

**An analytical or synoptical view of the principal diseases incident to the human body : together with their causes.**

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# An ANALYTICAL or SYNOPTICAL VIEW

## OF THE PRINCIPAL DISEASES Incident to the HUMAN BODY; Together with their CAUSES.

Those Kinds of Inabilities of the Body, as to its Natural Functions, which are usually accompanied with Pain, are styled by the common Name of SICKNESS: or, according to Dr. Boerhaave, every State of the Human Body, which is injurious to the Vital, Natural, or even Animal Functions, is named a DISEASE.

The Principal Notions relative to Sickness may be distinguished into such as signify either

- I. The more GENERAL CAUSES OF DISEASE. I.
- The Diseases themselves; whether
- Common to the whole Body, and the various Parts of it, in respect of
- II. DISTEMPERS.
- III. TUMOURS.
- Peculiar to some Parts; either the
- IV. HEAD, or arising thence.
- MIDDLE CAVITY, the Breast, or its Parts.
- V. LOWER BELLY, ABDOMEN, or BOWELS.
- VI.

### I. The GENERAL CAUSES OF DISEASE may be distinguished into such as are either

- Extrinsic, and without the Body; whether from
- Other Bodies of a malignant dangerous Quality; either spreading their Violence by infectious Effluvia, as CONVULSION, INFECTION: or such as, being taken in a small Quantity, prove destructive of Life, as POISON.
- Violent Motion; causing a Solution of Continuity, as WOUNDS: or too great a Pressure upon the Parts, when the Sile is not cut, as CONGESTION.
- Intrinsic; with relation to the
- Humours; whether as to Excess, as PLETHORA: or had Diffusion, as CACOCYTEM.
- Qualities; according to the general Name, denoting Excess or Defect, as DISTEMPERS: or that particular Subjection which is most frequent, namely, too much Heat, as INFLAMMATION.
- Parts and Vessels; with respect to the
- Stopping them, as OBSTRUCTION: or having of them up, as INSULATION.
- Participating of them; considered according to the vital
- Substance, as Cause; a Collection of solid Matter, as ABSCESS, APOSTOME.
- Consequent, or Effect; in relation to the
- Aperture or Cavity made by the Corrosion of this solid Matter; being either
- round, as ULCER: or oblong, as FISTULA.
- Defect of Animal Spirits, whereby Scales and Motion is to be communicated;
- to that a Part becomes cadaverous and mortified, according to a less Degree,
- as GANGRENE: or greater Degree, as SPHACELUS.

### II. Diseases belonging to the whole Body, or the various Parts of it, in respect of DISTEMPERS, are distinguishable into such as do arise from

- Some solid Matter, causing a petternatural Heat; being either
- No Infection; seated in the
- Humours; whether continuing, as FEVER: or intermitting, according to certain Seasons, as AGUE.
- Heat of the Body, which is usually accompanied by a wasting away of the Parts, as HECTIC, CONSUMPTION.
- Infection; by
- Effluvia; being usually accompanied with
- Heat in the Skin, according to a less Degree of Danger, as MALIGNANT FEVER, SCOTTED FEVER, PURPLE FEVER: or greater Danger, as PLAGUE.
- Breaking out in the Skin;
- More dangerous, according to Degrees greater, as SMALL POX: or less, as MEASLES.
- Left dangerous; accompanied with Pain of itching and burning, from Animal-calls or solid Matter; either that which doth usually overpread the whole Body, as ITCH: or that which is commonly only in some Parts, being not so diffuse gradually, and being accompanied with Redness and Swelling, as TETTER.
- Roughness in the Skin; as LEPROSY, SCURF.
- Contact in Fever; as LUES VENEREA, FRENCH POX.
- Some Humour, not in itself corrupted, but by its Superfluity distending the inward Membranes of the Bones, the Muscles, or Nerves, as the GOUT: or distending by Redness, and heating the outward Skin; being a thin light Matter that may be easily dissolved, as ERUPTION.

### III. Those Diseases by which the Parts are swelled and distended beyond their due Proportion, are styled TUMOURS.

These may be distinguished into such Tumours as are either in the

- Outside, or upper Skin, with little or no Pain; being small Collections of watery Matter hindered from transpiring, as PUSTULES, PIMPLES: or that which is subsequent upon the Drying of this and such other purid Matter, causing a Roughness upon the Skin with little Exacerbations, as SCAB.
- Skin itself and Flesh; either
- With painful Matter;
- Not painful; either of a greater Magnitude, and apt to pass from one Part to another, of more difficult Cure, as KING'S EVIL, SCROFULA, STRUMA.
- Painful; and corroding; being hard and unequal, discolouring the Skin with Paleness or Blackness, with Veins about it resembling the Legs of a Crab, and exceeding difficult in the Cure, as CANCER: or else a Collection of thick purid Blood, violently hot with Ferment and Malignity, as PLAGUE-SORE.
- Without painful Matter;
- Not discolouring the Skin; whether of a
- Greater Magnitude; either soft, as WEN, EMPHYSEMA: or hard, as SCIRRHUS.
- Less Magnitude; being Kinds of Plains rooted in the Skin, as WART: or below it, as COIN.
- Discolouring the Skin with Redness, and occasioned by Cold, as CHILBLAIN, KID.
- Veins of Arteries immediately distended, as VARIX, ANEURISM.
- Tendons, as GANGLION.

### IV. The Diseases belonging to the HEAD, or NERVES, or arising thence, may be distinguished into such as relate more

- Immediately to the Brain itself, the Seat and Organ of the principal faculties; either in respect of its Substance; when it is indispersed for the
- More principal and noble Faculties; either by some hot Vapour or Humour diffused: or some particular Heat or Inflammation, causing a Depavation of the Intellectuals, Fancy, and Memory; either with a Fever, as TREMOR, DELIRIUM: or without a Fever, as MADNESS.
- Left principal Faculties; by the
- Superfluity of cold pituitous Matter, causing excessive Drowsiness, as VENERVUS, SOROR: or by crass crude Vapours arising from the Stomach, working a Kind of Suffocation in sleeping by a Scale of Weight upon the Brain, as EPHEMERUS, NIGHT-MARE, INCUBUS.
- Corruption of some gross phlegmatic Humour, either in the Brain, causing much Drowsiness and Delirium, as LETHARGY: or in the Arteries which should convey the Spirits to the Brain, causing first a Giddiness, and then an Absolution of Sense and Motion, as APOPLEXY.
- Depression of Humours (which are sometimes hot or sharp) either on the Lungs, as CATARRH: or on other Parts of the Body, Limbs, or Joints, as RHEUMATISM.
- Ventricles; when any hot Vapour doth agitate and distend the Motion of the Spirits: so that the Objects seem to turn round, as VERIGO, GIDDINESS, DIZZINESS: or when any cold phlegmatic Humour doth obstruct their Motion, causing a Privation of Sense, with convulsive Motions in several Parts, as EPILEPSY.
- Nerves; which may be either
- Obstructed; whether the greater Nerves, and for longer Continuance, as Palsy: or the left Branches, for a shorter Space, whereby Sense and Motion are hindered, as NUMBNESS, STUPOR.
- Contracted more generally, as CONVULSION: or distended in some particular Part, as CRAMP.
- Oppressed with superfluous Moisture, causing an unequal Growth of the Parts, especially the Head and Joints, as RICKETS.
- Throat; by such an inward Swelling and Inflammation as doth hinder Swallowing and Respiration, as QUINSY.

### V. The Diseases belonging to the MIDDLE CAVITY of THORAX, and its Parts, may refer either to the

- Lungs; in their being
- Obstructed by some crass phlegmatic Matter adhering to the Sides of the Pipes; from whence follows
- The frequent Respiration, as SHORTNESS OF BREATH.
- Difficulty of Breathing, according to a less Degree, as ASTHMA: or greater Degree, by which Men cannot fetch their Breath, unless in an upright Posture, as ORTHOPNOEA.
- Ulcerated, and by Degrees putrefying; from whence sometimes doth proceed much purulent Matter to fill up the Cavity of the Thorax, as CONSUMPTION, EMPHYEMA, VOMICA.
- Heart; by some acrimonious Vapours or Humours, which do either
- Precede its too frequent and vehement Motion, for the forcing itself from them, as PALPITATION.
- Hinder the Motion of it; according to a less Degree, as FAINTING: or greater Degree, as Swoon, LIPOTHYM.
- Abs: from some Inflammation within the Membranes covering the Inside of the Ribs, causing Difficulty of Breathing, and Promotion to Coughing, upon which great Pain follows, accompanied with a Fever, as PLEURISY, PERIPNEUMONY.

### VI. Diseases belonging to the LOWER BELLY, ABDOMEN, or BOWELS, may be distinguished into such as concern the

- Stomach; by sharp Humours corroding the Mouth of it, causing sometimes fainting and cold Sweat, as CARDIALGIA, or HEART-BURNING.
- Liver and Gall; being caused by some Impediment in them for the doing of their Functions, in not digesting and distributing the Humours belonging to them; causing either Paleness of Colour, Faintness, Indigestion to stir, as GREEN SICKNESS, CHOLERA: or Yellowness and Swarthy of Colour, accompanied with Flatulency and Nauseating, as JAUNDICE.
- Stomach and Liver, and other Branches jointly; which, being defective in the Works of Concoction and Distribution, do occasion a Superfluity of ferrous Matter distending the Skin of the Body and other Parts of the Body, accompanied with some Wind, as PHROSY: and sometimes a windy Vapour, accompanied with some watery Humour distending the Body, as TYMPANY.
- Spleen; by its distending either far and violent Humours, as SCIRRHUS: or certain Vapours, into other Parts of the Body, as HYPOCHONDRIACAL VAPOURS; the former of which is usually accompanied with Flatulency, Weakness, Looseness of Teeth, Spasms on the Body, and especially on the Legs.
- Cuts; from some Humour that corrodes, or Vapour that distends the Colon, as COLIC: or from some hard Excrement, or some other like Matter, stopping the Sile, or smaller Guts, as ILIAC PASSION.
- Faculties of Excretion; whether by
- Stool; either as to the Excess of it, as DIARRHOEA, FLUX, LOOSENESS: or the wanting of it, as CONSTIPATION, BLOODY FLUX.
- Urine; either by some Rony Concretion in the Kidneys or Bladder, as STONE: or a continual involuntary Urining by Drops, as STRANGURY.
- Lower Part of the Body, or Scrotum; either by a Branch or too great a Distension of the internal Membranes, or by some Superfluity of humid or windy Matter, as RUTTER, HERKIA: or in the Veins about the Fundament, as HEMORRHOIDS, PILES.
- Womb; either by causing convulsive Motions, as HISTERICAL PASSION: or stopping of the Menstruum, as SUPPRESSION.



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