Instructions for vaccine inoculation / [Edward Jenner].

Contributors

Jenner, Edward, 1749-1823.

Publication/Creation

London: D.N. Shury, [1801?]

Persistent URL

https://wellcomecollection.org/works/r52f3vfj

License and attribution

This work has been identified as being free of known restrictions under copyright law, including all related and neighbouring rights and is being made available under the Creative Commons, Public Domain Mark.

You can copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, without asking permission.



INSTRUCTIONS FOR

VACCINE INOCULATION.

LET the vaccine fluid be taken, for the purpose of Inoculation, from a pussule that is making its progress regularly, and which possesses the true vaccine character, on any day from the fifth to the eighth, or even a day or two later, provided the efflorescence be not then formed around it. When the efflorescence is formed, it is always most prudent to desist from taking any more of the virus from that pussule.

To obtain the virus, let the edges of the puftule be gently punctured with a lancet in feveral points. It will gradually ooze out, and should be inferted upon the arm about midway between the shoulder and the elbow, either by means of a very slight feratch, not exceeding the eighth part of an inch, or a very small oblique puncture.

A little red fpot will appear on the punctured part on the third day, if the operation fucceed, which on the fourth or fifth becomes perceptibly veficated. It goes on increasing till the tenth day, when it is generally furrounded by a rofe-coloured efflorescence, which remains nearly stationary for a day or two. The efflorescence then sades away, and the pusule is gradually converted into a hard glossy scap, of a dark mahogany colour. These progressive stages of the pusule are commonly completed in fixteen or seventeen days.

A fingle puffule is sufficient to secure the constitution from the small-pox; but as we are not always certain the puncture may take effect, it will be prudent to inoculate in both arms, or to make two punctures in the same arm, about an inch and a half asunder, except in very early infancy, when there is a great susceptibility of local irritation.

If the efflorescence furrounding the pustule should be extensive, and occasion much local heat upon the arm, it may be cooled by the repeated application of pieces of folded linen dipped in cold water; or still more expeditiously by a strong solution of the aqua lythargyri acetati* in water; an ounce, for example, of the former in five or fix of the latter.

If the feab should at any time be prematurely rubbed off, and not succeeded by another within twenty-four hours, the part may be occasionally touched with the undiluted aqua lythargyri acetati.

Vaccine virus, taken from a pustule, and inserted immediately in its sluid state, is preserable to that which has been previously dried; but as it is not always practicable to obtain it in this state, we are compelled to seek for some mode of preserving it. Various means have been suggested, but from the test of long experience it may be afferted, that preserving it between two plates of glass is the most eligible. Let a piece of common window glass be cut into squares of about an inch each, so that they shall lie smooth when placed upon each other. Let the collected vaccine sluid be confined to a small spot (about the fize of a split pea) upon the centre of one of these glasses; which should be suffered to dry in the common heat of the atmosphere, without exposure to the heat of sire or the sun. When dry, it should be immediately secured by placing over it the other piece of glass. Nothing more is necessary for its preservation than wrapping it in clean writing paper.

The virus, thus preferved, when wanted for the purpose of inoculation, may easily be restored to its sluid state by disfolving it in a small portion of cold water, taken up on the point of a lancet. It may then be used in the same manner as when just taken from a pustule.

The vaccine fluid is liable, from causes apparently trisling, to undergo a decomposition. In this state it sometimes produces what has been denominated the spurious pustule; that is, a pustule, or an appearance on the arm not possessing the characteristic marks of the genuine pustule. Anomalies, assuming different forms, may be excited, according to the qualities of the virus applied, or the state of the person inoculated; but by far the most frequent variety, or deviation from the persect pustule, is that which arrives at maturity, and finishes its progress much within the time limited by the true. Its commencement is marked by a troublesome itching; and it throws out a premature essorescence, sometimes extensive, but seldom circumscribed, or of so vivid a tint as that which surrounds the pustule completely organized; and (which is more characteristic of its degeneracy than the other symptoms) it appears more like a common selfering produced by a thorn, or any other small extraneous body sticking in the skin, than a pustule excited by the vaccine virus. It is generally of a straw colour; and when punctured, instead of that colourless, transsparent sluid of the persect pustule, its contents are found to be opaque. That deviation from the common character of the pustule, arising from vaccine virus which has been previously exposed to a degree of heat capable of decomposing it, is very different. In this instance, it begins with a creeping scab, of a pale brown or amber colour; making a long and slow progress, and sometimes going through its course without any perceptible essores. Its edges are commonly elevated, and afford, on being punctured, a limpid fluid.

A little practice in vaccine inoculation, attentively conducted, impresses on the mind the perfect character of the vaccine pushule; therefore, when a deviation arises, of whatever kind it may be, common prudence points out the necessity of re-inoculation, first, with vaccine virus of the most active kind, and secondly, should this be inessectual, with variolous virus. But if the constitution shews an insusceptibility of one, it commonly does of the other.

When any constitutional symptoms occur in inoculated Cow-pox, they are commonly first perceptible (especially in children) on the fourth or fifth day. They appear again, and sometimes in adults, not unlike a mild attack from inoculated small-pox, on the eighth, ninth, or tenth day. The former arise from the general effects of the virus on the habit, the latter from the irritation of the pusuale.

If the effluvia of the small-pox have been received into the habit previously to the inoculation of the vaccine virus, the vaccine inoculation will not always be found to stop its progress, although the pustule may make its advances without interruption.

The lancet used for inoculation should always be perfectly clean. After each puncture, it is proper to dip it into water, and wipe it dry. The Practitioner should be particularly cautious in observing that its point be free from rust, either contracted by common means, or from the action of the vaccine virus, which, even when dry and in contact with it, has a tendency, in a little time, to produce it.

The preservation of vaccine virus upon a lancet, beyond the period of a few days, should never be attempted;

* Goulard's extract of saturn.

EDWARD JENNER.

VACCINE INOCULATION.

I not the vaccine field be taken, for the purpole of forculation, from a pullule that is making its progreks regularly, and which pullefies the true vaccine character, on any day from the fifth to the eighth, or even a day or two later, provided the effectioned not then formed around it. When the efflorefeence is formed, it is always most prudent to delift from taking any acore of the views from that puth is

The obtain the virus, let the edges of the puffule for gently panchured with a lancet in feveral points. It will gradually come out, and flouldbe inferted upon the arm about reldway between the floulder and the elbow, either by means of a very flight ferarch, not exceeding the eighth part of an inch, or a very finall oblique punchure.

A fittle red foot will concer on the punctured part on the third day, if the operation forcerd, which on the fourth or fifth becomes recognily velocated. It goes on increasing till the tenth day, when it is generally formanded by a role-coloured efforescence, which remains mostly flationary for a day or two. The efforescence then fastes away, and the pullule is graceably converted into a land girl's feed, or a dark malogany colour. These progressive stages of the pullule are commonly committed in fasters or fiventeed days.

A fingle public is lufficient to fecure the conditution from the fmall-pox; but as we are not siways certain the punchme may take said, it will be preadent to inoculate in both arms, or to make two punchures in the fame arm, about an inch and a bill afundant taccost in very carls influence, when there is a great full ophibility of local irritation.

'If the efficience forcewaling the pullule floudd be estephye, and occidion much local best upon the arm, it that be cooled by the repeated application of pieces of folded lines dipped in cold water; or full more expeditionly by a fireng folseion of the equalitation of the experimental in water; an onner, for example, of the former in five or his latter.

If the feels flowld at any time he prematurely subbed off, and not forceeded by another within twenty-four hours, the part may be occasionally touched with the undiluted own fellowers entail.

Vaccius virue, taken from a puffele, and inferted immediately in its floid flate, is preferable to that which has been preferviously directly but as it is not always practicable to obtain it in this flate, we are compelled to foot for from mode of prefers has it. Various means have been togethed, but from the tost of long experience it may be affected, that preferving it between two plates of glats is the most being light. Let a piece of common window glats be entiated squares of about an inch cuch, to that they flat! His bacoch when placed upon each other. Let the collected vaccing fluid be confined to a final from the flat of a folic oral upon the centre of one of their glaffes; which from the the ist in the common heat of the sameflates, without expense; to the heat of fine or the fun. When dry, it found be immediately fecured by placing over it the other piece of glats. Nothing more is necessary for its preferantion case wrapping it in clear writing paper.

The strue, thus preferred, when wanted for the purpole of installing, may callly be reflered to its finid flats by diffedring it in a frost portion of cold wanter, taken up on the point of a lancet. It may there-be used in the flane measure as when all colon from a castolic.

The vaccine fluid is liable, from castes apparently triding, to undergo a decomposition. In this flute it fometimes pure dates what has been destinated functions publicly that is, a publicle or an apparament on the sum not policiting the character what has been destinated by the gradies of the virus applied, or the fluor.

In the virus applied, or the fluor.

In the complete the areastles of the progress much within the anestless of the prometers at a commencement in the virus areastless of the commencement in the virus and the virus and the progress much within the anestless of the commencement in the virus at the public of the public completely expensively and (which is more characteristic) of the virus at the commencement of the file fluid of the perfect public, in consents are smally of a them colour; and when public of the commencement of their colours of the mobile, within the perfect public, in consents are readed to be spague. That deviation from the commencement of their colours of the mobile, within the them colours and when or under colours of the commencement of the commencement of the commencement of the colours of the mobile, with a tree point colours of the perfect public, in course without any periodocal colours of the colours and fluor ecourse from the finite fluid.

A little madice in varine ispeciation, attentively conducted, imprefies on ther had the part & character of the randmer palader; the reference when a deriation wifes, of whatever kind it may be, common problems pulses out the necessity of re incomming with variety view with various view. But if the confliction there as infalled this pelantic the confliction there as infalled the confliction there as infalled the confliction there are infalled to one, it commanly note of the other.

When any conflictional femotors areas in lace dated Courses, they are commonly field practible (effectable in this days) on the fearth or thin day. They appear a point, and tenterines in adults, not conflict a mild attack from incentred family on the lightly, aloth, or tenth day. The former still from the general effects of the virus on the hable, the latter from the irration of the public.

If the elliptic of the finall-por have been received into the habit previously to the indealation of the vaccine virus, the vaccine indealation will not always be found to flood to prove the published may make its advances without interruption.

The fancet wied for innealization should always be perfectly clean. After each puncture, it is proper to dip it into water, and wipe it day. The Practitioner should be particularly earliest in observing that its point be free from roll, either contracted by common measure or from the action of the vaccine wires, which, even when dry and in contact with it, has a tendency, in a little time, to produce it.

The preferention of vaccing virus upon a lancet, beyond the period of a few days, flouid never be attempted;



