

## **Heads of lectures on general pathology.**

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### **Publication/Creation**

[Edinburgh?] : [publisher not identified], [between 1830 and 1839?]

### **Persistent URL**

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(21.)

## HEADS OF LECTURES

ON

# GENERAL PATHOLOGY.

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Of the properties and forces of living bodies. Latitude of Health. Idiosyncrasy. Temperament. Disease. Definitions of it. Pathological and Nosological aspects of disease. General classification of morbid phenomena and conditions.

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## ETIOLOGY.

The causes of disease divided into—

(a.) Those pertaining to the constitution and condition (permanent or temporary) of the body, termed disposition or predisposition; and

(b.) Those which, operating on the body, are capable of causing morbid action, termed exciting causes.

*Predispositions* may be Hereditary, or Acquired, and are connected often with the Period of Life, Sex, Nature and Degree of Activity of function in organs predisposed;



Functional Sympathy, and Anatomical connexion, of organs.

A. Hereditary predispositions; their number and diversity; peculiarities observed, occasionally, in their transmission and manifestation.

B. Acquired predispositions. 1. Accidental and temporary; 2. More lasting, or permanent.

1. Plethora—general or local; repletion with food; intoxication and its after state; protracted abstinence; exhaustion from fatigue of mind or body; depressing emotions; heat and perspiration; low temperature of the body; previously existing ailments; convalescence, &c.

2. Impaired vigour of constitution (in most instances traceable to some of the complicated circumstances noticed under Exciting Causes); previous disease in the organ predisposed; organic disease in other organs.

Order in which different organs are liable to suffer in constitutional diseases, whether Hereditary or Acquired—as Gout, Scrofula, Syphilis, &c.

C. Diseases (irrespective of their being hereditary, or acquired), as connected with different periods of life.

D. Diseases of Sex.

Predisposition or liability to certain diseases suspended by the presence of others; predisposition to some diseases extinguished by their having once occurred.

*Exciting, Producing, or Occasioning, Causes.*—Diseases excited in the exercise of different trades. Influence of Heat; of Cold; of Light; and deprivation of Light; of Sounds. Habits; qualities of Food; States of the Atmosphere; Climate; Seasons; Miasms; Contagions; Mechanical and Chemical irritants, &c.

Endemic and Epidemic diseases; geographical distribution of diseases.



### GENERAL PATHOLOGY OF NUTRITION.

1. Simple alterations in degree, or activity; Decrease of Nutrition, or Atrophy; Increase, or Hypertrophy.

2. New formations; primitive forms assumed by the constituents of the blood in the formation of new tissues; granules, hyaline substances, cells, fibres; formation of new vessels; new tissues, divisible into Analogous or Homoioplastic, and Heterologous or Heteroplastic.

3. Alterations of consistency, and colour, and loss of substance.

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### GENERAL PATHOLOGY OF SECRETION.

Influence of the nervous system, of states of the blood, of the circulation in the secreting organs, on secretion in general.

Pathology of the serous and mucous secretions; of the Sweat, Sebaceous matter, Saliva, Bile, Urine, Milk, Catamenia, Gastric juice.

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### GENERAL PATHOLOGY OF THE BLOOD AND CIRCULATION.

Disordered states of the blood consequent on abnormal digestion; imperfect assimilation of the chyle; defective nutriment; matters destined for excretion; admixture of medicines, poisons, purulent matter, &c.

Changes ascertained in the proportion and characters of

1. The red globules.
2. The colourless corpuscles.
3. The fibrine.



4. The albumen.

5. The salts.

6. The oil.

Of the colour of the blood; its connection with the proportion of the gases and salts; its changes in disease; and from admixture with various chemical agents.

Of the coagulation of the blood. How affected by admixture with various substances. Influence of temperature, and exposure to air, on the coagulation of blood.

Separation of some of the proximate elements of the blood drawn from the body; and its results on the condition and aspects of it—as influenced by temperature, nature of the recipient, chemical admixtures, and morbid conditions.

Accidental admixture of air with the blood.

Of the blood contained in the heart and large vessels after death.

Morbid anatomical conditions on the right side of the heart which impede the passage of the blood through that side. Morbid conditions of the respiratory organs, and of the left side of the heart, which have the same effect. Consequences of these interferences on the constitution of one or both of the right cavities.

Effects of morbid states of the right side of the heart on the motion of the blood in the contiguous veins, and in the lungs; on the position and impulse of the ventricle; and on the sounds emanating from the right side of the heart.

Morbid anatomical conditions on the left side of the heart which impede the circulation through it. Abnormal conditions of the left side of the heart which affect its position, impulse, sounds, the arterial pulse, &c.

The influence of simultaneous abnormal conditions on both sides of the heart, on the position, impulse, &c., of the organ.

Dynamical disorders of the heart, independent of struc-



tural changes. Alterations of the action and sounds consequent on changes in the blood.

The influence of causes external to the heart, on its position, impulse, sounds, &c.

Diseases of the larger arteries which impede the passage of blood, give rise to abnormal pulsations, sounds, &c., namely—aneurisms—calcareous and other deposits,—excrecences—narrowings—obliterations—communications with veins.

Abnormal pulsations, and sounds of arteries, unconnected with anatomical disease.

Conditions of the larger veins which impede or prevent the circulation through them. Diseases in other organs which have similar effects. Venous pulsations and murmurs.

Circulation through the ultimate vessels. Results of experiments on the transparent tissues of animals, and the illustrations they afford of certain phenomena of Inflammation. Influence of certain states of the nervous system, of changes in the blood, and in the tissues,—on the capillary circulation. Pathology of Fevers.

Congestions—mechanical and vital.

Hemorrhages—connected with Congestions,—certain conditions of the blood,—states of the ultimate vessels and of the tissues containing them,—and with lesions of the parietes of the heart, arteries, and veins.

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#### GENERAL PATHOLOGY OF RESPIRATION, AND OF THE PHYSICAL PHENOMENA OF DISEASE IN THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Of impediments to the entrance of air into the lungs, situate in the mouth, pharynx, larynx, trachea, bronchial tubes, and air-cells,—and from causes external to the air-



passages, and pulmonary tissue. Asphyxia. Varieties of temperature in connection with disorders of the respiratory functions, and circulation, &c.

Of impediments to the exit of air from the lungs, in the passages, in the lungs themselves, and in the parietes of the chest. Characters of the expired air.

Of the respiratory motions. Their frequency in disease; irregularity—quickness—various degrees of completeness, general and partial, during inspiration and expiration.

Of the respiratory murmurs. Origin of the inspiratory and expiratory murmurs.

Pathology of the inspiratory sound,—augmentation of the sound, in the pharynx, larynx, trachea, bronchi, and lungs. Bronchial, Cavernous, Amphoric, inspiration. Inspiration Entrecoupée.

Decreased intensity, and absence of the inspiratory sound. Prolongation and shortening of it.

Pathology of the expiratory sound.

Pathology of the voice,—in diseases of the pharynx, glottis, &c. Vocal resonance in the chest,—its augmentation; bronchophony; pectoriloquy; ægophony; amphoric resonance. Thrill of the voice.

Of rattles, ronchi, or rales, in the air-passages, &c. Sonorous, sibilous, mucous, cavernous, subcrepitous, and crepitous, &c.

Metallic tinkling. Respiratory friction sounds.

Alterations in the figure and measurements of the chest.

Percussion sounds. Increased and decreased resonance, dulness, &c.

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#### GENERAL PATHOLOGY OF MASTICATION, DEGLUTITION, DIGESTION, &c.

Imperfect mastication,—circumstances which cause it,



and its effects on digestion. Supposed offices of the saliva, and the importance of insalivation.

#### DEGLUTITION.

##### Obstructions to Deglutition.

- a.* From disordered and suspended muscular action.
- b.* From organic causes, Tumours, Strictures, External Pressure, Foreign bodies, &c. &c.
- c.* From mixed causes.

#### DIGESTION. General Pathology of Appetite, Thirst, Hunger.

Pathology of digestion in connection with disorders

- a.* Of the gastric juice.  
Abnormal in proportion to the food.  
Abnormal in constitution.
- b.* Of the mucus of the stomach.
- c.* Of the circulation, &c. of the stomach.
- d.* Of the irritability of the stomach.

Disordered digestion in connection with the particular qualities of the food.

General symptomatology of Gastric disorders. Nausea, vomiting; Regurgitation of food; Pyrosis and ascent of various fluids into the mouth; flatulence, heartburn, gastralgia, and other abnormal sensations during digestion.

Chymification. Physiological doctrines, and their application to the disordered digestion in Gout, Diabetes, and the pathology of certain acids in the urine, &c.

Chylification. Supposed agency of the bile, and consequences of its morbid states. Of the Pancreatic juice. Impediments to the passage of the Chyle into the blood.

Development of acid in the intestines; of Gases, of Concretions. Accumulation of fœces. Abnormal conditions of the mucus. Disorders of defecation, and altered conditions of the evacuations.



GENERAL PATHOLOGY OF THE FUNCTIONS OF THE  
ORGANS OF SENSE; SENSATION; MOTION.

Morbid phenomena of the Senses; of sight, hearing,  
taste, smell, touch.

Disorders of common sensation in the several regions of  
the body.

Disorders of the muscular functions.