, frequenti suspirio, sudore olido, et punctationibus cutis.

Incerto morbi die erumpunt papulae rubrae, exiguae, discretae, per totam cutem, praeter faciem, crebrae, quarum apices, post unum vel alterum diem, pustulas minimas, albas, brevi manentes, ostendunt.

G. XXXII. URTICARIA *.

Febris amphimerina †.

Die secundo rubores maculosi, urticarum puncturas referentes, interdium fere evanescentes, vespere cum febre redeunt, et post paucos dies in squamulas minutissimas penitus abeunt ‡.

G. XXXIII. PEMPHIGUS §.

Typhus contagiosa.

* Est morbus ab Anglis, *The Nettle Rash* dictus, qui quibusdam Urticaria audit; sed morbus ille, *The Nettle Rash*, ut ab eruditissimo viro G. Heberden, in Coll. Reg. Med. Lond. Actis describitur, et qualem saepius ipsi vidimus, est ab urticaria nosologorum omnino diversus, utpote sine febre chronicus, et ad Impetigines fortassis referendus.

† Hanc in priori editione contagiosam dixi; sed ex propria experientia contagiosam fuisse non novi, et quo auctore contagiosam antea dixi, nunc non invenio.

‡ Ad aliorum potius quam meipsius mentem hic character conscriptus est; nam hunc morbum raro vidi, et nunquam epidemicum, vel regulariter, ut hic describitur, decurrentem, observavi.

§ Cum pemphigum, quem pro exanthemate habere possim, nondum ipse viderim, et in scriptis medicorum de ejusmodi morbo paucissima tantum invenerim; quae in Nosologia nostra de eo dicenda

Primo, secundo, aut tertio morbi die, in variis partibus vesiculae, avellanae magnitudine, per plures dies manentes, tandem ichorem tenuem effundentes.

G. XXXIV. APHTHA.

Synochus*.

Lingua tumidiuscula; linguae et faucium color purpurascens; escharae in faucibus et ad linguae margines primum comparentes, os internum totum demum occupantes, albidae, aliquando discretae, saepe coalescentes, abrasae cito renascentes, et incerto tempore manentes.

Speciem *idiopathicam* unicam tantum novi:

Aphtha infantum.

essent, omnia fere ex Sauvagesio necessario depromenda erant. Eum itaque secutus sum; sed hunc morbum lubenter ipse prorsus omissem, cum omnia fere de eo dicta, dubia, obscura, et ambigua mihi videntur. Quae ex sui ipsius aut Caroli Pisonis observatione habet Sauvagesius, omnino credere fas est; quae autem ex Christophori Seligeri, tenuis certe iudicii hominis, observatione duxit, parum attentione digna mihi videntur. Quae porro ex D. Thierry relatione adducuntur meam fidem omnino superant: Nimirum, *quod in morbo admodum exitiali acetum bezoarticum, a medico quodam datum, omnes salvos fecit, interea dum vivit unus, aliis medicis commissus, mortem evadebat.* Denique, de morbo admodum ambiguo a D. Langhans, in Actis Helveticis descripto, donec aliae observationes rem elucidaverint, nihil concludere vellem. Nihil aliud, fortassis, quam cynanche maligna fuit ille morbus, et, ad summum, quod pemphigus omnis morbus symptomaticus sit, satis verisimile videtur.

* An Aphtha inter exanthemata recensenda sit, dubito. Aphtha enim quaeque fere quam ego vidi sine febre fuit; et si quando cum aphtha infantum febris adfuit, haec fere semper aphthae supervenerat. Aphtha adultorum quidem saepe febre supervenit. Sed, febribus diversarum specierum plerumque sub earum finem jungitur, nec quantum novi, febris quaevis aphthae propria, a medicis nota, vel quidem dicta fuit.

ORD. IV. HAEMORRHAGIAE*.

Pyrexia cum profusione sanguinis absque vi externa ;
sanguis missus ut in phlegmasiis apparet.

G. XXXV. EPISTAXIS.

Capitis dolor vel gravitas ; faciei rubor ; profusio san-
guinis e naribus.

I. IDIOPATHICA.

Variat ratione aetatis,

a. Epistaxis (*juniorum*) cum signis plethorae arteriosae.

b. Epistaxis (*senum*) cum signis plethorae venosae.

II. SYMPTOMATICAE.

a. A causis internis.

b. A causis externis.

G. XXXVI. HAEMOPTYSIS.

Genarum rubor ; molestiae aut doloris, et aliquando ca-

* Classem Fluxuum apud Sauvagesium et Sagarum, vel Proflu-
viorum apud Vogelium, vel Morborum Evacuatoriorum apud Lin-
naeum, cum illa morbos, tum facie, tum naturâ, omnino dissimiles
conjunxerit, minime naturalem esse, nec proinde idoneam putavi.
In nostram, igitur, Nosologiam ejusmodi classem admittere nolui,
et morbos in ea recensitos aliorum referendos esse censui. Illi quos
pyrexia quaedam semper comitatur, sub classe Pyrexiarum certe re-
censendi sunt ; et hic igitur haemorrhagias *activas* quas vocant po-
sui. Hoffmannum sequor.

loris, in pectore sensus; dyspnoea; titillatio faucium; tussis aut tussicula sanguinem floridum, saepe spumosum, rejiciens.

Species idiopathicae sunt,

1. Haemoptysis (*plethorica*) nullâ vi externâ applicatâ, neque praegressa tussi aut evacuationis solitae suppressione.
2. Haemoptysis (*violenta*) a vi externa applicata.
3. Haemoptysis (*phthisica*) post tussim cum macie et debilitate diuturnam.
4. Haemoptysis (*calculosa*) rejectis simul moleculis calculosis plerumque calcariis.
5. Haemoptysis (*vicaria*) post evacuationis solitae suppressionem.

Symptomaticae sunt,

Haemoptysis *pneumonica*.

Haemoptysis *exanthematica*.

Haemoptysis *hydropica*.

Haemoptysis *cachectica*.

Haemoptyseos sequela est

PHTHISIS.

Corporis emaciatio et debilitas, cum tussi, febre hectica, et plerumque expectoratione purulenta:

Species sunt,

- I. Phthisis (*incipiens*) sine expectoratione puris.
- II. Phthisis (*confirmata*) cum expectoratione puris.

Variat utraque species,

- a. Ratione causae remotae.
- b. Ratione fontis purulentae.

G. XXXVII. HAEMORRHOIS.

Capitis gravitas vel dolor; vertigo; lumborum dolor; dolor ani; circa anum tubercula livida dolentia, e quibus plerumque profluit sanguis, qui aliquando etiam, nullo tumore apparente, ex ano stillat.

Species sunt,

1. Haemorrhoidis (*tumens*) externa a mariscis.

Variat,

- a. Cruenta.
- b. Mucosa.

2. Haemorrhoidis (*procidens*) externa a procidentia ani.
3. Haemorrhoidis (*fluens*) interna absque tumore externo, vel procidentia ani*.

* Stahlius, et ejus sequaces, distinxerunt haemorrhoides in internas, quae sanguinem ex ramis venae portarum, et externas, quae sanguinem ex ramis venae cavae, profundunt; sed, quantum video,

4. Haemorrhoids (*caeca*) cum dolore et tumore ani, sine profusione sanguinis.

G. XXXVIII. MENORRHAGIA.

Dorsi, lumborum, ventris, parturientium instar, dolores; menstruorum copiosior, vel sanguinis e vagina praeter ordinem fluxus*.

Species sunt,

1. Menorrhagia (*rubra*) cruenta in non gravidis nec puerperis.
2. Menorrhagia (*abortus*) cruenta in gravidis.
3. Menorrhagia (*lochialis*) cruenta in puerperis.
4. Menorrhagia (*vitiorum*) cruenta ex vitio locali.

scaturigo sanguinis profusi nullo modo dignosci queat. Huic itaque distinctioni nullus locus esse videtur, nec, si esset, quicquid ad distinguendam morbi naturam, vel effectum, conferre posset; nam arteriae et venae, ad inferiorem intestini recti partem pertinentes, ortu utcunque diversae, tam frequenter inter se invicem communicantur, et junguntur, ut uniuscujusvis affectio ad alteram statim communicari, et utriusvis affectus fere idem semper esse oporteat. Non ideo haemorrhoidem internam et externam ad mentem Stahlianorum distinxi, sed prout scaturigo sanguinis profluentis magis intra vel extra anum fuerit.

* Leucorrhoeam, sive fluorem album *auctorum*, hic ad menorrhagiae genus retuli, et leucorrhoeam sine vitio locali omnem huc omnino referendam esse censeo. Plerumque enim, et fere semper, leucorrhoea vel cum menorrhagia conjuncta est, vel eam mox secuta, et a temporibus quando apparet leucorrhoea serum sub hac effusum ab iisdem vasis, quae menses profundunt, provenire, et saepe leucorrhoeam ab iisdem causis ac menorrhagiam rubram oriri, satis verisimile est.

5. Menorrhagia (*alba*) serosa sine vitio locali in non gravidis.

6. Menorrhagia (*Nabothi*) serosa in gravidis.

Menorrhagiam serosam, sive leucorrhoeam ex vitio locali, ad morbos locales referendam esse censeo.

Haemorrhagiae sequentes plerumque, si non semper, symptomaticae sunt.

STOMOCACE.

Vel scorbuti, vel vitii oris, vel injuriae externae, symptoma est.

HAEMATEMESIS.

Plerumque haemorrhagiae solitae vicaria est, vel vitii ventriculi localis, vel morbi nigri, vel denique vis externae, symptoma est.

HAEMATURIA.

Plerumque calculi renalis, aliquando febrium putridarum symptoma est.

CYSTIRRHAGIA.

Plerumque calculi vesicalis, rarius alius morbi vesicae symptoma.

 ORD. V. PROFLUVIA *.

Pyrexia cum excretionē aucta, naturaliter non sanguinea.

G. XXXIX. CATARRHUS.

Pyrexia saepe contagiosa; mucī, ex glandulis membranarum narium, faucium, vel bronchiorum, excretio aucta; saltem hujus excretionis molimina.

Species sunt;

Sp. 1. *Catarrhus a frigore.*

Sp. 2. *Catarrhus a contagio.*

G. XL. DYSENTERIA.

Pyrexia contagiosa; dejectiones frequentes, mucosae, vel sanguinolentae, retentis plerumque faecibus alvinis; tormina; tenesmus.

Variat,

a. Vermibus comitata.

b. Rejectis molecūlis carnosīs, vel sebaceis.

c. Febre intermittente comitata.

d. Sine sanguine.

e. Miliariâ comitata.

* Ob eandem rationem qua haemorrhagias, profluvia etiam febrilia quaedam hic in classe pyrexiarum collocavi. Catarrhus quidem, pyrexiâ et diathesi phlogisticâ, phlegmasiis maxime affinis est; et dysenteria non solum pyrexiâ semper comitatur, sed in multis etiam a fluxibus aliis quibusvis differt.

CL. II. NEUROSES *.

Sensus et motus laesi, sine pyrexia idiopathica, et sine morbo locali.

ORD. I. COMATA.

Motus voluntarii imminuti, cum sopore sive sensuum feriatiōe.

G. XLI. APOPLEXIA.

Motus voluntarii fere omnes imminuti, cum sopore, plus minus profundo, superstite motu cordis et arteriarum.

Apoplexiae *idiopathicae* species sunt,

1. Apoplexia (*sanguinea*) cum signis plethorae universalis, et praecipue capitis.
2. Apoplexia (*serosa*) in corpore, plerumque senum, leucophlegmatico.

* A tempore celebris quondam apud Anglos medici Thomae Willis, morbos quosdam ab aliis quibusvis, sub nomine Nervosorum, distinxerunt Britanni; sed, ni fallor, parum accurate, dum affectiones hystericas et hypochondriacas fere solas sub nomine Nervosorum indigitârunt. Quantum ego quidem video, motus morborum fere omnes a motibus in systemate nervorum ita pendent, ut morbi fere omnes quodammodo Nervosi dici queant. Inter eos tamen distinctionem satis commode adhibere licet, et morbi isti qui nervorum systema fere solum, vel saltem primario, neque simul vel sanguinis circuitum, vel humorum naturam, nisi secundo affi-

3. Apoplexia (*hydrocephalica* *) paulatim adoriens : infantes et impuberes, primum lassitudine, febriculâ, et dolore capitis, dein pulsu tardiore, pupillae dilatatione, et somnolentiâ afficiens.
4. Apoplexia (*atrabilaria*) in corpore melancholico.
5. Apoplexia (*traumatica*) a vi externa mechanica, capiti illata.
6. Apoplexia (*venenata*) a potentiis sedantibus interne vel externe adhibitis.
7. Apoplexia (*mentalis*) a pathemate mentis.
8. Apoplexia (*cataleptica* †) musculis, sub artuum a vi externa motu contractilibus.
9. Apoplexia (*suffocata*) a potentia externa suffocante.

ciunt, Nervosi a nobis dicendi sunt. Classem itaque tam a classe Pyrexiarum, quàm a classe Cachexiarum diversam, sub Nomine Neurosium recte instituisse mihi videor.

* In opere nosologico, morbos qui sub suo decursu variam induunt formam, rite collocare, ideoque Apoplexiae hydrocephalicae locum maxime idoneum assignare, difficile est. Hunc morbum autem sub Apoplexiae potius quam Hydrocephali titulo ponere vellem; primo, quia hydrocephalus, qui hic subest, nequaquam sensibus evidens est; dein quia hic morbus symptomatis ab hydrocephalo evidente plurimum differt; denique, quia causâ proximâ et tandem symptomatis, apoplexiae quàm maxime affinis est.

† Catalepsin nisi simulatam ipse nunquam vidi, et ab aliis visam frequenter simulatam fuisse credo. De morbo itaque rarius viso, varie descripto, et saepe prorsus simulato, pro certo statuere mihi vix liceret; sed genere ab apoplexia neutiquam diversum esse, bene persuasus sum; ideoque hic inter apoplexiae species collocavi.

Apoplexia saepe *symptomata* est,

a. Febris intermittens.

b. Febris continuae.

c. Phlegmasiae.

d. Exanthematis.

e. Hysteriae.

f. Epilepsiae.

g. Podagrae.

h. Vermium.

i. Ischuriae.

k. Scorbuti.

G. XLII. PARALYSIS.

Motus voluntarii nonnulli tantum imminuti, saepe cum sopore.

I. Species *idiopathicae* sunt,

1. Paralysis (*partialis*) quorundam musculorum tantum.

2. Paralysis (*hemiplegica*) alterius corporis lateris.

Variat ratione habitûs corporis.

a. Hemiplegia in habitu plethorico.

b. Hemiplegia in habitu leucophlegmatico.

3. Paralysis (*paraplegica*) dimidii corporis transversim sumpti.
4. Paralysis (*venenata*) a potentiis sedantibus externe vel interne adhibitis.

II. Species *symptomaticae*.

TREMOR, utpote semper *symptomaticum*, in numerum generum recipere nollem ; species autem a Sauvagesio recensitas, prout mihi vel Astheniae vel Paralysis, vel convulsionis *symptomata* esse videntur, hic subjungam.

TREMOR.

Artus alterna per itus et reditus frequentes motitatio.

1. Species *asthenicae*.
2. Species *paralyticae*.
3. Species *convulsivae*.

ORD. II. ADYNAMIAE.

Motus involuntarii, sive vitales sive naturales, imminuti.

G. XLIII. SYNCOPE.

Motus cordis imminutus, vel aliquamdiu quiescens.

I. *Idiopathicae.*

1. Syncope (*cardiaca*) sine causa manifesta saepe re-
diens, cum palpitatione cordis vehementi in inter-
vallis : *Ex vitio cordis vel vasorum vicinorum.*
2. Syncope (*occasionalis*) a causa manifesta oriens :
Ex affectione totius systematis.

II. *Symptomaticae*, sive symptomata morborum vel to-
tius systematis, vel aliarum praeter cor partium.

G. XLIV. DYSPEPSIA.

Anorexia, nausea, vomitus, inflatio, ructus, ruminatio, cardialgia, gastrodynia, pauciora saltem vel plura horum simul concurrentia, plerumque cum alvo adstricta, et sine alio vel ventriculi ipsius, vel aliarum partium, morbo.

I. IDIOPATHICAE.

II. SYMPTOMATICAE.

1. A morbo ipsius ventriculi.
2. A morbo aliarum partium vel totius corporis.

G. XLV. HYPOCHONDRIASIS.

Dyspepsia cum languore, moestitia, et metu, ex causis non aequis, in temperamento melancholico.

G. XLVI. CHLOROSIS.

Dyspepsia, vel rei non esculentae desiderium; cutis

pallor vel decoloratio ; venae minus plenae, corporis tumor mollis ; asthenia ; palpitatio ; menstruorum * retentio.

ORD. III. SPASMI.

Musculorum vel fibrarum muscularium motus abnormes †.

SECT. I. IN FUNCTIONIBUS ANIMALIBUS.

G. XLVII. TETANUS.

Plurium musculorum rigiditas spastica.

Variat gradu ;

a. Tetanus ;

Dimidium vel totum corpus spasmis affectum.

1. Variat ratione causae remotae, quatenus nimirum

* In hoc caractere antea dixi menstruorum *saepe* retentio ; quasi species chlorosis esset in qua menses rite fluxerunt, et cogitavi de specie quadam cachexiae huc referenda. Sed nunc dubito an species cachexiae quaevis sub titulo Chlorosis, vel sub caractere hic dato, recte poni possit ; et nullam chlorosis speciem veram, praeter illam quae retentionem menstruorum comitatur, agnoscere vellem. Hinc vocabulum *saepe* in caractere nunc omissum est ; sed simul fateri cogor, chlorosin ideo hic minus recte pro genere recensitam esse, cum pro symptomate Amenorrhoeae semper haberi possit.

† Motus abnormes sunt, qui ex causa praeternaturali oriuntur, et qui violentiâ, frequentiâ, vel diurnitate contractionis praeter modum fiunt ; et nullus dubito quin hujusmodi motus, in morbis omnibus sub hoc ordine a nobis collocatis, revera fiunt : plures licet morbi sint, quam sub eodem ordine ab aliis nosologis recensiti fuerunt.

vel a causa interna, vel frigore, vel a vulnere oriatur.

2. Variat etiam quâvis causâ ortus ratione partis corporis affectae.

b. Trismus. Praecipue maxillae inferioris spastica rigiditas.

Species sunt,

1. Trismus (*nascentium*) infantes intra duas primas a nativitate septimanas corripitens.

2. Trismus (*traumaticus*) omnium aetatum, a vulnere vel frigore.

G. XLVIII. CONVULSIO.

Musculorum contractio clonica, abnormis, citra soporem.

I. IDIOPATHICAE.

II. SYMPTOMATICAE.

G. XLIX. CHOREA*.

Impuberes utriusque sexus, ut plurimum intra decimum et decimum quartum aetatis annum adoriens, motus convulsivi ex parte voluntarii, plerumque alterius lateris, in brachiorum et manuum motu, histrio-

* In priore hujus libri editione. Choream pro convulsionis specie habui; cum autem ratione tum aetatis quam adoritur, tum motuum quos exhibet, a quavis alia convulsionis specie plurimum differat, hic pro genere diverso posui.

num gesticulationes referentes ; in gressu, pedem alterum saepius trahentes quàm attollentes.

G. L. RAPHANIA.

Articulorum contractio spastica, cum agitatione convulsiva, dolore violentissimo, periodico.

G. LI. EPILEPSIA *.

Musculorum convulsio cum sopore.

Species *idiopathicae* sunt,

1. Epilepsia (*cerebralis*) sine causa manifesta subito adoriens ; praegressâ nullâ sensatione molestâ, nisi fortassis vertiginis vel scotomiae alicujus.
2. Epilepsia (*sympathica*) sine causa manifesta ; sed praegressâ sensatione aurae cujusdam a parte corporis quadam versus caput assurgentis.
3. Epilepsia (*occasionalis*) ab irritatione manifesta oriens, et ablatâ irritatione cessans.

Variat pro diversitate irritamenti, et hinc

a. Ab injuria capiti illata.

* Eclampsiam quasi morbum acutum, ab epilepsia, quam pro chronico habent, distinguere, et pro diverso genere ponere, voluerunt Sauvagesius et Vogelius ; sed, cùm inter morbos acutos et chronicos limites accuratos ponere ubique difficile sit, et cùm eclampsia Sauvagesii, tum causis tum phaenomenis plerumque cum epilepsia exactè congruat, illam genere ab epilepsia diversam esse nequaquam habere possum. Ejusmodi genus prorsus omisit Linnaeus, et quae plura ad eclampsiam ab epilepsia distinguendam protulit Sagarus, speciem tantum, non genus, distinguere possunt.

- b.* A dolore.
- c.* A vermibus.
- d.* A veneno.
- e.* A scabie, vel alia acris humoris effusione, retro-
pulsata.
- f.* A cruditate ventriculi.
- g.* A pathemate mentis.
- h.* Ab haemorrhagia nimia.
- i.* A debilitate.

SECT. II. IN FUNCTIONIBUS VITALIBUS.

A. In actione cordis.

G. LII. PALPITATIO.

Motus cordis vehemens, abnormis.

Palpitatio (*cardiaca*) fere constans, saltem saepe re-
diens, sine alio morbo evidente.

B. In actione pulmonum.

G. LIII. ASTHMA.

Spirandi difficultas per intervalla subiens; cum angus-
tiae in pectore sensu, et respiratione cum sibilo stre-
pente; tussis sub initio paroxysmi difficilis, vel nul-
la, versus finem libera, cum sputo mucosi saepe copioso,

a. Species *idiopathicae* sunt,

1. Asthma (*spontaneum*) sine causa manifesta, vel alio morbo comitante.
2. Asthma (*exanthematicum*) a scabie vel alia acris effusione retropulsa.
3. Asthma (*plethoricum*) a suppressa evacuatione sanguinis antea solita, vel a plethora spontanea.

b. Species *symptomaticae*.

G. LIV. DYSPNOEA.

Spirandi difficultas perpetua, sine angustiae, et potius cum repletionis et infarctûs in pectore, sensu. Tussis per totum morbi decursum frequens.

Species *idiopathicae* sunt,

1. Dyspnoea (*catarrhalis*) cum tussi frequente, mucum viscidum copiosum ejiciente.
2. Dyspnoea (*sicca*) cum tussi plerumque sicca.
3. Dyspnoea (*aërea*) a minima quavis tempestatum mutatione aucta.
4. Dyspnoea (*terrea*) cum tussi materiem terream vel calculosam ejiciente.
5. Dyspnoea (*aquosa*) cum urina parca et oedemate pedum, sine fluctuatione in pectore, vel aliis characteristicis hydrothoracis signis.

6. Dyspnoea (*pinguedinoso*) in hominibus valde obesis.
7. Dyspnoea (*thoracica*) a partibus thoracem cingentibus laesis, vel male conformatis.
8. Dyspnoea (*extrinseca*) a causis externis manifestis.

Dyspnoeae species *symptomaticae* sunt,

1. Morborum cordis, vel vasorum majorum.
2. Tumoris abdominalis.
3. Variorum morborum.

G. LV. PERTUSSIS.

Morbus contagiosus ; tussis convulsiva, strangulans, cum inspiratione sonora, iterata ; saepe vomitus.

SECT. III. IN FUNCTIONIBUS NATURALIBUS.

G. LVI. PYROSIS.

Epigastrii dolor urens, cum copia humoris aquei, plerumque insipidi, aliquando acris, eructata.

SCOTIS, the Water-Brash.

1. Species unica vera.
2. Species *symptomaticae*.

G. LVII. COLICA.

Dolor abdominis, praecipue circa umbilicum torquens ; vomitus ; alvus adstricta.

Species *idiopathicae* sunt,

1. Colica (*spasmodica*) cum retractione umbilici et spasmis musculorum abdominalium.

Variat symptomatis superadditis; hinc,

- a. Colica cum vomitu stercoris, vel rerum per anum injectarum*.

- b. Colica cum inflammatione superveniente.

- c. Colica (*pictonum*) praeunte ponderis vel molestiae in abdomine, praecipue circa umbilicum, sensu; accedente dolore colico, primum levi, non continuo, et praecipue post pastum aucto; tandem graviore et fere perpetuo; cum dolore brachiorum, et dorsi, in paralysin demum abeunte †.

* *Ileus* gradu tantum, nequaquam naturâ, a *colica* differre mihi videtur; ideoque *ileum* pro varietate *colicae* tantum hic recensui. Multi quidem medici *ileum* omnem inflammatorium esse putârunt. Dolorem autem abdominis, sive colicam, cum vomitu stercoris sine inflammatione adesse, ipse aliquoties vidi. Sin autem inflammatio aliquando adsit, si eadem *colicae* supervenerit, *colicam phlogisticam* dari recte monuit Sauvagesius; nec ideo epigenomeno genus mutari; et si quidem cum dolore abdominis et vomitu ab initio adfuerit inflammatio, morbum pro *enteritide* habere vellem. Denique, quovis modo dari *ileum* genus a *colica* diversum concedere non possum.

† *Rachialgiam* a *colica* genere diversam esse nequaquam video. Symptomata enim *colicae* essentialia in utroque morbo semper adsunt; et si forte alteri quaedam superaddita sint, haec speciem non genus diversum constituere possunt. Ut medici igitur nuperi fere omnes, ita ego quam *rachialgiam* appellârunt Astrucius et Sauvagesius, pro specie *colicae* habui ac recensui.

Variat ratione causae remotae ; et hinc

a. A veneno metallico.

b. Ab acidis ingestis.

c. A frigore.

d. A contusione dorsi.

3. Colica (*stercorea*) in hominibus alvi tardae, post diuturnam alvi obstipationem.

4. Colica (*accidentalis*) a materie acri ingesta.

5. Colica (*meconialis*) neophytorum a meconio retento.

6. Colica (*callosa*) cum sensu in quadam intestinorum partae stricturae, et saepe ante eam collecti flatûs cum aliquo dolore, qui flatus etiam per eandem paulatim transiens evanescit ; alvo tardâ, et tandem non nisi faeces paucas liquidas egerente.

7. Colica (*calculosa*) cum duritie in quadam parte abdominis fixa ; calculis quondam per anum dejectis.

Colicae *symptomaticae* sunt.

G. LVIII. CHOLERA.

Humoris biliosi vomitus ejusdem simul dejectio frequens ; anxietas ; tormina ; surarum spasmata.

a. Species *idiopathicae* sunt,

1. Cholera (*spontanea*) tempestate calidâ, sine causa manifesta oboriens.

2. Cholera (*accidentalis*) a rebus acribus ingestis.

b. Cholerae *symptomaticae*.

G. LIX. DIARRHOEA.

Dejectio frequens; morbus non contagiosus; pyrexia nulla primaria.

I. Species *idiopathicae* sunt,

1. Diarrhoea (*crapulosa*) qua stercora naturalibus liquidiora et majori copiâ dejiciuntur.
2. Diarrhoea (*biliosa*) qua faeces flavae magnâ copiâ dejiciuntur.
3. Diarrhoea (*mucosa*) qua, vel ab acribus ingestis, vel a frigore, praecipue pedibus applicato, mucus copiosus dejicitur.
4. Diarrhoea (*coeliaca*) qua humor lacteus specie chyli dejicitur.
5. Diarrhoea (*lienteria*) qua ingesta parum mutata celeriter dejiciuntur.
6. Diarrhoea (*hepatirrhoea*) qua materies serosocruenta, sine dolore dejicitur.

II. *Symptomaticae*.

G. LX. DIABETES.

Urinae plerumque praeternaturalis, copiâ immodicâ, profusio chronica.

a. Species *idiopathicae* sunt,

1. Diabetes (*mellitus*) cum urina odoris, coloris, et saporis mellei.
2. Diabetes (*insipidus*) cum urina limpida non dulci*.

b. *Symptomaticae*.

G. LXI. HYSTERIA.

Ventris murmura: sensus globi in abdomine se volventis, ad ventriculum et fauces ascendentis, ibique stran-

* An hujusmodi Diabetis species sit frequens, incertum est. In omnibus exemplis, iisque non paucis, quae viderat Willisius, urinam mellitam semper invenit; et observationes nuperae frequentes fere omnes ejusmodi urinam exhibuerunt; ita ut dubium sit, an alia Diabetes idiopathicae et permanentis species revera detur. Affirmat autem Listerus; et ego ipse inter plures mellitas unicam insipidam observavi. Ejusmodi itaque speciem dari concedo, ideoque recensui; sed, an recte legitima dici queat, vel an diabetes Aretaei et plurium auctorum ejusmodi fuissent, multum dubito. Ante Willisium quidem, vel prioris aevi, vel extra Angliam, medicorum nemo urinam dulcem annotaverat; sed ejusmodi urinam temporibus Willisii primo et in Anglia tantum comparuisse, minus verisimile est; omnesque ante Willisium de urina in diabete dulci prorsus siluisse, potius observationi perfunctoriae, vel omnino neglectae, imputarem. Quod observatores, quibus diabetis exempla antea occurrebant, vel negligentes vel malae fidei fuissent suspicor; cum plurimi eorum tam incredibilia, de potu in diabetis per renes transeunte prorsus immutato, narrant. Sydenhamum autem ipsum, adeo perspicacem et diligentem, de statu urinae nihil monuisse, mirum videtur; sed, cum scripta Willisii, Sydenhamo satis nota, urinam semper esse dulcem asseruerunt, si diversam invenisset Sydenhamus, quin id indicasset, nullus dubito.

gulantis ; sopor ; convulsiones ; urinae limpidae copia profusa ; animus, nec sponte, varius et mutabilis*.

Quatenus specie differat hysteria idiopathica, dicere non possum, nec, ut opinor, recte dixit Sauvagesius. Species enim ab eo recensitae non, nisi ratione causae remotae, varietates esse mihi videntur. Ita habet,

a. Ab emansione mensium.

b. A menorrhagia cruenta.

c. A menorrhagia serosa, sive fluore albo.

d. A viscerum obstructione.

e. A vitio stomachi.

f. A salacitate nimia.

Symptomaticae.

G. LXII. HYDROPHOBIA.

Potionis cujuslibet, utpote convulsionem pharyngis dolentem cientis, fastidium et horror ; plerumque e morsu animalis rabidi.

* Novit quisque, in Nosologia et in Medicina facienda quatenus exercitatus, quàm difficile sit inter Dyspepsiam, Hypochondriasin, et Hysteriam semper accurate distinguere. Genera autem vera, et satis a se invicem distincta, indicasse mihi videor : Recte autem, an secus, fecerim, aliis dijudicandum relinquo. Morbos affines facile inter se misceri probe novi ; et, in quocunque casu, quisnam eorum pro primario sit habendus, per characteres nosologicos indicare, mihi difficillimum fore agnosco. Posterius, ut spero, hanc rem luculentius expositam dabunt.

Species sunt,

1. Hydrophobia (*rabiosa*) cum mordendi cupiditate, ex morsu animalis rabidi.
2. Hydrophobia (*simplex*) sine rabie, vel mordendi cupiditate.

ORD. IV. VESANIAE.

Mentis * judicantis functiones laesae sine pyrexia vel comate.

G. LXIII. AMENTIA.

Mentis judicantis imbecillitas, qua homines rerum relationes, vel non percipiunt, vel non reminiscuntur.

Species sunt,

1. Amentia (*congenita*) a nativitate constans.
2. Amentia (*senilis*) ex perceptione et memoria, ingravescente aetate, imminutis.
3. Amentia (*acquisita*) a causis externis evidentibus in hominibus sanae mentis superveniens.

* In priore Nosologiae nostrae editione, has functiones simpliciter mentis esse dixi, minus autem recte; nam perceptio falsa sive *hallucinatio*, et appetitus erroneus sive *morositas*, quodammodo ad mentis functiones pertinent; cum verò utrasque ab hac classe exclusas esse velim, oportebat classis characterem nunc mutare, et mentis *judicantis* functiones dicere.

G. LXIV. MELANCHOLIA.

Insania * partialis sine dyspepsia †.

Variat pro varietate rerum de quibus homo delirat. Ita est

a. Cum hallucinatione de statu corporis sui a levibus causis periculoso ; vel de statu rerum suarum tristi metuendo.

b. Cum hallucinatione de statu rerum suarum jucundo.

c. Cum amore vehementi sine satyriasi vel nymphomania.

d. Cum superstitioso futurorum metu.

e. Cum aversatione motûs et omnium vitae officiorum.

f. Cum inquietudine et statûs cujusvis impatientia.

g. Cum taedio vitae ‡.

h. Cum hallucinatione de suae speciei natura.

* Insaniam adesse dicimus, quando rerum relationes omnino falsae mente concipiuntur, ita ut hominis vel pathemata vel actiones praeter rationem excitentur.

† Hypochondriasis et Melancholia non semper distingui possunt. Si quando autem possint, nullo alio signo quàm per dyspepsiam in hypochondriasi semper praesentem, in melancholia saepe absentem rite, quantum video, distinguendi sunt.

‡ Apud Anglos fortassis taedium vitae non semper a morbo pendet.

ORD. IV. VESANIAE.

DAEMONOMANIAM nullam veram esse censeo *.

G. LXV. MANIA.

Insania universalis.

1. Mania (*mentalis*) omnino a pathemate mentis.

2. Mania (*corporea*) a vitio corporis evidente.

Variat pro varietate vitii corporis.

3. Mania (*obscura*) praegresso nullo vel pathemate mentis, vel vitio corporis evidente.

Maniae species *symptomaticae* sunt,

a. Paraphrosyne a venenis.

b. Paraphrosyne a pathemate.

c. Paraphrosyne febrilis.

G. LXVI. ONEIRODYNIA.

In somno imaginatio vehementior vel molesta.

1. Oneirodynia (*activa*) excitans ad ambulationem, et motus varios.

2. Oneirodynia (*gravans*) ex sensu ponderis alicujus incumbentis, et pectus praecipue comprimentis.

* Ita censeo, quia daemorum in nostra corpora, vel hisce temporibus in mentes nostras, potentiam ullam esse pauci jam credunt.

CL. III. CACHEXIAE.

Totius vel magnae partis corporis habitus depravatus ; sine pyrexia primaria vel neurosi.

ORD. I. MARCORES.

Corporis totius macies.

G. LXVII. TABES.

Marcor ; asthenia ; pyrexia hectica.

Species sunt,

1. Tabes (*purulenta*) ex ulcere externo vel interno, vel ex vomica.

Variat sede.

2. Tabes (*scrophulosa*) in corporibus scrophulosis.
3. Tabes (*venenata*) a veneno ingesto.

G. LXVIII. ATROPHIA.

Marcor et Asthenia, sine pyrexia * hectica.

* Atrophia fortassis nunquam sine pyrexia, saltem sine pulsu solito frequentiori, adest ; sed absentia pyrexiae hecticae, (page 6.) fere semper Atrophiam a Tabe distinguit.

Species sunt,

1. Atrophia (*inanitorum*) ex evacuatione nimia.
2. Atrophia (*famelicorum*) a nutrimento deficiente.
3. Atrophia (*cacochymica*) a nutrimento corrupto.
4. Atrophia (*debilium*) a nutritionis functione depravata, praegressâ nullâ vel evacuatione nimiâ, vel cacochymiâ.

ORD. II. INTUMESCĒNTIAE.

Totum vel magna corporis pars extrorsum tumens.

SECT. I. *ADIPOSAE*.

G. LXIX. POLYSARCIA.

Corporis pinguedinosa intumescētia molesta.

SECT. II. *FLATUOSAE*.

G. LXX. PNEUMATOSIS.

Corporis intumescētia tensa, elastica, sub manu crepitans.

Species sunt,

1. Pneumatosis (*spontanea*) sine causa manifesta.

2. Pneumatosis (*traumatica*) a vulnere thoracis.
3. Pneumatosis (*venenata*) a veneno injecto vel applicato.
4. Pneumatosis (*hysterica*) cum hysteria.

G. LXXI. TYMPANITES.

Abdominis intumescencia tensa, elastica, sonora; alvus adstricta; caeterarum partium macies.

Species sunt,

1. Tympanites (*intestinalis*) cum tumore abdominis saepe inaequali, et cum rejectione aëris frequenti; tensionem et dolorem levante.
2. Tympanites (*abdominalis*) cum resonitu evidentiore, tumore magis aequabili, et emissionem flatuum rariori et minus levante.

G. LXXII. PHYSOMETRA.

Tumor levis, elasticus, in hypogastrio, figuram et sedem uteri referens.

SECT. III. AQUOSAE sive HYDROPEs.

G. LXXIII. ANASARCA.

Corporis totius vel partis ejus intumescencia mollis, inelastica.

Species sunt,

1. Anasarca (*serosa*) a retento sero ob evacuationes solitas suppressas, vel ab aucto sero ob ingestam aquam nimiam.
2. Anasarca (*oppilata*) a compressione venarum.
3. Anasarca (*exanthematica*) post exanthemata, et praecipue post erysipelas, suborta.
4. Anasarca (*anaemia*) a tenuitate sanguinis per haemorrhagiam producta.
5. Anasarca (*debilium*) in debilibus a morbis longis, vel ab aliis causis.

G. LXXIV. HYDROCEPHALUS.

Capitis intumescencia mollis, inelastica, hiantibus cranii suturis.

Species unica*.

G. LXXV. HYDRORACHITIS.

Tumor supra vertebrae lumborum, mollis, exiguus, hiantibus vertebrae.

G. LXXVI. HYDROTHORAX.

Dyspnoea; faciei pallor; pedum oedemata; urina parca; decubitus difficilis; subita et spontanea ex som-

* Hydrocephalum internum, antea hic recensitum, ad Apoplexiam, sub nomine Apoplexiae hydrocephalicae, jam supra retuli.

no cum palpitatione excitatio; aqua in pectore fluctuans.

G. LXXVII. ASCITES.

Abdominis intumescencia tensa, vix elastica, sed fluctuosa.

Species sunt,

1. Ascites (*abdominalis*) cum tumore totius abdominis aequali, et cum fluctuatione satis evidente.

Variat ratione causae.

a. Ab oppilatione viscerum.

b. A debilitate.

c. A tenuitate sanguinis.

Variat etiam ratione liquidi effusi.

2. Ascites (*saccatus*) cum tumore abdominis, saltem initio, partiali, et cum fluctuatione minus evidente.

G. LXXVIII. HYDROMETRA.

Hypogastrii in mulieribus paulatim crescens tumor; uteri figuram referens, pressui cedens fluctuansve; citra ischuriam et graviditatem.

Species per externa signa distinguendae vix dari possunt.

G. LXXIX. HYDROCELE.

Tumor scroti non dolens, paulatim crescens, mollis, fluctuans, pellucidus.

SECT. IV. SOLIDAE.

G. LXXX. PHYSCONIA.

Tumor quandam abdominis partem potissimum occupans, paulatim crescens, nec sonora, nec fluctuans.

G. LXXXI. RACHITIS.

Caput magnum anterius maxime tumens; genicula tumida; costae depressae; abdomen tumidum; caetera marcescentia.

Variat,

a. Simplex, sine alio morbo.

b. Aliis morbis conjuncta.

ORD. III. IMPETIGINES.

Cachexiae, cutem et externum corpus praecipue deformantes.

G. LXXXII. SCROPHULA.

Glandularum conglobatarum, praesertim in collo, tu-

mores ; labium superius et columna nasi tumida ;
facies florida, cutis laevis ; tumidum abdomen.

Species sunt,

1. Scrophula (*vulgaris*) simplex, externa, permanens.
2. Scrophula (*mesenterica*) simplex, interna, cum
pallore faciei, inappetentia, tumore abdominis, et
foetore faecum insolito.
3. Scrophula (*fugax*) simplicissima, et tantum circa
collum, plerumque a resorptione ex ulceribus ca-
pitis proveniens.
4. Scrophula (*Americana*) cum framboesia conjuncta.

G. LXXXIII. SYPHILIS.

Morbus contagiosus, post concubitum impurum et ge-
nitalium morbum, ulcera tonsillarum ; cutis, prae-
sertim ad marginem capillitii, papulae corymbosae,
in crustas et in ulcera crustosa abeuntes ; dolores
ostocopi ; exostoses.

G. LXXXIV. SCORBUTUS.

In regione frigida post victum putrescentem, salitum,
ex animalibus confectum, deficiente simul materiâ
vegetabili recente ; asthenia ; stomacace ; in cute
maculae diversicolores, plerumque livescentes, prae-
sertim ad pilorum radices.

Variat gradu.

Variat etiam symptomatibus.

G. LXXXV. ELEPHANTIASIS*.

Morbus contagiosus; cutis crassa, rugosa, aspera, unctuosa, pilis destituta; in extremis artubus anaesthesia; facies tuberibus deformis; vox rauca et nasalis.

G. LXXXVI. LEPROSA.

Cutis escharis albis, furfuraceis, rimosis, aspera, aliquando subtus humida, pruriginosa.

G. LXXXVII. FRAMBOESIA.

Fungi, mori, vel rubi idaei fructus referentes, in variis cutis partibus enati.

G. LXXXVIII. TRICHOMA.

Morbus contagiosus, capilli solito crassiores, in cirrhos et funiculos inextricabiles implicati.

G. LXXXIX. ICTERUS.

Flavedo cutis et oculorum, faeces albae; urina obscure rubra, immixta colore luteo tingens.

Species *idiopathicae* sunt,

1. Icterus (*calculosus*) cum dolore in regione epigastrica acuto, post pastum aucto, et cum dejectione concretionum biliosarum.

* De Elephantiasi, Leprosâ, Framboesia, et Trichomate, utpote morbis a meipso nunquam visis, amplius statuere non ausus sum.

2. Icterus (*spasmodicus*) sine dolore, post morbos spasmodicos et pathemata mentis.
3. Icterus (*hepaticus*) sine dolore, post morbos hepatis.
4. Icterus (*gravidarum*) sub graviditate oriens, et post partum abiens.
5. Icterus (*infantum*) in infantibus haud diu post natales oriens.

Species *symptomaticae* *.

* Flavedo cutis oriri potest, vel a bile non, ut solet, excreta, sed in vasa sanguifera excepta, et inde subter cuticulam effusa; vel a sero sanguinis saepe flavescente, subter cuticulam, ut in ecchymosi, effuso. In quibusdam casibus, an flavedo cutis ab una vel altera illarum causarum oriatur, apud medicos non semper constat; sed tantum ex prima icterum genuinum, et ab altera morbum diversum, quique, quantum fieri possit, distingui debet, oriri censemus.

CL. IV. LOCALES *.

Partis, non totius corporis, affectio.

ORD. I. DYSAESTHESIAE.

Sensus depravati aut deleti, ex organorum externorum vitio †.

G. XC. CALIGO.

Visus imminutus, vel prorsus abolitus, ob repagulum opacum, inter objecta et retinam, oculo ipso vel palpebris inhaerens.

Species sunt,

1. Caligo (*lentis*) ob maculam opacam pone pupillam.
2. Caligo (*corneae*) ob corneam opacam.

* Fortassis aliquando ambiguum esse potest, utrum ad universales, vel ad locales, morbi quidam referri debent; de plerisque vero, utri classi referendi sint, satis obvium erit; et ex institutione hujus *Localium* classis, quamplurimos morbos rectius et facilius quam in aliorum nosologorum systematibus, disponi posse contendimus.

† Vereor ne in sequentibus aliquando species recensuerim quae characteri ordinis non prorsus respondeant, quasdam, scilicet, dysaesthesias quae ex organorum externorum vitio non pendeant. Hujusmodi species quidem aliquando recensui; sed paucae omnino sunt, et feci, quia species affines, et hic loci expectandas, separare nolui.

3. Caligo (*pupillae*) ob obstructam pupillam.
4. Caligo (*humorum*) ob vitium vel defectum humoris aquei.
5. Caligo (*palpebrarum*) ob vitium palpebris inhaerens.

G. XCI. AMAUROSIS.

Visus imminutus vel prorsus abolitus, sine vitio oculi evidente; plerumque cum pupilla dilatata et immobili.

Species sunt,

1. Amaurosis (*compressionis*) post causas et cum signis congestionis in cerebro.
2. Amaurosis (*atonica*) post causas et cum signis debilitatis.
3. Amaurosis (*spasmodica*) post causas et cum signis spasmi.
4. Amaurosis (*venenata*) a veneno ingesto vel applicato.

G. XCII. DYSOPIA.

Visus depravatus, ita ut non nisi certâ luce, vel ad certam distantiam, vel in certa positura, objecta clare videantur.

Species sunt,

1. Dysopia (*tenebrarum*) in qua non nisi in magna luce objecta videntur.
2. Dysopia (*luminis*) in qua non nisi in obscura luce objecta videntur.
3. Dysopia (*dissitorum*) in qua longè distantia non videntur.
4. Dysopia (*proximorum*) in qua proxima non videntur.
5. Dysopia (*lateralis*) in qua non nisi oblique posita videntur.

G. XCIII. PSEUDOBLEPSIS.

Visus depravatus, ita ut quae non existant homo se videre imaginatur, vel quae existunt aliter videt ac revera se habeant.

Species sunt,

1. Pseudoblepsis (*imaginaria*) in qua quae non existunt conspici videntur.
2. Pseudoblepsis (*mutans*) in qua objecta revera existentia aliquomodo mutata apparent.

G. XCIV. DYSECOEA.

Auditus imminutus vel abolitus.

Species sunt,

1. Dysecoea (*organica*) ob vitium in organis sonos ad internam aurem transmittentibus.
2. Dysecoea (*atonica*) sine organorum sonos transmittentium vitio evidente.

G. XCV. PARACUSIS.

Auditus depravatus.

Species sunt,

1. Paracusis (*imperfecta*) in qua soni ab externis venientes percipiuntur, non autem accurate vel cum solitis conditionibus.

Variat,

- a. Cum auditu gravi.
 - b. Cum auditu nimis sensibili.
 - c. Cum sono unico externo a causis internis duplicato.
 - d. Soni quos homo audire velit, nisi sono alio vehementi simul excitato non audiuntur.
2. Paracusis (*imaginaria*) in qua soni extrinsecus non existentes ab internis causis excitantur.

G. XCVI. ANOSMIA.

Olfactus imminutus vel abolitus.

Species sunt,

1. Anosmia (*organica*) ob vitium in membrana nares internas investiente.
2. Anosmia (*atonica*) sine vitio membranae narium evidente.

G. XCVII. AGHEUSTIA.

Gustus imminutus vel abolitus.

Species sunt,

1. Agheustia (*organica*) ob vitium in membrana linguae, a nervis sapida arcens.
2. Agheustia (*atonica*) sine vitio linguae evidente.

G. XCVIII. ANAESTHESIA.

Tactus imminutus vel abolitus.

ORD. II. DYSOREXIAE.

Appetitus erroneus vel deficiens.

SECT. I. *APPETITUS ERRONEI.*

G. XCIX. BULIMIA.

Appetitus esculentorum majori copiâ quàm quae digeri possit.

Species *idiopathicae* sunt,

1. Bulimia (*belluonum*) sine morbo ventriculi, cibi majorem solitâ copiam appetens.
2. Bulimia (*syncopalis*) cibum frequenter appetens, ob sensum famis syncopen minitantis.
3. Bulimia (*emetica*) cibum magnâ copiâ appetens, et mox per vomitum rejiciens.

Species *symptomaticae*.

G. C. POLYDIPSIA.

Appetitus majoris solitâ copiae potulentorum.

Polydipsia fere semper symptomata est, et variat tantum pro varietate morborum quos comitatur.

G. CI. PICA.

Desiderium non esculenti ingerendi.

G. CII. SATYRIASIS.

In maribus effraenis veneris cupiditas.

Species sunt,

1. Satyriasis (*juvenilis*) cum veneris cupiditate praeter modum vehementi, corpore simul parum perturbato.
2. Satyriasis (*furens*) cum veneris cupiditate effraeni, corpore simul multum perturbato.

G. CIII. NYMPHOMANIA.

In foeminis effraene veneris desiderium.

Nymphomaniae species unica est, et gradu tantum varians.

G. CIV. NOSTALGIA.

In absentibus a patria, vehemens eandem revisendi desiderium.

Species sunt,

1. Nostalgia (*simplex*) sine alio morbo.
2. Nostalgia (*complicata*) aliis morbis comitata.

SECT. II. APPETITUS DEFICIENTES.

G. CV. ANOREXIA.

Appetitus esculentorum deficiens.

Species sunt,

1. Anorexia (*humoralis*) ab humore ventriculorum gravante.
2. Anorexia (*atonica*) ob tonum fibrarum ventriculi amissum.

G. CVI. ADIPSIA.

Appetitûs potulentorum suppressio, sive sitis feriatio.

Adipsiam sine alio morbo, qualis est

Adipsia primaria, S. sp. 1.

pro morbo habere nollem; omnemque adipsiam pro sympathica, sive symptomate morbi cujusdam, sensorium commune afficientis, habeo; ideoque non ad Locales referendi.

G. CVII. ANAPHRODISIA.

Libidinis defectus, vel veneris impotentia.

ORD. III. DYSCINESIAE.

Motus impediti vel depravati ex organorum vitio.

G. CVIII. APHONIA.

Vocis plena suppressio, citra coma aut syncopen.

Species sunt,

1. Aphonia (*gutturalis*) a tumefactis faucibus et glottide.
2. Aphonia (*trachealis*) a compressa trachea.
3. Aphonia (*atonica*) a nervis laryngis resectis.

G. CIX. MUTITAS.

Verba articulandi impotentia.

Species sunt,

1. Mutitas (*organica*) ex lingua ablata vel vitiata.
2. Mutitas (*atonica*) ex nervis linguae laesis.
3. Mutitas (*surdorum*) ex surditate congenita, vel puerilibus annis aborta.

G. CX. PARAPHONIA.

Vocis sonus depravatus.

Species sunt,

1. Paraphonia (*puberum*) in qua, circa pubertatis tempus, vox ab acutiori et suavi in graviorem et ingratam mutatur.
2. Paraphonia (*rauca*) in qua, ob siccitatem vel tumorem faucium flaccidum, vox fit rauca et scabra.
3. Paraphonia (*resonans*) in qua, ob obstructas nares, vox fit rauca, cum sonitu per nares sibilante.
4. Paraphonia (*palatina*) in qua, ob deficientem vel divisam uvulam, plerumque cum labio leporino, vox fit rauca, obscura, et ingrata.
5. Paraphonia (*clangens*) in qua vox in acutam, clangentem, et exilem mutatur.
6. Paraphonia (*comatosa*) in qua, ob laxatum velum palati et glottidem, sonus inter inspirandum editur.

G. CXI. PSELLISMUS.

Verba articulandi vitium.

Species sunt,

1. Psellismus (*haesitans*) in quo sermonis verba, praesertim prima, non facile proferuntur, et non nisi prima syllaba saepius repetita.
2. Psellismus (*ringens*) in quo sonus literae R semper aspiratur, et quasi geminatur.
3. Psellismus (*lallans*) in quo sonus literae L fit liquidior, vel loco literae R pronunciatur.
4. Psellismus (*emolliens*) in quo literae durae in molliores mutantur, et litera S multum usurpatur.
5. Psellismus (*balbutiens*) in quo, ob linguam magnam vel tumefactam, literae labiales magis audiuntur, et saepe loco aliarum proferuntur.
6. Psellismus (*acheilos*) in quo literae labiales vix vel non omnino pronunciari possunt.
7. Psellismus (*lagostomatium*) in quo, ob divisum palatum, literae gutturales minus recte pronunciantur.

G. CXII. STRABISMUS.

Oculorum axes optici non convergentes.

Species sunt,

1. Strabismus (*habitualis*) a consuetudine prava oculo tantum uno utendi.
2. Strabismus (*commodus*) ab unius oculi, prae altero, debilitate vel mobilitate majori, adeo ut uterque oculus non commode adhibeatur.
3. Strabismus (*necessarius*) ob mutatum situm vel figuram partium oculi.

G. CXIII. DYSPHAGIA.

Molestia deglutionem impediens sine respirationis laesione vel phlegmasia.

G. CXIV. CONTRACTURA.

Artus unius vel plurium contractio diuturna, rigida.

Species sunt,

1. Contractura (*primaria*) a musculis contractis, rigidis.
 - a. A musculis ab inflammatione rigidis.
 - b. A musculis a spasmo rigidis.
 - c. A musculis, ob antagonistas paralyticos, contractis.
 - d. A musculis ab acrimonia irritante contractis.
2. Contractura (*articularis*) ob artus rigidos.

 ORD. IV. APOCENOSES.

Fluxus sive sanguis, aut humores alii, solito uberius profluens, sine pyrexia impetuve fluidorum aucto.

G. CXV. PROFUSIO.

Fluxus sanguinis:

G. CXVI. EPHIDROSIS*.

Sudoris praeter naturam evacuatio.

Species *idiopathica* unica est,

Ephidroses *symptomaticae* variant, pro varietate morbi quem comitantur, et simul pro varietate sudoris elicit, et quodammodo pro varietate partis maximè sudantis.

G. CXVII. EPIPHORA.

Fluxus humoris lachrymalis.

a. *Idiopathica*.

b. *Symptomatica*.

* Ephidrosin minus recte ad morbos locales relatam esse agnosco: cum autem huic morbo nullum in systemate nostro locum idoneum invenerim, ne prorsus omitteretur, hic cum aliis quodammodo affinibus morbis evacuatoriis recensui.

G. CXVIII. PTYALISMUS.

Fluxus salivae.

a. Idiopathicus.

b. Symptomaticus.

G. CXIX. ENURESIS.

Urinae e vesica fluxus involuntarius non dolens.

Species sunt,

1. Enuresis (*atonica*) post morbos sphincterem vesicae laedentes.
2. Enuresis (*irritata*) compressione vel irritatione vesicae.

G. CXX. GONORRHOEA.

Humoris ex urethra, in maribus, cum vel absque libidine, praeter naturam fluxus.

Species sunt,

1. Gonorrhoea (*pura*) in qua, praegresso concubitu impuro nullo, humor puriformis, sine dysuria vel libidine, ex urethra subinde fluit.
2. Gonorrhoea (*impura*) in qua, post concubitum impurum, humor puriformis cum dysuria ex urethra fluit.

Hujus sequela est,

Gonorrhoea (*mucosa*) in qua, post gonorrhoeam impuram, humor mucosus, cum minima vel nulla dysuria, ex urethra subinde fluit.

Anglis, a GLEET.

3. Gonorrhoea (*laxorum*) in qua, humor plerumque pellucidus, sine penis erectione, sed cum libidine, in vigilante, ex urethra subinde fluit.

4. Gonorrhoea (*dormientium*) in qua liquor seminalis cum erectione et libidine, in dormientibus, ex somnio libidinoso, ejicitur.

ORD. V. EPISCHESES.

Excernendorum suppressiones.

G. CXXI. OBSTIPATIO.

Dejectio faecum nulla vel solito rarior.

Species sunt,

1. Obstipatio (*debilium*) in hominibus laxis, debilibus, et plerumque dyspepticis.

2. Obstipatio (*rigidorum*) in hominibus fibrae rigidae saepe hypochondriacis.

3. Obstipatio (*obstructorum*) cum symptomatis Colicae 1mae, 2dae, 4tae, vel 7mae, supra dictae.

G. CXXII. ISCHURIA.

Urinae suppressio absoluta.

Species sunt,

1. Ischuria (*renalis*) praegresso renum morbo, cum dolore vel molesto gravitatis sensu in regione renum, et sine hypogastrii tumore, vel ad mingendum stimulo.

Variat pro varietate causae.

2. Ischuria (*ureterica*) praegresso renum morbo, cum doloris vel molestiae sensu in quadam ureteris parte, et sine hypogastrii tumore, vel ad mingendum stimulo.

Variat pro varietate causae.

3. Ischuria (*vesicalis*) cum tumore hypogastrii, dolore ad cervicem vesicae, et frequenti ad mingendum stimulo.

Variat pro varietate causae.

4. Ischuria (*urethralis*) cum tumore hypogastrii, frequenti ad mingendum stimulo, et dolore in aliqua parte urethrae.

Variat pro varietate causae.

G. CXXIII. DYSURIA.

Dolorifica et quodammodo impedita urinae emissio.

Species sunt,

1. Dysuria (*ardens*) cum ardore urinae sine morbo vesicae evidente.
2. Dysuria (*spasmodica*) a spasmo ex aliis partibus cum vesica communicato.
3. Dysuria (*compressionis*) a vicinis partibus vesicam prementibus.
4. Dysuria (*phlogistica*) a vicinis partibus inflammatis.
5. Dysuria (*irritata*) cum signis calculi vesicalis.
6. Dysuria (*mucosa*) cum excretionem mucosam copiosam.

G. CXXIV. DYSPERMATISMUS.

Seminis in actu venereo tarda, impedita, et ad generationem insufficientem emissio.

Species sunt,

1. Dyspermatismus (*urethralis*) a morbis urethrae.
2. Dyspermatismus (*nodosus*) a nodis corporum cavernosorum.
3. Dyspermatismus (*praeputialis*) ab angustiori praeputii orificio.

4. Dyspermatismus (*mucosus*) a muco urethram infarciēte.
5. Dyspermatismus (*hypertonicus*) a validiori penis erectione.
6. Dyspermatismus (*epilepticus*) ab epilepsia spasmodica in coitu adveniente.
7. Dyspermatismus (*apractodes*) a genitalium ignavia.
8. Dyspermatismus (*refluus*) in qua nulla seminis in coitu emissio, ob refluxum ejusdem ex urethra in vesicam.

G. CXXV. AMENORRHOEA.

Menses tempore quo fluere solent, vel solito parciores, vel non omnino fluentes, citra graviditatem.

Species sunt,

1. Amenorrhoea (*emansionis*) in puberibus quibus post fluxûs tempus solitum, menses non jam prodierint, et cùm simul variae affectiones morbidæ adsint.
2. Amenorrhoea (*suppressionis*) in adultis, quibus menses, quæ jam fluere solebant, suppressæ sunt.
3. Amenorrhoea (*difficilis*) in qua menses parciùs et cum dolore fluunt.

ORD. VI. TUMORES.

Partis magnitudo aucta sine phlogosi.

G. CXXVI. ANEURISMA.

Tumor mollis, pulsans, supra arteriam.

G. CXXVII. VARIX.

Tumor mollis, non pulsans, supra venam.

G. CXXVIII. ECCHYMOMA.

Tumor diffusus, parum eminens, livescens.

G. CXXIX. SCIRRHUS.

Partis, plerumque glandulae, tumor durus, non dolens,
aegre suppurans.

G. CXXX. CANCER.

Tumor scirrhodeus dolens, in ulcus mali moris abiens.

G. CXXXI. BUBO.

Glandulae conglobatae tumor suppurans.

G. CXXXII. SARCOMA.

Extuberatio mollis non dolens.

G. CXXXIII. VERRUCA.

Extuberatio durior, scabra.

G. CXXXIV. CLAVUS.

Cuticulae crassities dura, lamellata.

G. CXXXV. LUPIA.

Extuberatio subter cutem mobilis, mollis, non dolens.

G. CXXXVI. GANGLION.

Extuberatio durior, mobilis, tendini insidens.

G. CXXXVII. HYDATIS.

Vesicula cuticularis humore aqueo plena.

G. CXXXVIII. HYDARTHROS.

Articulorum, genu potissimum, tumor, parum primò
eminens, cuti concolor, dolentissimus, et mobilita-
tem imminuens.

Anglis, a WHITE SWELLING.

G. CXXXIX. EXOSTOSIS.

Tumor durus ossi insidens.

 ORD. VII. ECTOPIAE.

Pars ex sua sede dimota tumorem faciens.

G. CXL. HERNIA.

Partis mollis ectopia, cute et aliis integumentis adhuc tecta.

G. CXLI. PROLAPSUS.

Partis mollis ectopia nuda.

G. CXLII. LUXATIO.

Os ex sua in juncturis sede dimotum.

 ORD. VIII. DIALYSES.

Solutio continui visu tactuve manifesta.

G. CXLIII. VULNUS.

Soluta unio recens, cruenta, partis mollis, a corpore duro moto.

G. CXLIV. ULCUS.

Partis mollis solutio purulenta vel ichorosa.

G. CXLV. HERPES.

Phlyctaenae vel ulcuscula plurima, gregalia, serpentina, dysepulota.

G. CXLVI. TINEA.

In cute capillata ad radices capillorum ulcuscula, humorem, in crustam albam friabilem abeuntem, fundentia.

G. CXLVII. PSORA.

Pustulae et ulcuscula pruriginosa, contagiosa, manus male habens.

G. CXLVIII. FRACTURA.

Ossis partes a cohaesione in magna fragmenta vi solutae.

G. CXLIX. CARIES.

Ossis exulceratio.

G. CXLV. HERPES.

Herpes et ulcera pharyngis, gargaris, serpentina, dysphagia.

G. CXLVI. TINEA.

In cute capillata ad radices capillorum micropila, in mucosa, in crinita albam fibrillam abundantem, in dentis.

G. CXLVII. PSORA.

Psoriasis et ophrygia pruriginosa, contagiosa, annosa, modo habetur.

G. CXLVIII. FRACTURA.

Osse partes a coactione in magna fragmenta vi solent.

G. CXLIX. CARIES.

Osse extrinseca.

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SYNOPTICAL VIEW

OF THE

CLASSES, ORDERS, & GENERA.

CLASS. I.—PYREXIÆ.

(FEBRILE DISEASES.)

ORDO I. FEBRES.

§ 1. *Intermittentes.*

- 1 Tertianæ
- 2 Quartana
- 3 Quotidiana

§ 2. *Continuæ*

- 4 Synocha
- 5 Typhus
- 6 Synochus

ORDER I. FEVERS.

§ 1. *Intermittents.*

- 1 Tertian Ague.
- 2 Quartan —
- 3 Quotidian —

§ 2. *Continued.*

- 4. Inflammatory Fever.
- 5. Putrid —
- 6. Mixed —

ORDO II. PHLEGMASIÆ. ORDO II. INFLAMMATIONS with FEVER.

7 Phlogosis	7 Inflammation.
8 Ophthalmia	8 _____ of the Eye.
9 Phrenitis	9 _____ Brain.
10 Cynanche	10 _____ Throat.
11 Pneumonia	11 _____ Lungs.
12 Carditis	12 _____ Heart.
13 Peritonitis	13 _____ Peritoneum.
14 Gastritis	14 _____ Stomach.
15 Enteritis	15 _____ Bowels.
16 Hepatitis	16 _____ Liver.
17 Splenitis	17 _____ Spleen
18 Nephritis	18 _____ Kidneys.
19 Cystitis	19 _____ Bladder.
20 Hysteritis	20 _____ Uterus.
21 Rheumatismus	21 Rheumatism.
22 Odontalgia :	22 Toothach.
23 Podagra	23 Gout.
24 Arthropuosis	24 Pus in a Joint.

ORDO III. EXANTHEMATATA. ORDO III. ERUPTIVE FEVERS.

25 Variola	25 Small Pox.
26 Varicella	26 Chicken Pox.
27 Rubeola	27 Measles.
28 Scarlatina	28 Scarlet Fever.
29 Pestis	29 Plague.
30 Erysipelas	30 St Anthony's Fire.
31 Miliaria	31 Miliary Fever.
32 Urticaria	32 Nettle Rash.
33 Pemphigus.....	33 Vesicular Fever.
34 Aphtha	34 Thrush.

ORDO IV. HÆMORRHAGIÆ. ORDO IV. HEMORRHAGES with FEVER.

35 Epistaxis	35 Hemorrhage from the Nose.
36 Hæmoptysis	36 _____ Lungs.
37 Hæmorrhoids	37 Piles.
38 Menorrhagia	38 Overflow of the Menses.

ORDO V. PROFLUVIA.

ORDO V. FLUXES with FEVER.

39 Catarrhus	39 Catarrh.
40 Dysenteria.....	40 Dysentery.

CLASS. II.—NEUROSES.

(NERVOUS DISEASES.)

<p>ORDO I. COMATA.</p> <p>41 Apoplexia</p> <p>42 Paralysis</p>	<p>ORDER I. SOPOROSE DISEASES.</p> <p>41 Apoplexy.</p> <p>42 Palsy.</p>
<p>ORD. II. ADYNAMIÆ.</p> <p>43 Syncope</p> <p>44 Dyspepsia</p> <p>45 Hypochondriasis</p> <p>46 Chlorosis</p>	<p>ORD. II. DEFECT OF VITAL POWER.</p> <p>43 Fainting.</p> <p>44 Indigestion.</p> <p>45 Low Spirits</p> <p>46 Green Sickness.</p>
<p>ORD. III. SPASMI.</p> <p>47 Tetanus</p> <p>48 Convulsio</p> <p>49 Chorea</p> <p>50 Raphania</p> <p>51 Epilepsia</p> <p>52 Palpitatio</p> <p>53 Asthma</p> <p>54 Dyspnœa</p> <p>55 Pertussis</p> <p>56 Pyrosis</p> <p>57 Colica</p> <p>58 Cholera</p> <p>59 Diarrhœa</p> <p>60 Diabetes</p> <p>61 Hysteria</p> <p>62 Hydrophobia</p>	<p>ORD. III. SPASMODIC DISEASES.</p> <p>47 Cramp.</p> <p>48 Convulsion.</p> <p>49 St Vitus's Dance.</p> <p>50 Spasms of the Joints.</p> <p>51 Epilepsy.</p> <p>52 Palpitation of the Heart.</p> <p>53 Asthma.</p> <p>54 Difficult Breathing.</p> <p>55 Hooping Cough.</p> <p>56 Water Brash.</p> <p>57 Colick.</p> <p>58 Vomiting and Purging.</p> <p>59 Purging.</p> <p>60 Excessive discharge of Urine.</p> <p>61 Hysterics.</p> <p>62 Canine Madness.</p>
<p>ORD. IV. VESANIÆ.</p> <p>63 Amentia</p> <p>64 Melancholia</p> <p>65 Mania</p> <p>66 Oneirodynia</p>	<p>ORD. IV. MENTAL DISEASES.</p> <p>63 Idiotism.</p> <p>64 Melancholy.</p> <p>65 Madness.</p> <p>66 Night Mare.</p>

CLASS. III.—CACHEXIÆ.

(CACHECTIC DISEASES.)

ORDO I. MARCORES.	ORDER I. EMACIATION of the BODY.
67 Tabes.....	67 Wasting.
68 Atrophia	68 Atrophy.
ORD. II. INTUMESCENTIÆ.	ORD. II. SWELLINGS.
§ 1. <i>Adiposæ</i>	§ 1. <i>Fatty</i> .
69 Polysarcia	69 Corpulency.
§ 2. <i>Flatuosæ</i>	§ 2. <i>Flatulent</i> .
70 Pneumatosis	70 Emphysema.
71 Tympanites	71 Tympany.
72 Physometra	72 ————— of the Uterus.
§ 3. <i>Aquosæ</i>	§ 3. <i>Dropsical</i> .
73 Anasarca	73 Dropsy of the Integuments.
74 Hydrocephalus	74 ————— Head.
75 Hydrorachitis	75 ————— Spine.
76 Hydrothorax	76 ————— Chest.
77 Ascites	77 ————— Belly.
78 Hydrometra.....	78 ————— Uterus.
79 Hydrocele.....	79 ————— Testicle.
§ 4. <i>Solidæ</i>	§ 4. <i>Solid</i> .
80 Physconia.....	80 Fleshy Tumour in the Abdomen.
81 Rachitis.....	81 Rickets.
ORD. III. IMPETIGINES.	ORD. III. CUTANEOUS DISEASES.
82 Scrophula.....	82 King's Evil.
83 Syphilis.....	83 Venereal Disease.
84 Scorbutus.....	84 Scurvy.
85 Elephantiasis.....	85 Legs swelled like an Elephant's.
86 Lepra.....	86 Leprosy.
87 Frambœsia.....	87 Yaws.
88 Trichoma	88 Plaited Hair.
89 Icterus	89 Jaundice.

CLASS. IV.—LOCALES.

(LOCAL DISEASES.)

ORDO I. DYSÆSTHESIÆ.	ORDER I. DISEASES OF THE SENSES.
90 Caligo.....	90 Blindness.
91 Amaurosis.....	91 Gutta Serena.
92 Dysopia.....	92 Bad Sight.
93 Pseudoblepsis	93 False Vision.
94 Dysecœa.....	94 Deafness.
95 Paracusis	95 Wrong Hearing.
96 Anosmia	96 Loss of Smell.
97 Agheustia	97 ——— Taste.
98 Anæsthesia	98 ——— Touch.
ORD. II. DYSOREXIÆ.	ORD. II. DEPRAVED APPETITES.
§ 1. <i>Appetitus Erronei.</i>	§ 1. <i>False Appetite.</i>
99 Bulimia	99 Voracious Appetite.
100 Polydipsia	100 Thirst.
101 Pica	101 Depraved Appetite.
102 Satyriasis	102 Incontinence in Men.
103 Nymphomania	103 ————— Women.
104 Nostalgia	104 Longing for Home.
§ 2. <i>Appetitus Deficientes.</i>	§ 2. <i>Defective Appetite.</i>
105 Anorexia	105 Bad Appetite.
106 Adipsia	106 Want of Thirst.
107 Anaphrodisia	107 Impotence.
ORD. III. DYSCINESIÆ.	ORD. III. DEPRAVED MOTIONS.
108 Aphonia	108 Loss of Voice.
109 Mutitas	109 Dumbness.
110 Paraphonia	110 Bad Voice.
111 Psellismus	111 ——— Utterance.
112 Strabismus.....	112 Squinting.
113 Dysphagia	113 Difficult Swallowing.
114 Contractura	114 Contraction.
ORD. IV. APOCENOSES.	ORD. IV. INCREASED DISCHARGES.
115 Profusio	115 Flow of Blood.
116 Ephidrosis	116 Sweating.
117 Epiphora	117 Flux of Tears.
118 Ptyalismus	118 ——— Saliva.
119 Enuresis	119 Incontinence of Urine.
120 Gonorrhœa	120 Clap,

ORDO V. EPISCHESES.

ORDER V. OBSTRUCTIONS.

121 Obstipatio	121 Costiveness.
122 Ischuria.....	122 Suppression of Urine.
123 Dysuria	123 Difficult discharge of Urine.
124 Dyspermatismus ...	124 ----- Semen.
125 Amenorrhœa	125 Stoppage of the Menses.

ORD. VI. TUMORES.

ORD. VI. TUMOURS.

126 Aneurisma	126 Aneurism.
127 Varix	127 Dilated Vein.
128 Ecchymoma	128 A Livid Swelling.
129 Schirrus	129 Hardened Tumour.
130 Cancer	130 Cancer.
131 Bubo	131 Glandular Tumour.
132 Sarcoma	132 Fleshy -----
133 Verruca.....	133 Wart.
134 Clavus.....	134 Corn.
135 Lupia.....	135 Wen.
136 Ganglion	136 Swelling of a Tendon.
137 Hydatid.....	137 Hydatids.
138 Hydarthrus.....	138 White Swelling.
139 Exostosis	139 Tumour on a Bone.

ORD. VII. ECTOPIÆ.

ORD. VII. PROTRUSIONS.

140 Hernia	140 Rupture.
141 Prolapsus	141 Protrusion Uncovered.
142 Luxatio	142 Luxation of a Bone.

ORD. VIII. DIALYSES.

ORD. VIII. SOLUTIONS OF DISUNION.

143 Vulnus.....	143 Wound.
144 Ulcus.....	144 Ulcer.
145 Herpes	145 Tettors.
146 Tinea.....	146 Scald Head.
147 Psora	147 Itch.
148 Fractura	148 Fracture.
149 Caries	149 Caries.

NOSOLOGY OF CULLEN.

CLASS I. PYREXIÆ.

Character.—After shivering, or a sense of coldness, succeed a quick pulse, increased heat, with interruption and derangement of functions, diminution of strength, and weakness of the joints.

ORDER I. FEBRES.

Pyrexia after langour, lassitude, and other signs of debility, without any primary local disease.

§ 1. INTERMITTENTS.

Fevers arising from marsh miasmata, consisting of many paroxysms, with intermissions, or at least with evident remission, returning with remarkable exacerbation, and in general with shivering: one paroxysm only taking place each day.

GENUS 1. TERTIANA.

Similar paroxysms, after an interval of about forty-eight hours: the accessions occurring at noon.

1. WITH INTERMISSION, differing,

A. In the duration of the paroxysm.

a. With paroxysms not continuing above twelve hours.

b. With paroxysms continuing more than twelve hours.

CLASS I. PYREXIÆ.

B. In the return of the paroxysms.

- a.* Returning daily, with equal paroxysms, alternately similar.
- b.* Returning every second day, with two paroxysms in one day.
- c.* Returning daily, with two paroxysms one day, and one paroxysm on the next.
- d.* Returning daily, with a remission, more remarkable between the odd and the even day, than between the even and the odd.

C. In the symptoms.

- a.* Attended with drowsiness.
- b.* _____ spasms and convulsive motions.
- c.* _____ efflorescence of the skin.
- d.* _____ inflammation.

D. In being accompanied with other diseases.

E. In cause.

2. WITH REMISSION ONLY.

2. QUARTANA.

Similar paroxysms after an interval of about seventy-two hours. The accessions taking place in the afternoon.

ORDER I. FEBRES.

1. WITH INTERMISSION, differing,

A. In type, or period.

- a.* With one paroxysm every fourth day, and none on the intermediate days.
- b.* With two paroxysms every fourth day, and none on the intermediate days.
- c.* With three paroxysms every fourth day, and none on the intermediate days.
- d.* Of the four days, the third only being free from fever, and the paroxysms alike every fourth day.
- e.* With daily paroxysms and similar every fourth day.

B. In symptoms.

C. In complication with other diseases.

2. WITH REMISSION.

3. QUOTIDIANA.

Similar paroxysms, after an interval of about twenty-four hours, and the paroxysms taking place in the morning.

1. WITH INTERMISSION. It differs,

A. In being simple.

- a.* Universal, and returning at the same hour in the morning.
- b.* Partial.

CLASS I. PYREXIÆ.

B. In being complicated.

2. WITH REMISSION ONLY.

§ 2. CONTINUÆ.

Fevers, without intermission, not produced by marsh miasmata; but with remissions and exacerbations, though not always considerable; continuing and having two paroxysms each day.

4. SYNOCHA.

Heat much increased; pulse frequent, strong, and hard; urine red; the animal functions little disturbed.

5. TYPHUS.

Contagious; heat little increased; pulse weak, small, and in general quick; urine little changed; animal functions much disturbed; great prostration of strength.

The species are,

1. *Typhus petechialis*, (Petechial Fever,) generally attended with purple spots.

This varies in degree.

a. *T. mitior*.

b. *T. gravior*.

2. *Typhus icterodes*, attended with yellowness of the skin.

ORDER II. PHLEGMASIÆ.

6. SYNOCHUS.

Contagious. A fever compounded of synocha and typhus; at first a synocha, and towards the end typhus.

HECTICA.

Fever returning daily; the accessions taking place at noon and in the evening: with remission, but seldom intermission, in the morning; for the most part accompanied by nocturnal sweats, and the urine depositing a sediment like bran, of the colour of brick dust.

ORDER II. PHLEGMASIÆ.

Inflammatory fever; phlogosis, or pain in some one external part, with some internal function injured; the blood, when coagulated, exhibiting a white coriaceous surface.

7. PHLOGOSIS.

Pyrexia, with redness, heat, and painful tension of the skin.

The species are,

1. Phlogosis *phlegmone*, (Simple Phlegmone,) inflammation of a vivid red colour; with a circumscribed tumour, generally rising to a point, often terminating in abscess, and accompanied by throbbing pain.

It varies,

- a. In form.

CLASS I. PYREXIÆ.

b. In the part affected.

2. Phlogosis *Erythema*, (*Erysipelas*,) of a ruddy colour, disappearing on pressure; with an irregular circumference; tumour hardly perceptible, ending in cuticular scales, and in pustules or vesicles; burning pain.

It varies,

a. In intensity.

b. In its remote cause.

c. In being complicated.

Phlogosis is succeeded by

1. APOSTEMA, (*Abscess.*) When the pain and throbbing have ceased, tumour arises whitish, soft, fluctuating and itching.
2. GANGRÆNA, (*Gangrene.*) The part grows livid, soft, little sensible, and frequently with vesicles full of ichor.
3. SPHACELUS, (*Spacelation.*) After gangrene, the part becomes blackish, flaccid, easily lacerable, without feeling or heat, and with the fœtor of putrid flesh; the disease quickly spreading.

8. OPHTHALMIA.

Redness and pain in the eye; light offensive; for the most part with effusion of tears.

The species and varieties are,

ORDER II. PHLEGMASIÆ.

1. IDIOPATHIC.

1. Ophthalmia *membranarum*, Inflammation in the tunica conjunctiva, or in the coats of the eye.

It varies,

a. In degree of external inflammation.

b. In the affection of the internal coats.

2. Ophthalmia *tarsi*, with swelling, erosion, and glutinous exudation of the tarsus palpebrarum.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

a. From disease in the eye.

b. From diseases of the other parts.

9. PHRENITIS.

Vehement pyrexia; violent headach, redness of the face and eyes; impatience of light and noise; watchfulness; furious delirium.

10. CYNANCHE.

Pyrexia, sometimes of the ardent kind; redness and pain of the fauces: deglutition and respiration difficult, with a sense of tightness in the fauces.

The species are,

1. Cynanche *tonsillaris*, affecting the mucous membrane of the fauces, particularly the tonsils, with tumour and redness, accompanied by synocha.

CLASS I. PYREXIÆ.

2. *Cynanche maligna*, affecting the tonsils and mucous membrane of the fauces, with swelling, redness, and spreading mucous crusts, of a whitish or ash colour, covering ulcers; with typhus fever and eruption.
3. *Cynanche trachealis*, difficult respiration, inspiration loud, voice hoarse, cough sharp; hardly any apparent swelling in the fauces, swallowing not very difficult, with synocha.
4. *Cynanche pharyngea*, with redness chiefly at the bottom of the fauces; swallowing exceedingly difficult and painful; respiration easy, with synocha.
5. *Cynanche parotidea*, with great external swelling of the parotid and maxillary glands; respiration and deglutition little impeded; fever synocha, in general slow.

The symptomatic diseases of this genus arise,

a. From internal causes.

b. From external causes.

11. PNEUMONIA.

Pyrexia; pain in some part of the thorax; respiration difficult; cough.

The species are,

1. *Pneumonia peripneumonia*. The pulse not always hard, sometimes soft; dull pain in the breast; respiration always difficult, and, except in an erect posture of the body, sometimes impossible; the face

ORDER II. PHLEGMASIÆ.

swollen and of a purple colour; cough, in general moist, often bloody.

1. SIMPLE AND IDIOPATHIC.

2. IDIOPATHIC WITH FEVER.

3. SYMPTOMATIC.

2. Pneumonia *pleuritis*, pulse hard; pain, in general of the side, pungent, and increased, especially by inspiration; lying on the side troublesome; very painful cough, at first dry, afterwards humid, and often bloody.

1. SIMPLE AND IDIOPATHIC.

2. COMPLICATED.

a. With fever.

b. With catarrh.

3. SYMPTOMATIC.

4. FALSE.

Pneumonia ends in

VOMICA. After pneumonia, not terminating in resolution, constant difficult respiration and cough, uneasiness in lying on the sound side, and hectic fever.

EMPHYEMA. After pneumonia, ending in suppuration,

CLASS I. PYREXIÆ.

often after Vomica, a remission of pain, while the difficult respiration, cough, pain in lying on the side, and hectic fever remain, often accompanied with a sense of fluid in the breast, and symptoms of hydrothorax.

12. CARDITIS.

Pyrexia; pain in the region of the heart; anxiety; difficult respiration; cough; unequal pulse; palpitation; syncope.

1. IDIOPATHIC.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

13. PERITONITIS.

Pyrexia; pain in the abdomen; increased when the body is erect; but without the symptoms peculiar to other abdominal inflammations.

1. Peritonitis *propria*, in the peritoneum.

2. Peritonitis *omentalis*, in the omentum.

3. Peritonitis *mesenterica*, in the mesentery.

14. GASTRITIS.

Pyrexia, of the typhous sort; anxiety; excessive heat and pain in the epigastrium, increased by whatever is taken into the stomach, inclination to vomit, and the ingesta immediately thrown out; hiccup.

1. IDIOPATHIC.

a. From internal causes.

ORDER II. PHLEGMASIÆ.

1. Gastritis *phlegmonodea*, with acute pain, and vehement pyrexia.

b. From external causes.

2. Gastritis *erythematica*, with slight pain and fever, and erysipelalous redness of the fauces.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

15. ENTERITIS.

Typhous fever; sharp pain in the abdomen, spreading, and pungent about the umbilicus; vomiting; obstinate costiveness.

1. IDIOPATHIC.

1. Enteritis *phlegmonodea*, with acute pain, vehement pyrexia, vomiting and costiveness.
2. Enteritis *erythematica*, with slight pain and fever, without vomiting, and with diarrhœa.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

16. HEPATITIS.

Pyrexia; tension and pain of the right hypochondrium, sometimes pungent as in pleuritis, but oftener dull; pain at the clavicle and the top of the right shoulder; pain in lying on the left side; difficult respiration; dry cough; vomiting; hiccup.

1. Acute; known by the above marks.

CLASS I. PYREXIÆ.

2. Chronic. Often affording no signs of distinction.

17. SPLENITIS.

Pyrexia; tension, heat, tumour, and pain in the left hypochondrium, increased by pressure; without the symptoms of nephritis.

18. NEPHRITIS.

Pyrexia; pain about the kidneys, often extending along the course of the ureter; frequent discharge of urine, either thin and colourless, or of a bright red; vomiting; numbness of the leg; retraction or pain of the testicle on the same side.

1. IDIOPATHIC. Spontaneous.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

19. CYSTITIS.

Pyrexia; swelling and pain in the hypogastric region; frequent and painful discharge of urine, or total suppression of it; tenesmus.

1. From internal causes.

2. From external causes.

20. HYSTERITIS.

Pyrexia; heat, tension, tumour, and pain in the hypogastric region; pain in the os tincæ when touched; vomiting.

21. RHEUMATISMUS.

The cause external, and in general known; pyrexia;

ORDER I. PHLEGMASIÆ.

pain of the joints, along the course of the muscles, attacking the knees and larger joints more frequently than the lesser ones, increased by heat.

The Rheumatismus acutus, and vulgaris, are idiopathic.

It varies in seat,

a. In the muscles of the loins.

b. ————— coxendix.

c. ————— thorax.

Rheumatism is followed by

ARTHRODYNIA. After rheumatism, a violent strain or subluxation succeeds, pains in the joints or muscles, increased by motion, more or less changing, and moderated by external heat; the joints weak, rigid, readily and often spontaneously growing cold; no pyrexia, and seldom any tumour.

The Lumbago and Ischias are occasionally acute diseases; but as they are most generally chronic, they properly belong to this place.

22. ODONTALGIA.

Rheumatism or arthrodynia of the jaws, from carious teeth.

23. PODAGRA.

Hereditary, arising without apparent external causes, but generally preceded by an affection of the sto-

CLASS I. PYREXIÆ.

mach ; pyrexia ; pain at some one of the joints, generally at that of the great toe, certainly attacking the articulations of the feet and hands chiefly ; returning at intervals, and often alternating with affections of the stomach, or of other internal parts.

1. *Podagra regularis*, with violent inflammation of the joints, continuing for several days, and receding gradually with swelling, itching, and desquamation of the affected part.
2. *Podagra atonica*, debility of the stomach, or other internal part, either without the usual inflammation of the joints, or with slight and changing pain in them ; and with dyspepsia, or other symptoms of debility, often quickly alternating.
3. *Podagra retrograda*, with inflammation of the joints quickly disappearing, soon followed by debility of the stomach, or of some other internal part.
4. *Podagra aberrans*, with inflammation of some internal part, sometimes preceded by inflammation of the joints, which quickly disappears.

The gout is sometimes accompanied with other diseases.

24. ARTHROPUOSIS.

Pains of the joints, or muscular parts, deep, dull, and of long continuance, often arising from contusion ; little or no swelling ; no inflammation ; fever, at first slight, afterwards hectic, and abscess of the part taking place at the same time.

ORDER III. EXANTHEMATA.

Contagious disease, attacking a person once only during life: commencing with fever; at a definite time eruptions, often numerous and small, scattered over the skin.

25. VARIOLA.

Contagious inflammatory fever, with vomiting, and pain upon pressing the epigastrium.

The eruption of small red pimples begins on the third day, and ends on the fifth; in the course of eight days they suppurate, and at last fall off in crusts, often leaving depressed scars or little pits in the skin.

The species are,

1. *Variola discreta*, with few distinct pustules, having circular margins, turgid; the fever ceasing upon the eruption breaking out.
2. *Variola confluenta*, with numerous confluent pustules having irregular margins, flaccid, and little elevation, the fever continuing after the eruption.

26. VARICELLA.

Synocha; pimples after short and slight fever, which run into pustules like the small-pox, seldom suppurating; in a few days ending in crusts, without leaving any scar.

27. RUBEOLA.

Contagious inflammatory fever, with sneezing, a flow of thin humour from the eyes, and a dry and hoarse cough.

On the fourth day, or a little later, the small pimples

hardly elevated, break out in clusters, and after three days fall off in a small mealy desquamation.

1. *Rubeola vulgaris*, with small confluent clustering pimples in clusters, scarcely elevated.

It varies,

- a. With violent symptoms, and irregular course.
- b. Accompanied with cynanche.
- c. ————— a putrid diathesis.

2. *Rubeola variolodes*, with distinct elevated pimples.

28. SCARLATINA.

Contagious inflammatory fever.

On the fourth day of the disease, the face a little swelled; a florid redness, in large spots, afterwards uniting, spreads over the skin, and in three days falls off in furfuraceous scales; it is often succeeded by anasarca.

The species are,

1. *Scarlatina simplex*, not accompanied with cynanche.
2. *Scarlatina cynanchica*, with ulcerous cynanche.

29. PESTIS.

Very contagious nervous fever, with extreme debility.

ORDER III. EXANTHEMATA.

On an uncertain day of the disease an eruption of buboes or carbuncles occurs.

30. ERYSIPELAS.

Inflammatory fever for two or three days; in general attended with drowsiness, and often with delirium.

On some part of the skin, generally on the face, there is a Phlogosis *erythema*.

The species are,

1. *Erysipelas vesiculosum*, with erythema, spreading redness, terminating in some places in large blisters.
2. *Erysipelas phlyctænodes*, with erythema from many pimples, chiefly occupying parts of the chest, and soon ending in pustules or small blisters.

31. MILIARIA.

Synochus, with anxiety, frequent sighing, unctuous sweat, and a sense of pricking as of pin-points, on the skin.

On an uncertain day of the disease, small, red, distinct, but crowded, pimples break out over the whole skin, except the face; and on the top of these pimples, after a day or two, very small white vesicles, remaining but a short time, appear.

32. URTICARIA.

Quotidian fever.

On the second day appear small red spots, as if the skin were stung by nettles, almost evanescent dur-

CLASS I. PYREXIÆ.

ing the day, but returning at night with fever, and in a few days totally falling off in very minute scales.

33. PEMPHIGUS.

Contagious nervous fever.

On the first, second, or third day, vesicles of the size of hazel-nuts appear in several places, remaining for several days, and then pouring out a thin ichor.

34. APHTHA.

Synochus.

The tongue swollen, its colour and that of the fauces inclining to purple; small specks at first appearing on the fauces and edges of the tongue, and afterwards covering the whole internal surface of the mouth; they are of a white colour, sometimes scattered, but often uniting; when rubbed off, quickly reproduced, and remaining an uncertain time.

I know but one species that is idiopathic, viz.

Aptha infantum.

ORDER IV. HÆMORRHAGIÆ.

Pyrexia; discharge of blood without external cause; on venesection, the blood appears as in the cases of Phlegmasiæ, having the gluten separated, or a crust formed.

ORDER IV. HÆMORRHAGIÆ.

35. EPISTAXIS.

Pain or a sense of fulness in the head; redness of the face; flow of blood from the nostrils.

1. IDIOPATHIC.

It varies according to the age of the patient.

a. Epistaxis *juniorum*, with signs of arterial plethora.

b. Epistaxis *senum*, with signs of venous plethora.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

a. From internal causes.

b. From external causes.

36. HÆMOPTYSIS.

Redness of the cheeks; sense of uneasiness and sometimes of heat in the chest; difficult respiration; irritation in the fauces; blood of a florid colour, and often frothy, being brought up by coughing.

1. IDIOPATHIC.

1. Hæmoptysis *plethorica*, without any external cause, and without cough, or suppression of any usual evacuation.

2. Hæmoptysis *violenta*, occurring from the application of external violence.

CLASS I. PYREXIÆ.

3. Hæmoptysis *phthisica*, occurring after long continued cough, with wasting and debility.
4. Hæmoptysis *calculosa*, small calculous particles, often calcareous, being brought up.
5. Hæmoptysis *vicaria*, occurring after the suppression of some accustomed evacuation.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

Hæmoptysis *pneumonica*.

Hæmoptysis *exanthematica*.

Hæmoptysis *hydropica*.

Hæmoptysis *cachectica*.

The consequence of Hæmoptysis is,

PHTHISIS. Emaciation; debility; cough; hectic fever; and in general a purulent expectoration.

The species are,

1. Phthisis *incipiens*, without expectoration of pus.
2. Phthisis *confirmata*, with expectoration of pus.

Both species vary,

a. With respect to the remote cause.

- b. With respect to the source from which the pus is derived.

37. HÆMORRHOIS.

Pain or sense of weight in the head ; vertigo ; pain in the loins and in the anus ; livid painful tubercles around the anus, whence for the most part blood is discharged ; blood likewise sometimes, without any apparent tumour, is discharged from within the anus.

The species are,

1. Hæmorrhoidis *tumens*, from external tumours.

This varies, in being,

a. Bloody.

b. Mucous.

2. Hæmorrhoidis *procidens*, from falling down of the anus.
3. Hæmorrhoidis *fluens*, internal, without external tumour or falling down of the anus.
4. Hæmorrhoidis *cæca*, with pain and tumour of the anus, without discharge of blood.

38. MENORRHAGIA.

Pains in the back, loins, and belly, resembling those of parturition ; the menses unusually copious, or even a flow of blood from the vagina.

The species are,

CLASS I. PYREXIÆ.

1. Menorrhagia *rubra*, bloody in women not pregnant nor in childbed.
2. Menorrhagia *abortus*, bloody in pregnant women.
3. Menorrhagia *lochialis*, bloody in women in childbed.
4. Menorrhagia *vitiorum*, bloody from topical disease.
5. Menorrhagia *alba*, serous without topical disease in women not pregnant.
6. Menorrhagia *Nabothi*, serous in pregnant women.

HÆMATEMESIS, is in general vicarious of an accustomed Hemorrhage, symptomatic of topical disease of the stomach, of what is called the morbus niger, or lastly of external violence.

HÆMATURIA is generally symptomatic of calculus in the kidneys, and sometimes of putrid fever.

CYSTIRRHAGIA is in general symptomatic of calculus in the bladder, rarely of any other disease there.

ORDER V. PROFLUVIA.

Pyrexia, with increased excretion, not naturally bloody.

39. CATARRHUS.

Pyrexia often contagious; increased excretion of mucus from the glands of the pituitary membrane, or

ORDER V. PROFLUVIA.

from those of the fauces or bronchia ; an effort at least at such excretion taking place.

The species are,

1. Catarrh from cold.
2. Catarrh from contagion.

40. DYSENTERIA.

Contagious pyrexia ; frequent mucous or bloody stools ; the fæces being generally retained ; gripes ; tenesmus.

It varies,

- a.* In being accompanied with worms.
- b.* In the evacuation of small masses of a fleshy or sebaceous substance.
- c.* In being accompanied with intermittent fever.
- d.* In being bloodless.
- e.* In being accompanied with miliary fever.

CLASS II. NEUROSES.

CHARACTER.—Preternatural affection of sense and motion, without idiopathic or primary pyrexia, and also without local disease.

ORDER I. COMATA.

The voluntary motions diminished, with sleep or a suspension of sense.

41. APOPLEXIA.

The whole of the voluntary motions almost abolished, with more or less profound sleep, the action of the heart and arteries continuing.

The species of idiopathic Apoplexy are,

1. Apoplexia *sanguinea*, with signs of universal plethora, principally in the head.
2. Apoplexia *serosa*, generally occurring in old men.
3. Apoplexia *hydrocephalica*, gradually approaching; affecting infants or children, first with lassitude, a degree of fever and headach, and afterwards with a slow pulse, dilatation of the pupil, and drowsiness.
4. Apoplexia *atrabiliaria*, in a person of a melancholic temperament.
5. Apoplexia *traumatica*, from external violence to the head.

ORDER I. COMATA.

6. Apoplexia *venenata*, from sedatives given internally or externally.
7. Apoplexia *mentalis*, from affections of the mind.
8. Apoplexia *cataleptica*, the muscles following the motion of the bones, when acted upon by external force.
9. Apoplexia *suffocata*, from suffocation by an external cause. Apoplexia is frequently symptomatic,
 - a. Of intermittent fever.
 - b. Of continued fever.
 - c. Of phlegmasia.
 - d. Of exanthema.
 - e. Of hysteria.
 - f. Of epilepsy.
 - g. Of gout.
 - h. Of worms.
 - i. Of suppression of urine.
 - k. Of scurvy.

42. PARALYSIS.

Part of the voluntary motions being impaired, often attended with sleep.

CLASS II. NEUROSES.

1. IDIOPATHIC.

1. Paralysis *partialis*, of only some of the muscles.
2. Paralysis *hemiplegica*, of the side of the body.

It varies with respect to the habit of body.
 - a. Hemiplegia in a plethoric habit.
 - b. Hemiplegia in a leucophlegmatic habit.
3. Paralysis *paraplegica*, of one half of the body transversely.
4. Paralysis *venenata*, from sedatives, applied either internally or externally.

TREMOR ; alternate and frequent motion of a joint to and fro.

1. Asthenic species.
2. Paralytic species.
3. Convulsive species.

ORDER II. ADYNAMIÆ.

The involuntary motions, whether vital or natural, diminished.

43. SYNCOPE.

Action of the heart diminished, or for a time suspended.

ORDER II. ADYNAMIÆ.

1. IDIOPATHIC.

1. Syncope *cardiaca*, often returning without evident cause; vehement palpitation of the heart at intervals: arising from affection of the heart, or its great vessels.
2. Syncope *occasionalis*, arising from an evident cause. Derived from affection of the whole system.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

Of diseases, either of the system, or of other parts, the heart excepted.

44. DYSPEPSIA.

Loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, flatulence, eructation, rumination, heartburn, pain of the stomach, at least having some or more of these at once mostly with costiveness, and without disease of the stomach or other parts.

1. IDIOPATHIC.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

1. From disease of the stomach.
2. From disease of other parts.

45. HYPOCHONDRIASIS.

Dyspepsia, with languor, dejection of the mind, and fear, arising from unreasonable causes, in persons of a melancholic temperament.

CLASS II. NEUROSES.

46. CHLOROSIS.

Dyspepsia, or desire to eat things that are not nutritious; paleness or discoloration of the skin; defect of blood in the veins, with œdematous swelling of the body; debility; palpitation; retention of the menses.

ORDER III. SPASMI.

Irregular or preternatural motions of the muscles.

I. IN THE ANIMAL FUNCTIONS.

47. TETANUS.

Spastic rigidity of muscles.

It varies in degree,

a. TETANUS. The half or whole of the body affected with spasms.

1. In its remote cause, arising either from an internal cause, from cold, or from a wound.

2. In the part of the body affected.

b. TRISMUS. Spastic rigidity, chiefly of the lower jaw.

The true species of Trismus are,

1. Trismus *nascentium*, attacking infants during the two first weeks after birth.

ORDER III. SPASMI.

2. *Trismus traumaticus*, attacking persons of all ages, and arising from cold or from a wound.

48. CONVULSIO.

Irregular contraction of the muscles ; without sleep.

1. IDIOPATHIC.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

49. CHOREA.

Affecting young persons especially from ten to fourteen years of age, with convulsive motions partly voluntary, for the most part of one side, the motion of the arms and hands resembling that of players ; in walking, one foot is rather dragged than lifted.

50. RAPHANIA.

Spastic contraction of the joints, with convulsive motions, and very violent periodical pain.

51. EPILEPSIA.

Convulsion of the muscles, with sleep.

1. IDIOPATHIC.

1. *Epilepsia cerebialis*, suddenly coming on without any evident cause, unpreceded by any troublesome sensation, unless sometimes of vertigo or dimness of sight.
2. *Epilepsia sympathica*, without evident cause, but preceded by the sensation of a peculiar *aura* rising from some part of the body to the head.

CLASS II. NEUROSES.

3. *Epilepsia occasionalis*, arising from evident irritation, and ceasing when the irritation is removed.

This varies from the difference of the irritating cause :

- a. From injury done to the head.
- b. From pain.
- c. From worms.
- d. From poison.
- e. From cutaneous eruptions, or acrid humours being repelled.
- f. From crudity in the stomach.
- g. From affection of the mind.
- h. From superabundant hemorrhage.
- i. From debility.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

3. IN THE VITAL FUNCTIONS.

A. *In the action of the heart.*

52. PALPITATIO.

Vehement and irregular motion of the heart.

ORDER III. SPASMI.

Palpitatio *cardiaca*, almost constant, at least often recurring without evident disease.

B. In the action of the lungs.

53. ASTHMA.

Difficult respiration recurring at intervals, with sense of stricture in the breast, and respiration performed with a wheezing noise ; difficult cough at the beginning of the fit, sometimes none, but freer toward the end ; and often with copious discharge of mucus.

1. IDIOPATHIC.

1. Asthma *spontaneum*, without evident cause, or being accompanied with any other disease.
2. Asthma *exanthematicum*, from eruptions or other acrid matters being repelled.
3. Asthma *plethoricum*, from a suppression of any usual evacuation of blood, or from spontaneous plethora.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

54. DYSPNŒA.

Difficult respiration, continual, without sense of stricture in the breast, but rather of fulness and obstruction there. Cough frequent during the whole course of the disease.

CLASS II. NEUROSES.

1. IDIOPATHIC.

1. *Dyspnœa catarrhalis*, frequent cough bringing up a copious viscid mucus.
2. *Dyspnœa sicca*, cough generally dry.
3. *Dyspnœa aërea*, increased by every change of the weather.
4. *Dyspnœa terrea*, cough bringing up earthy or calculous matters.
5. *Dyspnœa aquosa*, urine in small quantity, swelling of the feet, no fluctuation in the breast, or any other characteristic signs of water in the chest.
6. *Dyspnœa pinguedinosa*, in fat persons.
7. *Dyspnœa thoracica*, from the parts inclosing the thorax being hurt or ill formed.
8. *Dyspnœa extrinseca*, from evident external cause.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

1. Of diseases of the heart, or larger vessels.
2. Of abdominal tumour.
3. Of various diseases.

55. PERTUSSIS.

Contagious; convulsive, and suffocating cough, with a

ORDER III. SPASMI.

loud hooping noise at each inspiration ; often attended by vomiting.

3. IN THE NATURAL FUNCTIONS.

56. PYROSIS.

Burning heat in the epigastrium, with copious eructations of aqueous fluid, for the most part insipid, but sometimes acrid.

1. IDIOPATHIC.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

57. COLICA.

Pain in the abdomen, with a sense of twisting round the navel ; vomiting ; costiveness.

1. IDIOPATHIC.

1. *Colica spasmodica*, with retraction of the navel and spasms of the abdominal muscles.

It varies from the symptoms attending it,

a. With vomiting of stercoraceous matter, or of things injected by the anus.

b. With inflammation.

2. *Colica pictonum*, preceded by a sense of weight or uneasiness in the lower belly, especially round the navel ; followed by pain, at first slight, not continual, and generally increased after food ; at last

CLASS II. NEUROSES.

more severe and almost perpetual; with pain of the arms and back, terminating at length in palsy.

It varies according to its remote cause,

a. From metallic poison.

b. From acids in the intestines.

c. From cold.

d. From contusion of the back.

3. Colica *stercorea*, after long continued constipation.

4. Colica *accidentalis*, from acrid matter in the intestines.

5. Colica *meconialis*, in new born children, from retention of the meconium.

6. Colica *callosa*, with a sense of constriction in some part of the intestines, and often previously of collected flatus with some pain, the flatus gradually going off; the belly costive, and, at last, the fæces are discharged in a liquid state, and small quantity.

7. Colica *calculosa*, with a fixed hardness in a particular part of the abdomen; calculi being ejected by the anus.

ORDER III. SPASMI.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

58. CHOLERA.

Vomiting and frequent purging of a bilious humour ; anxiety ; gripes ; spasms of the legs.

1. IDIOPATHIC.

1. Cholera *spontanea*, occurring in warm weather, without evident cause.
2. Cholera *accidentalis*, from acrid substances in the stomach or intestines.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

59. DIARRHŒA.

Frequent purging ; the disease not contagious ; no pyrexia preceding it.

1. IDIOPATHIC.

1. Diarrhœa *crapulosa*, the fæces discharged more liquid than natural, and in greater quantity.
2. Diarrhœa *biliosa*, a great quantity of yellow fæces discharged.
3. Diarrhœa *mucosa*, copious discharge of mucus, owing either to acrid matters taken into the stomach, or to cold, more especially of cold applied to the feet.

CLASS II. NEUROSES.

4. Diarrhœa *cœliaca*, discharge of a milky humour, like chyle.
5. Diarrhœa *lienteria*, the food, without any material change, quickly discharged.
6. Diarrhœa *hepatirrhœa*, discharge of a bloody matter like serum, without pain.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

60. DIABETES.

Immoderate discharge of urine, seldom like the natural; of long continuance.

1. IDIOPATHIC.

1. Diabetes *mellitus*, with urine of the smell, colour, and taste of honey.
2. Diabetes *insipidus*, with limpid urine not sweet.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

61. HYSTERIA.

Rumbling of the bowels; sense of a ball rising in the abdomen towards the stomach and gullet, and there producing a sense of strangulation; sleep; convulsions; copious discharge of limpid urine; the mind, involuntarily, capricious and unsteady.

Sauvages enumerates the following species :

- a. From retardation of the menses.

ORDER III. SPASMI.

- b.* From excessive bloody discharge of the menses.
- c.* From excessive serous discharge of the menses, or from fluor albus.
- d.* From visceral obstruction.
- e.* From disease of the stomach.
- f.* From excessive lust.

62. HYDROPHOBIA.

Loathing and horror of liquids, from their exciting painful convulsion of the pharynx, generally arising from the bite of a rabid animal.

1. Hydrophobia *rabiosa*, with desire of biting.
2. Hydrophobia *simplex*, without rage, or desire to bite.

ORDER IV. VESANIÆ.

Judgment impaired, without pyrexia or coma.

63. AMENTIA.

Imbecility; so that the relations of things are not perceived or not remembered.

1. Amentia *congenita*, from the time of birth.

CLASS II. NEUROSES.

2. *Amentia senilis*, from decay of perception and memory in old age.
3. *Amentia acquisita*, induced by external causes in men of sound judgment.

64. MELANCHOLIA.

Partial insanity, without dyspepsia.

It varies as the subjects which induce it.

- a. From the state of the patient's health being conceived dangerous from slight causes.
- b. From false perception of the prosperous state of the patient's affairs.
- c. From vehement love, without satyriasis or nymphomania.
- d. From superstitious fears.
- e. From aversion to action and the duties of life.
- f. From inquietude and impatience in every situation.
- g. From weariness of life.
- h. From false conception of the person's species.

65. MANIA.

Universal insanity.

ORDER IV. VESANIÆ.

1. *Mania mentalis*, arising from the mind.
2. *Mania corporea*, arising from corporeal causes.
3. *Mania obscura*, unpreceded by passions of the mind, or bodily derangement.

The symptomatic species of *Mania* are,

- a.* Paraphrosyne from poison.
- b.* Paraphrosyne from passion.
- c.* Febrile paraphrosyne.

66. ONEIRODYNIA.

Imagination inflamed or disturbed during sleep.

1. *Oneirodynia activa*, inciting persons to walk and to other motions.
2. *Oneirodynia gravans*, a sense of weight oppressing the breast.

CLASS III. CACHEXIÆ.

CHARACTER.—Depraved state of all, or of the greater part of the body ; without primary febrile or nervous disease.

ORDER I. MARCORES.

Emaciation of the body.

67. TABES.

Emaciation ; loss of strength ; hectic fever.

1. *Tabes purulenta*, proceeding from ulceration either external or internal, or from pulmonary abscess.
2. *Tabes scrophulosa*, in scrophulous persons.
3. *Tabes venenata*, from poison.

68. ATROPHIA.

Emaciation and loss of strength, without hectic fever.

1. *Atrophia inanitorum*, from excessive evacuations.
2. *Atrophia famelicorum*, from improper nourishment.
3. *Atrophia cacochymica*, from bad food.
4. *Atrophia debiliūm*, from bad state of nutrition, without previous evacuation, or bad state of the humours.

ORDER II. INTUMESCENTIÆ.

External swelling of all, or of a considerable part of the body.

§ 1. FATTY.

69. POLYSARCIA.

Excessive corpulence, depending on the increase of fat.

§ 2. FLATULENT.

70. PNEUMATOSIS.

Swelling of the body, distended, elastic, and crackling to the touch.

1. Pneumatosi*s spontanea*, without evident cause.
2. Pneumatosi*s traumatica*, from a wound in the thorax.
3. Pneumatosi*s venenata*, from poison.
4. Pneumatosi*s hysterica*, with hysteria.

71. TYMPANITES.

Swelling of the abdomen; tense, elastic, and sounding on being struck; attended by costiveness and emaciation of other parts.

1. Tympanites *intestinalis*, frequently with unequal swelling of the abdomen, and with frequent discharge of wind, giving relief.
2. Tympanites *abdominalis*, more evidently sounding

CLASS III. CACHEXIÆ.

on the touch, the tumour more equal, the discharge of wind less frequent and giving less relief.

72. PHYSOMETRA.

Slight elastic tumour in the hypogastrium, resembling the figure and seat of the womb.

§ 3. DROPSICAL.

73. ANASARCA.

Soft, inelastic swelling of the whole or part of the body.

1. *Anasarca serosa*, from a retention of serum on suppressing some accustomed evacuation ; or from an increase of serum caused by an unusual quantity of water taken into the stomach.
2. *Anasarca oppilata*, from compression of the veins.
3. *Anasarca exanthematica*, succeeding eruptions, especially erysipelas.
4. *Anasarca anæmia*, from thinness of the blood, caused by hemorrhage.
5. *Anasarca debiliūm*, in debilitated persons.

74. HYDROCEPHALUS.

Soft inelastic swelling of the head, the sutures of the cranium opening.

75. HYDRORACHITIS.

Soft, small swelling above the lumbar vertebræ, these vertebræ separating.

ORDER II. INTUMESCENTIÆ.

76. HYDROTHORAX.

Difficult respiration; paleness of face; œdematous swellings of the lower extremities; small quantity of urine; difficulty of lying; sudden starting from sleep with palpitation of the heart; water fluctuating in the chest.

77. ASCITES.

Swelling of the abdomen; tense; elastic; fluctuating.

1. *Ascites abdominalis*, with equal tumour of the whole abdomen, and with evident fluctuation.

It varies in its cause,

a. From visceral obstruction.

b. From debility.

c. From thinness of the blood.

d. In the nature of the liquid effused.

2. *Ascites saccatus*, with partial swelling of the abdomen, at least at the beginning, and with no very evident fluctuation.

78. HYDROMETRA.

Tumour of the hypogastrium in females, gradually increasing, resembling the form of the uterus, yielding to touch, and fluctuating, not depending on suppression of urine or on pregnancy.

CLASS III CACHEXIÆ.

79. HYDROCELE.

Tumour of the scrotum, not painful, increasing gradually, soft, fluctuating, pellucid.

§ 4. SOLID.

80. PHYSCONIA.

Tumour chiefly occupying a particular part of the abdomen, increasing gradually, giving no sound when struck, nor fluctuating.

81. RACHITIS.

Head large, forehead particularly prominent, joints large, ribs flat, abdomen tumid, other parts emaciated.

It varies,

a. Simple, uncombined with any other disease.

b. Combined with other diseases.

ORDER III. IMPETIGINES.]

Depraved habit, producing morbid affections of the skin, or external parts of the body.

82. SCROPHULA.

Tumours of the conglobate glands, chiefly in the neck; upper lip and soft part of the nose tumid, face florid, skin soft, abdomen large.

ORDER III. IMPETIGINES.

1. *Scrophula vulgaris*, simple, external, continuing.
2. *Scrophula mesenterica*, simple, internal, attended by paleness of face, want of appetite, tumour of the abdomen, and uncommon fœtor of the fæces.
3. *Scrophula fugax*, simple, merely surrounding the neck, chiefly occurring on absorption from ulcers of the head.
4. *Scrophula Americana*, combined with yaws.

83. SYPHILIS.

Contagious ; ulcers of the tonsils ; disease of the genitals ; clustered pimples on the skin, chiefly at the margin of the hair, falling off in crusts or scabby ulcers ; pains in the bones, and protuberances of some of their parts.

84. SCORBUTUS.

In cold countries after living on putrescent, salted animal food, with few fresh vegetables ; debility ; bleeding of the gums, different coloured spots on the skin, generally livid, particularly at the roots of the hair.

85. ELEPHANTIASIS.

Contagious ; skin thick, wrinkled, rough, unctuous, without hair ; insensibility in the distant joints, face spotted by tubercles, voice hoarse and nasal.

86. LEPRO.

The skin rough with whitish, mealy, wrinkled scabs, sometimes moist below, itching.

CLASS III. CACHEXIÆ.

87. FRAMBÆSIA.

Excrescences, resembling the fruit of the mulberry or rasp, growing from various parts of the skin.

88. TRICHOMA.

Contagious; the hair uncommonly coarse and matted together.

89. ICTERUS.

Yellowness of the skin and eyes; fæces whitish, urine of a dull red, and tinging yellow things dipped into it.

1. IDIOPATHIC.

1. *Icterus calculosus*, with acute pain in the epigastric region, increased after food, with discharge of biliary concretions.
2. *Icterus spasmodicus*, without pain, after spasmodic or mental affections.
3. *Icterus hepaticus*, without pain, after diseases of the liver.
4. *Icterus gravidarum*, occurring during pregnancy, and disappearing after delivery.
5. *Icterus infantum*, occurring in infants soon after birth.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

CLASS IV. LOCALES.

Affection of a Part of the Body.

ORDER I. DYSÆSTHESIÆ.

Depravation or loss of some sense, from disease of the external organ.

90. CALIGO.

Dimness or loss of vision, from an opaque film between the object and the retina ; either in the eye itself or in the more external parts.

1. *Caligo lentis*, from an opaque spot behind the pupil.
2. *Caligo corneae*, from opacity of the cornea.
3. *Caligo pupillæ*, from obstruction of the pupil.
4. *Caligo humorum*, from disease or defect of the aqueous humour.
5. *Caligo palpebrarum*, from disease of the eyelids.

91. AMAUROSIS.

Dimness or loss of sight, without evident disease in the eye ; the pupil being generally dilated and motionless.

1. *Amaurosis compressionis*, after the causes, and with signs of congestion in the brain.

CLASS IV. LOCALES.

2. Amaurosis *atonica*, after the causes, and with signs of debility.
3. Amaurosis *spasmodica*, after the causes, and with signs of spasm.
4. Amaurosis *venenata*, from poison.

92. DYSOPIA.

Depraved vision, so that objects are not clearly seen, except in a particular light, at a particular distance, or in a particular position.

1. Dysopia *tenebrarum*, objects not visible except in a strong light.
2. Dysopia *luminis*, objects not visible except in an obscure light.
3. Dysopia *dissitorum*, distant objects not seen. (*Short sightedness*).
4. Dysopia *proximorum*, near objects not seen. (*Long sightedness*).
5. Dysopia *lateralis*, objects not visible except obliquely.

93. PSEUDOBLEPSIS.

False vision, when a person thinks he sees objects which do not exist, or sees things that do exist differently from what they really are.

1. Pseudoblepsia *imaginaria*, objects appearing which do not exist.

ORDER I. DYSÆSTHESIÆ.

2. Pseudoblepsis *mutans*, objects appearing changed.

94. DYSECCEA.

Hearing impaired or lost.

1. Dyseccea *organica*, from defect of the organ transmitting sounds to the internal ear.
2. Dyseccea *atonica*, without apparent defect in the organ transmitting sounds.

95. PARACUSIS.

False hearing.

1. Paracusis *imperfecta*, sounds perceived, but not accurately, or in the usual way.

It varies,

- a. From dull hearing.
 - b. From too exquisite hearing.
 - c. From external sound, doubled from internal causes.
 - d. From sounds, not being heard unless another loud sound be joined with them.
2. Paracusis *imaginaria*, sounds excited by internal causes.

96. ANOSMIA.

Smelling impaired or lost.

CLASS IV. LOCALES.

1. *Anosmia organica*, from defect of the membrane of the nares.
2. *Anosmia atonica*, without defect of that membrane.

97. AGHEUSTIA.

Taste impaired or lost.

1. *Agheustia organica*, from defect of the membrane of the tongue.
2. *Agheustia atonica*, without evident defect of that membrane.

98. ANÆSTHESIA.

Sense of touch impaired or lost.

ORDER II. DYSOREXIÆ.

False or defective appetite.

§ 1. FALSE APPETITES.

99. BULIMIA.

Desire of a greater quantity of food than can be digested.

1. IDIOPATHIC.

1. *Bulimia helluonum*, without disease of the stomach, an appetite for more food than usual.

ORDER II. DYSOREXIÆ.

2. *Bulimia syncopalis*, frequent desire of food, from a sense of hunger threatening syncope.
3. *Bulimia emetica*, desire of food in great quantity, which is immediately vomited up.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

100. POLYDIPSIA.

Preternatural thirst.

101. PICA.

A desire of eating substances not nutritious.

102. SATYRIASIS.

Excessive desire of venery in men.

1. *Satyriasis juvenilis*, the body being at the same time little disordered.
2. *Satyriasis furens*, the body at the same time much disordered.

103. NYMPHOMANIA.

Excessive desire of venery in women.

104. NOSTALGIA.

In persons absent from their native country, a vehement desire of revisiting it.

1. *Nostalgia simplex*, without other diseases.
2. *Nostalgia complicata*, with other diseases.

CLASS IV. LOCALES.

§ 2. DEFECTIVE APPETITE.

105. ANOREXIA.

Want of appetite for food.

1. Anorexia *humoralis*, from fluid oppressing the stomach.

2. Anorexia *atonica*, from want of tone in the stomach.

106. ADIPSIA.

Total want of thirst.

107. ANAPHRODISIA.

Want of desire for venery.

ORDER III. DYSCINESIÆ.

Obstructed or depraved motions, from defect of the locomotive organs.

108. APHONIA.

Total suppression of voice, without coma or syncope.

1. Aphonia *gutturælis*, from swelling of the fauces.

2. Aphonia *tracheælis*, from compression of the trachea.

3. Aphonia *atonica*, from injury of the laryngeal nerves.

109. MUTITAS.

Incapability of speech.

ORDER III. DYSCINESIÆ.

1. *Mutitas organica*, from loss or injury of the tongue.
2. *Mutitas atonica*, from injury of the lingual nerves.
3. *Mutitas surdorum*, from being born deaf, or from loss of hearing in early years.

110. PARAPHONIA.

Depraved sound of the voice.

1. *Paraphonia puberum*, about the age of puberty the change of voice from an acute and soft, to a grave and harsh tone.
2. *Paraphonia rauca*, the voice hoarse and rough, from dryness or flaccid tumour of the fauces.
3. *Paraphonia resonans*, rough voice, from obstruction of the nares, with hissing sound in the nose.
4. *Paraphonia palatina*, from the uvula wanting or divided, and commonly attended with hare-lip, the voice rough, obscure, and disagreeable.
5. *Paraphonia clangens*, an acute, shrill, and weak-toned voice.
6. *Paraphonia comatosa*, a sound emitted at inspiration, from relaxation of the velum palati, and of the glottis.

111. PSELLISMUS.

Defective articulation.

CLASS IV. LOCALES.

1. Psellismus *hæsitans*, words, and chiefly first words, with difficulty uttered; the first syllable only frequently repeated.
2. Psellismus *ringens*, the sound of the letter R always aspirated, and, as it were, doubled.
3. Psellismus *lallans*, the sound of L made more liquid, or pronounced instead of R.
4. Psellismus *emolliens*, the hard letters changed into soft ones, and the S much used.
5. Psellismus *balbutiens*, from a large or swoln tongue; the labial letters much sounded, and often used instead of others.
6. Psellismus *acheilos*, inability or difficulty of pronouncing the labial letters.
7. Psellismus *lagostomatum*, the guttural letters not justly pronounced from the palate being divided.

112. STRABISMUS.

The optic axes of the eyes not corresponding.

1. Strabismus *habitualis*, from depraved custom of using only one eye.
2. Strabismus *commodus*, from debility or greater mobility of one eye, so that both cannot be correspondingly employed.
3. Strabismus *necessarius*, from change in the situation or figure of particular parts of the eye.

ORDER IV. APOCENOSES.

113. DYSPHAGIA.

Impeded deglutition, without phlegmasia or affected respiration.

114. CONTRACTURA.

Rigid and continued contraction of joints.

1. Contractura *primaria*, from muscular contraction and rigidity.

a. Rigid from inflammation.

b. Rigid from spasm.

c. Contracted from paralysis of antagonist muscles.

d. Contracted from irritating acrimony.

2. Contractura *articularis*, from rigid joints.

ORDER IV. APOCENOSES.

Unusual flux of blood or other fluids, without pyrexia, or increased impetus of the fluids.

115. PROFUSIO.

Flux of blood.

116. EPIDROSIS.

Preternatural perspiration.

117. EPIPHORA.

Flux of tears.

CLASS IV. LOCALES.

1. IDIOPATHIC.

2. SYMPTOMATIC.

118. PTYALISMUS.

Flux of saliva.

119. ENURESIS.

Involuntary but not painful flow of urine.

1. Enuresis *atonica*, after disease of the sphincter vesicae.
2. Enuresis *irritata*, from compression or irritation of the bladder.

120. GONORRHŒA.

In men, a preternatural flow of humour from the urethra, with or without venereal appetite.

1. Gonorrhœa *pura*, without impure coition, flow of humour, like pus, from the urethra, without suppression of urine or venereal appetite.
2. Gonorrhœa *impura*, after impure coition, flow of a puriform humour from the urethra, with difficulty of making water.

This is followed by

Gonorrhœa *mucosa*, or flow of a mucous humour from the urethra, with little or no difficulty of making water. (*A gleet*).

ORDER V. EPISCHESES.

3. Gonorrhœa *laxorum*, distillation of a fluid, in general pellucid, from the urethra, without erection, but with venereal appetite when the person is awake.
4. Gonorrhœa *dormientium*, emission of semen in persons asleep, with erection and venereal appetite from impure dreams.

ORDER V. EPISCHESES.

Suppression of excretions.

121. OBSTIPATIO.

Discharge of fæces seldom or none.

1. Obstipatio *debilium*, in persons of a lax, weak, and commonly dyspeptic habit.
2. Obstipatio *rigidorum*, in persons of a rigid, and often hypochondriacal temperament.
3. Obstipatio *obstructorum*, with symptoms of the 1st, 2d, 4th, or 7th species of Colica.

122. ISCHURIA.

Total suppression of urine.

1. Ischuria *renal*, following disease of the kidneys, with pain or uneasy sensation of weight in the lumbar region, and without swelling of the hypogastrium, or desire of making water.

CLASS IV. LOCALES.

2. *Ischuria ureterica*, succeeding disease of the kidneys, with pain or uneasy sensation in the ureters, and without swelling of the hypogastric region or desire of making water.
3. *Ischuria vesicalis*, with swelling of the hypogastric region, pain at the neck of the bladder, and frequent desire of making water.
4. *Ischuria urethralis*, with swelling of the hypogastric region, frequent desire of making water, and pain in the urethra.

It varies in its cause.

123. DYSURIA.

Painful emission and sometimes obstruction of urine.

1. *Dysuria ardens*, with burning heat in the urine, and without apparent disease of the bladder.

Dysuria spasmodica, from spasm of parts connected with the bladder.

3. *Dysuria compressionis*, from pressure of the bladder.
4. *Dysuria phlogistica*, from inflammation of the adjacent parts.
5. *Dysuria irritata*, with symptoms of the stone.
6. *Dysuria mucosa*, with flow of mucus.

ORDER V. EPISCHESES.

124. DYSPERMATISMUS.

In coition, the emission of semen slow, obstructed, or insufficient for generation.

1. *Dyspermatismus urethralis*, from disease of the urethra.
2. *Dyspermatismus nodosus*, from nodes in the corpora cavernosa.
3. *Dyspermatismus præputialis*, from too narrow opening of the prepuce.
4. *Dyspermatismus mucosus*, from mucus in the urethra.
5. *Dyspermatismus hypertonicus*, from too great erection.
6. *Dyspermatismus epilepticus*, from spasmodic epilepsy, coming on during coition.
7. *Dyspermatismus apractodes*, from relaxation of the genitals.
8. *Dyspermatismus reftuus*, no emission of semen in coition, occasioned by its reflux from the urethra into the bladder.

125. AMENORRHŒA.

The menses, in women not pregnant, either smaller than usual in quantity, or totally obstructed.

1. *Amenorrhœa emansionis*, in females after the age of

CLASS IV. LOCALES.

puberty the menses not appearing, accompanied by morbid affections.

2. Amenorrhœa *suppressionis*, in adults, suppression of the menses, after their appearance.
3. Amenorrhœa *difficilis*, the menses flowing in small quantity, and with pain.

ORDER VI. TUMORES.

Increased bulk of any part, without inflammation.

126. ANEURISMA.

Soft tumour, with pulsation over an artery.

127. VARIX.

Soft tumour, without pulsation, over a vein.

128. ECCHYMOMA.

Diffused tumour, slightly elevated and somewhat livid.

129. SCIRRHUS.

Hard tumour, generally of a gland, without pain.

130. CANCER.

Painful scirrhus tumour, terminating in a foul ulcer.

131. BUBO.

A suppurating tumour of a conglobate gland.

132. SARCOMA.

Soft excrescence, not painful.

ORDER VI. TUMORES.

133. VERRUCA.

Hard, rough, excrescence.

134. CLAVUS.

Laminated induration of the cuticle.

135. LUPIA.

Moveable tumour under the skin, soft, and not painful.

136. GANGLION.

Hard, moveable swelling, seated on a tendon.

137. HYDATIS.

A cuticular vesicle filled with an aqueous humour.

138. HYDARTHROS.

Tumour of the joints, generally of the knee, slightly elevated at first, of the same colour of the skin, very painful, and diminishing the power of motion.

139. EXOSTOSIS.

Hard tumour seated on a bone.

ORDER VII. ECTOPIÆ.

A part thrust out of its proper place, causing a swelling.

140. HERNIA.

Ectopia of a soft part, still covered with the integuments.

141. PROLAPSUS.

Ectopia of a soft part, uncovered.

CLASS IV. LOCALES.

142. LUXATIO.

A bone thrust out of its place.

ORDER VIII. DIALYSES.

Discontinuity of a part, evident to the sight or touch.

143. VULNUS.

A recent bloody solution of the continuity in a soft part, by a hard body.

144. ULCUS.

Purulent solution of a soft part.

145. HERPES.

Numerous clustering pustules, or little ulcers spreading and difficult to heal.

146. TINEA.

Small ulcers, at the root of the hair, upon the scalp, discharging a humour, and terminating in a whitish scab.

147. PSORA.

Pustules and small itching ulcers, contagious, affecting the hands.

148. FRACTURA.

The parts of a bone separated by violence into large fragments.

149. CARIES.

Exulceration of a bone.

THE END.

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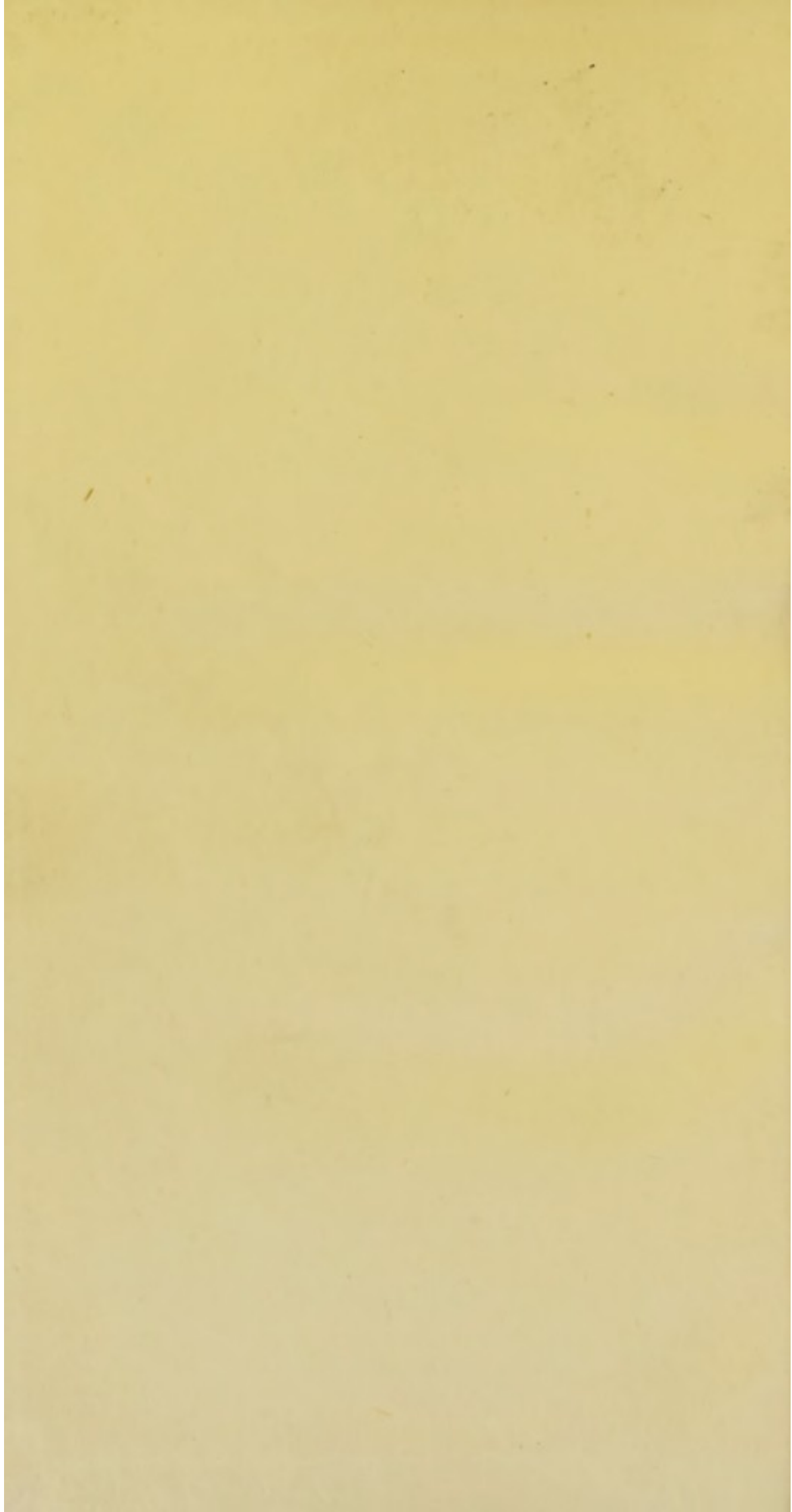
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