

Specification of Eugene Antoine Lépine : powders and collyrium for diseases of the eye.

Contributors

Lépine, Eugene Antoine.

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A.D. 1854 N° 2390.

S P E C I F I C A T I O N

OF

EUGENE ANTOINE LÉPINE.

POWDERS AND COLLYRIUM FOR DISEASES
OF THE EYES.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,

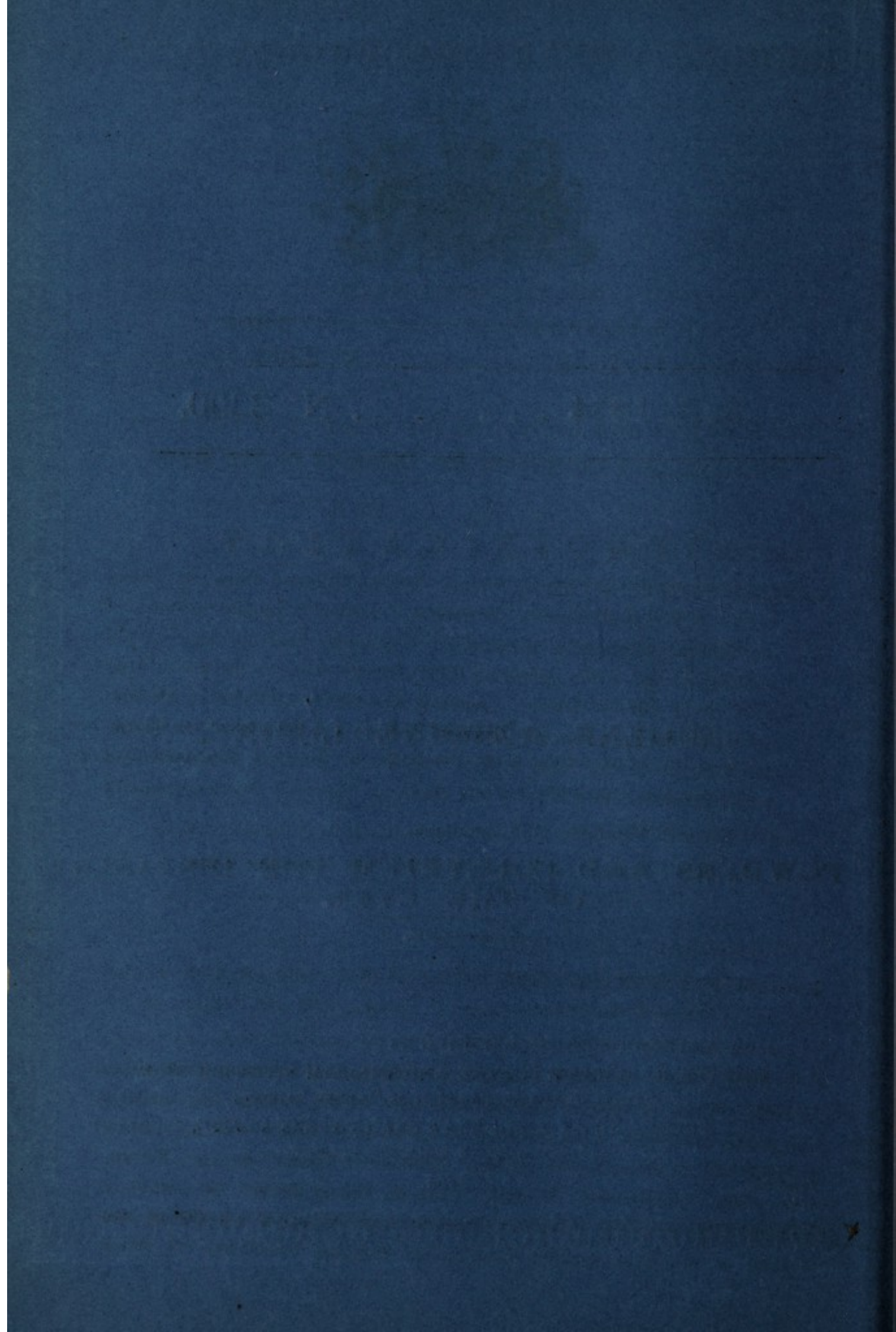
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1855.





A.D. 1854 N° 2390.

Powders and Collyrium for Diseases of the Eyes.

LETTERS PATENT to Eugene Antoine Lépine, Chemist, from the Special School of Montpellier, formerly Fellow of various Learned Societies, of the General Agricultural Committee of Gironde, Correspondent of the Medical Society, with application to Hydrology, born on the 8th of May 1797, at St. Girons, Arriège, France, momentarily established in Madrid, Spain, for the Invention of "**CERTAIN POWDERS AND COLLYRIUM FOR CURING THE DISEASES OF THE EYES WITHOUT THE USE OF SURGICAL OPERATIONS, TO WHICH INVENTION HE HAS GIVEN THE NAME OF 'LEPINE'S OPHTHALMOLOGICAL POWDERS AND COLLYRIUM.'**"

Sealed the 13th February 1855, and dated the 10th November 1854.

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION left by the said Eugene Antoine Lépine at the Office of the Commissioners of Patents, with his Petition, on the 10th November 1854.

I, **EUGENE ANTOINE LÉPINE**, Chemist, from the Special School of Montpellier,
5 formerly Fellow of various Learned Societies, of the General Agricultural
Committee of Gironde, Correspondent of the Medical Society, with application
to Hydrology, born on the 8th of May 1797, at St. Girons, Arriège, France,
momentarily established in Madrid, Spain, do hereby declare the nature of
the said Invention for "**CERTAIN POWDERS AND COLLYRIUM FOR CURING THE**
10 **DISEASES OF THE EYES WITHOUT THE USE OF SURGICAL OPERATIONS, TO WHICH**

Lépine's Powders and Collyrium for Curing Diseases of the Eyes, &c.

INVENTION I HAVE GIVEN THE NAME OF LEPINE'S OPHTHALMOLOGICAL POWDERS AND COLLYRIUM," to be as follows:—

I have fixed for the composition of the said powders and collyrium (external medicaments) limited quantities, which may be augmented or reduced according to the constitution and temperament of the patients, as also according to 5 the degree in which the disease shall be met. These powders and collyrium leave no after irritation subsequent to their being used.

No. 1, powder to be used for the curing of cataracts in general, specks, caligations, vascular opacities of the cornea, &c. &c. &c.

Sugar candy, dry,	(French weights)	125 grammes.	10
Extract of opium,	do.	1 gramme.	
Ditto of belladonna,	do.	1 gramme.	
Proto-ioduret of mercury,	do.	3 grammes.	

1stly, in order to reduce them with greater facility into a fine powder, the extracts should be well dried, not burnt; they should therefore be boiled down 15 in a water bath, the quantities prescribed pounded along with 65 grammes of sugar, and the whole gradually sifted.

2ndly, the proto-ioduret of mercury is to be triturated along with the other remaining 60 grammes of sugar, and also gradually passed through the same 20 sifter.

3rdly, after concluding these two preliminary operations, the whole is to be mixed together on a grinding stone or large marble mortar, in order to form a thoroughly homogeneous powder.

4thly, this powder thus prepared must be enclosed in a box and placed in a dry and dark situation. 25

5thly, it is to be used by means of a light camel's hair brush, and in the following manner:—The brush is to be wetted either in a weak solution of a few centigrammes of opium prepared for this purpose, or in water, or even in saliva, flattening it between the fingers, and the flattened part is to be pressed on the powder, which the moisture will cause to adhere to it; this done, and 30 when the brush is impregnated with powder, it is necessary to raise with the fingers of the left hand the upper eyelid, pressing down at the same time the lower one, applying instantaneously the brush over the diseased portion of the eye, and letting loose the eyelids, which, shutting themselves forcibly and by a natural effort compress and maintain the brush on the diseased 35 part of the eye, where it should be kept for the space of 20 or 30 seconds, after which it is to be withdrawn; the marvellous result whereof being, that whilst this operation attacks all the diseased parts of the eye, it

Lépine's Powders and Collyrium for Curing Diseases of the Eyes, &c.

produces no subsequent irritation, no inflammation, but cures these where they exist.

The quantities of proto-ioduret of mercury and of the extracts may be increased or diminished, according to the organization of the patient and the 5 degree of the disease.

It will be found necessary to keep powders without extracts, as also others with extracts and without proto-iodurets of mercury, to use them during the treatment, according to the process of the disease. Any physician at all acquainted with ophthalmology will readily understand the importance of this.

10 No. 2, compound powder to be used in simple ophthalmias, purulent ophthalmias, ophthalmias in new-born children, hydrophthalmias or dropsies of the eyes, staphylomas, the softening of the sclerotic membrane, acute or chronic iritis, either serofulous or syphilitic keratitis, abscesses, pustulous ulcers, ectropium, entropium, serofulous and herpetic blepho-ophthalmias, epiphora, 15 &c. &c. &c.

Sugar candy, thoroughly dry	-	125 grammes.
Extract of opium	- - -	1 gramme.
Ditto of belladonna	- - -	1 gramme.
Ioduret of lead	- - -	6 grammes.

20 Use the same process, the same mode of applying, and same observations as for powder No. 1. A most strenuous and efficient preparation.

No. 3, collyrium, an auxiliary agent in all diseases of the sight, to be used alternately in all the cases specified for powders No. 1 and No. 2.

25	Distilled water	- - -	125 grammes.
	Acetate of lead crystallized	-	15 decigrammes.
	Hydriodate of potassium	-	15 decigrammes.

Istly, first dissolve the acetate of lead in the distilled water, after having enclosed the latter in a phial, and then add the hydriodate of potassium.

The above mixture produces an instantaneous decomposition and a double 30 composition, both chemical; on the one hand, the iodine, holding greater affinity with the lead, separates from the potassium, and forms an ioduret of lead, which, being insoluble in water, precipitates; on the other hand, the acetic acid contained in the acetate of lead, and the potassium contained in the hydriodate of potassium, form an acetate of potassium, highly soluble 35 in water.

In pustulous ulcers of the eyes, the acetate of potassium operates as an antiseptic, and the ioduret of lead as a powerful resolvent, and the best cicatrizant for lacerations and ulcerations.

Lépine's Powders and Collyrium for Curing Diseases of the Eyes, &c.

Dip the light camel's hair brush in this double composition, and apply it on the diseased parts of the eyes, drawing aside the lids with the fingers of the left hand.

I repeat it, this collyrium is to be used alternately with powders No. 1 and No. 2, and for the same diseases. I have in all cases obtained from this 5 treatment, carefully attending to all the above prescriptions, wonderful results. In many cases this collyrium has proved sufficient to cure epiphora and ophthalmias, however obstinately they had been found to resist all other means.

No. 4, compound powder, as a curative for amaurosis and amblyopias. 10

Sugar candy, thoroughly dry	-	125 grammes.
Extract of opium	-	8 decigrammes.
Ditto of belladonna	-	8 decigrammes.
Strychnine	-	15 decigrammes.

Same process, same mode of using the above powder, and same observations 15 as for powder No. 1. In cases of amaurosis with nebulosities of the refracting centres, and when amaurotic cataracts are threatening, it is necessary to use alternately powder No. 1.

Apply the camel's hair pencil flatwise on the pupil, giving to the finger a 20 scratching motion. At times the lachrymal bag and the conjunctivas are alone to be touched, in order to regulate the motion of the nictating membrane.

In the treatment of amaurosis extract of belladonna is frequently used to give play to the pupil, but this means must be used with great caution, where- 25 fore I have already mentioned the necessity of having powders without extracts, this being the reason why the extracts enter in such small quantities in my compounds. By these means, so simple and easy, I always stop the progress of amaurosis, a cruel and irksome affliction, and I obtain by degrees satisfactory and unhoped-for results by assisting the effect of these external medicaments with tonic lotions, and practising for a few minutes electricity on 30 the temples by means of the electro-medical apparatus of Breton, Brothers, of Paris.

Lépine's Powders and Collyrium for Curing Diseases of the Eyes, &c.

SPECIFICATION in pursuance of the conditions of the Letters Patent filed by the said Eugène Antoine Lépine in the Great Seal Patent Office on the 12th March 1855.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, I, EUGÈNE ANTOINE LÉPINE, Chemist, from the Special School of Montpellier, formerly Fellow of various Learned Societies, of the General Agricultural Committee of Gironde, Correspondent of the Medical Society, with application to Hydrology, born on the 8th of May 1797, at St. Girons, Arriege, France, momentarily established in Madrid, Spain, send greeting.

WHEREAS Her most Excellent Majesty Queen Victoria, by Her Letters Patent, bearing date the Tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, in the eighteenth year of Her reign, did, for Herself, Her heirs and successors, give and grant unto me, the said Eugène Antoine Lépine, Her special licence that I, the said Eugène Antoine Lépine, my executors, administrators, and assigns, or such others as I, the said Eugène Antoine Lépine, my executors, administrators, and assigns, should at any time agree with, and no others, from time to time and at all times thereafter during the term therein expressed, should and lawfully might make, use, exercise, and vend, within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Channel Islands, and Isle of Man, an Invention for "**CERTAIN POWDERS AND COLLYRIUM FOR CURING THE DISEASES OF THE EYES WITHOUT THE USE OF SURGICAL OPERATIONS, TO WHICH INVENTION I HAVE GIVEN THE NAME OF LÉPINE'S OPHTHALMOLOGICAL POWDERS AND COLLYRIUM,**" upon the condition (amongst others) that I, the said Eugène Antoine Lépine, by an instrument in writing under my hand and seal, should particularly describe and ascertain the nature of the said Invention, and in what manner the same was to be performed, and cause the same to be filed in the Great Seal Patent Office within six calendar months next and immediately after the date of the said Letters Patent.

NOW KNOW YE, that I, the said Eugène Antoine Lépine, do hereby declare the nature of my said Invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement thereof, that is to say:—

In ophthalmology, the art of operating has been brought to the highest pitch of perfection, but it is not so with the therapeutics connected with the same, which have remained stationary, and were doomed, if it were not for the private researches of a few individuals, to absolute oblivion. Wondering at this

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neglect of so important a branch whilst all other sciences are so far advanced, and lamenting the frightful number of people who lose their sight early, I have laboured to find a remedy for these diseases without having recourse to surgical operations, which should always be a last resource. I have therefore proposed to myself as my chief object, and with a view to scientific and humane interest, 5 to cure them without the help of all such extreme and ever uncertain means. I now come forward, after a most complete success, confirmed by twelve years' daily experience, to place at the disposal of all medical men, and consequently of the public, the external medicaments, by means of which it is and will be found easy to cure these cruel infirmities so largely prevalent; the more so, 10 that in most cases of operations for cataracts, and for the artificial pupil, and still more in the opening of the transparent cornea or puncture, to evacuate the watery humour in hydrophthalmias success is not generally obtained; the more so again, that patients affected with cataracts recover their sight after an operation only partially and with the aid of time, whilst all those cured by 15 my treatment are enabled from the outset to follow more or less their usual avocations without the least danger, and even with ease, especially when they attend to the wearing of periscopic spectacles in perfect harmony with the focus of their sight. These spectacles do not try the sight as the convex non-periscopic ones, the former carrying the light around and not in front of the 20 retina. These powders and collyrium have also the paramount advantage of curing as through enchantment the irritations which may be produced by operations, and that of avoiding in all cases, and by means of a speedy cicatrisation, the after cataracts, which very often result from the operations, and which drying up the sight condemn the wretched sufferers to a life of 25 misery and a premature old age. As far as I am concerned, I am confident of the fact, and thousands of individuals will bear witness to my words, having proved by themselves the truth thereof, that the cure is certain when the disease has not reached its last degree, and there is not absolute loss of the sight. Daily cases in Madrid will support this assertion. 30

I shall limit myself to sundry indications, according to what may be required, which will suffice to lay before the public a new, wide, safe, and certain system of curing all such diseases.

I have fixed for the composition of the said powders and collyrium (external medicaments) limited quantities, which may be augmented or reduced according 35 to the constitution and temperament of the patients, as also according to the degree in which the disease shall be met. These powders and collyrium leave no after irritation subsequent to their being used.

Lépine's Powders and Collyrium for Curing Diseases of the Eyes, &c.

No. 1, powder to be used in the curing of cataracts in general, specks, caligations, vascular opacities of the cornea, &c. &c.

	Sugar candy, dry,	(French weights)	125 grammes.
	Extract of opium,	„	1 gramme.
5	Extract of belladonna,	„	1 gramme.
	Proto-ioduret of mercury,	„	3 grammes.

1st, in order to reduce them with greater facility into a fine powder, the extracts should be well dried, not burnt; they should therefore be boiled down in a water bath; the quantities prescribed pounded along with 65 grammes
10 of sugar, and the whole gradually sifted.

2nd, the proto-ioduret of mercury is to be triturated along with the other remaining 60 grammes of sugar, and also gradually passed through the same sifter.

3rd, after concluding these two preliminary operations, the whole is to be
15 mixed together on a grinding stone or large marble mortar, in order to form a thoroughly homogeneous powder.

4th, this powder thus prepared must be enclosed in a box, and placed in a dry and dark situation.

5th, it is to be used by means of a light camel's hair brush, and in the
20 following manner:—The brush is to be wetted either in a weak solution of a few centigrammes of extract of opium prepared for this purpose, or in water, or even in saliva, flattening it between the fingers, and the flattened part is to be pressed on the powder which the moisture will cause to adhere to it; this done, and when the brush is impregnated with powder,
25 it is necessary to raise with the fingers of the left hand the upper eyelid, pressing down at the same time the lower one, applying instantaneously the brush over the diseased portion of the eye, and letting loose the eyelids, which, shutting themselves forcibly and by a natural effect compress and maintain the brush on the diseased part of the eye, where it should be kept
30 for the space of 20 or 30 seconds, after which it is to be withdrawn; the marvellous results whereof being, that whilst this operation attacks all the diseased parts of the eye, it produces no subsequent irritation, no inflammation, but cures these where they exist.

The quantities of proto-ioduret of mercury and of the extracts may be
35 increased or diminished according to the organization of the patient and the degree of the disease.

It will be found necessary to keep powders without extracts, as also others with extracts and without proto-ioduret of mercury, to use them during the treatment, according to the progress of the disease. Any physician at

Lépine's Powders and Collyrium for Curing Diseases of the Eyes, &c.

all acquainted with ophthalmology, will readily understand the importance of this.

No. 2, compound powder to be used in simple ophthalmias, purulent ophthalmias, ophthalmias in new-born children, hydrophthalmias, purulent ophthalmias, or dropsies of the eyes, staphylomas, the softening of the sclerotic membrane, acute or chronic iritis, either scrofulous or syphilitic keratitis, abscesses, pustulous ulcers, ectropium, entropium, scrofulous and herpetic bleph-ophthalmias, epiphora, &c. &c. &c. 5

Sugar candy, thoroughly dry - - - 125 grammes.

Extract of opium - - - 1 gramme. 10

Ditto of belladonna - - - 1 gramme.

Ioduret of lead - - - 6 grammes.

Use the same process, the same mode of applying, and same observations as for powder No. 1. A most strenuous and efficient preparation.

No. 3, collyrium, an auxiliary agent in all diseases of the sight, to be used alternately in all the cases specified for powders No. 1 and No. 2. 15

Distilled water - - - 125 grammes.

Acetate of lead crystallized - - 15 decigrammes.

Hydriodate of potassium - - - 15 decigrammes.

1st, first dissolve the acetate of lead in the distilled water, after having enclosed the latter in a phial, and then add the hydriodate of potassium. 20

The above mixture produces an instantaneous decomposition and a double composition, both chemical; on the one hand, the iodine, holding greater affinity with the lead, separates from the potassium, and forms an ioduret of lead, which being insoluble in water, precipitates; on the other hand, the acetic acid contained in the acetate of lead, and the potassium contained in the hydriodate of potassium, form an acetate of potassium, highly soluble in water. 25

In pustulous ulcers of the eyes, the acetate of potassium operates as an antiseptic, and the ioduret of lead as a powerful resolvent, and the best cicatrizing for lacerations and ulcerations. 30

Dip the light camel's hair brush in this double composition, and apply it on the diseased parts of the eyes, drawing aside the lids with the fingers of the left hand.

I repeat it, this collyrium is to be used alternately with powders No. 1 and No. 2, and for the same diseases. I have in all cases obtained from this treatment, carefully attending to all the above prescriptions, wonderful results. In many cases this collyrium has proved sufficient to cure epiphora and ophthalmias, however obstinately they had been found to resist all other means. 35

Lépine's Powders and Collyrium for Curing Diseases of the Eyes, &c.

No. 4, compound powder as a curative for amaurosis and amblyopias.

Sugar candy, thoroughly dry - - 125 grammes.

Extract of opium - - - 8 decigrammes.

Ditto of belladonna - - - 8 decigrammes.

5 Strychnine - - - 15 decigrammes.

Same process, same mode of using the above powder, and same observations as for powder No. 1. In cases of amaurosis with nebulosities of the refracting centres, and when amaurotic cataracts are threatening, it is necessary to use alternately powder No. 1.

10 Apply the camel hair pencil flatwise on the pupil, giving to the finger a scratching motion. At times the lachrymal bay and the conjunctivas are alone to be touched, in order to regulate the motion of the nictating membrane.

In the treatment of amaurosis, extract of belladonna is frequently used to
15 give play to the pupil, but this means must be used with great caution, wherefore I have already mentioned the necessity of having powders without extracts, this being also the reason why the extracts enter in such small quantities in my compounds. By these means, so simple and easy, I always stop the progress of amaurosis, a cruel and irksome affliction, and I obtain by degrees
20 satisfactory and unhoped-for results, by assisting the effect of these external medicaments with tonic lotions, and practising for a few minutes electricity on the temples, by means of the electro-medical apparatus of Breton, Brothers, of Paris.

And having now described the nature of my said Invention, and in what
25 manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is, the powders and collyrium herein-before described for curing the diseases of the eyes without the use of surgical operations.

In witness whereof, I, the said Eugène Antoine Lépine, have hereunto
30 set my hand and seal, this Seventh day of March, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

E. A. LÉPINE. (L.S.)

Witness,

CHARLES ARMENGAUD, Jn^r,

Ing^r Civil, Rue Filles du Calvaire, No. 6,

35 à Paris.

LONDON :

Printed by GEORGE EDWARD EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty. 1855.

Medical Faculty and University of the Queen's College, Victoria

The following is a list of the names of the students who have been admitted to the Medical Faculty of the University of the Queen's College, Victoria, for the year 1854.

15	15	15
14	14	14
13	13	13
12	12	12
11	11	11
10	10	10
9	9	9
8	8	8
7	7	7
6	6	6
5	5	5
4	4	4
3	3	3
2	2	2
1	1	1

The names of the students who have been admitted to the Medical Faculty of the University of the Queen's College, Victoria, for the year 1854, are as follows:

1. The names of the students who have been admitted to the Medical Faculty of the University of the Queen's College, Victoria, for the year 1854, are as follows:

2. The names of the students who have been admitted to the Medical Faculty of the University of the Queen's College, Victoria, for the year 1854, are as follows:

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