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SYNOPSIS

OF

Medical & Surgical Cases,

AT THE

SHEFFIELD GENERAL INFIRMARY,

DURING

TWENTY-TWO YEARS.

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BY

ROBERT ERNEST, M. D.

HONORARY MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT, AND HOUSE SURGEON TO THE SHEFFIELD GENERAL INFIRMARY.

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1820.

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TWENTY-TWO YEARS!

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ROBERT BRIVEST, PL. D.

HUNDHART HERBER OF THE ROSTONAL VACCING RETADOSCHMENTS AND

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1820.

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Physicians and Zurgeons,

AND TO THE

EXTRAORDINARY SURGEONS,

OF THE

SHEFFIELD

GENERAL INFIRMARY,

THE

FOLLOWING SYNOPSIS

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WITH ALL DUE RESPECT,

BY THEIR OBLIGED,

AND OBEDIENT SERVANT,

THE AUTHOR.

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INTRODUCTION.

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THE Writer, having held the Office of House SURGEON ever since the first opening of the Infirmary, and having witnessed the admission and the diseases of all the Patients, has long been desirous of drawing up this Synoptical Statement OF MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CASES; and though there may be nothing particularly interesting in it, yet it has cost him much labour during six months, in having to explore five large folio volumes of the Register of Patients, each page containing thirty cases, and often as many different diseases; so that he had as frequently to carry his pen to the different letters of an alphabet previously prepared for the purpose. This done, he had afterwards all the diseases to count up separately, and to class and arrange them in their present order.

INTRODUCTION.

The Synopsis is intended to exhibit at one view, not only the whole of the Admissions during Twenty-two Years, but the most prevailing Diseases amongst the labouring poor in this populous town and neighbourhood. It will also shew the nature and number of Accidents that have been admitted at any hour in the night or day, without any recommendation; and likewise it will shew the ratio of Medical and Surgical Cases.

There is also appended to the Synopsis, explanatory Notes, taken chiefly from the Writer's own observations in practice.

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sent order

A Synopsis

MEDICAL & SURGICAL CASES,

SHEFFIELD GENERAL INFIRMARY,
During TWENTY-TWO YEARS; namely, from JANUARY, 1798, to JANUARY, 1820.

Anscessus 392	Chorea Sancti Viti 109	IDigitorum 5		Nephritis 5	Rigiditas Articuli et Musculorum 57
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oculi 6	Clavus 4	Maxilla inferioris 2	Hysteria 56	rOphthalmia 546	Sciatica 121
psoas 14	Colica Pictonum 11	Nasi 9	Icterus 43	Ossium Mollities 3	Scrophula 1173
Amaurosis 43	Combustura 189	Patellæ 2	Icterus Calculosus 7	Otalgia 3	Singultus 4
Amentia	aConcussio Cerebri 6		Infantum Dentitio 12	Otorrhosa 8	
Amenorrhea 325	Contusio 694	Fenris.	alschuria 24	sOzena 6	Scirries, 78
Anæsthesia 3	Cynanche Syphilitica 15	Continua Synochus 287	Inversio Uteri 2	Palpitatio 37	Lingue 2
Angurisma 5	Cystirrhœa 14	Continua typhodæa } 19	Lepra Vulgaris 68	t Paralysis 256	Mammæ 9
Angina pectoris 5	ADiabetes Mellitus 35	Cynanche tonsillaris	Leucoma 54	Paraphimosis 9	Pylori 5
Anus imperforatus 1	Diarrhoea 138	Intermittens 72	Leucophlegmasia 21	Parotis 5	Recti 5
Aphonia 10	iDistortio 51	Typhodæa continua 12	Leucorrhœa 63	Patellæ Ligamentum Laceratum 3	w Testiculi 22
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&Asthenia 1156	Dysenteria 81	Fistula in Ano 97	o Lithiasis 41	Pernio 5	Spasmi et Convulsiones 106
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Anthrax 7	Dysphagia 16	in perinæo 5	Lumbago 256	Phlegmatia Puerperarum 2	xStillicidium Uring 11
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dCalculus 52	Elephantiasis 5	Flatulentia 11	LUXATIO.	Phthisis 679	Syphilis 52
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e CANCER 93	Entrodynia 196	Gastritis 2	Humerorum 21	Physconia ab ovario 4	Tabes Mesenterica vel marasmus 197
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f Mammæ 25	Ephidrosis 1	Gonorrhœa 8	Radii vel Ulnæ ad Carpum 2	Pleuritis 48	Tinea Capitis 205
Nasi 13	Epilepsia 141	Hæmaturia 17	Tibiæ vel Fibulæ 9	Pleurodynia 212	Torticollis 5
Oris et Labii inferioris 5	Epiphora 1	Hæmatamesis 11	Ulnarum 17	Pneumonia 20	Tumores 191
Penis 4	Erysipelas 41	Hæmorrhagia vel Epistaxis 17		Polydipsia 3	yTussis 650
Palpebræ inferioris 5	Erythema 22	Hæmorrhois 67	Mania 5	Polysarcia 1	Tusses et Raucedo 39
Scroti et testiculi 3	Excoriatio 29	Hæmoptysis 131	pMenorrhagia 109	Polypus Nasi 18	yyUlcus 1378
Uteri 13		Hemicrania 13	Metritis 3	Prolapsus Ani 18	Urticaria febrilis 5
	Fissura Labii 15	Hernia Inguinalis 313	Morbus Coxarius 60 q—— Hepatis vel morbus)	e Prolapsus Uteri 37	Varix vel vense crurum varicosa 9
Cachexia 171		# Strangulata 8 — Umbilicalis 3	d—— Hepatis vel morbus 97	Prurigo Senilis 15	zVeneno Sublatus 3
Caries 218	1 2000	Umbilicalis 3	Dillost	Pseudoblepsis 1	Vermes 75
Cataractie 60		Hepatitis 81	Mortificatio 12	Psora 172 Pyrosis 7	Verruca 5 Vertigo 32
Catalepsia 1	Clavicula		N	Darkitik so	
Catarrhus 42	Costarum		N	Rachitis 52 Rheumatismus Acutus et)	William Courts Em
Cephalæa 319	Il Cranii		W 1 1 1	Chronicus 1873	6 Vulnus 554 c Vaccinia 18,461
Chlorosis 69	kCrurum 112	Hydrocele 47	Neparaigia 40	Julouleus)	C vaccinia 18,461

39	ABSCESSUS
TA I	cerebri
	oculi
I	psoas
1	Amaurosis
2	Amenja
32	Amenorrhea
	Augethesia
3	Anerrisaha amerisaha
3	Angina pectoris
	Anus imperforens
Of.	Aphonia
16	aAsoites
1156	b'Asthenia
578	castoms
7	Authrax
191	
62	d'Oulculus
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80	CANCER
93	e Career Lingue
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tion of the shall. In consequence of some wise

IT appears from the Synopsis that the following Diseases are the most prevailing amongst the labouring poor in Sheffield and its neighbourhood, viz. Rheumatismus, Scrophula, Ulcus, Asthenia, Phthisis, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Tussis, Ophthalmia, Hydrops, Hernia, Gastrodynia, Amenorrhæa, Paralysis, Abscess, Cephalæa, Caries, Febris, Lumbago, Pleurodynia, and Vitia Cutis; and in reference to Accidents, Contusions, Fractures, Wounds, Burns, and Scalds are the most frequent.

During the first six or seven years after the opening of the Infirmary, there were many dreadful Accidents admitted from the Grinding Wheels, caused by the breaking of stones whilst running with great velocity. In these cases there was generally great injury done to the face and nasal bones; and in several instances, such injuries were accompanied by fracture and depression of a por-

tion of the skull. In consequence of some wise regulations in the Grinding Wheels, the writer has pleasure in saying that such terrible accidents have for many years past been comparatively rare.

There has also been several very severe Accidents from the Rolling Mills. Two cases, one of which was a leg, and the other an arm, which had been drawn in betwixt the rollers, and were nearly torn off from the body. In two other cases, the integuments, beginning three or four inches above the elbow joint, were torn down over the fingers, like a glove. In these cases the parts were drawn back into their proper situation, a great portion of which united by the first intention, and in the end the patients got well. One patient had Anchylosis of the joint.

There is another case of lacerated wound which I cannot let pass without notice, because the favourable event surprised me exceedingly:---A man of a spare habit, 66 years of age, who had laboured under Anchylosis of the left knee joint some years, went, on the 16th of October, 1802, to see a cricket match played, and he being in the

midst of a crowd of people who were present on the occasion, was suddenly pushed forward, and not being able to recover himself, he fell with his lame knee bent under him; by which accident a lacerated wound was inflicted, which laid open the joint completely from the inner to the outer condyle. There was much hæmorrhage, but neither ligature nor compress could be applied to any advantage; and therefore the actual cautery was applied to the bleeding vessels, and the hæmorrhage soon ceased. The wound was then closed and dressed superficially, and afterwards secured by the manytailed bandage, and the limb placed in such a situation so as not to admit of the least flexion of the joint. I have the case in detail, but on this occasion it will be sufficient to state, that the wound in ten weeks was almost well; and the man, by his own desire, left the house as an out-patient.

There have been many punctured Wounds admitted, but only one that proved fatal. In February, 1812, two Grinders' apprentices were quarrelling, and in the scuffle, one of them, holding in his hand a scissor blade, struck it with great violence into the thigh of his antagonist, and

wounded the femoral artery a little below the middle of the thigh. Three weeks had elapsed since the wound was inflicted, before he was admitted into the Infirmary, at a period when it was too late either to tie the artery or to amputate the limb. By frequent hæmorrhage and maltreatment, the patient was greatly exhausted, and the whole limb was beginning to shew signs of gangrene. He only lived five days after his admission.

Amongst the cases of Mortification, there was one very remarkable case of Necrosis of the whole leg and foot. The limb became dry and much shrunk, and as black as ink. The place of separation was immediately in the knee joint. The patient afterwards underwent amputation of the thigh, and was cured.

There have been admitted many cases of Tumours; I have the particulars of one case of large dimensions, which was situated about the middle of the inside of the right thigh, of a stout muscular man. I judge this to have been a case of what is now termed Fungus Hæmatodes. When he was at the Infirmary in February, 1810, the tumour measured

in circumference 42½ inches, longitudinally 32 inches, and transversely 22½ inches. After death it measured in circumference 45, longitudinally 24, and transversely 38½ inches; and it might weigh from ten to twelve pounds, or more.

Another Tumour of this character was situated upon the right humerus, and extended downwards almost as far as the elbow. It was a case similar to that represented by a plate in Mr. Charles Bell's Cases in Surgery, and the disease was too much connected with the shoulder to admit of an operation. However, an incision was made down to the bone, which proved that the bone had been absorbed, and that a cartilaginous substance merely, was remaining.

The case of Ascites before noticed, which required the operation of paracentesis performing twenty-three times, the examination which took place after death, if I mistake not, proved it to be an individual case of Ascites Mesentericus; for the material cause of the disease appeared, on dissection, to be that part of the mesentery which supports the colon simistrum or descendens, elevat-

ed into a Tumour, weighing eight pounds, partly Scirrhus, partly Apostemous; the consequences of which, more or less remote, were an adhesion of the convex side of the liver to the peritonæum; an adhesion to that part of the lesser intestine near the Tumour to the peritonæum, and the surface of the peritonæum itself, to be covered with the coagulable part of the pus, where it touched the Tumour. The total quantity of water taken from this patient amounted to 1414 pints, $\div 8 = 176$ gallons 6 pints.

Many other remarks might be brought forward upon other interesting cases; but this being quite unnecessary on the present occasion, the writer here concludes what he intended to present to his medical friends.

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Infirmary, }
MAY 20, 1820. }

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C. & W. THOMPSON, PRINTERS, SHEFFIELD.

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