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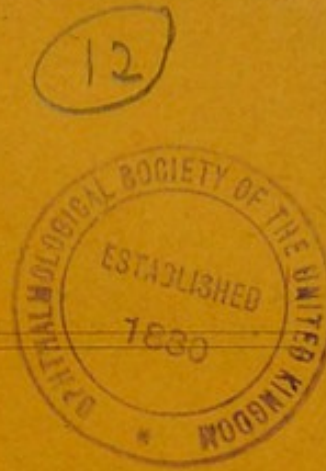
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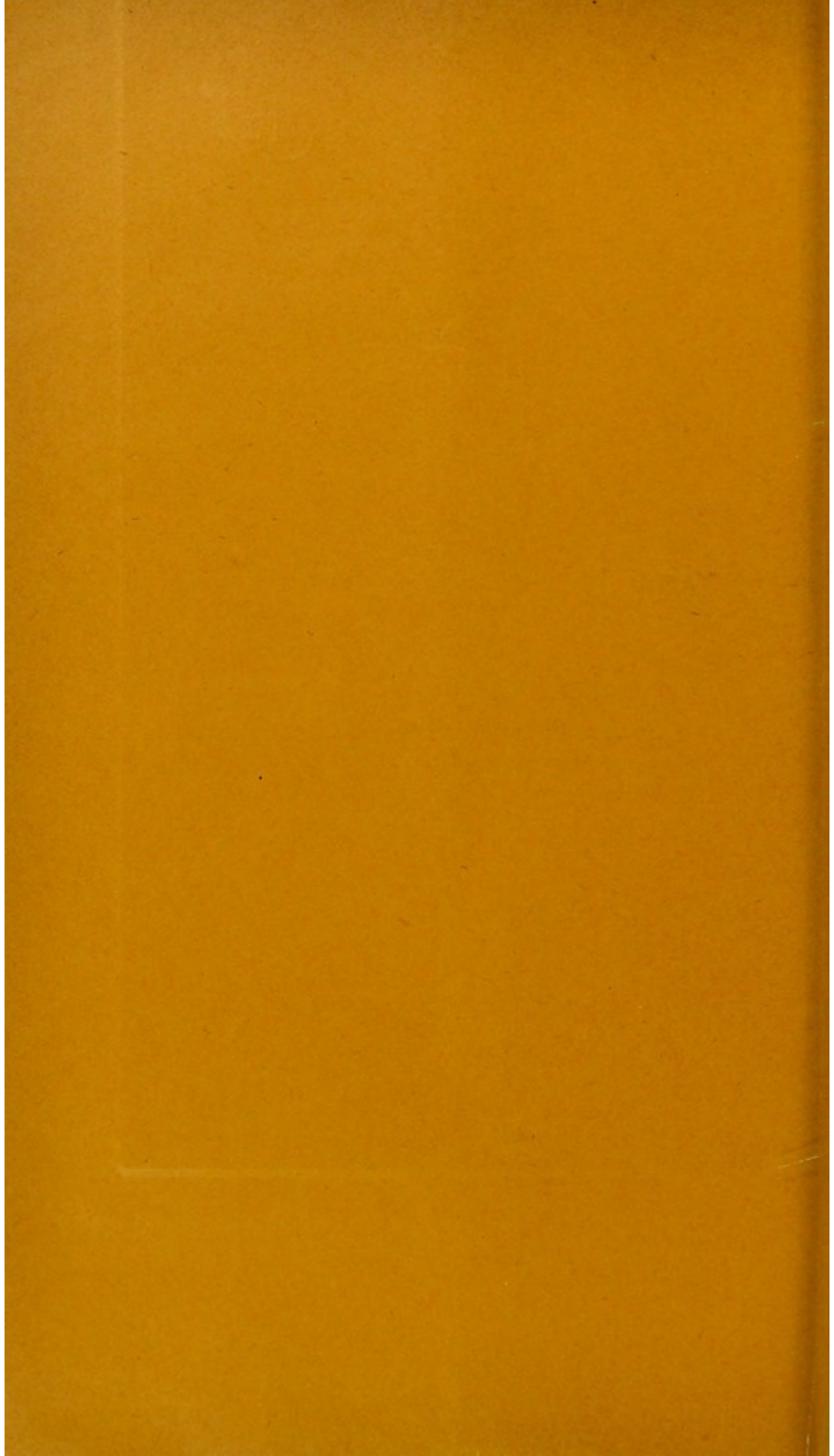




A CLASSIFICATION OF EYE DISEASES.
WITH THE OUTLINE OF A UNIVERSAL MOR-
BIDITY LIST BASED ON THE NOMENCLATURE
OF DISEASES OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF
PHYSICIANS, OF LONDON.

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NEW YORK.

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A CLASSIFICATION OF EYE DISEASES.

WITH THE OUTLINE OF A UNIVERSAL MORBIDITY LIST BASED
ON THE NOMENCLATURE OF DISEASES OF THE ROYAL COL-
LEGE OF PHYSICIANS, OF LONDON.*

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New York.

From many points of view it is of great importance to have a correct and uniform arrangement, classification, and nomenclature of diseases. If the arrangement and classification are not uniform, the tables compiled by hospital statisticians and health officers cannot be compared with each other. And if the nomenclature is not uniform, so that different men use different terms to denote the same morbid condition, or the classification is not uniform, so that some include under one term conditions which by others are separately enumerated, then not only is the compilation of correct statistics made difficult or impossible, but a considerable difficulty is thrown in the way of the student of medical literature, who can never be certain that the condition which an author is describing is that which he knows under the same name.

To make a classification that shall be universally acceptable is a difficult, perhaps an insurmountable, task. A classification which is suitable for the purposes of the health officer is not usually the best for hospital returns. A health officer, for instance, finds it important to separate injuries due to accident from those inflicted with homicidal or suicidal intent. To a hospital statistician such a distinction is not only needless but confusing. Again, a classification concerned with mortality

*The variations in the customary spelling of a number of the medical terms which occur in this paper are those suggested by the Committee on Nomenclature of the American Medical Association, and are permitted to remain unaltered at the request of the author.

statistics is necessarily very different in scope and character from one devoted to morbidity returns. Lastly, a classification suitable for a general hospital is usually insufficient for the needs of the specialist.

What we demand of a classification is that it shall be comprehensive—including all known morbid conditions; that it shall admit of expansion, so that additions can be made at any time without deranging it; that it shall also admit of contraction, so as to be abbreviated to any desired extent without essentially changing its character; and, finally, that it shall adhere throughout to a consistent plan.

Of a nomenclature we demand that the terms shall be such as are universally recognized, properly formed, and definite in meaning. Obsolete and, more particularly, ill-defined terms should be dropped. Indeed, any nomenclature should comprise as one of its most valuable parts an "index expurgatorius," showing what terms not to use.

For mortality statistics the "International Classification" is fast superseding all others. It is not, however, very suitable for morbidity statistics. For these perhaps the best system is that offered by the "Nomenclature of Diseases" prepared by the College of Physicians of London. This is a universal list comprising 1244 titles. It is arranged with great care and elaboration, and in most regards is admirably suited to its purpose. Its main defects are, first, that it is not altogether consistent in its arrangement, so that the reader is sometimes left in doubt as to how he should enter certain terms.* Again, it is not flexible, in that no provision is made for expansion. Not a single term, in fact, could be added to it without deranging the whole classification.

The present author has endeavored to frame the skeleton of a "Universal Morbidity List," which, based on the London "Nomenclature," shall be free from these defects of the latter. And he has also made, as an excerpt from this "Universal List,"

* For example, "trichiniasis."

a classification of eye diseases, which is here subjoined. This latter will be better understood if the principles governing the formation of the "Universal List" are fully explained.

The author may add that both lists were formulated as part of his work in connection with the Committee on Nomenclature of the American Medical Association. The chairman of this committee, Dr. Frank P. Foster, has described the general principles of the classification in his report, and has appended to the latter as an exhibit the classification of eye diseases here given.

The "Universal List" comprises 21 sections, as follows:

I. GENERAL DISEASES.

II-XXI. LOCAL DISEASES.

II. *Diseases of the Nervous System.*

1. Diseases of the nerves.
2. " " " spinal meninges.
3. " " " spinal cord.
4. " " " meninges of the brain.
5. " " " brain.
6. Miscellaneous and unclassed nervous diseases.
7. Psychoses.

III. *Diseases of the Eye.*

10. Diseases of the conjunctiva.
11. " " " cornea.
12. " " " sclera.
13. " " " iris and ciliary body
14. " " " chorioid.
15. " " " retina.
16. " " " optic nerve.
17. " " " lens.
18. " " " vitreous.
19. " " " eyeball as a whole.
20. " " " lids.
21. " " " lacrymal apparatus.
22. " " " eye muscles.
23. " " " orbit.

IV. *Diseases of the Ear.*

- 25. Diseases of the auricle and external meatus.
- 26. " " " middle ear and mastoid cells.
- 27. " " " internal ear and auditory nerve

V. *Diseases of the Nose.*

- 30. Diseases of the nose.
- 31. " " " accessory sinuses.
- 32. " " " naso-pharynx.

VI. *Diseases of the Circulatory System.*

- 35. Diseases of the pericardium.
- 36. " " " endocardium.
- 37. " " " myocardium.
- 38. " " " arteries.
- 39. " " " veins.
- 40. " " " capillaries.

VII. *Diseases of the Respiratory System.*

- 45. Diseases not strictly local.
- 46. " of the larynx.
- 47. " " " trachea and bronchi.
- 48. " " " lungs.
- 49. " " " pleura.

VIII. *Diseases of the Digestive System.*

- 55. Diseases of the lips.
- 56. " " " mouth.
- 57. " " " jaws.
- 58. " " " teeth.
- 59. " " " periosteum, gums, and alveoli.
- 60. " " " tongue.
- 61. " " " palate and fauces.
- 62. " " " salivary glands.
- 63. " " " pharynx and œsophagus.
- 64. " " " stomach.
- 65. " " " intestines.
- 66. " " " rectum and anus.
- 67. " " " pancreas.
- 68. " " " liver.
- 69. " " " gall-bladder and ducts.
- 70. " " " peritonæum.

IX. *Diseases of the Lymphatic System.*

- 75. Diseases of the spleen.
- 76. " " " lymph-glands.
- 77. " " " lymphatic vessels.

X. *Diseases of the Ductless Glands.*

- 80. Diseases of the thymus.
- 81. " " " thyroid gland and parathyroids.
- 82. " " " suprarenals.
- 83. " " " pituitary body.

XI. *Diseases of the Urinary System.*

- 85. Diseases of the kidney.
- 86. " " " ureters.
- 87. " " " bladder.
- 88. Urinary disorders.

XII. *Diseases of the Male Genitals.*

- 90. Diseases of the urethra.
- 91. " " " prostate.
- 92. " " " seminal vesicles.
- 93. " " " prepuce.
- 94. " " " penis.
- 95. " " " scrotum.
- 96. " " " spermatic cord.
- 97. " " " tunica vaginalis.
- 98. " " " testicle.

XIII. *Diseases of the Female Genitals.*

- 100. Diseases of the ovary.
- 101. " " " fallopian tube.
- 102. " " " uterine ligaments and adjacent structures.
- 103. " " " uterus.
- 104. " " " vagina.
- 105. " " " vulva.
- 106. Miscellaneous and unclassified symptomatic disorders.

XIV. *Affections Connected with Pregnancy.*

- 110. Accidents and complications of pregnancy.
- 111. Ectopic gestation.

XV. *Affections Connected with Parturition.*

- 115. Affections of the uterus.
- 116. " " " vagina.
- 117. " " " vulva.
- 118. " " " urinary bladder.
- 119. " " " perinæum.
- 120. Abnormities of placenta.
- 121. Other affections.

XVI. *Affections Consequent on Parturition.*

- 125. Puerperal affections of uterus.
- 126. " " " pelvis.
- 127. " " " vagina.
- 128. " " " perinæum.
- 129. " " " bladder.
- 130. " " " rectum.
- 131. " " " breast.
- 132. " " " nervous system
- 133. " " " producing general disorders (py-
æmia, septicæmia).
- 134. Other puerperal affections.

XVII. *Diseases of the Female Breast.*

- 140. Diseases of the nipple and areola.
- 141. " " " mammary gland.

XVIII. *Diseases of the Male Breast.*

- 144. Diseases of the male breast.

XIX. *Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion.*

- 145. Diseases of bone.
- 146. " " joints.
- 147. " " the spine.
- 148. " " muscles.
- 149. " " fasciæ.
- 150. " " tendons.
- 151. " " sheaths of tendons.
- 152. " " bursæ.

XX. *Diseases of Connective Tissue.*

160. Diseases of connective tissue.

XXI. *Diseases of the Skin.*

165. Diseases of skin proper.
 166. " " sebaceous glands.
 167. " " sweat coils and ducts.
 168. " " hair and hair follicles.
 169. " " the nails.

All titles denoting a morbid condition bear a *title letter* indicating the general nature of the morbid condition, as follows:

I. GENERAL DISEASES.

(To be reported under Section I.)

- A. Infectious conditions (due, in general, to protozoa, bacteria, or fungi).
 B. Zoöparasitic affections.
 C. Diathetic diseases (disorders of nutrition or metabolism).
 D. Chronic intoxications.
 E. Injuries.
 F. Tumors.
 G. Congenital anomalies.

II. LOCAL DISEASES.

(To be reported under the names of the organs affected, Nos. 1-169, Sections II-XXI, above.)

- H. Circulatory disturbances.
 1. Anæmia.
 2. Hyperæmia.
 3. Œdema.
 4. Hæmorrhage.
 5. Embolism and thrombosis.
 6. Angiosclerosis.
 7. Disturbances of lymph circulation.
 8. Other disorders of this class.
 I. Inflammation (classed as catarrhal, purulent, serous, fibrinous, membranous, parenchymatous, interstitial or fibrous, etc., according to the character of the part affected).

Note.—Specific inflammations (erysipelatous, syphilitic, tuberculous, gonorrhœal, and diphtherial) are not to be listed under the local affections but under the corresponding general diseases (A).

- J. Atrophy, hypertrophy, and degeneration.
 The degenerations comprise:
- a. Cloudy swelling. Syn.: Granular degeneration.
 - b. Fatty degeneration.
 - c. Calcareous degeneration.
 - d. Fibrous degeneration.
 - e. Mucous or myxoid degeneration.
 - f. Colloid degeneration.
 - g. Hyaline degeneration.
 - h. Amyloid (Waxy, Lardaceous) degeneration.
 - i. Pigmentary degeneration.
 - j. Other forms of degeneration.
- K. Local death. Necrosis and mortification.
- L. Mechanical lesions (acquired malformations not directly due to injury). Such are:
- a. Absence of parts.
 - b. Dislocation or malposition.
 - c. Abnormal connection with adjacent parts (adhesion).
 - d. Abnormal separation from adjacent parts or abnormal division (laceration, rupture).
 - e. Diminution in size (especially, contraction of a hollow organ), stricture of a tube or occlusion by concretions.
 - f. Increase in size (especially, dilatation of a hollow organ).
 - g. Change in shape.
 - h. Other conditions of this sort.
- M. Disorders of functions, comprising:
- a. Excess of action (hypertony of a muscular organ, excess of secretion in a secreting part, excess of sensation in a sensory organ).
 - b. Deficiency of action (hypotony, undersecretion, hypæsthesia).
 - c. Absence of action.
 - d. Perversion of normal action.
- N. Disorders unclassified or of uncertain nature.

The special nature of the morbid process is denoted by a *species number* following the title letter. Thus A being the title letter for an infectious disease in general, the special infectious disease syphilis is denoted by A 380. So the special diathetic affection diabetes is denoted by C 30; chronic alcoholism by D 5; etc.

In the case of local diseases the proper *title number* (1 to 169) is prefixed to the title letter (H to N) and serves to show the part affected. Thus 10, H means a circulatory disorder of the conjunctiva and 10, H 2 hyperæmia of the conjunctiva; 10, I means conjunctivitis; 11, J degeneration of the cornea, etc. The presence of this title number, then, indicates that the condition in question is local and is to be listed under the name of the part affected.

In the case of general diseases the title letter (A to G) is not preceded by a title number—the absence of the latter indicating that the affection is not local, and is not to be listed as such even if confined to a single organ. Thus tuberculosis of the conjunctiva is to be listed under tuberculosis (A 450), not under 10 (Diseases of the Conjunctiva), the entry reading A 450 Tuberculosis of the Conjunctiva.

So also an injury of the conjunctiva is not entered under 10, but under the general head E ("Injuries").

Such titles indicating a general affection of a special part may for the sake of convenience be recapitulated under the name of the part affected, but always with the statement that they do not belong here and are to be referred to the proper portion of the general list.*

The title letters, title numbers, and species numbers serve to identify the morbid condition, indicating its nature and showing

* If for some special reason it seems desirable to group all the diseases of the conjunctiva together, then under 10 ("Diseases of the Conjunctiva") a series of heads are made as follows:

- 10, A. Infectious diseases of conjunctiva.
 - 60 Diphtheria of conjunctiva.
 - 450 Tuberculosis of conjunctiva, etc.
- 10, B. Zoöparasitic diseases of conjunctiva.
 - 10 Cysticercosis of conjunctiva.
 - 20 Echinococcosis of conjunctiva.
 - 25 Filariasis of conjunctiva, etc.
- 10, C. Diathetic affections of conjunctiva, etc.
- 10, D. Toxic conditions of conjunctiva.
- 10, E. Injuries of conjunctiva.
- 10, F. Tumors of conjunctiva.
- 10, G. Congenital anomalies of conjunctiva.

And similar heads are made for the sclera (11), cornea (12), etc.

its precise place in the classification. They remain invariable* no matter how much the classification itself may, for special purposes, be expanded or contracted. Thus, in the accompanying list, which is designed to comprise only diseases of the eyes, the list numbers and letters are the same as in the Universal List. In this special list Part I corresponds to Section I of the Universal List, greatly abbreviated; Part II to Section III of the Universal List; while such few excerpts from the remaining sections of the latter as would be used in the reports of an eye hospital are grouped under Parts III and IV. Reference from one part of the list to another is made by enclosing the proper title letter and number in parenthesis. Thus (A 450) following a title means that that title is to be entered under Tuberculosis (in general list A). In the accompanying list all such parenthetical entries containing title letters A to G (without a title number) refer to Part I; all containing title numbers 10 to 23 refer to Part II; and all containing title numbers 1 to 7 and 25 to 169 refer to Part III.

The list as presented may seem to many much too elaborate and detailed. Yet for many purposes great elaboration and extreme minuteness of detail are an advantage, and in some cases they are really essential. And those who demand a more compendious classification can condense the list to any desired extent—the reference letters and numbers being retained unchanged. An example of such an abridged classification, comprising diseases of the conjunctiva and cornea, is appended.

10. *Diseases of the Conjunctiva.*

- 10, I. Conjunctivitis.
 - 1a. Acute catarrhal (not exanthematous, traumatic, or toxic).
 - 1b. Chronic catarrhal.
 2. Purulent (non-gonorrhœal).
 - a. Of the newborn.
 - b. Of others.

* To better effect this, and make room for additions and subdivisions, the numbering of the title numbers and species numbers in the Universal List is made non-consecutive—title number 7, for example, being followed by title number 10.

- 4. Trachoma.
- 5. Phlyctænular conjunctivitis.
- Other forms.
- 10, L. Acquired Malformations.
 - 1. Pterygium.
 - 5. Symblepharon (not traumatic nor trachomatous).
 - Other conditions of this class.
 - Other affections of the conjunctiva.

11. *Diseases of the Cornea.*

- 11, I. Keratitis.
 - 1a. Ulcer of the cornea.
 - b. Ulcus serpens.
 - Other forms of suppurative keratitis.
 - 2g. Parenchymatous keratitis (not syphilitic nor tuberculous).
 - Other forms of non-suppurative keratitis.
 - 11, L. Acquired Malformations.
 - 1. Opacity (not due to keratitis or injury).
 - 7. Staphyloma.
 - 8. Keratoconus.
 - Other malformations.
- Other diseases of the cornea.

Such a classification might be condensed still further if required.

A classification of this sort, if properly made and if generally adopted, would be of service:

(a) In the compilation of dispensary and hospital reports. Reports so compiled would be prepared on a uniform and definite plan and could be compared with one another, even though some of the statistics were derived from general and some from special hospitals, and some were very brief while others were set forth in great detail.

(b) In making mortality* and morbidity returns to health officials and statisticians.

* Mortality returns will in general be made according to the International Classification. Dr. W. A. Coleman has very properly suggested that, to facilitate the making of such returns, there be appended to each title in any morbidity list the corresponding number of the International Classification. In the case of the present list this will be done as soon as the revision of the International Classification, now in preparation, has been completed.

(c) In reporting cases in medical journals and books and in medical discussions. It is important that all physicians should use the same terms in the same sense, so that a designation used by one man to denote a morbid condition shall express to every other man just this condition and nothing else.

DISEASES OF THE EYE.

PART I.—AFFECTIONS REGARDED AS GENERAL.*

A.† INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

- 10. Aspergillosis.
- 25. Cerebrospinal fever.
- 30. Chancroid.
- 60. Diphtheria.
 - Diphtherial conjunctivitis.
 - Diphtherial paralysis.
- 85. Erysipelas.
- 140. Gonorrhœa.
 - Gonorrhœal conjunctivitis of newborn.
 - Gonorrhœal conjunctivitis of others.
 - Gonorrhœal iritis.
- 160. Influenza.
 - Influenzal paralysis.
- 185. Lepra.
- 200. Malaria.
- 205. Measles.
 - Conjunctivitis of measles.
- 310. Rheumatism.
 - Rheumatic iritis.
- 360. Smallpox.
 - Variolous conjunctivitis and keratitis.
- 380. Syphilis.
 - Chancre of conjunctiva and lids.
 - Gumma of lids.

* In all cases specify part affected; thus, "Aspergillosis of cornea," "Sarcoma of chorioid," etc.

† The letters and numbers attached to the titles are those of the Universal Morbidity List, of which the present list is an excerpt.

- Syphilitic keratitis.
- Syphilitic iritis.
- Syphilitic chorioiditis and retinitis.
- Syphilitic optic neuritis.
- Syphilitic disease of orbit.
- Syphilitic paralyses.
- 450. Tuberculosis (including Lupus).
 - Of conjunctiva.
 - Of cornea.
 - Of chorioid.
 - Of other parts or other organs.
- Other diseases of this class (specify kind).

B. ZOÖPARASITIC AFFECTIONS.

- 10. Cysticercosis.
- 20. Eëchinococcosis.
- 25. Filariasis.
- 40. Phtheiriasis.
- Other diseases of this class.

C. DIATHETIC DISEASES.

- 3. Acromegaly.
- 30. Diabetes.
 - Diabetic cataract.
 - Diabetic retinitis.
- 50. Gout.
- 70. Leuchæmia.
- Other diseases of this class.

D. CHRONIC INTOXICATION. CHRONIC POISONING BY:

- 5. Alcohol.
 - Alcoholic amblyopia.
 - Alcoholic paralyses.
- 70. Lead.
- 80. Mercury.
- 88. Naphthaline.
- 120. Silver.
 - Argyrosis of the conjunctiva.
- 130. Tobacco.
 - Nicotine amblyopia.
- Other diseases of this class.

E. INJURIES.*

Wounds.

502. Lid.

- a. Uncomplicated.
- b. Complicated by symblepharon, etc.

503. Conjunctiva.

504. Cornea.

- a. Non-perforating.
Special form: Recurrent traumatic erosion.

b. Perforating.

If complicated by prolapse of iris, iridodialysis, iritis, dislocation of lens, cataract, panophthalmitis, specify complication.

506. Sclera.

a. Non-perforating.

b. Perforating.

If complicated by ciliary prolapse, escape of vitreous, dislocation of lens, detachment of retina, panophthalmitis, specify complication.

508. Orbit.

Specify if complicated with injury to optic nerve or the muscles.

510. Lacrymal apparatus.

Gunshot wounds.

515. Eyeball.

517. Orbit.

Specify if complicated with injury to optic nerve or the muscles.

Fracture.

525. Bones of orbit.

Specify complications (injury to optic nerve, etc.).

Contusion and concussion.

530. Lids.

532. Globe.

With rupture of cornea.

“ “ “ sclera.

“ keratitis profunda.

“ iridodialysis.

“ iridoplegia and cycloplegia.

* To replace Nos. 1110-1122 of the London List and include various additional titles given on pages 43-49 of the latter.

- With dislocation of lens.
- “ traumatic cataract.
- “ rupture of the chorioid.
- “ concussion of the retina.
- “ detachment of the retina.
- “ laceration of optic nerve.
- “ dislocation of eyeball.

Foreign bodies.

- 550. Conjunctiva and cornea.
- 552. In eyeball.
- 554. In orbit.

Effects of heat and light.

- 558. Burns of conjunctiva, lids, or cornea from heat or caustics.
- Uncomplicated.
- Complicated (with symblepharon, pseudopterygium, ectropion, entropion). (Specify complications.)
- 562. Solar conjunctivitis (snow blindness).
- 563. Electric conjunctivitis.
- 565. Solar (and electric) retinitis.
- 567. Cataract from heat.
- 570. *x*-ray burns of eye.

Acute poisoning.*

- 575. Poisoning by corrosive substances.
- 585. Poisoning by substances ingested, inhaled, or absorbed, causing
 - Conjunctivitis.
 - Mydriasis (and cycloplegia).
 - Meiosis.
 - Cataract.
 - Amblyopia.
 - Quinine amblyopia.
 - Methyl-alcohol poisoning.

F. TUMORS.

I. Malignant Tumors.

Carcinoma.

- Conjunctiva.
- Cornea.
- Chorioid.

* Specify poison.

- Epithelioma.
 - Conjunctiva.
 - Lid.
- Sarcoma.
 - Conjunctiva.
 - Iris and ciliary body.
 - Chorioid.
 - Optic nerve.
 - Orbit.
- Glioma.
 - Retina.

2. *Benign Tumors.*

- Fibroma.
 - Optic nerve.
 - Lid.
- Lipoma.
 - Conjunctiva.
- Melanoma.
 - Iris.
- Angeioma.
 - Lid.
 - Orbit.
- Cyst.
 - Iris.
- Other tumors.

G. CONGENITAL ANOMALIES.*

- Tumors.
 - Lipoma.
 - Telangiectasis (of orbit or lids).
 - Cyst (of conjunctiva, iris, or lids).
 - Dermoid (of conjunctiva or orbit).
- Of cornea.
 - Opacity.
 - Pigmentation.
 - Microcornea.
 - Megalocornea.

* To replace London List of malformations so far as it relates to the eye, with other titles passim on pp. 51 et seq. of that list.

- Of sclera.
 - Scleral fissure (Protrusion of Ammon).
- Of iris.
 - Persistent pupillary membrane.
 - Coloboma.
 - Aniridia.
 - Ectopia pupillæ.
 - Polycoria.
- Of chorioid.
 - Coloboma.
- Of retina and optic nerve.
 - Coloboma.
 - Absence of vessels or peculiarities in arrangement.
 - Medullated nerve fibres.
 - Fibrous tissue on the papilla.
 - Pigmentation of papilla.
 - Amblyopia (congenital).
 - Color blindness.
- Of lens.
 - Cataract.
 - Coloboma.
 - Dislocation (Ectopia lentis).
 - Lenticonus.
- Of vitreous.
 - Persistent hyaloid artery.
- Of eyeball.
 - Buphthalmus.
 - Microphthalmus.
 - Anophthalmus.
 - Cyclopia.
 - Albinism.
- Of lids.
 - Epicanthus.
 - Ankyloblepharon.
 - Cryptophthalmus.
 - Coloboma.
 - Microblepharia.
 - Ablepharia.
- Of lacrymal organs.
 - Supernumerary puncta.
 - Malposition of puncta.
 - Fistula.

Of muscles.

Congenital absence or paralysis.

Var: Blepharoptosis.*

PART II.—LOCAL DISEASES OF THE EYE.

10†. DISEASES OF THE CONJUNCTIVA.‡

10, H. Circulatory Disorders.

2. Hyperæmia.

3. Œdema.§

Var.: Chemosis.

4. Hæmorrhage.§

7. Lymphangeiectasis.

10, I. Conjunctivitis.||

1. Catarrhal.

a. Acute.

Do not include: Exanthematous conjunctivitis (due to measles, smallpox, etc.) (A 205, A 360); traumatic conjunctivitis (conjunctivitis from wounds, foreign bodies, irritants, light, electricity, and x-rays (E passim); toxic conjunctivitis (E 585); nor conjunctivitis from hay-fever (enter under Part III).

b. Chronic.

Var: Angular conjunctivitis.

Do not include: Lacrymal conjunctivitis (21, I).

c. Follicular.

2. Purulent.**

(a) Of the new born.

If gonorrhœal enter under A 140.

(b) Of older persons.

If gonorrhœal enter under A 140.

* Do not use term Ptosis.

† The numbers 10, etc., prefixed to the titles correspond to the numbers of the Universal Morbidity List, of which this list is an excerpt.

‡ For the general diseases affecting the conjunctiva, see Part I.

§ Entry to be made under this head only when no cause for the condition is known. Otherwise enter under the cause (E; 10, I, etc.).

|| Give cause (microorganism, occupation, etc.) when known; also state whether epidemic or not. Note presence of serious complications (ulcer of cornea, pannus, xerophthalmus, trichiasis, ectropion, entropion, or symblepharon).

** Note presence or absence of discharge from genitals.

3. Membranous.

If diphtherial enter under A 60; if due to chemical irritants under E 575.

4. Trachoma.

Do not use terms "Granular conjunctivitis, Egyptian ophthalmia, granular lids."

5. Phlyctænular conjunctivitis.

6. Spring catarrh.

7. Parinaud's conjunctivitis.

Other forms.

10, J. Atrophy, Hypertrophy, and Degeneration.

1. Amyloid degeneration.

2. Hyaline degeneration.

3. Conjunctivitis petrificans.

4. Xerosis.*

5. Pigmentation.

Do not include Argyrosis (enter under D 120).

10, L. Acquired Malformations.

1. Pterygium.

2. Pseudopterygium.*

3. Symblepharon.*

4. Lithiasis.

10, N. Conditions, Miscellaneous or Unclassed.

Affections of conjunctiva due to skin diseases. (See Part III.)

11. DISEASES OF THE CORNEA.

11, H. Circulatory Disorders.

3. Œdema.†

4. Blood staining (Hæmocornea).

11, I. Keratitis.

1. Suppurative keratitis.

a. Ulcer of cornea.

Special forms:

(1) Mooren's ulcer. (Do not use term Rodent ulcer).

(2) Superficial marginal keratitis.

* When cause is known make entry under this cause (E, 10, I, 4), specifying also the local condition.

† Enter under this only when cause of condition (glaucoma, etc.) is unknown; otherwise, enter under this cause.

Special types to be entered under other headings:

Phlyctenular keratitis (10, I 5).

Fascicular keratitis (10, I 5).

Catarrhal ulcer (10, I 1).

Gonorrhœal ulcer (A 140).

Diphtherial ulcer (A 60).

Traumatic ulcer (E).

Ulcer of herpes febrilis (see Part III, Skin Diseases).

Ulcer of zoster ophthalmicus (see Part III, Skin Diseases).

Ulcer of rosacea (see Part III, Skin Diseases).

b. Deep purulent keratitis.

(1) Ulcus serpens. Include the varieties known as hypopyon keratitis, reaper's keratitis, etc.

(2) Disciform keratitis.

(3) Annular abscess of the cornea.

Note: Enter Keratomycosis aspergillina under Aspergillosis (A 10).

c. Keratomalacia.

d. Keratitis e lagophthalmo.

When due to injury enter under E; when due to paralysis of facial nerve enter under Diseases of Nervous System (Part III).

Note: Enter Neuroparalytic keratitis under Diseases of the Nervous System (Part III).

2. Non-suppurative keratitis.

a. Pannus.*

b. Vesicular keratitis.

(1) Dendritic keratitis.

If due to malaria enter under A 200.

(2) Stellate keratitis.

(3) Recurrent erosion of the cornea (if due to injury, enter under E 504).

(4) Bullous keratitis.

Varieties to be entered under other heads:

Herpes febrilis corneæ (Part III, Skin Diseases).

Zoster of cornea (Part III, Skin Diseases).

c. Superficial punctate keratitis.

d. Filamentary keratitis.

e. Nodular keratitis. Syn.: Nodular opacity of cornea.

* Enter under cause (trachoma, etc.) when known.

- f.* Reticulate keratitis. Syn.: Lattice-shaped opacity of cornea.
- g.* Parenchymatous keratitis. Syn.: Interstitial keratitis. If due to syphilis enter under A 380; if due to tuberculosis under A 450.
- h.* Keratitis profunda. If due to injury enter under E 532.
- i.* Posterior keratitis (due to lesion of Descemet's membrane).
- j.* Sclerosing keratitis.
- 11, J. Degeneration.
 - 1. Zonular opacity. Syn.: Ribbon-shaped keratitis. Enter under cause (glaucoma, etc.) if known.
- 11, H. Necrosis.
- 11, L. Acquired Malformations.
 - 1. Opacity.*
 - 2. Microcornea.*
 - 3. Flattening.*
 - 4. Collapse.*
 - 5. Wrinkling.*
Var.: Wrinkling of Descemet's membrane (Striped keratitis, Traumatic striate opacity).
 - 6. Keratectasia.*
Var.: Keratocele.
 - 7. Fistula of the cornea.*
 - 8. Staphyloma of the cornea.*
 - 9. Keratoconus.
Enter Keratoglobus under glaucoma (19, H 7).

12. DISEASES OF THE SCLERA.

- 12, I. Scleritis.
 - 1. Episcleritis.
Var.: Episcleritis periodica fugax.
 - 2. Deep scleritis.
- 12, L. Acquired Malformations.
 - 1. Staphyloma.

* Enter under cause, as ulcer of cornea (11, I), injury (E), etc., if known, mentioning also the local condition.

13. DISEASES OF THE IRIS AND CILIARY BODY.

- 13, H. Circulatory Disorders.
2. Hyperæmia.*
 4. Hæmorrhage.*
- 13, I. Iritis (including Cyclitis and Irido-Cyclitis).
1. Acute.
If due to syphilis, gonorrhœa, rheumatism, tuberculosis, enter under A; if due to diabetes, etc., enter under C; if due to traumatism enter under E.
 2. Chronic.
 - a. Simple cyclitis.
Syn.: Serous iritis (Do not use this term).
 - b. Anterior uveitis.
 3. Secondary (due to other diseases of the eye affected).
 4. Sympathetic irido-cyclitis.
- 13, J. Degeneration.
1. Atrophy.
Enter under cause (iritis, glaucoma, etc.) when known.
- 13, L. Acquired Malformations.
1. Synechia.
 - a. Anterior.
Enter under cause (keratitis, etc.) when known.
 - b. Posterior.
Enter under cause (iritis, etc.) when known.
 2. Mydriasis.†
 3. Meiosis.†
 4. Heterochromia iridis.
- 13, M. Functional Disorders.
- a. Of iris.
Paralysis (Paralytic mydriasis and meiosis) and Spasm (Spastic mydriasis and miosis), see 13, L.
 - b. Of ciliary muscle.
Paralysis (Cycloplegia) and Spasm (spasm of accommodation). Enter all cases under head of cause as provided in note to 13, L.

* Enter under cause (E; 13 I) when known.

† If due to general disease, as syphilis, etc., enter under A; if due to traumatism under E; if due to acute poisoning under E 385; if due to iritis, under 13, I; to disease of the nervous system under such disease (see Part III).

14. DISEASES OF THE CHORIOID.

- 14, H. Circulatory Disorders.
Hæmorrhage.*
- 14, I. Chorioiditis.
1. Non-suppurative.
If due to syphilis, tuberculosis, etc., enter under A; if traumatic under E.
 2. Suppurative.
Var.: Metastatic.
If traumatic enter under E.
- 14, J. Degeneration and Atrophy.
- a. Myopic.
 - b. Senile.
 - c. Colloid. Enter atrophy due to chorioiditis under 14, I.
- 14, L. Acquired Malformations.
Detachment.

15. DISEASES OF THE RETINA.

- 15, H. Circulatory Disorders.†
1. Anæmia.
 2. Hyperæmia.
 3. Œdema.
 4. Hæmorrhage.
 5. Embolism and Thrombosis of retinal vessels.
 6. Angiosclerosis.
- 15, I. Retinitis.
- If due to syphilis, malaria, tuberculosis, etc., enter under A; if due to diabetes, leuchæmia, etc., under C; if due to traumatism including effects of sunlight or electric light (Retinitis solaris, Retinitis electrica) enter under E 565; if due to nephritis (Nephritic retinitis) enter under nephritis (Part III, 85, I).
- 15, J. Degeneration.
1. Retinitis pigmentosa.
Note: Forms of degeneration secondary to retinitis should be entered according to the cause as noted in 15, I.

* Enter under causal condition when known.

† Make entry under casual condition (injury, retinitis, etc.) when known, specifying also the local condition.

15, L. Acquired Malformations.

1. Detachment.

If traumatic enter under E.

16. DISEASES OF THE OPTIC NERVE.

16, H. Circulatory Disorders.*

1. Anæmia.

2. Hyperæmia.

16, I. Optic Neuritis.

1. Papillitis.

If due to syphilis, etc., enter under A; if to brain tumor enter under F; if due to other forms of brain disease enter under Diseases of Nervous System (see Part III).

2. Retrobulbar neuritis.

If due to chronic poisoning enter under D.

16, J. Degeneration and Atrophy.

1. Atrophy.

If due to retinitis enter under 15, I; if due to optic neuritis under 16, I; if toxic under D; if due to nervous disease under latter (see Part III).

2. Colloid degeneration.

17. DISEASES OF THE LENS.

17, J. Cataract.

If due to diabetes enter under C 30; if due to toxic conditions under D; if due to traumatism under E; if congenital under G; if due to keratitis or other disease of the eye under causal lesion.

17, L. Acquired Malformations.

a. Aphakia.†

b. Dislocation.†

For Lenticonus see G.

18. DISEASES OF THE VITREOUS.

18, H. Circulatory Disorders.

4. Hæmorrhage.‡

18, I. Hyalitis.‡

* Enter under cause when known.

† Enter under E if traumatic, under G if congenital.

‡ Enter under cause when known.

- 18, L. Opacity.*
 Var.: Synchysis scintillans.

19. AFFECTIONS OF THE EYEBALL.

H. Circulatory Disturbances.

4. Intraocular hæmorrhage.†
 Var.: Expulsive hæmorrhage.

7. Glaucoma.

a. Primary.

- (1) Acute congestive.
 (2) Chronic congestive.
 (3) Glaucoma simplex.
 (4) Hydrophthalmus (Buphthalmus‡).

b. Secondary.

Enter under affection causing glaucoma.

19, I. Panophthalmitis.§

19, J. Atrophy and Degeneration.

a. Atrophy of eyeball. ||

b. Phthisis bulbi. ||

19, M. Functional Disorders.

1. Anæsthesia of eyeball. ||
 2. Hyperæsthesia and neuralgia of eyeball. ||
 3. Asthenopia. ||
 5. Sympathetic irritation.

10. Perverted visual sensations. ||

a. Micropsia.

b. Macropsia.

c. Metamorphopsia.

d. Photopsia.

e. Chromatopsia.

f. Acquired color blindness.

12. Muscæ volitantes. ||

15. Diplopia. ||

a. Binocular.

b. Uniocular.

* Enter under cause when known.

† Enter under the cause if known; if confined to vitreous enter under 18, H.

‡ If congenital enter under G.

§ Enter under cause, as cerebrospinal fever (A 25), traumatism (E) irido-cyclitis (13, I), when known; the local lesion being also specified.

|| Make no entry under these heads unless the cause of the condition is unknown.

- 20. Ametropia.*
 - a. Myopia (simple).
 - b. Hyperopia (simple).
 - c. Astigmatism.
 - d. Anisometropia.
 - e. Presbyopia.†

20. DISEASES OF THE LIDS.

- 20, H. Circulatory Disturbances.
 - 3. Œdema.
 - If traumatic enter under E; if renal enter under Nephritis (see Part III); if angioneurotic enter under Skin Diseases (Part III).
 - 4. Hæmorrhage.
 - Enter under cause when known (E, etc.).
- 20, I. Inflammation.
 - 1. Blepharitis.
 - a. Simplex.
 - b. Ulcerosa.
 - 2. Hordeolus.
 - 3. Abscess.
 - 4. Tarsitis.
 - If due to syphilis, etc., enter under A.
 - 5. Chalazion.
- 20, L. Acquired Malformations.
 - 1. Emphysema.
 - When due to injury enter under E.
 - 2. Trichiasis.
 - Enter under cause when known.
 - 3. Entropion.
 - If spastic (due to blepharospasm) enter under Diseases of the Nervous System (Part III). If due to trachoma, injury, etc., enter under causal condition (10, I; E).
 - 4. Ectropion.
 - If spastic (due to blepharospasm) or paralytic (from

* Ametropia due to organic disease of the cornea or lens should be entered under this cause.

† Enter premature presbyopia under paralysis of accommodation. See 13, M.

lagophthalmus) enter under Diseases of the Nervous System (Part III). If due to trachoma, injury, etc., enter under causal condition (10, I; E).

5. Ankyloblepharon.
Enter under cause when known (E, etc.).
6. Blepharophimosis.
Enter under E if traumatic.
7. Lagophthalmus.
When due to injury enter under E; when due to 7th nerve paralysis enter under Diseases of the Nervous System (Part III).
8. Blepharoptosis.
When due to 3d nerve paralysis enter under Diseases of the Nervous System (Part III).
Note: Do not use term Ptosis.
9. Blepharochalasis.
- 20, M. Functional Disorders.
Blepharospasm.
Enter under Diseases of the Nervous System (Part III).

21. DISEASES OF THE LACRYMAL APPARATUS.

- 21, I. Inflammation.
 1. Dacryoadenitis.
 2. Dacryocystitis.
 - a. Acute.
 - b. Chronic.
- 21, L. Acquired Malformations.
 1. Distension of excretory ducts.
 2. Fistula of excretory ducts.
 3. Eversion of puncta.*
 4. Stricture of puncta or canaliculi.*
 5. Obstruction of duct.*
 6. Fistula of sac.*
 7. Dacryolithiasis.
- 21, M. Functional Disorders.
 1. Epiphora.
Make no entry under this unless cause is unknown.

* Enter under causal condition when known.

22. DISEASES OF THE OCULAR MUSCLES.

22, I. Myositis.

22, M. Functional Disorders.

1. Heterophoria.

a. Esophoria.

b. Exophoria.

c. Hyperphoria.

d. Mixed or unspecified conditions.

2. Strabismus.

a. Esotropia.

b. Exotropia.

c. Hypertropia and hypotropia.

d. Mixed and unspecified conditions.

Enter paralysis and spasm of the muscles (Paralytic and Spastic Strabismus), Nystagmus, and Conjugate Deviation under Diseases of the Nervous System (Part III).

23. DISEASES OF THE ORBIT.

23, H. Circulatory Disorders.

4. Hæmorrhage.

Enter under cause if known (E, etc.).

23, I. Inflammation.

1. Cellulitis.

Enter under cause if known.

2. Periostitis.

If due to syphilis enter under A; if due to traumatism under E.

23, K. Necrosis.

1. Caries of bone.

2. Necrosis of bone.

23, L. Acquired Malformations.

1. Exophthalmus.*

Var.: Pulsatile.

* Enter Exophthalmic Goitre under Diseases of the Ductless Glands (Part III); exophthalmus due to tumors under F.; exophthalmus due to disease of accessory sinuses under Affections of Nose (Part III); exophthalmus due to orbital cellulitis under 23 I

PART III.—AFFECTIONS OF OTHER ORGANS CAUSING DISEASE OF THE EYE.*

Note: Enter affections due to syphilis, cerebrospinal fever, tuberculosis, etc., under A; those due to diabetes, etc., under C; those due to chronic alcoholism, etc., under D; those due to traumatism under E; those due to tumors under F; those due to congenital anomalies under G. Otherwise enter under the name of the causal disease, as follows:

AFFECTIONS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

- 1.† *Diseases of the Nerves.*
 - I. Neuritis.
3. *Diseases of the Cord.*
 - J. Tabes.
 - Hereditary ataxia.
 - Other diseases of this class.
4. *Diseases of the Meninges.*
 - H. Meningeal hæmorrhage.
 - Thrombosis of the cranial sinuses.
5. *Diseases of the Brain.*
 - H. Hæmorrhage.
 - I. Abscess.
 - Softening.
 - J. Multiple sclerosis.
 - L. Hydrocephalus.
 - Other diseases of this class.
6. *Miscellaneous and Unclassified Diseases.*
 - Hysteria.
 - Neurasthenia.
 - Migraine.
 - Other diseases of this class.
7. *Psychoses.*
 - General paresis.
 - Other psychoses.

* Parts III and IV represent simply a few excerpts from the Universal List, grouped together in a form convenient for those tabulating the statistics of eye hospitals. In other hospitals, in tabulating general statistics, and in making morbidity returns of all sorts, the full Universal List would be used.

† The numbers prefixed to the heads correspond to the numbers of the Universal Morbidity List.

In each case also the local condition produced should be specified* according to the following list:

- Optic neuritis (of brain disease).
- Optic-nerve atrophy (of brain and cord disease).
- Hysterical disturbances of vision.
- Neurasthenic disturbances of vision.
- Scintillating scotoma.
- Anæsthesia of eyeball and lid from fifth nerve paralysis.
- Neuroparalytic keratitis.
- Paralysis of exterior muscles of the eye.
 - a. Oculomotor paralysis, complete or partial.
 - Var.: Blepharoptosis.†
 - b. Trochlear paralysis.
 - c. Abducens paralysis.
 - d. Combined paralysis.
 - e. Facial paralysis (Paralytic Lagophthalmus).
 - Keratitis e lagophthalmo.
- Paralysis of interior muscles (Ophthalmoplegia interior).
 - a. Iridoplegia (Paralytic mydriasis and meiosis).
 - Var.: Reflex iridoplegia.
 - b. Cycloplegia (Paralysis of accommodation).
 - c. Combined iridoplegia and cycloplegia.
- Paralysis of ocular sympathetic.
- Spasm of exterior muscles of eye.
- Blepharospasm.
- Spasm of interior muscles.
 - a. Spastic mydriasis and meiosis.
 - b. Spasm of accommodation.
- Disorders of associated movements.
 - a. Conjugate deviation of the eyes.
 - b. Paralysis of convergence.
 - c. Spasm of convergence.
 - d. Nystagmus.
 - e. Other diseases of this class.

AFFECTIONS OF THE NOSE.

31. *Diseases of the Accessory Sinuses of the Nose.*
 1. Sinuitis.

* *I. e.*, an entry would read thus: "Tabes; Ophthalmoplegia interior and Optic-nerve atrophy."

† The term Ptosis should be discarded as ambiguous.

Other conditions.

Specify also the resulting eye lesion, viz.,

Orbital cellulitis.

Optic neuritis.

Optic-nerve atrophy.

Exophthalmus.

AFFECTIONS OF THE RESPIRATORY TRACT.

45. *Affections not Strictly Local.*

Hay-fever (causing conjunctivitis).

AFFECTIONS OF THE DUCTLESS GLANDS.

81. *Diseases of the Thyreoid Gland.*

Exophthalmic goitre.

85. *Diseases of the Kidney.*

1. Nephritis; causing:

Nephritic retinitis.

Nephritic œdema of the lid.

Uræmic amaurosis.

AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN.

165. *Diseases of the Skin Proper.*

Eczema of lids.

Urticaria œdematosa of lids (Angioneurotic œdema).

Herpes febrilis of cornea.

Zoster of lids and cornea (Zoster ophthalmicus):

Pemphigus of conjunctiva.

Other diseases of this class.

166. *Diseases of the Sebaceous Glands.*

Rosacea of conjunctiva and cornea.

PART IV.—DISEASES OF OTHER ORGANS UNRELATED TO EYE DISEASES.*

* Enter according to title numbers as given in list on page 33. See Note * to page 59, Part III.

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