

A practical essay on stricture of the rectum; illustrated by cases, showing the connexion of that disease with affections of the urinary organs and the uterus, with piles, and various constitutional complaints / [Frederick Salmon].

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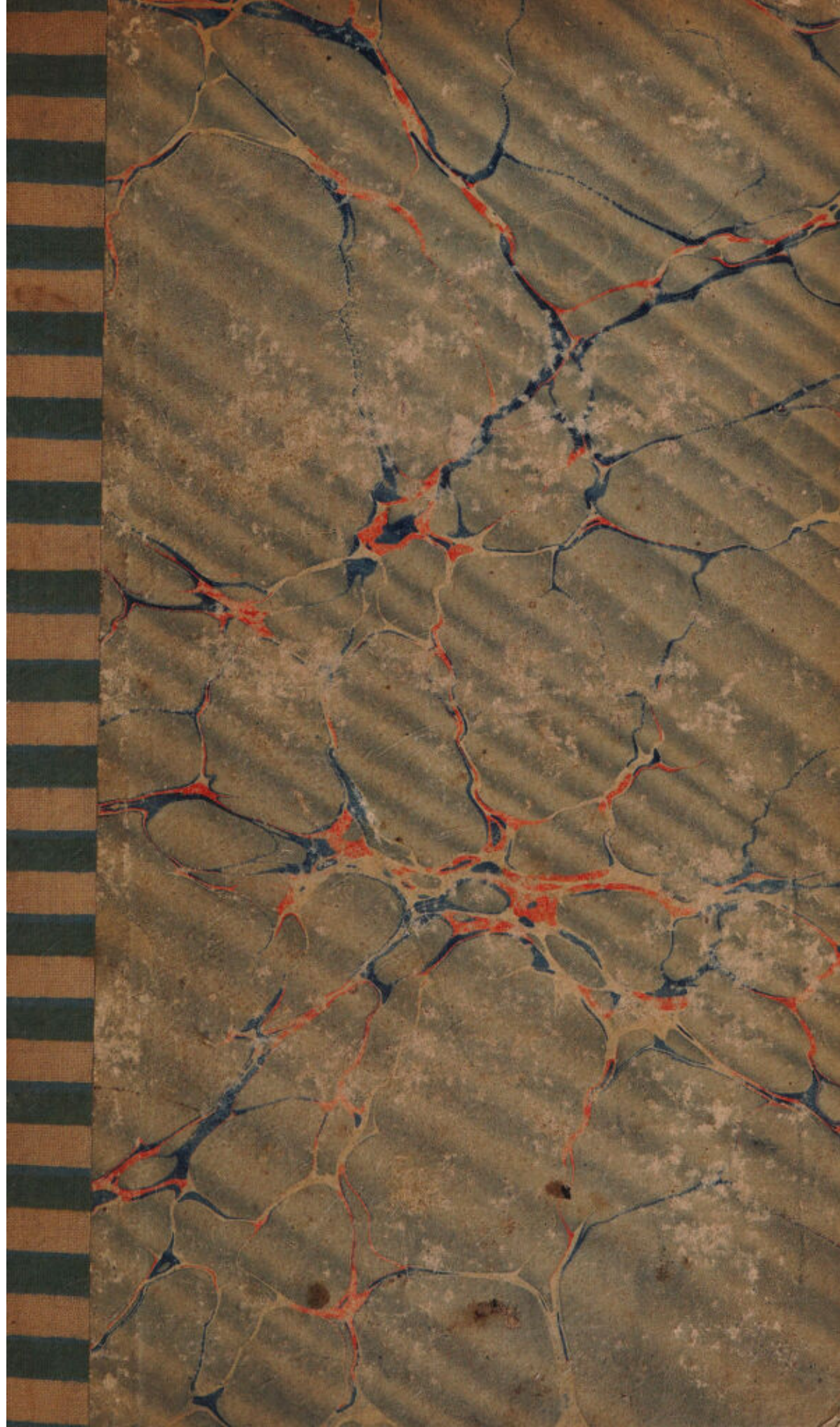
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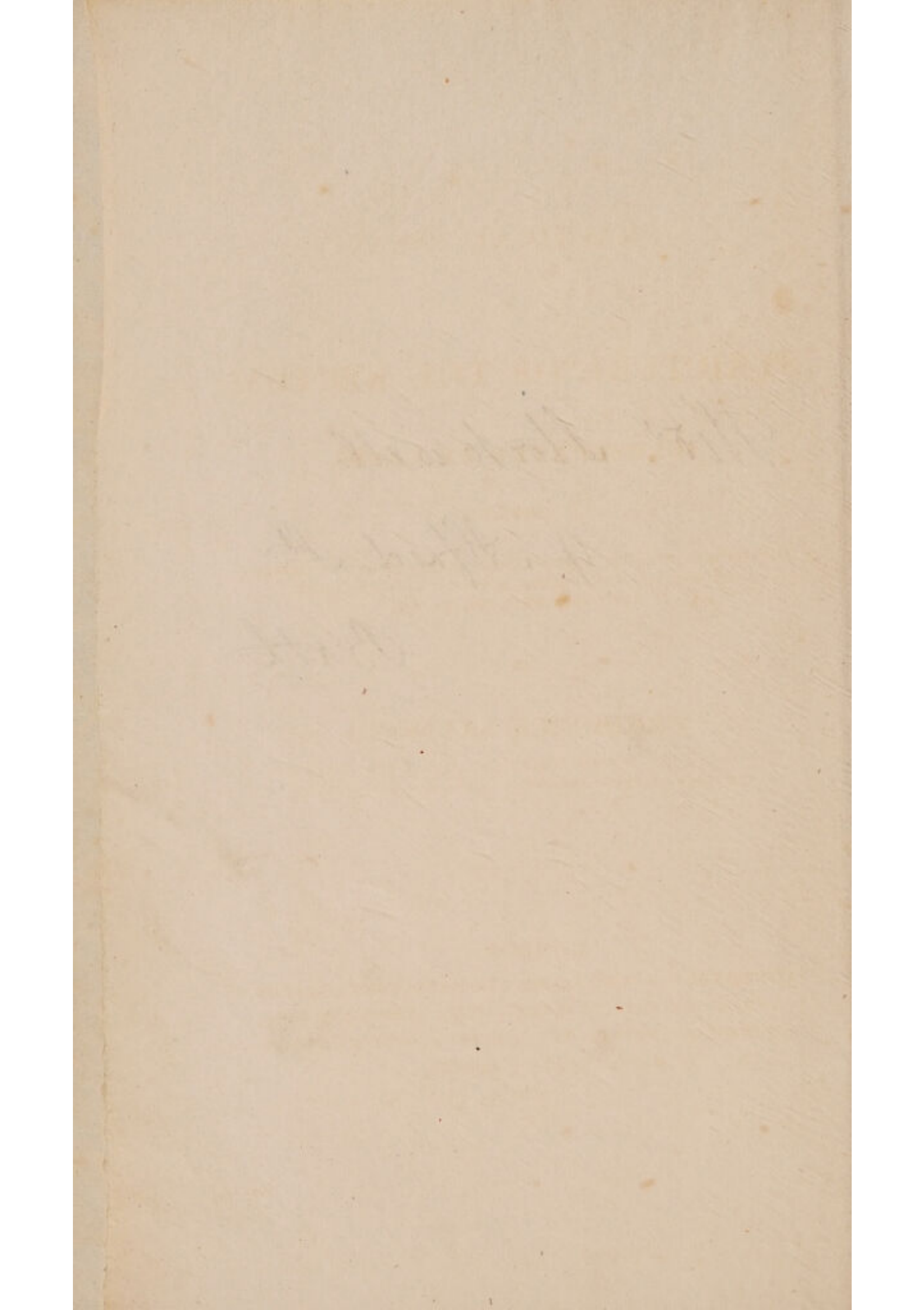


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Mrs Stockwell

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Bath.



A
PRACTICAL ESSAY
ON
STRICTURE OF THE RECTUM;
ILLUSTRATED BY CASES,
SHOWING
THE CONNEXION OF THAT DISEASE WITH AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY
ORGANS AND THE UTERUS, WITH PILES, AND VARIOUS
CONSTITUTIONAL COMPLAINTS.

BY
FREDERICK SALMON;
SURGEON TO THE GENERAL DISPENSARY, ALDERSGATE STREET, AND
FORMERLY HOUSE-SURGEON TO ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

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TO

GEORGE NORMAN, ESQ.

SURGEON, BATH.

MY DEAR SIR,

A JUST sense of the many kindnesses I have experienced at your hands, more particularly during the earlier periods of my professional studies, which I had the advantage of pursuing under your immediate observation, together with a deep sentiment of gratitude for your very kind and protracted attention to a dear and departed parent, induce me to dedicate to you the following pages. I am so sensible how little they are worthy of your notice, that I have not ventured to ask your permission for the liberty

I am now taking; but I know I may rely upon your friendship to receive them favourably, for the sake of the grateful feelings with which they are offered.

Believe me, my dear Sir,

With sincere respect,

Your faithful servant and friend,

FREDERICK SALMON.

30, Bucklersbury, London,
January 1, 1828.

P R E F A C E.

THAT stricture of the rectum is a disease which very frequently occurs, daily experience convinces me. Various are the works upon stricture of the urethra, elucidating its effects upon the general health, while the subject of stricture of the rectum has had but few commentators; and, even in the present advanced state of surgical knowledge, it is by many of the most eminent of the profession accounted a disease extremely rare in occurrence, and difficult of alleviation.

Mr. White, of Bath, was, I believe, the first English surgeon who published any systematic treatise upon this complaint; to that gentleman the profession, as well as the public, are indebted for much valuable information upon the subject; and it appears to me somewhat singular that the practical knowledge he has communicated is so little attended to. The object of these pages is to

prove that stricture of the rectum is a very common disease, inducing other important affections; and that surgery furnishes us with means adequate to its removal, or alleviation, provided such means are exercised with judgment and science.

In many particulars it will be found analogous to stricture of the urethra, and the nearer we assimilate our plan of treatment in the former to that pursued in the latter, the more speedy and satisfactory will be the result. Such, at least, is the view I have taken of the subject, towards which I was first led from repeatedly discovering the existence of both those affections in the same patient, and from reflecting that the causes which induce the one necessarily tend to the production of the other.

It will be perceived that I differ in many essential points of treatment from that recommended by other far more experienced practitioners, and I trust I shall not incur the charge of presumption in so doing. Convinced that we have erred, it becomes our duty to prevent, if possible, others from following the same course. Unhappily for science in general, and the pro-

fession of surgery in particular, we are too apt to rely upon the authority of others, instead of judging from our own observation.

It has been my endeavour to impart, in as clear and concise a manner as possible, practical information on the subject; and, whatever may be my deficiency of knowledge respecting it, I am, nevertheless, induced to hope, that the following imperfect essay, if it should be productive of no other benefit, may be at least the means of directing the attention of the profession to a malady, which, whether considered in itself, or in relation to its effects upon the constitution, is, in my opinion, among the most frequent and distressing to which the human frame is liable.

30, Bucklersbury, London,
January 1, 1828.

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ERRATA.

Page 3, line last, for *prat*, read *part*.

— 19, — 3, for *fourteenth*, read *sixteenth*.

— 19, — 22, after *one-third*, insert *of*.

— 31, in Prescription, for *juniperis guttæ*, read *juniperi guttas*.

— 34, in ditto, after *horâ*, dele (:)

— 55, line 9, for *seventh*, read *twenty-sixth*.

— 73, — 10, for *opening*, read *examining*.

— 114, — 17, for *dead*, read *still-born*.

— 177, — 12, for *size*, read *sized*.

INTRODUCTION.

CHAPTER I.

UNLESS we have acquired a competent knowledge of the anatomy of the body, we cannot understand its physiology, much less the various diseases to which it is liable. Essential as this knowledge is to the practice of medicine, it is, if possible, of still greater consequence to the surgeon, being frequently his only guide in the performance of the various operations which fall to his immediate province. When thoroughly acquainted with the formation and relative position of the separate parts of the human frame, he not only practises the operative part of surgery with increased confidence and facility, but is enabled satisfactorily to understand the functions of the several organs and their mutual connexions.

In the treatment of Stricture of the Rectum, and the various affections with which it will fre-

quently be found associated, this knowledge is absolutely requisite; I know not, therefore, in what way I can better introduce the subject of the following pages, than by describing the anatomy of the rectum, and its relative position with the several organs contained in the pelvis.

On the Anatomy of the Rectum, and its relative Position with the Viscera in the Pelvis.

The rectum, the lowest portion of the alimentary canal, is about ten inches in length, varying of course to some trifling extent in different subjects, according to the stature of the individual. It lies in the posterior region of the pelvis, behind the bladder in the male, and the uterus and vagina in the female.

Commencing at the termination of the sigmoid flexure of the colon, opposite to the left side of the sacro-vertebral articulation, it descends obliquely to the right into the pelvis in front of the sacrum, as far as the junction of its third and fourth portions, where the gut is situated, in the mid line of the body, accommodating itself to the curvature of the bone. To this extent it is wholly covered by peritoneum. Hence it proceeds forwards and slightly downwards under the

bladder, as low as the prostate gland in the male, and under the vagina in the female, where it is surrounded by cellular tissue. At the prostate gland its third portion commences, which proceeds downwards and forwards to its termination at the anus.

Hence the rectum should properly be divided into three portions, or curvatures, the superior and largest of which is made up of nearly half the length of the intestine, its concavity being turned forwards; the whole being covered by peritoneum, a process of which, denominated the meso-rectum, farther connects it to the sacrum. The relative situation of this part of the rectum with the other viscera is, that it is in apposition with the bladder in the male, and uterus in the female, and the inferior convolutions of the ilium in both sexes.

The second portion is formed of the part between the two angles, and is about three inches and a half in length, slightly curved, the concavity bearing upwards. The peritoneum extends over a very small portion of this, and that only when the bladder is empty. It is connected superiorly with the bladder, vesiculæ seminales, and vasa deferentia in the male, and with the vagina in the female. Inferiorly, it rests upon the sacrum and os coccygis, and its lower part on

the ischio-coccygeal, and levatores ani muscles—being only loosely connected with the bladder, but very firmly with the vagina.

The third portion, commencing at the second angle, has its concavity triflingly inclined backwards; superiorly, it is enveloped by fat and cellular tissue, excepting in front, where it is closely connected with the prostate gland—laterally, with the levatores ani muscles—and inferiorly, it is surrounded by the sphincter muscle, the lower part of the intestine being considerably larger than any other.

Besides these three curvatures, lateral ones are occasionally found in the upper parts of the bowel.

In its natural condition the rectum is somewhat smaller than the colon, its parietes being remarkably thick, therefore susceptible of considerable distension without any material mischief resulting.

When empty its mucous coat is thrown into undulating folds, varying in number and size—near to the anus, these folds are larger than in the upper part of the bowel, and are four or five in number; to these Morgagni has given the appellation of the columns of the rectum. Between these, other processes are found denominated semilunar folds.

Both the absorbent vessels and the mucous glands of the intestine are numerous, more especially at its inferior part—the latter secrete a fluid, which lubricates the internal surface of the rectum, and facilitates the passage of the fæces; these glands occasionally enlarge from long-continued irritation, appearing like so many tubercles, in the centre of which is a small black speck, denoting the orifice of the excretory duct. I lately saw a most singular specimen of this diseased affection in a patient who died from general irritative fever; the cells of the colon and folds of the mucous coat of the rectum were in many parts filled with lumbricales—the constant irritation of which had, in all probability, created this diseased appearance.

Its muscular coat is of greater density and strength than that of any other portion of the intestinal canal, and is composed of two layers of fibres, an external longitudinal and an internal circular layer. The first of these is formed from the expansion of the longitudinal fibres of the cæcum and colon, which are arranged in three bands, expanding at the rectum into one uniform layer, which extends throughout its whole surface; towards the anus the strength of this coat diminishes.

The internal circular fibres do not completely

envelope the bowel in its superior curvature; spaces are left between the bands; it is in these spaces, which form so many pouches, that collections of fæces take place when the habit of body has been long constipated. Towards the inferior part of the gut, however, the fibres form an entire covering, and at the anus are so numerous as to have received the name of internal sphincter.

The arteries of the rectum originate in three sources, being divided into the superior, middle, and inferior hæmorrhoidals. The superior, two in number, result from the division of the inferior mesenteric; they descend along the posterior surface of the intestine, dividing into numerous branches, which ramify upon the lateral and anterior surface of the bowel, anastomosing with the branches of the opposite side, and with the middle hæmorrhoidal.

The middle hæmorrhoidal generally arises from the internal iliac; occasionally, however, it is a branch either of the ischiatic or internal pudendal; descending obliquely on the anterior surface of the rectum, it divides into various branches, which anastomose above with the superior, and below with the inferior hæmorrhoidal.

The inferior hæmorrhoidals are branches arising from the internal pudendal; they ramify in the fat and cellular substance, surrounding the

lower portion of the intestine, and, supplying the sphincter, finally anastomose with the middle hæmorrhoidal.

The veins of the bowel are peculiarly large and numerous, particularly at the lower part between the mucous and muscular coats, where the appellation of hæmorrhoidal plexus has been given to them. It is the distension of one or more of these veins (which are covered only by the mucous membrane, from extension rendered extremely thin and transparent) that constitutes the soft blue hæmorrhoidal tumour. Exclusive of these there are also proper hæmorrhoidal veins, which follow the course of the arteries.

The nerves of the rectum are supplied from the sympathetic and sacral plexus.

A knowledge of the anatomy leads us to the consideration of the physiology of the rectum, perhaps one of the most beautiful elucidations of that science throughout the human body. The most superficial observer cannot but be struck with the utility of the peculiar form of the passage. Had this been straight, we should have been perpetually annoyed by a disposition to empty the bowel; not only, however, are we protected against this, but the enlargement of the rectum at its inferior part, allowing a considerable quantity of matter to collect, gives sufficient time for

the absorbents of the part to take up any nutritive portions of the food which may, as it were by chance, remain.

The structure of the muscular coat, also clearly exhibits the care which nature has taken to provide for the function of the part; thus the contents of the bowel are, to a certain extent, retained by the peculiar alteration in the arrangement of the longitudinal fibres, the action of which becomes weaker and weaker as they approach the sphincter. On the other hand, the circular fibres are weakest at the summit of the intestine, where they are least wanted. In this situation the action of the diaphragm and abdominal muscles is sufficient to propel the feculent matter downwards; but as this approaches the inferior part of the gut, such action diminishing, the contractile power of the intestine is proportionably increased. In short, the entire arrangement of the part, as respects its form, muscular structure, and general anatomy, evinces a design far beyond the invention of human ingenuity.

From the physiology we are necessarily led to the consideration of the pathology, or diseases of the rectum, one of the most important of which is Stricture, the subject of the following pages.

CHAPTER II.

*On the Causes and different Kinds of Stricture,
the Morbid Anatomy, and Situation of the
Disease.*

THOSE authors, who have written upon diseases of the rectum, attribute the origin of stricture to various causes.

Mr. Bell writes—"the disease called stricture of the rectum is owing to a morbid change in the inner membrane of the intestine; not unfrequently, the inner edge of the sphincter ani being the seat of the stricture, and then the finger enters only to the depth of the second joint, when it is obstructed by a sort of membrane standing across the passage."*

Mr. Copeland observes of stricture—"that it may be produced by whatever excites inflammation or irritation in the inner membrane of the canal."†

Mr. White, after mentioning other causes,

* Bell on Stricture of the Rectum, page 330.

† Copeland on the Rectum, page 15.

argues upon the formation of the disease in the following manner. "I have already observed, as a circumstance well known to practitioners, that a great number of persons are subject to habitual costiveness, and that from a very early period of life; which habit, in my opinion, medical men are too apt to consider as a cause rather than an effect. For it appears obvious to me, that a constipated state of the bowels has been, too indiscriminately, referred to a torpid or inactive state of the bowels, arising (as it has been generally supposed) from a deficiency of the natural secretions, but more particularly the biliary. In old people, in delicate and debilitated constitutions, but more particularly where purgative medicines have been long and injudiciously administered, there may be some reason for adopting this opinion. But there appears no just ground, whatever, for concluding that, in a vigorous and, otherwise, healthy person, and perhaps very young too (which is often the case), habitual costiveness should, under these circumstances, occur from mere local torpor and inactivity; especially, if the natural stimulus of the bowels (the bile) should not be interrupted in its passage to the intestine, the absence of which alone could rationally account for such a state. In those cases of obstinate costiveness, which are known so often to baffle

the attempts of medical men to overcome, is it not surprising, that the existence of a mechanical impediment should not strike the mind of the practitioner, when he has so frequent occasion to lament the inefficiency of the means he employs, and that his own efforts prove as unavailing as those of his medical brethren, to whom the patient had previously applied? Although it would be absurd to suppose that every case of habitual costiveness proceeded from mechanical obstruction in the passage, yet, from various conversations I have had with different sensible persons (some medical), who laboured under stricture of the rectum, I am much inclined to think, that the predisposing cause is the gut being somewhat narrower about the termination of the sigmoid flexure of the colon, than it ought to be for the purpose of allowing a free and easy passage to the fæces. I was led to adopt this opinion, in consequence of patients so often stating to me that, so long as they could remember, they never had a natural motion without experiencing more or less difficulty. From whence it will appear obvious, that if the passage should be preternaturally small, it must necessarily form an impediment to the free discharge of the fæces, and thus a foundation will be made for a greater degree of contraction, which will be more particularly noticed

hereafter. There is another circumstance also which is deserving of notice, as it has very much tended to confirm the above opinion, respecting the predisposing cause of strictures; and that is, several members of the same family having been afflicted with the disease, which has happened to my knowledge in different instances. Such an occurrence cannot, I think, be more satisfactorily accounted for, than by supposing some original malformation in the passage. I think it is not improbable that, sometimes, the passage of the *fæces* may be interrupted, in consequence of an unusual projection of the last lumbar vertebra, or the superior part of the *os sacrum*, as it is well known the sigmoid flexure of the colon terminates at that part (the most narrow) by a slight curve, when the rectum begins, which passes down before the sacrum to its termination at the sphincter ani: on some occasions, I have been sensible of this projection."*

That contraction may occur, as a consequence of any of the foregoing specified causes, cannot be doubted; nevertheless, if we refer to the multitude of cases which occur, we shall be constrained to admit the existence of some general cause giving origin to the disease. There cer-

* White on the Rectum, page 23.

tainly is very frequently a constitutional predisposition to stricture; resulting, as I believe, from the narrowness of the colon at the sigmoid flexure. In the cure of stricture, we shall frequently find it impossible to pass a full sized bougie into this part, yet the symptoms of stricture will be materially diminished, if not entirely removed; it is not, therefore, irrational to suppose, that the narrowness of the formation of the sigmoid flexure of the colon may have been the exciting cause of stricture of the rectum. In this respect, I fully accord with the ideas of Mr. White, and, without their adoption, am unable to account for the instances I have seen, where stricture existed in children even of tender years; so early have I witnessed this, that I should think the disease congenital.

In the case of a child, only four years of age, whose father I attended with stricture of the rectum, the bowel was so contracted at its superior extremity, that the introduction of a small urethra bougie caused intolerable pain. The little fellow was a sad sufferer, frequently labouring under prolapsus ani, and scarcely ever passing a motion without the assistance of purgatives, and even then with pain and difficulty, attended with discharges of blood and mucus. In another instance, stated in a subsequent part of this

treatise, I could thoroughly examine the obstruction. It was situated about two inches up the bowel, and imparted a sensation, as if my finger was introduced into a fleshy ring. In this case I attempted the use of instruments, but they created such distressing irritation, that I was compelled to lay them aside.

Admitting this peculiar predisposing cause, it elucidates a fact I have repeatedly noticed, of several children in the same family being afflicted with stricture; more than once have I known the mother and daughters, and the father and sons, to be the subjects of this disease. Any cause, however, tending to produce local irritation in the rectum, existing for a continued period, may give rise to contraction: thus, habitual costiveness is among the most frequent causes of the complaint.

Another, and I believe a common, cause of stricture will be found in the administration of large doses of drastic purgative medicines, a practice peculiarly tending to irritate the bowels, and, by promoting increased contractile action, to impair their natural functions. Patients have informed me, that the first symptoms of the disease followed immediately upon taking violent aperients.

Indigestion may give rise to stricture, the

acid state of undigested matter irritating the inner coat, and, in this manner, causing improper action of the intestine.

Some authors have spoken of stricture of the rectum as occasionally consequent upon syphilis. On this point, I confess myself sceptical, nor does the opinion appear to be much entertained by modern writers.

I have known instances of mechanical impediment to the passage of the fæces, produced by the growth of little bundles of hard excrescences, situated near to the orifice of the rectum. In several of these cases, the patients were females of profligate habits, from which I was led to conclude it was the result of long continued irritation, arising from the peculiar mode of life of the parties.

A peculiar constriction of the anus is occasionally the cause of stricture. The exceeding thickness, and consequent powerful action of the sphincter ani muscles, opposes the natural action of the bowel, which causes patients to strain violently, and the abdominal muscles thus excited press upon the superior part of the gut and sigmoid flexure of the colon, giving rise to contraction in those parts more especially. I have scarcely ever found this constriction unattended with obstruction, very high up in the rec-

tum. There is a remarkable similarity between this instance, and that of contraction of the orifice of the urethra, which will invariably be found connected with stricture in the bulb, or membranous part of the canal—generally the former.

In females, an occasional and afflicting source of stricture is an enlarged and tender condition of the uterus. These are most distressing cases, allowing of very circumscribed relief; since we are not able to pass instruments of any size, the enlargement of the uterus creating a partial obliteration of the cavity of the intestine: hence the bowels are never regular, and the voiding of any motion is always attended with more or less difficulty and pain. As the contraction increases, the symptoms of the case become more and more urgent; till, in extreme instances, ulceration takes place, and fistulous communications are formed between the vagina and rectum. These generally happen at the situation of the recto-vaginal septum, where the parts are very thinly separated by intervening cellular tissue. A more lamentable affliction than this cannot easily be imagined; happily, however, it is proportionably seldom; for, though we cannot do much towards the removal of the stricture, by strict attention to the constitutional and local treatment, we are generally enabled to keep it stationary. These fistulæ,

however, sometimes occur, where the stricture itself, from which they result, has been overlooked either altogether, or till it has reached a very serious extent; the best surgery is, in these cases, productive of little or no relief, the sufferings of the patient terminating only with the period of existence.

But of all the distressing causes of stricture carcinoma is decidedly the worst, whether we look to its painful effects during life, or to its invariably fatal termination.

Stricture may occur from enlargement of the prostate gland, from piles, tumours, or excrescences growing in the bowel, or from fistula in ano; though I believe the latter affection occurs far more frequently as a consequence than as a cause of stricture. I lately was favoured, through the kindness of my friend, Mr. Kiernan, in being present at the examination of a patient, who died with severe sloughing around the anus, extending into the buttocks and perineum, also superiorly to the neck of the bladder. The subject of this case had for many years laboured under fistula in ano, and, as far as we could learn, for the symptoms of the case were not by any means clearly narrated to us, every symptom of stricture in the rectum; the whole of which gut was considerably diminished in size,

there being an extensive stricture at the sigmoid flexure of the colon; there was also stricture in the bulb and membranous part of the urethra, in the former situation nearly to the entire obliteration of the canal. In short, any cause, constitutional or mechanical, creating irritation in the rectum, may ultimately induce spasmodic action of its muscular coat; this, in process of time, will become permanent; in the commencement creating simple spasmodic stricture, and, from continuation, permanent affection of the part.

I think it will be found, that the greater portion of strictures are in their commencement simply spasmodic, the result of one or other of the causes which have been enumerated; yet it must be obvious, that from whatever cause the disease arises, such cause remaining, the effect necessarily increases; thus, in process of time, both the function and structure of the intestine are permanently changed. From continued irritation, depositions take place between the coats of the bowel, which assist in preventing the natural action of the part. In the early stages of contraction, the structure of the rectum will be found but little changed; but as disease advances to the state of the permanent spasmodic stricture, the bowel becomes indurated and thickened to so

extensive a degree, as to lose all traces of its original structure, having the appearance of a fleshy chord. Such was its condition in Case the Fourteenth, hereinafter related.

Notwithstanding this alteration in the general structure of the part, the mucous coat does not appear in many cases much changed. In the one just alluded to, though the intestine was thickened to a very extraordinary extent, scarcely any passage being left through it, its internal surface presented no very unhealthy appearance.

So far as my observation has gone, I have found this uniformly to be the case in simple spasmodic stricture. Occasionally the internal coat of the bowel is thrown into wrinkles, forming so many pouches; and where the irritation attendant upon the disease has been great and protracted, I have discovered inflammatory appearances and patches of ulceration. I have likewise seen the whole of the intestine generally thickened, and that to so considerable an extent, as to render the passage not one-third its natural size. In the Museum of St. Bartholomew's Hospital there is a very excellent specimen, illustrating this diseased condition of the bowel.

In extreme cases, where the stricture has been neglected for a very protracted period, adhesions firmly unite the rectum with the bladder and

uterus, or with the vagina, and fistulous communications between these parts are frequently present.

In some instances, bands of a firm consistence extend from side to side, forming septa across the bowel, while in others it is contracted at a particular part in a circular form, the gut immediately above, from the perpetual lodgement of fæces, being dilated in the form of an hour-glass. But the peculiar and morbid change generally found, appears to be the result of severe thickening of the bowel, from deposition in the cellular substance between its muscular and mucous coats. In the worst cases of stricture this will, occasionally, be found converted into a kind of gristly substance, possessing nevertheless a character very different from the true schirrous affection of the intestine.

I am ready to acknowledge, that my experience in this most essential part of the subject has been exceedingly limited, but the several specimens of stricture in the excellent Museum at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, also in that of my friend, Mr. Langstaff, together with the few post mortem examinations I have been enabled to make, confirm the opinion I have stated of the morbid anatomy of stricture.

Regarding the situation of the disease, I have been a good deal surprised at patients

informing me they had been examined by surgeons of considerable celebrity, and declared to be perfectly free from stricture, simply after an examination made with the finger, even though the most decided symptoms of the disease were present. Doubtless there are cases where the obstruction is sufficiently near to the orifice to permit of its detection by such means; but it will be found that by far the greater number are situate too high in the intestine to allow of discovery from so limited a mode of examination. It has been shown that the rectum in its passage from the sigmoid flexure to its termination describes three curvatures; hence we should, a priori, expect to find obstruction at the angles of these, more commonly than at any other parts of the gut. In the cases of strictures which have fallen under my observation, the greatest number were situated between five and six inches from the anus, about the situation of the angle formed by the first portion of the rectum, and where, when the bowels are torpid or constipated, feculent matter is most likely to accumulate. Next in frequency the disease occurs at the junction of the sigmoid flexure with the rectum: the very reverse of which happens in the true carcinomatous affection of the rectum, which will most commonly be found near the orifice—the disease, in all proba-

bility, originating in the mucous glands of the intestine, which are most prevalent towards the inferior part of the bowel.

I am aware that this opinion is liable to objection, since cases have been related as carcinomatous disease of the rectum, where the contraction was situated at the most superior part of the bowel. But here I would remark, that it is only of late years any particular attention has been paid to diseases of the rectum, and that, at the period those cases were published, very little indeed was known respecting stricture. I am, therefore, inclined to believe, that many cases described as carcinomatous affections of the bowel, were merely instances of permanent spasmodic stricture, in which, from protracted neglect, the bowel, having become indurated and thickened, had ulcerated at different parts.

CHAPTER III.

On the Symptoms of Stricture.

INSIDIOUS as are the symptoms of contraction in the early stages of the disease, by close examination they may be detected, and we may thus very frequently be enabled to correct the malady before it shall have reached the stage constituting the permanent spasmodic stricture.

In its commencement, trifling irregularity of the bowels occurs, the motions being deficient in quantity, sometimes passed in small pellets, at others flattened like tape, or having the appearance of worms. Instead of the bowels being every day fully and freely emptied of their contents, a day, sometimes two, will now and then intervene without any evacuation occurring; or, what is more common, patients following their customary habits, will, at a particular period of the day, void, as they suppose, an adequate motion from their bowels; yet, were they to examine the quantity, they would find it next to nothing. A sense of

soreness is experienced at the anus, at the verge of which, after the discharge of the evacuations, the skin, from extreme rigidity of the part, frequently gives way, forming several small cracks or fissures distressingly annoying. Occasional pains occur in the loins and lower part of the back, which sometimes extend into the groins, particularly the left, the hips and thighs, imparting a sensation similar to cramp.

Sooner or later decided costiveness supervenes; opening medicines are resorted to, which, affording temporary relief, satisfy the patient and his medical friend. This state of things will sometimes exist for a very extended period—for months, nay, even for years, people will from day to day administer opening medicines, increasing the quantity in proportion as their constant use and the progressive advancement of the disorder render them necessary, till at last, weary of the trouble and inconvenience, they relinquish them. Very speedily this irregularity is followed by a difficulty of passing the contents of the bowels; after going to stool, a sensation is experienced as if the rectum was not completely emptied; persons feel a disposition, yet have not the capability to pass more relief, and endeavour by violent straining to force out the contents of the gut, which proves of little avail, serving only to pro-

duce a discharge of blood, and a prolapsed state of the bowel. As the disorder advances, these symptoms progressively increase, till at last, many days together will pass without any relief occurring, though the patient will be tormented by frequent calls, and the most painful yet ineffectual efforts.

Before this condition is confirmed, it is by no means uncommon for severe attacks of cholic to occur, accompanied or preceded by profuse diarrhæa. Acute spasms are felt throughout the bowels, more particularly in the colon, attended with a rumbling noise, from the collection of air regurgitating in the intestine, together with constant heat and itching around the anus.

In other instances accumulations take place in the colon, distending it to an enormous size; by degrees the whole alimentary canal is disordered, very commonly inflammation of the bowels or the peritoneum ensues, which, too often terminating fatally, discloses, through post mortem examination, the cause of the patient's sufferings. The functions of the stomach become severely impaired, and the general health proportionably suffers. The urinary organs are especially affected, and retention or incontinence of urine frequently happen. Severe disturbance often follows in the action of the kidneys, the urine

becoming scanty in quantity, high coloured, and occasionally emitting a very offensive odour. The action of the liver is materially changed, the secretion of bile being either deficient in quantity, or of unhealthy condition. The patient is very commonly afflicted with prolapsus ani, and with severe attacks of piles, from the latter of which, though painful at the time, he experiences temporary relief.

From the gradual distension which takes place in the bowels, pressure is made upon the aorta, and the circulation of the blood to the lower extremities being thus to a certain degree obstructed, extreme coldness of the feet and cramp in the legs are experienced; what is still worse, the due portion of the blood not circulating through the lower parts of the body, an increased quantity is necessarily thrown into the head, creating a sense of weight and constant pain, particularly in the occipital region, not uncommonly, as I believe, giving rise to the formidable affection of apoplexy. The frequency of this complaint is matter of notoriety, nor is its appearance confined to those of robust and vigorous constitution only; of late years it has been particularly noticed in young persons even of delicate constitution.

It is rare that surgeons are consulted before the

disease has proceeded to such an extent, as to induce some one or many of the affections enumerated, all of which, I am persuaded, may be considered as the necessary consequences, if not the immediate symptoms, of stricture; to the relief of these effects, instead of the removal of their cause, the treatment advised is usually directed, and, temporary benefit ensuing, the patient is lulled into a fancied security, till repeated and more aggravated attacks convince him of the error.

CHAPTER IV.

On the Treatment of Stricture.

I PURPOSE dividing this into the constitutional, or that which comprises attention to diet and the management of the bowels; and the surgical, or that connected with the introduction of instruments.

In the constitutional treatment, our first object should be to correct, by every possible means, local disturbance: topical applications to the neighbouring parts, such as leeches to the verge of the anus, and cupping the perineum, nates, or loins, is often of material service. In the use of leeches we should be cautious to moderate the number applied, for they will occasionally bleed to a most extraordinary extent. I have found it extremely difficult to stem this bleeding, and in one case, to accomplish it, I was compelled to use the actual cautery. But it cannot have escaped the observation of the most inexperienced prac-

itioner, that, in the treatment of all disorders and diseases, he is more or less successful in proportion as he attends to the functions of the stomach and bowels. We readily understand why this should happen, when we reflect upon the important services they perform, that they are the source by which the body is nourished, repaired, and relieved of the impurities daily imposed upon it. It would be impossible to enlarge too much on the value of such attention in the treatment of the disease under consideration. No use of instruments can possibly establish a recovery, unless the bowels are brought to a free and comfortable relief daily; to accomplish this, two points should constantly be observed—first, that we do not load and annoy the stomach by the too plentiful administration of food—secondly, that we do not irritate the bowels by an injudicious use of purgative medicines. By adopting the plan of diet hereinafter advised, we shall avoid the first evil, but the administration of medicine is of equal importance. Here I cannot too strongly deprecate the common every day's practice of giving violent doses of purgative medicine; not only is no benefit derived from such treatment, but serious injury is frequently induced. When adopted in diseases of the rectum such must be the result, since large quantities of feculent matter are

driven from the small intestines into the colon, already distended, as a consequence of stricture in the rectum, and highly irritated, and thus arise frequent and distressingly painful efforts to pass motions, the straining to accomplish which, may, in extreme instances, induce inflammation, or even rupture of the intestine at the sigmoid flexure. In making these observations, I trust I shall not be considered as drawing an exaggerated picture of affliction—such results are upon record. I have been an eye-witness of their occurrence, and common sense should convince us such effects are likely to be produced. About four years since, I attended a gentleman, whose wife died from the effect of violent purgative medicines. She had had for many years an affection of the uterus, which was believed to be carcinomatous, and she was of an extremely confined habit of body, always requiring the assistance of powerful doses of medicine to produce the slightest evacuation. After having had her bowels constipated several days, she was seized with inflammation of the peritoneum, to relieve which, in conjunction with the usual remedies, large quantities of calomel, mixed with drastic purgatives, were administered for the space of two days and nights, without any other effect than that of producing the greatest inclination and straining to pass mo-

tion; in one of these attempts she suddenly exclaimed, "Oh! something has given way in my left side." Cold clammy perspirations immediately succeeded, attended with faintness, which was speedily followed by delirium and death. Examination discovered that a cherry-stone had lodged at the sigmoid flexure of the colon, where the passage was nearly obliterated by stricture, immediately above which the gut had given way, its contents escaping into the cavity of the abdomen; here, the existence of stricture had never been thought of by her medical friends, though probably it had been the exciting cause of the affection of the uterus. In inflammatory affections of the bowels, we cannot be too cautious to avoid this injurious custom, while, on the other hand, the exhibition of mild aperients, such as castor oil, or electuary of senna, may be said to solicit the bowels to perform their office, and their frequent repetition in small doses seldom fails of inducing a salutary effect. Patients should be advised to take such a quantity of castor oil, or the electuary prescribed,* as may be found

* Recipe. Confectionis Sennæ ℥i.
Sulphuris Præcipitati ℥iii.
Olei Juniperis guttæ vi.

Misce. Fiat electuarium. Sumat cochleare unum parvum
horâ somni pro re natâ.

adequate to produce, from the bowels, satisfactory relief once daily.

Nothing will be found more conducive to the regularity of the bowels than the daily use of injections, throwing into the rectum, by the use of the common elastic bottle and pipe, every morning or evening, three parts of a pint of thin water gruel, comfortably warm, containing a dessert spoonful of castor oil; and this will frequently altogether supersede the necessity for aperient medicine. In simple spasmodic stricture, I have known the perseverance in the use of injections remove for a time all symptoms of disease. When feculent matter is lodged in the intestine, they cleanse the part, and in more aggravated cases assist to prevent or tranquillize local irritation.

I cannot but consider it matter of regret, that the fastidious feelings of some, and the want of consistent recommendation in others, prevent the adoption of this most salutary and harmless plan. I am satisfied, were it in general exercise, serious inconvenience and injury would be saved to patients by superseding the necessity for frequent doses of purgative medicine. The customs of society, however, must materially alter before this plan will be generally followed; we copy our neighbours in many of their frivolities and incon-

sistencies, yet lose sight of their attention to this particular habit, alike evidential of good sense and strict delicacy.

The extent to which persons will permit their bowels to remain inactive, without making the slightest possible attempt to promote their regularity, is really surprising. A lady informed me, that her bowels were never relieved above once every ten or twelve days, that frequently they remained inactive for fifteen and twenty, and occasionally even for a month : yet she wondered that her general health was bad ! Another lady, lately under my care, stated, that it was common with her to pass five and six days without any action occurring, though for twelve years past, she had never omitted to take every night her aperient pill. There is not, in the whole practice of our profession, a point upon which we shall find it more difficult to acquire correct information than on this essential particular : from mistaken notions of delicacy, the truth is generally concealed, and can be obtained only by an inspection of the motions, a duty no medical man, however eminent, or however extensive his practice, should fail to perform. It is sometimes beneficial to attempt to obtain evacuations at a stated period of the day. Persons have commonly, when in good health, an inclination to relieve the

bowels immediately after breakfast—the pressure of the distended stomach upon the transverse arch of the colon causing it to contract and propel its contents towards the rectum, which, becoming distended and irritated, gives rise to the desire of going to stool; this opportunity should not be neglected, for the activity of the absorbents in the bowel will remove the softer particles, and the bulk being thus reduced, the disposition very speedily subsides. Feeling the desire, with a deficiency of capability, it is very common with people to endeavour, by violent straining, to accomplish their object, which, not only is of no service, but aggravates local irritation, and increases disease. Where the bowels remain exceedingly inert, accompanied with more or less hardness and fulness of the lower part of the belly, it is sometimes useful to administer an aperient draught,* at intervals of two or three days apart. I have been surprised at the quantity of feculent matter brought away by this medicine, after the patient has taken oily ape-

* Recipe. Pulv : Rhæi gr : xii.

Potassæ Sulphatis ʒss. Misce, tere bene.

Adde Tincturæ Sennæ, ʒiii.

Infusi : Sennæ, ʒvj.

Aquæ Menth : Virid : ʒiv.

Misce. Fiat haustus horâ : somni sumendus.

rients for weeks. I presume this arises from the secretion which it promotes softening the indurated and long collected fæces. In ordinary cases, however, no better medicine can be found than castor oil, or the electuary before mentioned. Having thoroughly considered the point of medicine, I proceed next to a few simple observations upon the subject of diet.

It may, perhaps, by some be accounted superfluous to enlarge upon this particular part of the treatment; to attempt, however, to relieve any formidable complaint without the strictest observance of diet will be found an unprofitable employment of time.

Adverting to the causes of the different diseases with which mankind are afflicted, we shall be constrained to admit, as the most fruitful source of them, those habits of luxury by which the health, comfort, and prosperity of society are alike contaminated and destroyed. Instead of enjoying the simple products of nature, we have recourse to every species of unnatural and artificial combination to gratify the palate, and pamper the appetite. Not content with loading the stomach with immense quantities of food, we irritate and distend it with substances alike dissimilar and unnecessary. The observations of Mr. Abernethy, than whom a sounder physiological surgeon does

not exist, with reference to this subject,* cannot be too highly appreciated either by the profession or the public. He has distinctly shown the absurdity of putting more food into the stomach than it is capable of digesting; likewise the various and important diseases which arise solely from a disordered condition of the stomach and bowels. To the treatment of affections of the rectum his remarks are peculiarly applicable.

The diet which should be advised for patients labouring under stricture of the rectum ought to be of the description considered most nutritive and easy of digestion; such as weak cocoa, chocolate, or milk, if it agree, for breakfast; beef, mutton, and all brown meats for dinner, avoiding fish, soups, all kinds of made dishes, pastry, undressed fruits, vegetables, and fermented liquors. It is not my wish altogether to prohibit the taking of wine; two or three glasses cannot in ordinary cases do any great mischief; nevertheless, generally speaking, the less fluid taken with the meals the better. I am persuaded that the functions of the stomach are more frequently impaired by the practice of taking immense quantities of fluid with our meals than from any other source. The slightest con-

* Abernethy, on the Constitutional Origin and Treatment of Local Diseases.

sideration must convince us of the impropriety of the custom; we have only to inquire what thirst is, and how it is produced. Does it not result from a deficiency of secretion in the stomach, which secretion is most plentiful during the process of digestion? The taking of food, and the secretion of saliva, are simultaneous; which secretion, mixing during the process of mastication, reduces the food to a pulp, in which state it should pass into the stomach, to be converted into chyme and chyle by the power of the gastric juice. It is of moment that we attend to this particular, for if the food be not properly masticated, it follows as a necessary consequence, that the labour of the stomach is proportionably increased; thus, imperfect digestion may arise from that cause alone. But the grand evil resulting from the distension of the stomach by large quantities of fluid, is the diluting of the gastric juice, in which peculiar secretion, as we believe, the principal power of digesting the aliment rests; if, therefore, we diminish this by the addition of large draughts of fluid, we either impose upon the stomach the necessity of secreting the gastric juice in an increased quantity, or, what is more probable, render the process of digestion uncertain and incomplete. The effect may be familiarly elucidated by chemical experiment. Suppose, for instance, we

wished to dissolve any particular substance by the power of an acid; should we not produce such effect more speedily and effectually by pouring the acid upon the substance in an undiluted state, than if we were to lessen its strength by diluting it with large quantities of fluid? The custom of drinking with our meals is alike unnatural and injurious, and arises solely from habit. I readily admit, that where people have accommodated themselves to the fashion, it is not easily overcome; it may, however, be done away by degrees, and the habit, once abandoned, will never from choice be renewed.

Two or three hours after meals, when the sensation of thirst naturally arises, a moderate quantity of any fluid most desirable may be taken. In this country it is usual with most persons after dinner to take tea, and not unfrequently is the imprudent use of this beverage the cause of derangement of the stomach, either from excessive indulgence in quantity, or, which is more common, from drinking it exceedingly hot. I consider it injurious to take any fluid into the stomach at a temperature imparting a sensation of heat; by such means we diminish the tone and contractile power of the organ, and that at a time when it is requisite to excite, rather than diminish its muscular energy.

When the dinner has been taken at an early period of the day, a light supper, such as a little sago, arrow root, or an egg, is requisite; but with the great majority of persons, from the fashion of the present day, the injurious custom of taking late dinners supersedes the necessity for any subsequent administration of food.

CHAPTER V.

On the Introduction and Use of the Bougie; of its Formation; also of gum elastic, metallic, and medicated Bougies.

WE are now arrived at the most important point for consideration. However great may be our attention to the constitutional treatment of stricture, we shall, in most instances, find such attention to be merely palliative of the disease; it is by the careful and scientific use of the bougie alone, we may expect the curative measure to be accomplished. One or two hours previous to the examination of the rectum, an injection is to be administered of tepid poppy water, containing forty or fifty drops of laudanum, which will tranquillize the bowel, and remove any lodgement of fæces. The patient should also be requested to make water immediately previous to the introduction of the instrument. The rectum is first to be examined with the finger, to ascertain that there is no kind of obstruction near the orifice.

The patient, if a male, leaning over the back

of a chair, or the side of a bed,* should draw aside the nates fairly to expose the orifice of the bowel. A full sized bougie, not less than eleven inches in length, thoroughly softened, and well oiled, adapted to the shape of the passage through which it is to be passed, is to be introduced, with the convexity of the first curve towards the sacrum, in which way it is to be passed upwards and backwards about two inches,† through the third portion of the bowel, provided it gives no pain, for the introduction will commonly produce an uneasy sensation; we continue to propel the bougie in the same direction, about three or three and a half inches higher, or through the second portion of the rectum; the point of the instrument will now bear directly upon the hollow of the sacrum, and the but-end towards the left side of the body. With a view, therefore, of avoiding the sacrum, and of accommodating the instrument to the great curve of the rectum, we change

* In females the examination being made beneath the bed clothes, is conducted without the slightest exposure.

† The last curve of the rectum is so trifling, that it matters not whether we introduce the convex or concave part of the instrument towards the sacrum, but by passing it with the convexity backwards, we avoid the necessity of altering the position of the bougie in passing it through the second curve of the bowel.

its position, by describing the segment of a circle from left to right, with the but-end, turning it upwards, at the same time continuing to propel the instrument. Having described this segment, we shall have carried the bougie full four inches farther, or to what may be considered the extent of the rectum. But it is yet to be introduced into the sigmoid flexure; we therefore triflingly depress the but of the instrument, at the same time propelling it upwards, till the whole is fairly within the sphincter—this accomplished, we may be satisfied.

Having passed the instrument between five and six inches, the patient generally complains of pain not only in the rectum, but over the surface of the abdomen, particularly in the umbilical region.

Upon encountering obstruction, trifling pressure is to be maintained for a minute or two, and if under this careful pressure the pain increase, and the instrument remain stationary, it is to be withdrawn, the next size introduced, and so on from above downwards, till we ascertain the size which passes with trifling pain or difficulty fairly into the sigmoid flexure. Should we doubt whether the bougie has entered this part, the doubt will be removed by relinquishing the pressure from the end of the instrument, when, if the

bougie has not entered the sigmoid flexure, it will slowly recoil; we are occasionally apprised of its having entered this part by the passage of air from the bowel.

The bougie is to remain in the bowel ten or fifteen minutes, provided it produces no considerable irritation, care being taken to affix a tape through the loop to prevent the instrument being drawn up into the rectum; at the expiration of that time it is to be removed, and allowed to harden in the shape to which the intestine has moulded it: this will be of considerable service in the subsequent treatment of the case, acting as a guide by which we adapt the several instruments throughout the curative process. In withdrawing the bougie, we should bear in mind the anatomy of the rectum, being cautious not to strike the point of the instrument against the angles of the intestine.

Very commonly the two or three first introductions of the instrument cause a distressing desire to relieve the bowels; this desire will, however, gradually subside.

At intervals of from three to five days the operation is to be repeated, increasing the size of the bougie, and the period it is suffered to remain in the intestine, according as the circumstances of the case permit. We shall commonly be en-

abled to use a larger instrument on the second, third, and fourth introductions, when that we commenced with does not exceed number four; but when the size originally passed reaches number seven, we shall seldom be enabled to increase it more frequently than at every other introduction; as the instruments become of larger size, we shall be necessitated to pass the same, two, three, and frequently even four times; but no established rule can be laid down upon this point, which must depend upon the extent and nature of the contraction, equally with the constitutional irritability of the patient.

It will be perceived that I differ materially from all gentlemen who have written upon stricture of the rectum, in the frequency of introducing the bougie. Mr. Bell says, "the means of cure are, proper laxatives regularly taken, the use of glysters to prevent the lodgement of fæces above the stricture, and the daily introduction of the bougie or tent."* Upon the same subject Mr. Copeland remarks, "when, by habitual costiveness, by the stools wanting their usual figure, the constitution being otherwise in tolerable health, an organic obstruction to the passage of the fæces is suspected, and this suspicion is confirmed by

* Bell on Diseases of the Urethra and Rectum, p. 333.

examination of the rectum with the finger ; the first object of the surgeon should be an enlargement of the part by the introduction of the bougie. This bougie should be of such a size as to pass, when well lubricated with oil, without much difficulty or pain. Sometimes when the disease has been of long continuance, it will be necessary to begin even with a large sized urethra bougie, or one of the same size as those which are made for the œsophagus, and of a length that is likely to pass beyond the stricture—that is, about six or seven, or eight inches ; but I think it is of consequence to use a bougie at first rather too small than too large. The benefit is derived much more from the continuance of the bougie in the rectum, than from a sudden dilatation of the strictured part ; and when it forcibly distends the stricture, the pain which is produced, renders it necessary to withdraw the bougie much sooner than if it had been of a size to pass easily.

“ When it has remained for half an hour or more, according to the feelings of the patient, it should be removed, and passed again the next day, and the same sized bougie should be continued for several days, before any attempt be made to enlarge it.”* Mr. Copeland farther adds, “ that for

* Copeland on the Rectum, p. 28.

some time after all symptoms of the complaint have disappeared, it is necessary occasionally, that is, every two or three days, to introduce the bougie and withdraw it again."* Mr. White, after giving consistent caution respecting the manner of passing the instrument, adds, "at first it should not remain longer than half an hour in the rectum, or if there should be much irritation, not so long; this, however, very seldom happens with the bougie I employ, after it has completely passed the stricture. By degrees it may be suffered to remain eight or ten hours at a time in the rectum, with little or no inconvenience to the patient—in general it may be used daily."†

The action resulting from the introduction of the bougie is twofold—dilatation and absorption. Now it must be obvious, that to produce these effects, it is necessary that a certain degree of pressure be maintained upon the strictured portion of the gut. It is by dilatation that the simple spasmodic stricture is removed, and by dilatation and absorption combined, that the permanent obstruction will be materially alleviated, if not totally cured. Our object should certainly be to dilate the passage as speedily as possible, never-

* Copeland on the Rectum, p. 28.

† White, on the Rectum, p. 77 and 78.

theless it should be borne in mind, that the introduction of the instrument causes a specific action or irritation, by which we overcome the unhealthy function of the part; this action, or irritation, should be allowed totally to subside before we again introduce the bougie. If, however, we daily pass bougies, suffering them to remain in the bowel for eight and ten hours at a time, I would ask, what time do we allow for the subsidence of the irritation we have created? nay, do we not encounter it at every use of the instrument, and thus rather promote than lessen the disease? In the early period of my practice I adopted the plans recommended by the gentlemen alluded to; but, as I proceeded in different cases, reasoning from analogy, I resolved to pass the instrument less often, and was soon convinced of the benefit resulting from such mode of treatment; my patients not only experienced less irritation, but I was enabled to increase the size of the bougie more rapidly than when it was passed daily. Bougies should be used for the relief of stricture in the rectum nearly upon the same principle they are introduced for the relief of obstruction in the urethra, and I feel assured that very few of the profession of the present day put their patients to the unnecessary inconvenience of the daily use of instruments.

Another point of nearly equal importance is the quality of the bougie. A knowledge of the anatomy of the rectum evinces the necessity of our using an instrument capable of ready adaptation to the peculiar form of the passage, otherwise its introduction will be not only of no service, but productive of serious injury; nay, we may even form an erroneous opinion of the existence of stricture, through rudely pressing the bougie against the angles of the gut, or the sacrum. In this particular (the quality of the bougie) I also dissent from the opinion of that highly respectable practitioner, Mr. White,* to whom I am happy to express my acknowledgments for the professional information afforded me by his excellent Treatise upon Stricture of the Rectum, a work which more particularly drew my attention to that subject. For the great majority of cases the bougie Mr. White recommends has not a sufficient degree of density; its structure causes it to yield too readily,† hence it is speedily formed to the shape of the bowel, by which that quantum of pressure is not maintained which is necessary to overcome the spasmodic action of the intestine,

* At the period this was written, I was not acquainted with the death of this truly amiable and worthy man.

† It is probably the trifling action it induces which allows of its being so frequently introduced.

and to promote the absorption of the deposition between its coats.

It is also, as I think, liable to another objection ; being principally composed of rolls of lint, it falls into wrinkles, which prevent its bending with an equal surface, like the wax bougie ; hence it is apt to entangle in the folds of the mucous coat of the intestine. But where the stricture is accompanied with an enlarged and tender condition of the uterus, or where the rectum is particularly irritable, Mr. White's instrument is certainly preferable to any other ; for the very reason I consider it objectionable in the generality of cases, to wit, the ready way in which it yields to the action of the parts. The instrument I have been accustomed to use, is composed of fine linen cloth, very heavily coated with wax, and a certain portion of diachylon plaster, mixed with a small quantity of lamp black. From immersion in very hot water, some minutes previously to being used, it is rendered soft and pliable to any extent, nevertheless retaining one regular and smooth surface. When it is introduced into the bowel, instead of becoming softer, it hardens to a degree sufficient to afford considerable resistance to the action of the stricture.

In its formation, care should be taken that the tape, forming the loop, is passed through nearly

the whole length of the bougie, otherwise it is apt to become loose, and to give way when we attempt to withdraw the instrument from the bowel.*

The largest sized bougie I ever use measures in circumference three inches and a half, the smallest one inch; the medium between the two is subdivided into ten sizes, constituting in the whole an increase of from one to twelve. The length of the bougie for full grown persons, taking the standard of the human body at from five feet eight to five feet ten inches, is about eleven inches. Mr. Brough, of Bartholomew-close, has usually made them for me.

As to gum elastic bougies, when the stricture is remote from the orifice, the introduction of them is next to impracticable, since they cannot with any degree of safety be adapted to the

* Mr. Bell has advised "sounding the rectum by a ball fixed to the end of a piece of whalebone," a mode of examination I should not be much inclined to practise; for, if the ball be of any size, it must produce severe pain in passing the obstruction, from the sudden manner in which it distends the part. A medical friend, who was examined in this manner for stricture of the rectum, informed me that the operation was "all very well in passing the obstruction, but the pain in withdrawing the instrument was horrible." But, independently of the pain it produces, I should consider it an inefficient method of ascertaining the peculiarities of the contraction.

several turns in the passage, especially at the superior portion of the rectum, where the greatest care is necessary to guard against injuring the bowel. Of metallic rectum bougies, I should have considered it unnecessary to say any thing, were I not acquainted with the fact, that such instruments are made, and therefore, as it may be presumed, for practical purposes. I should hesitate in the employment of them in any case. In the hands of the experienced anatomist they are, as I think, useless; and in those of the inexperienced highly dangerous.

With respect to medicated bougies:—some writers have spoken of the introduction of instruments, which being in part composed of peculiar medicinal substances, were believed to exercise a specific action upon the part. The progress of surgical knowledge has justly removed a great deal of the confidence entertained in the effect of such bougies. When the stricture is accompanied with extreme local irritation, considerable benefit will result from smearing the instrument over with an unction, composed of one ounce of elder flower ointment, with a scruple of very finely powdered opium. A portion of this becoming absorbed, renders the rectum less irritable; and thus the disposition of the bowel to reject the bougie when it is

introduced is diminished. So, where there is any substantial reason for believing the stricture to be connected with syphilis, the bougie may be smeared with mercurial ointment: a method of introducing mercury into the system which I have found to be both expeditious and convenient.

CHAPTER VI.

Of the usual Appearances which occur during the curative Process of Stricture, and of the Manner in which we are to discontinue the Use of the Bougie.

As we proceed in the treatment of the disease, various effects will arise. I have known each introduction of the bougie to be followed by severe cramps in the thighs and legs; two instances of this description occurred to me about the same period, both in the persons of females.* In another patient, also a female, very considerable numbness, accompanied with pain, was felt in the right leg only, while the instrument lay in the rectum. I have seen shivering fits follow immediately upon its introduction; occasionally it has produced an inclination to sickness; but,

* May not this symptom be accounted for, by supposing that the instrument presses upon the nerves which supply the inferior extremities with sensation?

unlike what takes place when first the urethra bougie is passed, I have never known it give rise to the slightest disposition to fainting. Very commonly when it is passed into the sigmoid flexure, and during the time it remains in that part, trifling pains, similar to such as are experienced after taking opening medicine, extend over the whole surface of the abdomen, more particularly in the epigastric region. After one or two introductions of the instrument, if these pains do not occur at the time, they very frequently follow, and are commonly succeeded by a discharge of a jelly-like substance, or offensive motions. I have known the irritation to be so considerable, that patients have been alarmed, and apprehensive of inflammation of the bowels; it generally, however, subsides without any medical treatment; should it be otherwise, a cordial aperient* will remove it.

Of all the annoyances attendant upon the introduction of the instrument, none is more troublesome to the patient and the surgeon than the power-

* Recipe. Pulveris Rhæi.

Confectionis Aromaticæ $\overline{\text{āā}}$ ʒi.

Tincturæ Sennæ ʒii.

Tincturæ Cardamomi compos: ʒi.

Aquæ Menth: Piper: ʒx.

Misce. Fiat haustus pro re natâ sumendus.

ful action and the irritation of the sphincter muscle;* which may be considerably lessened by taking care to pass the bougie completely through both the external and internal sphincters, first affixing a tape through its loop, a precaution which should never be neglected; for the bowel will sometimes draw up the bougie, so as to take it completely out of the reach of the finger; this happened in Case the Seventh, hereinafter narrated. The patient, exceedingly alarmed, sent for me; but prior to my arrival he had voided the bougie, rolled up like a ball. It caused the most distressing pain in its passage through the sphincter, but no subsequent serious inconvenience resulted from the accident.

Another circumstance, which I have repeatedly noticed during the curative process, is a peculiar liability in patients to take cold. I find by a reference to the notes of various cases of stricture in the rectum, that in the proportion of one in every ten, though the utmost precaution was taken to guard against the affection, my patients suffered more or less from irritation of the mucous membrane.

* I have several times introduced a probe-pointed bistoury, and partially divided the sphincter, inserting for a day or two a plug to distend the part, and prevent its union by adhesion. This has always removed the annoyance sufficiently to admit of the introduction of the instrument.

After a very few introductions of the bougie, the bowels will sometimes become perfectly regular; while, in other cases, weeks will elapse before any material benefit will be produced; and too often, though the general health and appearance of the patient are evidently benefited, regularity of the bowels never returns. In these instances, the obstruction is generally very high up, and, in all probability, of many years standing; one of the most important consequences of which is, a permanent enlargement, and consequent impaired function of the colon.

Under the attentive practice of the plan laid down, we shall find a great majority of the cases of stricture to be considerably alleviated, and many to be entirely removed. Occasionally, however, the curative process is tedious and troublesome, requiring the greatest degree of attention on the part of the adviser and the advised. This particularly applies to females, whom the disinclination to narrate the features of the complaint, and to undergo the treatment necessary for its removal, has led to bear the disease to a protracted period; when it has not only reached the condition of a permanent spasmodic stricture, but has become connected with some secondary local affection, and with serious impairment of the general health.

We should persist in the introduction of the

bougie, till we are able to pass a size certainly as large as number eight, readily into the sigmoid flexure. I have sometimes found it impracticable to go beyond this number: and the introduction of the instrument is to be discontinued by degrees; passing it at more protracted intervals, till, at last, we simply use it as a preventive once in six weeks or two months, or when the peculiar circumstances of the case point out any necessity for its introduction. In some instances, we shall not find it requisite to have further recourse to it; but by far the greater number of cases require the occasional use of instruments for life. Happily, after some time however, the patient is enabled to become his own surgeon, by which he is saved unnecessary inconvenience and expense.

The foregoing observations comprise the constitutional and local treatment I have generally pursued in cases of simple and permanent spasmodic stricture of the rectum. When the disease has produced the lamentable effect of a communication between the rectum and the bladder or the vagina, I am unable to recommend any treatment likely to be of service. Reflection points out the propriety of the frequent use of injections, to prevent any local accumulation; in these cases death speedily relieves the patient from his sufferings.

CHAPTER VII.

On Dividing the Stricture.

TAKING into consideration the danger consequent upon hæmorrhage, the probability of inflammation, and the distressing irritation which arises from the necessity of keeping the divided portions of the gut separated during the healing process, the division of a stricture may be always accounted a dangerous and, in many cases, an equally useless operation. There are few instances, where it can be attempted consistently with utility and safety. It may be performed, where the obstruction is sufficiently near to the orifice, to admit of an examination of the disease being made with the finger,* though the proportion of such cases we shall encounter in practice will be found exceedingly small: and where this cannot be accomplished, I should not feel justified in attempting the operation; since there is not any safe criterion whereby to judge

* This of course does not apply to carcinomatous disease of the rectum.

of the extent and nature of the contraction, or any guide to prevent our injuring blood vessels of considerable magnitude, the hæmorrhage from which might, under circumstances of local irritation, prove fatal.

Even under the most favourable progress, the patient will find a difficulty in retaining the bougie in the bowel, after it has been divided, which is essential to prevent the edges of the intestine reuniting, and to ensure the success of the operation.

Having resolved upon the division of the part, we proceed in the operation in the following manner. The forefinger of the left hand being introduced into the rectum, to ascertain the most prominent parts of the stricture, and that no vessels of magnitude prevent its safe division, a broad probe-pointed bistoury, its side resting upon the finger, is to be passed fairly beyond the obstruction; the edge should then be everted, and the stricture divided, in one or more parts, as may be necessary.* It will generally be requisite to divide the intestine in several bearings, and we should not be satisfied till we are able to introduce a full-sized bougie.

Hæmorrhage having ceased, the rectum is to

* Sir Astley Cooper's knife for hernia is the best instrument to use for this purpose.

be cleansed out by an injection of tepid poppy water; and a portion of bougie, well oiled and covered with lint, or a plug, entirely composed of the latter material, introduced, of sufficient size to distend the bowel: it is not necessary to pass this farther than through the part which has been divided. If practicable, it should remain in the rectum undisturbed twenty-four hours, by which period discharge will generally have commenced; after which, we may be satisfied that no union, by adhesive inflammation, will take place. It is then to be removed, and, the bowel having been emptied by an injection, to be replaced by another plug, smeared over with spermaceti ointment. This plan is to be adopted till the intestine is completely healed, which will be evinced by the absence of all discharge upon the surface of the dressing.

During the healing process, the patient should be supported upon the smallest possible quantity of food of the most nutritious quality; and, after the first two days, such a portion of castor oil administered, as may relax the bowels.

When the part is perfectly healed, it will be proper to introduce a full-sized bougie every third or fourth day, suffering it to remain in the bowel till the patient is desirous, from the irritation it excites, to have it removed.

Provided the operation proceeds favourably, this

comprises all the necessary treatment of the case ; should inflammation however occur, or great local irritation ensue, the bougie must be immediately removed, and the necessary measures adopted, with the utmost promptitude and decision.

Upon the whole, the operation is not of a description to induce me to recommend its performance ; nor, under the most favourable result, do I think it likely to be productive of that degree of success, which may be considered a compensation for so hazardous and painful an expedient. I have performed it twice. In the first instance, I was compelled to remove the plug three hours after the operation, on account of the excessive irritation it created. In the second case, the patient nearly fell a sacrifice to peritoneal inflammation.

I have never yet seen a case of the fissure at the anus, so particularly described by M. Boyer, in the *Journal Complémentaire, ou Dictionnaire des Sciences Medicales*, Novembre, 1818. I am unable, therefore, to give any practical opinion upon the treatment he has advised. If the affection were to fall under my observation, I should probably follow the plan he adopts.

CHAPTER VIII.

On the morbid Anatomy, Symptoms, and Treatment of carcinomatous Disease of the Rectum.

As this species of contraction is commonly within reach of the finger, we are more readily enabled to examine its condition. Even at an early period, the disease possesses certain peculiarities, confirmatory of the extreme malignancy of its character. The surface of the rectum, sometimes for a considerable space, feels indurated and irregularly thickened, the mucous coat being closely puckered up into wrinkles, the edges of which have a bony hardness. By degrees, these prominences ulcerate, and the inner coat of the bowel is absorbed from the pressure of a new growth of substance; whether this substance originates in a specific action of the vessels in the cellular tissue, between the mucous and muscular coats of the bowel, or in the mucous glands of the intestine, appears to me doubtful; were I to hazard an opinion, I should say that carcinomatous disease of the rectum originates in a peculiar morbid con-

dition of the mucous glands of the part; such was the opinion of Dr. Baillie, which the situation of the disease appears in some degree to confirm.* I have, however, no means of judging of the correctness of this supposition, never having had the opportunity of examining a patient who died of carcinomatous disease of the rectum in its early stages. I have seen two excellent preparations of the schirro-contracted rectum, where the disease was in its most advanced condition. In both of these cases the mucous and the muscular coats of the bowel were absorbed, from the pressure of a newly-formed substance, which had made its way through the bladder in one instance, and the vagina in the other. As this morbid growth increases, it will absorb every part with which it comes in contact, even to the bony walls of the pelvis.

But whatever doubt may attach to the origin of carcinoma, both the constitutional and local symptoms which accompany it plainly elucidate the peculiarity and malignancy of the disease. To the usual symptoms which accompany stricture, there are superadded the most acute lancinating pains in the part, which extend through

* The glandular structure is far more prevalent near to the *anus* than in any other part of the rectum.

the pelvis, into the lower part of the back, and into the thighs; every now and then these pains will be followed by a sudden gush of bloody discharge from the bowel, evincing the ulceration of some portion of the strictured surface; the pain upon passing the smallest quantity of feculent matter is distressing in the extreme, the patient describes it to be like something scraping a raw surface; and the latter periods of the complaint are commonly attended with a peculiarly offensive discharge, similar in odour to that which accompanies carcinomatous disease of the uterus; the function of which part, as well as that of the urinary organs, are always very materially disturbed; the general health speedily suffers, even the countenance of the patient indicating extreme pain. It is altogether a most horrible affliction; happily, it is proportionably uncommon.

In the treatment of carcinoma, all we can do proves of little avail; a variety of medicines, such as calomel, hemlock, opium, &c. have been advised; but I fear that the utmost effect we may hope for from our labours, is to soothe the passage of the afflicted sufferer to the grave. I have known the application of leeches to the anus, and the introduction into the rectum of a pill, containing a grain or two of opium, considerably to alleviate the peculiar pricking pain

characteristic of this contraction. The perseverance in injections is likewise productive of comfort; they are to be used every night and morning, to one or other of them from forty to sixty drops of laudanum being added. When administering these injections, we should be cautious not to irritate the parts in introducing the pipe, which should never be passed more than an inch, or, at farthest, an inch and a half, within the sphincter.

It is essential we avoid the introduction of any kind of bougie; such treatment will not only be productive of no benefit, but will inevitably aggravate the affliction, besides the severe bodily pain it causes to the patient. A late respectable and amiable surgeon, than whom a more humane and cautious man did not exist, attempted the use of bougies in a case of carcinomatous affection of the rectum, at present under my care; but the patient had nearly fallen a sacrifice to his well-intentioned endeavour; the introduction of the instrument, produced not only severe local pain, but acute spasms throughout the bowels, attended with vertigo and vomiting, which lasted for many days.

CHAPTER IX.

Further Remarks.

WHEN describing the symptoms of stricture, I remarked of various affections, that they might be considered as the necessary consequences, if not the immediate symptoms, of that disease. I shall now proceed to notice some few of those affections, in the order they have most frequently occurred, in such instances as have fallen under my immediate observation: and first, of—

The Urinary Organs.

We need only refer to the relative situation of the bladder and the rectum, to perceive how natural it is for the functions of the former to be more or less disturbed by stricture in the rectum. The constant efforts to relieve the bowels, by occasioning pressure upon the fundus of the bladder, speedily excite a correspondent irritation in this part, inducing frequent desire to void the urine; while accumulations, collecting in the lower portion of the rectum, irri-

tate the neck of the bladder more particularly, and promote spasmodic action to so extended a degree, as even entirely to paralyse its functions : hence, we may have either incontinence or retention of urine from the same source.

The exciting cause remaining, nature will proceed to relieve herself by the formation of matter, either at the neck of the bladder, or in the prostate gland ; and, in extreme instances, disease will extend into the mucous coat of the bladder, and thence even into the kidneys themselves. A singular and interesting case of the two latter affections combined, the result of mechanical pressure, from a large tumour in the pelvis, filled with hydatids, will be found in the sequel. In this instance, it was somewhat remarkable that, although the urinary organs were considerably disturbed, and the patient ultimately died from matter forming in both the kidneys, the symptoms of obstruction in the rectum were not of sufficient importance to lead to any examination of the part. Though the passage through the bowel must have been greatly obstructed by the pressure of the tumour, there was not any difficulty of passing relief from the bowels ; there was, however, a frequent desire so to do, and the stools were of very small size, but, in other respects, they were perfectly healthy ; yet the irritability of the

urinary organs was so great, that the patient was compelled to pass his water every two or three hours, in doing which he experienced severe difficulty and pain. I here suspected obstruction in the urethra, and in consequence introduced a bougie into that canal, which only aggravated his sufferings, yet I encountered no symptom of disease, save extreme tenderness at the prostatic part of the canal.

The collection in the rectum before alluded to, aggravated by an enlarged and distended state of the colon, pressing upon the kidneys, derange their function, giving rise to unhealthy secretion, whence may originate the formation of calculi: so, likewise, the irritation propagated to the canal of the urethra, may promote either morbid discharges, or the momentous malady of stricture. That these various effects may result from the same cause, is illustrated by the following Cases.

CASE I.

Mr. —, age 29.] Oct. 22, 1823.—Applied to me on account of a long existing gleet, connected with stricture in the urethra. He was otherwise much out of health, having frequent pains in the head, and in the pit of the stomach after eating; he suffered from loss of appetite, and

costive or much relaxed bowels, with occasional discharges of blood and slime in his motions, which were never figured; had frequent pain in his back and loins, and cramps in the legs and thighs, particularly at night. In this case, I introduced urethra bougies, and paid strict attention to the general health; yet the symptoms were not altogether removed, though certainly diminished. At the expiration of six weeks, I examined the rectum, and discovered a stricture eight inches up, through which number two passed with difficulty and pain. Upon this I discontinued the introduction of the urethra bougie, and, at intervals of four days apart, I continued to pass the rectum bougie, increasing the size every fourth or eighth day, for about six weeks, when the discharge had totally subsided, nor had the patient any symptoms of irritation of the urinary organs; his general health was also decidedly mended. By a prosecution of the same plans for the space of three months more, I was able to use the largest sized bougie. His health was then perfectly re-established, and I took my leave; since which period, he has never experienced any serious annoyance, either constitutionally or locally.

CASE II.

Mr. —, age 30.] Nov. 23, 1822.—Complained of severe pain in the occiput; in the region of the colon, especially the descending portion; of pains in the lower part of the back, and in the groins, particularly the left, occasionally extending into the scrotum and thighs, and of itching about the fundament; the bowels were exceedingly irregular, occasionally purged, but most commonly costive, the motions passing with difficulty and pain, accompanied with discharges of blood and mucus; he had frequent inclination to make water, with a sense of weight and pain in the region of the bladder. Advised, injections every night, *oleum ricini omni mane*.

Nov. 27.—Examined the rectum, and discovered obstruction at five inches, through which number four passed with some difficulty; he retained the bougie eleven minutes.

Nov. 30.—The injection had relieved his bowels daily; he had less irritation about the anus. Introduced the bougie; he retained it twenty-five minutes.

Dec. 6.—Felt more comfortable; had had little or no head-ache. Increased the size of the bougie.

Dec. 9.—He had retained it two hours and fif-

teen minutes, when he was compelled to remove it from disposition for relief from the bowels. Passed the same, and subsequently number six. For the last two days he experienced a very uneasy sensation throughout the bowels, very similar to what he had felt after taking strong opening physic; his bowels had been very much griped, and the discharges from them were very offensive.

Dec. 16.—Was in all points improved; had had a good deal of the griping pain in his bowels, and this day passed a figured motion; had retained the bougie five hours; upon withdrawing it a considerable quantity of thick mucus of a brown colour followed. Used the same instrument.

Dec. 20.—Bougie remained up six hours; the bowels had been, upon the whole, pretty well; in fact, he had suffered little annoyance of any kind. Introduced number eight.

Dec. 28.—Had retained it twenty minutes; had occasionally required opening medicine, though he daily used the injection, which sometimes brought away a great deal, at others scarcely any thing. Used the same instrument.

Jan. 5, 1823.—Was in far more comfortable health than for months past, not requiring opening medicine more than once in every seven or ten days; had experienced no pain in the head, or any other part; he kept up the bougie nearly three hours; passed number nine. I experienced

a good deal of difficulty in passing the sigmoid flexure; the obstruction below appeared entirely removed.

Jan. 23.—Had not called upon me, finding himself exceedingly well; to-day he had felt some pain in the loins; passed the same bougie; had retained the last bougie, introduced by himself, seven hours.

Feb. 12.—Was better in health than for years past; had no pain in his head; his bowels acted freely daily without medicine, or even the use of the injection; had occasionally trifling pain in his back, also in the left groin extending down the scrotum. Advised his occasionally passing the bougie for himself.

Aug. 10, 1823.—Within the last day or two he had had a return of the pain in his loins, and been a good deal annoyed by cramp in the thighs, particularly at night, nor had his motions been so plentiful or healthy; he had never used a bougie since I saw him in February. Introduced number nine; it caused a little irritation at the sigmoid flexure only. By passing two or three other instruments, at intervals of seven or ten days apart, he again became perfectly comfortable.

REMARKS.

I occasionally pass a bougie for this patient; his health is materially better; in fact, he experiences scarcely any thing of his annoyance. Prior

to my attendance, he used to be necessitated to pass urethra bougies for an obstruction in that canal; but since the relief of the stricture in the rectum he has discontinued their use.

CASE III.

Mr. —, aged 19.] June, 1823.—Had been under the care of a variety of medical men for stricture in the urethra; which complaint he had suffered from, more or less, for the last twelve months. Upon opening the canal, I discovered three obstructions; the first about one inch and a half from the orifice, the second at the bulb, and a third at the membranous part of the urethra; there was also great pain and irritation upon passing the prostate, and at the neck of the bladder. I could with difficulty pass the smallest sized bougie but two. His general health was very bad; the bowels always either confined, or much relaxed; suffered frequently from piles, from pain in the loins, hips, and thighs; his urine was scanty and high coloured, and deposited a white sandy sediment; his appetite was voracious. I passed bougies every third or fourth day, and followed the requisite treatment in such cases for full four months, when the strictures were certainly considerably better. At this period he contracted a *gonorrhœa*, which prevented any further pro-

gress in the case for nearly five months; at which time I again introduced the bougie, and was happy to find the obstructions were not in the slightest degree worse. During the inflammatory stage of the disease he had several attacks of profuse hæmorrhage from the urethra, and twice suffered from retention of urine. Though I paid the strictest possible attention to the patient, no satisfactory progress was made; sometimes I was able readily to introduce a good sized bougie, while at other times the spasm in the part would prevent the use of even the smallest sized instrument. His general health was far from good; the bowels continued much confined, scarcely ever being relieved without medicine; he suffered considerably from piles, and irritation at the anus, on the verge of which several small ulcers formed, which gave him acute pain in passing his stools. The pain in his back and loins returned, as well as the frequent disposition to make water.

March 26, 1824.—Under these circumstances I examined the rectum, when I discovered two obstructions; one at five inches, the other at the sigmoid flexure. Through the last it was with great pain and difficulty I could pass number four. I advised my usual plans, adding, that I thought I had a well-grounded hope that his afflictions would in time be alleviated. By strict perseverance in the use of injections *per anum*, occasional doses of castor

oil, and the introduction of the rectum bougie every fourth day, which was suffered to remain in the bowel till the disposition to expel it came on; in the course of a month he became materially better. After the first four or five attendances his bowels acted each day, frequently twice, without any aperients being taken, and all his annoyances were proportionably diminished. During this period I purposely omitted using the urethra bougie, with the view of ascertaining to what extent the removal of the obstruction in the rectum would benefit the urinary organs. In a very short time the discharge from the urethra visibly lessened, and the irritation, and frequency in making water, entirely subsided. The case proceeded exceedingly well during three months, when I was able to pass number nine into the colon, without the least obstruction or annoyance. I also introduced a urethra bougie of a size very considerably larger than formerly, with trifling difficulty. I now took my leave, cautioning him respecting his general health, to use bougies both to the rectum and urethra occasionally, and on no account to omit the injection *per anum*.

July 9, 1824.—He called upon me. The discharge from the urethra had never entirely ceased, and the frequency of making water had, within the last ten days, returned in a trivial degree. He also

suffered a good deal from pain in the loins and region of the bladder, and from cramp in the thighs; had never introduced any instrument nor used any injections but twice since I last saw him, yet his bowels had been tolerably regular. I passed a rectum bougie, of the same size last used, the whole extent of the bowel; it gave him no pain, excepting at the sigmoid flexure, where the spasm was considerable. Ordered, *oleum ricini omni mane*, an injection *per anum*, also an injection of a weak solution of sulphate of zinc to the urethra. In about twenty days all the irritation of the urinary organs had entirely ceased, as well as the discharge. I again took my leave, advising the same plan as heretofore.

REMARKS.

This case clearly elucidates the immediate connexion of the two obstructions; and the speedy manner in which that in the rectum was alleviated, while in the simple spasmodic state.

CASE IV.

WRITTEN BY THE PATIENT.

MY DEAR SIR,

As you expressed a wish that I should furnish you with the particulars of my case, I

send you, so far as my memory will permit, a correct statement. My health, for several years previous to applying to you, was such that I never could call myself well, inasmuch as I could not obtain regular evacuations from my bowels without almost daily taking medicine. I suffered much from head-ache whenever I omitted doing so, and was repeatedly annoyed by boils which came on the lower part of my belly, also by excoriations on the outer and inner parts of the prepuce. I had, at different times, a gleet, unattended by any pain in making water; and constantly after an evacuation, when my bowels were in a confined state, I passed a portion of blood both by the urethra and the rectum.

On application to several medical gentlemen, I was told my affections were the result of incautious connexions; from circumstances, I felt confident such could not be the case; indeed, in one instance, a gleet and several boils showed themselves in the course of the same week, though I had not had any connexion for months previously.

This first shook my faith in the opinion of my medical advisers, and I became satisfied they were administering to the effect, either concluding I had deceived them as to the cause, or, what is more probable, not troubling themselves

to inquire into it. It was also singular, that in hardly any instance did the strong medicines prescribed for me benefit my complaint, while I found that attention to my bowels, by constantly taking medicine of the mildest description, caused all unpleasant symptoms to disappear, as it were, of themselves.

About three months previous to my last illness, in the autumn of 1825, I was attacked by a violent pain in my loins, attended with a trifling gleet and discharge of blood after passing my water. I applied to a medical man of eminence, who gave me what I considered very strong medicine. After being many weeks his patient, finding myself no better, I discontinued visiting him, and only took gentle aperient medicines, with occasional warm baths. In a short time I grew better, the urgent symptoms disappearing; but I only considered myself patched up, constantly expecting to be again attacked; nor in this respect was I deceived; for, in November, 1825, I was suddenly seized with inflammation of the prostate gland, swelled testis, attended with such extreme pain and soreness at the anus, that I could not pass the smallest evacuation without severe suffering, particularly at that part, which was so contracted as not to admit of a bougie larger than a large quill, yet I was

obliged to take aperient medicine twice daily, which caused me the most acute pain after each evacuation. I could not bear to lie in any other position than on my side.

In this stage of my suffering, I requested your advice, you are therefore well acquainted with the subsequent features of my case; suffice it for me to add, that after following your advice for between two to three months, I not only experienced temporary benefit, but have never since found it necessary to take opening medicine to obtain my daily evacuations; my bowels are sometimes rather confined; a few days' use of the injection, however, restores them to their wanted activity, and makes us perfectly good friends again.

I am, my dear Sir,

Yours, very truly,

September, 1827.

— — —.

When I first saw this patient, abscess had formed in the prostate, and he was labouring under severe inflammatory fever. So soon as the part became tranquil, and the constitutional disturbance had subsided, I examined the rectum, and discovered a stricture at seven inches, through which I could only pass number four. In the course of three months, by persevering in the

use of the bougie, together with my general plans, he became perfectly well, and has continued so till the present period, Sept. 1827. In this case I never examined the urethra.

CASE V.

— —, Esq. age 23.] Sept. 1825.—Had for some months had profuse discharge from the urethra, originating in a very virulent *gonorrhœa*, for which he had taken the usual remedies, to little or no purpose. His general health he considered very good, though the bowels were somewhat irregular. I advised a very mild injection *ter in die*—local fomentations, with *oleum ricini pro re natâ*—in the course of two months he became perfectly well. He had not, however, discontinued his medicine many days, before, without any ostensible cause, the symptoms returned with increased violence, accompanied with acute pain in passing his water, which flowed in a very small stream, and with a good deal of difficulty. Suspecting stricture in the urethra, I examined that canal, and discovered three obstructions. I passed the bougie with the utmost possible care, nevertheless it created considerable hæmorrhage. Advised a prosecution of the same treatment, omitting the injection. I repeated the

introduction of the bougie every fourth day, gradually increasing its size; the irritability at the neck of the bladder was extreme, and the introduction of each instrument commonly followed by more or less hæmorrhage: this seldom happened at the time of using it, but from six to twelve hours after; to alleviate this irritation, local fomentations, leeches, and cupping the perineum, were several times resorted to; and a draught, containing *tincturæ ferri muriati guttas triginta*, taken twice in the course of each day. After some days, the irritation lessened, and I was able to pass a tolerably fair sized instrument into the bladder, with little or no trouble. The patient appeared to be doing extremely well, when, without any ostensible cause, pain came on in the rectum, which increased upon going to stool; this was accompanied with frequency of making water, followed each time by a discharge of blood from the penis. I now desisted from passing instruments, and advised local bathing, leeches, and injections *per anum*. Notwithstanding the vigorous adoption of this plan, the symptoms continued to grow worse, the pain in the rectum, in the hips, groins, and thighs was acutely severe, accompanied by constitutional disturbance and fever; the patient was obliged to discontinue the use of the injection, on account of not being able

to introduce the pipe, which he said appeared to strike against some particular part, and caused him acute pain. I now suspected the formation of abscess in the prostate, and upon introducing my finger into the rectum, distinctly felt that gland considerably enlarged, the slightest pressure upon which gave him intolerable pain. In the act of relieving the bowels two days subsequently, he felt something burst in the rectum, which was followed by a discharge of *pus*. The pain in the gut, the back, and thighs, now became better; and he was again able to have recourse to the injection *per anum* night and morning. By degrees, the discharge from the bowel lessened, as well as the symptoms of general irritation. I now resumed the introduction of the urethra bougies, and in about six weeks was able to pass the largest size fairly into the bladder. It seldom, however, happened that I could accomplish this at two succeeding attempts; sometimes the irritation was so great, that I could not pass even a small sized instrument; nor did the general health improve to the extent I expected. The bowels were likewise very capricious; the smallest quantity of castor oil would sometimes relieve them, while, at others, even a considerable portion failed in producing a proper evacuation. He had not now any difficulty in passing his motions;

since he generally took a dessert spoonful of oil every or every other day, but he complained of pain in his loins, and of frequent desire for evacuation, with each of which he passed a good deal of slime. Under these circumstances, I examined the rectum ; when I discovered a stricture at the sigmoid flexure, through which I passed number six. The rectum was exceedingly irritable, nor could he retain the bougie for five minutes. By a steady perseverance in its introduction every five or six days, gradually increasing the size, accompanied with the usual local and constitutional treatment, in the course of three months he recovered. In less than three weeks all local irritation had manifestly abated ; the bowels acted regularly every day, without any aperient medicine, and his health rapidly improved, every symptom progressively getting better, till his health was perfectly re-established.

REMARKS.

In this case I consider the extreme irritability of the urinary organs to have been produced, in a great degree, from the obstruction in the rectum. I attended this gentleman's father for stricture in the rectum ; and his mother died of an affection of the uterus.

CASE VI.

Mr. —, age 49.] June 17, 1824.—My attendance was requested to this patient, to tap the bladder in a case of retention of urine. I found the bladder much distended, and spasmodic irritation existing to a great extent; he had passed no water for two days and nights; the pulse was full and frequent, and though no aperient medicine had been given, the bowels were violently purged; this had been the case for two or three days previous to his present attack. Knowing somewhat of the constitution of this patient, and that he had for years been subject to obstinate confinement of the bowels, with occasional attacks of diarrhæa, and to giddiness and pain in the head, I gave it as my opinion, that the retention of urine was secondary, in consequence of obstruction, and probably accumulation of fæces in the rectum, irritating the neck of the bladder. His medical friend, however, differed from me in opinion; notwithstanding which, I examined the bowel with my finger, when, owing to the prolapsed state of the gut from the pressure of a collection of fæces, I was enabled distinctly to feel the obstruction. The patient had been using the warm bath, and taking *tinctura ferri muriati*; and many fruitless

attempts had been made to introduce the catheter. I recommended, a continuance of the warm bath, and an injection *per anum, cum gutt: viginti tinct: opii*, every half hour.

After the administration of two injections, I succeeded in drawing off the urine ; there was considerable spasm at the neck of the bladder, and stricture at the bulb of the urethra. Large quantities of fæces came away after each injection. These were ordered to be continued *sine tinct: opii*, every six hours, *oleum ricini* to be taken at bed time, and the hip bath used ; in a very few days he became perfectly well of the effects of the attack. I now recommended the examination of the rectum, to which he immediately assented ; and I discovered a stricture at five inches, and a second at the sigmoid flexure ; through the latter I could, with great difficulty, introduce the smallest sized bougie. In this case I followed my usual plans, increasing the size of the instrument, till in about three months I was able to pass number ten with little difficulty or pain. In the space of six weeks, the bowels, which had been for years extremely uncertain in their function, became perfectly regular, and the discharges healthy in quantity and quality ; the giddiness and pain in the head, which he had suffered for a long period, gradually diminished, and he made water with per-

fect ease and comfort. The obstruction at the sigmoid flexure was obstinate and uncertain; sometimes I could not pass a small bougie, while at others I could readily introduce number seven or eight; when irritation existed most, the bougie was indented, exactly as it is in stricture of the urethra. As the contraction was removed, quantities of brown mucus, preceded by pains in the abdomen, followed the evacuations. The patient did uncommonly well: for a long period previously to my attendance, he had suffered from piles, itching at the anus, and cramp in his legs and thighs, especially at night; all of which symptoms entirely disappeared. During the latter period of this case the patient laboured under severe cold.

April, 1827.—I have repeatedly seen this patient since; he tells me he never takes a dose of any kind of medicine; nor has he had a day's illness since the time I attended him; he occasionally passes a rectum bougie for himself.

CASE VII.

— Esq., age 36.] April 19, 1822.—I was requested by a physician to sound this gentleman for stone in the bladder, of which disease he had had the most marked symptoms several months.

On my questioning him respecting the state of his general health, he informed me that he had been an invalid for many years, suffering much from head-ache, and almost constantly from pains in the loins and back; his digestive functions were also impaired, even the smallest quantity of food producing flatulence and acid eructation. The bowels, which, to his recollection, were never relieved daily, had latterly been very irregular, he frequently going five or six days without any motion, while at other times he had profuse diarrhæa; “after which,” said he, “I always feel lighter and more comfortable.” He passed a great deal of blood in his motions, and had almost constantly *prolapsus ani*. After having sounded the bladder, and ascertained the existence of calculus, I requested, before performing any operation, that he would permit me to examine the rectum; stating, that if stricture existed, the irritation in the rectum might in a great degree endanger the success of the operation for stone. The examination took place on the following day, when I discovered a stricture at five inches, and a second at the sigmoid flexure. Through the last obstruction I could with difficulty introduce the smallest sized bougie; the spasm and irritation at the sigmoid flexure were very considerable. I recommended the usual treatment, and advised

him on no account to have any operation for the stone performed till the strictures were in some degree removed, which he promised faithfully to attend to. He was compelled at this period to leave town for four or five weeks, during which time he stated that he would arrange his business, and at its expiration return to London for three months for my advice.

May 3.—I received a letter from him, stating, that the journey home, of about a hundred miles, had brought on a most distressing attack of irritation of the bladder, accompanied with profuse diarrhæa and hæmorrhage from the rectum, and that a physician had advised the immediate performance of the operation for the stone, as the only means of saving his life. I wrote in answer, urgently advising him on no account to have any thing done to the bladder till the part was more tranquil, but to persevere in the use of injections, the warm bath, and occasional doses of castor oil.

July 6, 1824.—I learned by accident, that notwithstanding my caution, this gentleman had come up to town, immediately upon the subsidence of the attack of irritation, concerning which he wrote to me; that *two* days after his arrival, a surgeon of the highest respectability and eminence operated upon him for stone, and

that *he died from hæmorrhage twenty-six hours after the performance of the operation.*

REMARKS.

I consider the fatal result of this case to have arisen in a great measure from inattention to my suggestion. Had the obstruction in the rectum been first relieved, the disposition of the small vessels to hæmorrhage, and the irritability about the neck of the bladder, would most probably have subsided.

CASE VIII.

Master —, age $8\frac{1}{2}$.] Feb. 19, 1820.—I had attended this youth two years previously to his present application to me, for calculus lodged in the membranous part of the urethra, which I was compelled to remove by the knife. He had had no return of the complaint till within the last four months, when a difficulty and frequency of making water, accompanied with pain in the region of the bladder, increasing after every attempt to empty the organ, returned; his general health was disturbed, the bowels, in particular, were much confined, and, at each attempt to relieve them, he passed a considerable portion of blood and slimy mucus; he had almost constantly *prolapsus ani*.

I advised, injections *per anum*, *nocte manequæ*, the hip bath daily, and castor oil every other morning. Milk diet.

Feb. 28.—He was in many points improved, having less local irritation and pain, an increase of appetite, and a return of somewhat more healthy evacuations, but he suffered severely from the prolapsed state of the gut, more particularly when he made water, or relieved his bowels; he had regularly followed my advice. To continue the same measures.

March 6.—Materially better in every respect; his mother had reduced the prolapsus, which remained up, except when he went to motion. I this day examined the rectum, but could not introduce the smallest sized bougie beyond three inches, and the attempt caused great pain. Ordered, an injection every night, with *tingturæ opii gutt: xx.*; castor oil every third night.

March 12.—He had been more comfortable, especially as respected the bladder. I this day succeeded in introducing the smallest sized rectum bougie; he did not complain so much of its introduction; there was no obstruction beyond that at three inches; he retained the instrument five minutes. To continue the same plans.

March 16.—In all respects better. The principal thing he suffered from, was the *prolapsus ani*

after every motion. Introduced the same bougie with very trifling difficulty.

March 20.—Was decidedly better; there was scarcely any irritability of the bladder remaining, but the prolapsus continued; he had less hæmorrhage. His mother said that she could not bear to put him to pain, and, as the symptoms of his case were so much better, she wished the bougie to be discontinued. I was, therefore, much against my inclination, compelled to act consistently with her wishes, and took my leave, urging her to attend seriously to the child's bowels, to persevere in the use of the injection, and cautiously to avoid the administration of any violent purgative medicine.

March 16, 1824.—This boy was sent to me by his mother, to show me the condition of his general health; every symptom of irritation in the urinary organs subsided soon after I left him, nor had they ever returned; but the bowels continued irregular, and he frequently had attacks of hæmorrhage and *prolapsus ani*; at which times the use of injections materially assisted him.

CASE IX.

Mr —, age 52.] October 4, 1825.—His general health was much impaired; he suffered

from head-ache and indigestion. He had latterly been distressingly annoyed by repeated desire to pass motion, sometimes three and four times in an hour; yet, upon going to the water-closet, scarcely any relief passed, and that little in a fluid state, attended with a burning kind of pain, and cramp in the bowel. When his motions passed in a solid state, an extremely rare circumstance, they were small, and flattened like ribbon; at other times, nothing but slime would pass in his stools for many days. He had incessant itching about the anus, where grew several small warts. In this case, judging from the aggregate symptoms, I suspected stricture in the rectum, which, upon examination (Oct. 6), I found to exist at the sigmoid flexure of the colon to very considerable extent, so much so, that I could with difficulty introduce the smallest sized bougie. Advised, my usual plans.

Oct. 11.—Had suffered much from pain in the head; the bowels had been very irritable. Independently of which, he had been attacked with retention of urine; so common an occurrence was this with him, that he scarcely ever passed two weeks together, without such affection taking place; had three strictures in the urethra. Had used the injection, but it returned without any relief. Introduced the same bougie more easily.

Oct. 15.—He had retained it twenty minutes; the head had been better, and the bowels less irritable; the motions were quite white in colour; had suffered twice from retention of urine. I snipped off several warts about the anus, and passed a bougie one size larger: it did not give so much pain in passing through the sigmoid flexure.

Oct. 19.—Had retained it ten minutes; his head had been better these two days past; the bowels were become tolerably comfortable. The injection generally brought away a considerable discharge. Passed the same bougie, and one a size larger.

Oct. 26.—He was in all respects improved; had passed a good deal of brown mucus in his motions, attended with griping pains in the bowels; had had no difficulty in making water. Passed the same bougie; the spasm at the sigmoid flexure was very great.

Nov. 3.—Fluctuated considerably, some days suffering a good deal, others scarcely at all; had been compelled to use a urethra bougie two days successively; the bowels were again exceedingly purged. Injections, with *oleum ricini omni nocte*.

Nov. 8.—Head had not pained him much; the bowels were better, but he had every now and then a sudden desire to go to stool, when he generally

voided a considerable portion of brown mucus. Passed the same bougie, and the next largest size.

Nov. 12.—He had retained the bougie half an hour; the head had been troublesome; his bowels had been confined for two days past; had used injections daily, but they had not brought away relief. *Oleum ricini*, ζ ss. nocte. Used the same bougie.

From Nov. 12, to Dec. 21.—Nothing material for better or worse occurred. I continued to introduce the bougie at intervals of three, four, or five days apart; occasionally I could succeed in passing it; while, at other times, I could not get the instrument into the colon, on account of the extreme irritability of the part; he occasionally suffered from pain in the head; but neither this, nor the attacks of retention of urine, were so frequent as they used to be. I this day passed number seven, but experienced the usual difficulty in entering the sigmoid flexure; he retained it three quarters of an hour. The same plans were pursued till,

Feb. 26, when I was able to introduce number nine. The general health of my patient was improved; his bowels were more regular and healthy in their action, yet he suffered occasionally from retention of urine, and from extreme irritability of

the rectum ; in short, though the use of the bougie was followed up with the greatest attention, these annoyances continued occasionally to trouble him. I now requested him to act for himself.

March 27, 1827.—I am in the constant habit of visiting this gentleman ; his health is, he says, certainly better, yet he occasionally suffers from retention of urine ; his head scarcely ever pains him, nor is he subject to those attacks of irritation in his bowels which he experienced previously to consulting me. I pass the bougie every now and then.

CASE X.

A Case of mechanical Impediment to the Passage of the Fæces, with Disease in the Bladder and Kidneys, produced from a Tumour in the Pelvis filled with Hydatids.

Mr. ——.] Jan. 19, 1826.—Had been an invalid a considerable period, suffering from fever, accompanied with severe pain in the loins, and over the whole surface of the abdomen, especially in the region of the bladder ; he also occasionally experienced pain in the perineum, extending along the course of the urethra ; his pulse was full, hard, and frequent ; he passed very little water, and within the last six weeks

his abdomen had swelled a good deal, likewise his legs, especially towards night; his bowels were irregular, the motions scanty, and deficient of the secretion of bile. Upon examining the abdomen, fluctuation was perceptible, and the slightest pressure at any point caused acute pain, more particularly in the region of the bladder. Ordered, V : S : $\text{̄}xvj$.

Recipe. Hydrarg: Submur: gr: iv.

Pulv: Antimon: gr: ii.

Pulv: Rhæi gr: viii.

Olei Juniper: gutt: iv.

Misce, fiant Pilulæ iii.—hor: som: sumend:

Jan. 20.—Was exceedingly unwell. I could not obtain any account of the treatment which had been pursued for some months past; and having ascertained that he had sent for me unknown to his usual medical friend, I refused to attend him unless I was met by that gentleman. We accordingly met on the 21st.

Jan. 21.—I found that this patient had been ill for many months, during which period, he had been attended by one or two physicians, the symptoms of his complaint having been much the same as at present, with the exception of the swelling of the abdomen and legs. His general habits had been very irregular. Ordered, V : S : $\text{̄}xvj$.

Recipe. Gum : Scam :
 — : Gambog :
 Pil : Hydrarg : a a gr. v.
 Olei Juniper : gutt : iii.

Misce, fiant Pilulæ iii.—Omni alternâ nocte sumendæ.

Jan. 23.—Much the same. Complained of a dull heavy pain in the loins, and of frequent inclination to make water. Pulse eighty-eight. Advised,

Recipe. Tinct : Rhæi ʒi.
 Sodæ carbonat : gr. viij.
 Mist : Camphor : ʒi.
 Spt : Æth : Nitros : ʒss.

Misce. Fiat haustus ter in die sumendus.

Recipe. Pulv : Ipecac : gr. ii.
 Ext : Taraxa : gr. vj.
 Misce, fiant Pilulæ ii.—Cum haustu sumendæ.

together with milk diet.

Jan. 25.—Not so well : pain in the abdomen increased. *Contin : med : om* :—V. S. ʒxii.

Jan. 28.—Somewhat better ; the abdomen was not much enlarged ; he was exceedingly thirsty, and every morning as soon as he rose, vomited a considerable quantity of watery fluid. *Contin : haust : ter in die, cum Pil : sequent :*

Recipe. Ext : Taraxa : gr. vj.
 Pulv : Scillæ gr. i.
 Olei Juniper : gutt : ii.

Misce, fiant Pilulæ duæ.

A saline aperient draught at bed-time occasionally.

Feb. 1.—Decidedly improved ; had less local

pains; passed more water; pulse eighty-six.
Contin : om :—Pil : hyd : gr. v. om : nocte : hor : somni.

Feb. 7.—Had progressively improved; the sickness in the morning was the most annoying symptom he experienced.

Feb. 10.—Considerably better in all respects; his mouth was sore; the swelling of the abdomen was lessened. *Omit : pil : hyd :—*Saline aperients with *ext : tarax :* three times in the day.

Feb. 20.—Going on well; the sickness was lessened, occurring only once in three or four days; but he had constant inclination to make water; the fluctuation in the abdomen was barely discernible. *Contin : med : omnia.*

Feb. 27.—Improved in all points; the sickness in the morning had totally left him, and he felt himself fast regaining his usual health; he made a sufficiency of water, though he voided it at many periods of the day; his pulse was steady and healthy at eighty.

Recipe. Infus : Cascarillæ $\frac{3}{4}$ v.

Tinct : Card : Comp : 3ii.

Misce, sumantur cochlearia duo magna bis in die.

Saline aperients occasionally.

March 6.—Continued to proceed favourably.
Contin : med : omnia.

March 11.—Was so far convalescent that I

took my leave, and left him to the care of his regular medical friend.

April 22.—I was again sent for, and found that within the last ten days he had experienced a relapse; suffering almost constant pain in the region of the bladder and kidneys, with a perpetual desire to make water. Without any ostensible cause, the right *testis* had swelled to a very considerable extent about five days since, for which leeches and fomentations had been used. Ordered, absolute rest. *Hirudines* x. and a cold lotion to the part, *oleum ricini* *om* : *alt* : *man* : and a saline aperient draught occasionally.

April 25.—Swelling was somewhat abated. There was no appearance of fluid in the abdomen. *Hirudines* x.

After a fortnight or three weeks, the swelling and local irritation being considerably abated, I examined the urethra, but could not find any obstruction; there was, however, extreme tenderness at the neck of the bladder. I also examined the prostate *per anum*, it was decidedly enlarged, and somewhat tender.

Although every attention was paid to the case, our patient grew worse and worse in his general health. The pain in his loins continued, and the frequency of passing his water; he also voided some trifling quantity of *pus* in his urine; and

experienced frequent desire to evacuate the contents of his bowels, the motions from which, though small, were in other points perfectly healthy.

On the 15th of June, a consultation was held upon his case with Mr. —, who advised a perseverance in the same plans as heretofore, together with an issue in the lumbar region. To the latter, however, the patient would not consent. In the course of a fortnight he again became better: the irritability of the bladder lessened, and the discharge of *pus* in the urine totally disappeared. He complained, however, that he could not retain his motions, being compelled to relieve his bowels the instant he felt any disposition; this had been the case for many months, though, at the present time, he voided scarcely any thing. At this period he went to Margate; the journey brought on extreme irritation in his urinary organs, followed by a considerable increase of the discharge of *pus* in his water.

On the 8th of August, he returned to town visibly changed for the worse; he complained of severe pain in the loins and region of the bladder, and passed at least a pint of matter daily. In fact, he was evidently fast approaching to dissolution. Advised, injections *per anum*, and the hip-bath daily, with small doses of castor oil.

On the 9th, a consultation was held with Mr. — ; the result of which was, that we decided there would be a very speedy and unfavourable termination to the case. He died on the 16th.

Post mortem examination.

Upon opening the abdomen, the cause of this obscure case became manifest: commencing from the vesiculæ seminales, and thence extending upwards, occupying a very considerable portion of the pelvis, and pointing above the pubes, there was a tumour, having an elastic feel, which adhered firmly to the bladder and rectum, of course creating considerable pressure upon both those organs. The cavity of the rectum was materially diminished through the whole of its first and second curvatures. Upon removing the tumour, it was found to be a very firm cyst, containing hydatids. The mucous coat of the bladder was in a state of ulceration, and the kidneys were thoroughly diseased; the ureters were enlarged to a very extraordinary extent, being of a size somewhat greater than a large turkey's quill. All the other viscera were in a perfectly healthy condition.

CHAPTER X.

Of Affections of the Uterus and Vagina.

As the diseases and affections peculiar to the uterus fall more commonly under the observation of those who practise a particular branch of the profession, the practical opportunity and consequent experience (in such cases) of the consultation surgeon are necessarily somewhat limited.

Of the intimate connexion, however, of many affections to which the uterus is liable, with irritation and obstruction in the rectum, I entertain no manner of doubt. I have for several years acted upon this principle in practice with the most decided benefit; and I have likewise the satisfaction of knowing, that my opinion, imparted to various medical friends, has been adopted with a corresponding favourable result.

We shall commonly find the uterus sympathise with the rectum, and indistinct appearances arise, leading us to suspect incipient disease in the former

organ, which disease will totally disappear upon the removal of stricture in the rectum. I have known discharges from the *vagina* to subside upon the relief of stricture, and I am of opinion that many cases of miscarriage have their origin in that complaint. This appears probable, when we reflect upon the contiguity of the parts. From any accumulation in the rectum, pressure is made upon the uterus, which pressure is increased at each attempt to relieve the bowels; this naturally irritates the uterus, disturbing its functions, and giving rise, during the period of gestation more especially, to those irregular contractions, which may ultimately cause it to reject its contents. An intelligent surgeon, with a frankness peculiar to his character, in allusion to this subject, thus addressed me :—

“Dear Sir,—During my attendance with you in the case of the late Mr. S., twelve months since, I was led, by your remarks at various times, to the effects of accumulation of *fæces* in the rectum, and sigmoid flexure of the colon. Since that time I have had several well marked cases, where, from inattention to the expulsion of such accumulation, the symptoms have assumed a most equivocal character, either in reference to the production of derangement of the urinary organs, or the actions of the uterus.

“If drastic purgatives will in some instances produce *dysuria*, in others an effect upon the uterus, causing abortion, may we not conclude that such effect has arisen from the contiguity of those parts with a morbid, and, perhaps, contracted state of the rectum?

“Again: Who that has experienced an irritable state of the hæmorrhoidal vessels, producing a painful repetition of trifling fæcal evacuations, has not had at the same time, or immediately after such, an urgent desire to void urine, even though immediately previous the bladder had been relieved of its contents? What a more permanent effect then may not accumulated fæces have upon the bladder in the male, and the uterus in the female? All this is trifling enough, it may be said, and well known to the profession, but I would ask, are many cases of a more serious description, which may be traced to the cause before alluded to, understood? I say not. Allow me to give you one in point, which occurred very recently in the course of my practice. A lady, who had been for years in the constant habit of daily taking opening medicine when at home, lately travelled on the Continent with the determination of seeing a great deal in a short time, taking extremely long journeys without a consistent degree of rest. Being pregnant, and at an early period of gestation, she miscarried (most opportunely) on

her arrival in London. She confessed to me that for many successive days she had not passed the smallest evacuation. This, I have not the slightest doubt, produced an effect upon the uterus rather unusual at that period of gestation, viz. the second month. Its consequences were very serious, and in the train caused a protracted recovery, considering that early miscarriages are seldom considered of particular moment.

“My object in addressing you, is to urge you to make a statement of your more extended ideas on this subject, and others connected with it, that, by a fuller elucidation, I may feel still more under obligation to you, than for your occasional remarks when I had the pleasure of meeting you.

“I am, my dear Sir, yours truly,

“G. F. FINCHAM.

“*Spring Gardens, Sept. 1827.*”

I think it will be found, that, in the generality of cases of stricture we meet with in females, the uterus is more or less sympathetically affected, and not unfrequently is the treatment directed to this part, as the primarily affected organ. I attended a case peculiarly illustrative of the present position very recently; the patient had for some months been under the care of several experienced practitioners, for what was

considered to be “an enlarged and tender state of the cervix uteri.” The indications of disease in this part altogether disappeared on the removal of a simple spasmodic stricture in the rectum. Here the effect of injections was truly surprising; in the course of a fortnight the irritability of the bladder, which had been very great, and the frequent inclination to relieve the bowels, totally subsided. The patient had still, however, a degree of difficulty in accomplishing the latter, resulting from an enlargement of the uterus.

The following Cases are applicable to the foregoing observations.

CASE XI.

Mrs. —, age 35.] Oct. 1824.—Complained of violent bearing down pains, and of pains in the groins, extending into the region of the bladder, the lower part of the back, and down the thighs. For many years past she had suffered severely from *dysmenorrhœa*, occasionally voiding, during the period of the *menses*, a solid fibrous-like substance, which was followed by discharge from the *vagina*, lasting for several days; the latter symptom she always experienced to some trifling extent, and she had at times severe attacks

of difficulty in making water. Upon inquiring into the state of her bowels, I found they were extremely irregular, being very scantily relieved, at intervals of several days apart, with difficulty and pain; latterly she had been much annoyed by itching and heat around the *anus*. Her general health was greatly disordered; she suffered from flatulence, a sense of distension, and pain in the stomach after eating; also from pain in the head, especially at the back part. I recommended the immediate examination of the rectum, to which my patient, a sensible well-informed woman, readily assented. Having followed my usual plans for one week, on the 23rd of October I examined the bowel. Upon introducing my finger I encountered a solid obstruction, which I cannot better describe than as a ridge extended across the *anus* at its upper and inner portion, which not only prevented the natural dilatation of the part, but constituted an impediment to the passage of the contents of the gut; the part was exceedingly irritable, and the introduction even of my finger produced considerable uneasiness. The sphincter was remarkably broad, extending to the depth of a full inch. By examining *per vaginam*, I likewise ascertained that the uterus was somewhat enlarged, and tender to the touch; it also appeared lower in

the *vagina* than is common. Judging from the symptoms of the case, the protracted period of my patient's annoyances, and the examination, I was apprehensive of incipient disease in the uterus; being, however, certain that while the orifice of the rectum was in its present state, no permanent improvement was likely to take place; and having, by the introduction of a very small sized rectum bougie, discovered the existence of stricture at the sigmoid flexure of the colon; I recommended the division of the sphincter, so as to allow of the introduction of instruments of sufficient size to remove the contraction above; giving it as my opinion, that the irritability of the urinary organs, the discharge *per vaginam*, and the condition of the general health, were the result of obstruction in the rectum. She unhesitatingly consented to follow any treatment considered advisable. Having adopted my usual plans for ten days or a fortnight, introducing the same bougie every third or fourth day, I divided the sphincter, removing a triangular portion, and inserting a plug covered with lint of sufficient size to distend the part, and thus prevent its reuniting; the plug was removed twice daily, and the bowel kept free from collections by the use of injections, till the wound was perfectly healed, which it was in the space of three

weeks, when I began the introduction of Mr. White's bougies. It is somewhat singular, that a day or two after the performance of the operation, all discharge ceased, and the bowels were daily relieved without medicine. In the course of three weeks, however, the discharge returned with increased violence; she likewise experienced some difficulty in making water. I persisted in my usual plans, introducing the bougie every fourth or fifth day for two months; the use of which caused no manner of uneasiness, excepting at the sigmoid flexure; her health evidently improved, nor did she suffer so much either from the discharge, or from pain during the period of the *menses*. By very slow degrees, I continued to increase the size of the bougie, till I was able to pass the largest size but five, when all discharge had ceased; the bowels also acted more regularly, and the general health was proportionably altered for the better.

I saw this lady occasionally during the following eight months, and introduced the same sized bougie; beyond which I could not advance, on account of the enlargement and displacement of the uterus; her health visibly improved, nevertheless a certain degree of irregularity of the bowels continued, and she experienced some difficulty in passing her motions, though to nothing

like the extent she had been accustomed. I then took my leave, requesting her attention to the treatment of her case.

Jan. 1826.—I have frequently seen this patient. Her general health is much better than it used to be; she has no discharge from the *vagina*; nor has she experienced the singular appearance during the period of *menses* more than once or twice. Her bowels are, however, very troublesome; she persists in the use of injections, but has never attempted to pass the instrument.

CASE XII.

Mrs. —, age 39.] Oct. 1826.—Had been married eight years, and had suffered severely from three miscarriages, never having had a living child; was commonly subject to extremely confined bowels; so much so, that she usually passed five, and sometimes seven days together, without having any evacuation; had also frequent desire to make water, attended with heat and pain, and very commonly suffered from piles. Being again in the family way, and approaching the period at which she had usually miscarried, namely, the fourth month, she was apprehensive of the like occurrence; more particularly, because she felt occasional bearing down pains, and had a trifling dis-

charge of blood from the *vagina*. Her principal object in consulting me, was to know whether I would advise her losing blood. I simply recommended the use of injections *per anum* of thin water gruel every night, and small doses of castor oil every morning, in case the injection should not satisfactorily relieve the bowels. In the course of one fortnight all untoward symptoms disappeared; she persisted in the use of injections, which rendered it unnecessary to take castor oil more frequently than once or twice a week. In the latter part of March, 1827, she was delivered of a living child.

Oct. 1827.—She informed me, that she had experienced so much comfort from the use of the injections, that she continued to use them occasionally; that her general health was materially altered for the better, and that she never suffered from piles.

CASE XIII.

Mrs. —, age 38.] April 21, 1827.—The first symptom, which she remembered, of her present affliction occurred six years since. From the earliest period of her recollection she had been subject to very irregular bowels, which she usually alleviated by taking strong purgatives.

About four years since, when straining to relieve herself, a great deal of blood came away ; at the time she thought she felt something give way, and for some months after had more or less discharge from the *anus*. For the last three years, she had suffered very severe pain in voiding her motions, which were passed after repeated attempts and violent straining, attended with an acute pricking pain in the bowel. She had almost constant pain in her back and thighs, with cramp in her legs, especially at night. The *menses* were regular, but scanty, and immediately before and during the time of them, she suffered severe bearing down pains ; had occasionally some difficulty of making water, though more commonly a frequency ; these latter annoyances she had noticed to be greater or less, as her bowels were regular or otherwise. For the last twelve months she had had a very offensive discharge from the *vagina*, since the appearance of which, much of the severe pain she used to experience had subsided, excepting at the time of voiding the contents of her bowels. She said, to use her own words, “My life is a burthen to myself and my friends.” She was the mother of two children, and had had several miscarriages.

At her request I examined the rectum ; upon introducing my finger, I felt the whole of the

lower part of the intestine indurated, particularly at its upper and back part, where I distinctly felt a solid substance of very unequal surface; the instant I pressed this she complained of acute pain, extending up the back to her head; when I withdrew my finger, it was covered with a discharge of a very offensive odour. The cavity of the rectum was lessened, the uterus considerably enlarged, and extremely tender to the touch, the *cervix* being in a state of ulceration. She had been taking *hyd: sub:* and *cicuta*, under the direction of her medical friends, who considered her case a cancerous affection of the uterus. The rectum had never before been examined. I advised, injections of warm gruel with laudanum every night and morning, the daily use of castor oil, together with the hip-bath, and cupping the region of the loins.

Oct. 27.—She was yet living, a martyr to the most acute suffering.

REMARKS.

The connexion, in this instance, of the disease in the rectum with that in the uterus is very obvious; it is not possible to decide which was the primarily affected part, though, from the symptoms the patient narrated to me, I should be

induced to believe the original disease was in the rectum. I have never attempted the introduction of any kind of bougie.

CASE XIV.

Mrs. —, age 33.] Dec. 30, 1820.—Had been an invalid for many years, frequently suffering from pain in the lower part of the back and in the loins, and from head-ache. Her bowels were very irregular, being sometimes much purged, at other times extremely confined; she had repeated inclination, yet no ability, to void her motions, which occasionally passed flat, like tape, or like corkscrews. She had latterly been subject to indigestion, attended with severe pain in the pit of the stomach after eating the smallest meal. Had had several miscarriages at three and four months, and two full grown dead children; was commonly subject to *fluor albus*. Her present indisposition commenced with acute inflammation in the bowels, for which she had been taking powerful opening medicine every four hours for three days past, without the slightest benefit, though she had several times gone to the water-closet, expecting to pass a satisfactory motion. “This,” she added, “annoys me more than all my afflic-

tions; the pain in the lower bowel, particularly at the fundament, almost drives me out of my senses." Ordered, injections of thin gruel with forty drops of laudanum every eight hours; the hip-bath, *Ol: ricini* ʒss. *quart: quâq: hor: sumend:*

Jan. 1, 1821.—Was better; had passed a vast quantity of very offensive fæces, with a good deal of slime and blood; had used four injections before any satisfactory relief came away. She omitted to mention that, till her bowels were fully relieved, she could not pass any quantity of water; but that, as soon as the injections fully operated, she made full three pints; it gave her great pain in passing; this symptom, she had remarked, often came on before her miscarriages. To continue the injections night and morning, and the oil every night.

In a few days she became tolerably well, when I stated to her my belief that her complaints arose from obstruction in the lower bowel. She perfectly coincided with me in opinion, but refused to submit to any examination. I took my leave, advising the daily use of injections.

Jan. 9.—She again sent for me, having miscarried two days before. In addition to her former suffering, she now had serious flooding, accompanied with frequent and severe bearing down pains; she almost always suffered these, though

not to so great an extent as at present, during the period of the *menses*. Advised, V: S: zxxvj . Absolute rest. *Inject: per anum.*—*Lot: zinc: per vaginam.*

Jan. 10.—Better; considerable quantity of slime and blood came away with the injections. *Contin: med: omnia.* I now told her, that unless she would submit to an examination of the rectum, her consulting me was useless; and I believe, more from fear of my refusing to attend her, than from any other motive, she consented. Upon passing my finger into the gut, I discovered a considerable number of small pellicles growing from different parts which felt like warts, excepting that they were of a softer consistence. They were exceedingly tender, and in a state of ulceration, evinced by the finger, when withdrawn, being smeared with discharge. With some difficulty, I passed the smallest sized rectum bougie through the sigmoid flexure; there was no impediment except at this point; here the pain was excessive, and the spasmodic action so considerable, that I was compelled to relinquish the pressure again and again before the instrument could be passed. Ordered, *Inject: omni mane.*—*Oleum ricini pro re natá.*—*Hirudines decem, ano.*

Jan. 15. In all respects better. Introduced the

bougie as before; it gave excessive pain at the sigmoid flexure. *Contin: inject:*

Jan. 20.—Continued to improve; had passed a good deal of slime, and a large quantity of *ascarides*. She retained the instrument fifteen minutes. I used the same; the pain upon its introduction, though considerable, was lessened.

I never saw this lady again. She wrote to me, stating her disinclination to continue my attendance, though fully satisfied of the necessity for her so doing. I subsequently learned that, five weeks after she left me, she was seized with inflammation of the brain, from the effects of which she died.

REMARKS.

This case clearly evinces the connexion of stricture with the affection of the bladder and uterus. Had the treatment I recommended been persisted in, I have little doubt the best effects would have resulted.

CASE XV.

Mary —, age 47.] March 23, 1827.—Was married, and the mother of one child; had had seven miscarriages, principally in the sixth month of pregnancy. From the earliest period of her

life, she did not remember ever to have had her bowels relieved without taking salts, or some physic; and for the last twelve months she had every now and then a frequent desire to make water, without passing more than a quarter of a pint at a time, and that with great pain. She suffered from pain in the region of the kidneys and bladder, also in the *sacrum*, and from piles; the latter annoyance had troubled her more or less for the last ten years. She had had three attacks of inflammation in the bowels within the last two years. For several days past she had experienced severe throbbing pain at the left side of the fundament, in which situation there was a considerable swelling. The bowels had not been acted upon for four days past, though she had often gone to the water-closet, expecting to relieve them. Upon examination, I found that matter had formed beside the *anus*, which I discharged by a free incision, thus materially alleviating her sufferings. Ordered, *Inject: omni nocte.—Oleum ricini omni mane.*

March 27.—Had experienced great relief; the injection gave her great comfort; the bowels had been daily opened by the oil.

April 4.—Materially improved; had little discharge from the abscess. Introduced a bougie, and found an obstruction at seven inches, through

which I passed number two. *Contin: med: omnia.*

April 10.—Had been upon the whole better; the abscess had not discharged the last two days; she kept the instrument up seven minutes; used the same, also numbers three, four, and five.

April 17.—She retained the instrument nearly two hours and a half; was in all respects better, except that she suffered considerably from pain in her right loin, which she attributed to having strained herself in lifting a heavy tub. Ordered, V: S: $\bar{3}x$.—*Fotus com: dorso.* Passed the same bougie.

April 24.—Had not called upon me before, finding herself much better; the *menses* were present. I never saw any thing more of this patient.

CHAPTER XI.

Of Distension and permanent Enlargement of the Colon.

THE surprising degree in which nature accommodates herself to diseased action cannot be better exemplified than in the extensive enlargement which sometimes takes place in the colon, as a consequence of stricture either in the sigmoid flexure, or in the rectum. The discovery of this diseased appearance in *post mortem* examinations has occasionally directed the attention of the profession to the serious malady of which it is an effect. Cases are recorded where this enlargement was found, and thence the existence of stricture ascertained, when the presence of this disease had not been even suspected during the life of the patient. Collections will, from time to time, take place, distending the bowel to an enormous size; which collections remaining for some time impair the contractile power of the intestine, and thus create a permanent irre-

gularity and a difficulty of voiding the contents of the bowel. In these instances, it is occasionally beneficial to wear a broad elastic belt round the body, applied sufficiently tight to afford support, but not to create unpleasant pressure. Distension of the colon is apt not only to derange the functions of other parts, but to cause appearances which, even with the closest examination, may be mistaken for a diseased condition of the structure of those parts. Any accumulation of food in the stomach, creating, from pressure, uneasiness and pain in the transverse arch of the colon, may be, and, as I believe, is commonly treated as indigestion, or derangement of the stomach. So also, any material collection of fæces in the upper parts of the ascending and descending portions of the bowel, is likely to be mistaken for an enlarged and diseased condition of the liver; while the continued pressure upon the diaphragm, causing more or less difficulty in respiration, may lead us to apprehend incipient affection of the lungs. Thus, in process of time, causes and effects become so intimately blended, that the most accurate examination is insufficient to discover the primarily affected part. The two following Cases may be considered valuable instances in confirmation of these remarks.

CASE XVI.

Mr. —, age 41.] Oct. 31, 1821.—Complained of pains in various parts of the body, especially the loins, knees, and ankles; had a severely ulcerated sore throat, the tonsils of which were considerably inflamed, and in one of them there was a deep and ill-conditioned ulcer. His digestion was materially impaired; the smallest quantity of food occasioned severe pain in the stomach, with acidity. From the belief of his medical friends that his sufferings were connected with *Syphilis*, he had undergone two courses of mercury, though he had never, to his knowledge, had any disease of the kind beyond a common *gonorrhœa*. At the present period, he was taking four grains of calomel daily, which, in conjunction with protracted indisposition, had produced great general debility. I recommended him to discontinue the mercury; and ordered stomachic aperients thrice daily, together with generous but not stimulating diet.

Nov. 4.—Rather better. Advised, a mild gargle, and his medicines to be continued.

Nov. 9.—In all respects better.

Nov. 13.—Ulcers in the throat assumed a healthy appearance; he felt better, but complained

of thirst, particularly at night, during which period he sometimes drank two or three quarts of water. Ordered, imperial as a common beverage. *Decoct : sarsap : comp : ℥ss. bis in die.*

Nov. 26.—Not so much troubled with thirst; his throat and the pains in his limbs were better, but the discharges from the bowels were offensive, and passed with a considerable quantity of blood. *Contin : med : omnia.*

Dec. 6.—Had been at Brighton, using warm sea-bathing; was in every respect improved, but the bowels remained very irregular. *Contin : med : omnia.*

Dec. 16.—Throat was nearly well; the thirst had perfectly subsided, and the pains in the loins and back had nearly left him. *Contin : med : omnia.*

Dec. 24.—Stated his intention of taking a journey, and that he considered his health perfectly restored. I desired him to be cautious of his diet and habits, and especially of the state of his bowels. I did not see this patient again till,

May 13, 1822.—He said he had been in better health than for years past, till within the last fortnight or three weeks, but that he could not keep his bowels going. Sometimes they would act for two or three successive days, then again they would be confined for a like number, while, at other times, they would be relieved ten or fifteen times in as many hours; he had also had attacks

of hæmorrhage from the rectum spontaneously, and after passing his motions. He experienced pain in the region of the stomach after eating; his urine was scanty in quantity, and high coloured, and deposited a sediment like brick dust; he had also occasional night sweats, with trifling cough; his pulse was regular and healthy at seventy. I should have mentioned that this gentleman, who had for many years been a very free liver, even now indulged occasionally in wine. Advised, much the same as before, with *Oleum ricini omni mane*.

May 23.—Better.—*Contin: med: omnia*.

May 27.—Not so well; his appetite failed; no persuasion would induce him to take proper nourishment; he lived upon soups and made dishes, and took a very considerable portion of wine; complained of pain in the epigastric region, extending down the left side into the groin, which pain increased after eating. The night sweats had entirely left him. I urged his seeing some physician, but to no purpose. *Contin: med: omnia*.

May 30.—Was this day seized with acute pain in the left side, attended with cough and difficulty of breathing; the pulse was full and frequent; no action from the bowels had taken place for three days past. *Appl: cucurb: lateri.—Mist: Feb: com: 3tiá: quáq: hor:—Hydr: subm: cum pulv: jalap: 4tá: quáq: hor:—Milk diet.*

June 1.—Better in every respect; had passed but little water.

June 2.—Materially better, but passed very little urine; his legs swelled.

Recipe. Tinct: digital: gutt: x.

— scillæ, gutt: vj.

Vin: antim: gutt: viij.

Mist: camphor: ℥iss.

Misce. Fiat haustus 4tâ quâq: hor: sumend:—Oleum ricini omni mane.

June 3.—The bowels had acted very copiously; had made but little water; complained of an increase of pain in the epigastric region; the swelling in the legs increased; I again urged him to see a physician, but he declined to do so. I recommended change of air; accordingly, he went to Brighton.

June 16.—He wrote to me, stating that he was better; that the swelling of his legs was reduced, but that he made little or no urine, and he thought his belly was larger than common. I neither saw nor heard any more of this patient till,

July 21.—When he returned to London. His general appearance was much altered for the worse; he was grown thin in the face and limbs; his abdomen was considerably enlarged and tender to the touch, though no distinct fluctuation could be felt in it; but the slightest pressure in the epi-

gastric region, or in the groins, caused acute pain; he also suffered much in passing any relief from his bowels, the inclination for which was frequent, and occasionally ineffectual (the latter symptom he now mentioned for the first time); he had also a constant desire to make water, though the whole quantity he passed in twenty-four hours did not exceed half a pint. At this juncture I persuaded him to see a physician, who thought with me that he was fast becoming dropsical, and could not live, our apprehension being that the liver was diseased, and probably the digestive organs. Advised, *pulv: digital: gr. i.—Hydr: sub: gr. ss. pulv. scillæ gr. i.—Misce, fiat pilula, bis in die sumenda.*

July 25.—The swelling of the abdomen was increased, and his bowels were much purged. *Omit: hydr: sub:*

July 27.—Much the same. Dr. — advised his taking another journey to Brighton, but he was too weak to undertake it; the fluctuation in the abdomen could now be distinctly felt; he was generally anasarcaous, and passed scarcely any urine. Ordered, *hydr: sub: gr. i. secundâ quâque horâ,* with a continuation of the diuretic medicine. In the night preceding the 27th he was seized with severe pain all over the abdomen, particularly in the groins, which subsided, after a few

hours, in a violent purging, attended with profuse hæmorrhage; supposing this might be produced by the mercury, it was discontinued. Every thing grew worse until,

August 28.—Fluid had now collected in the abdomen to such an extent as to render it necessary to remove it, but he would not consent to any operation.

Sept. 2.—Considerably worse; the stomach rejected every thing; his legs and thighs, as well as the abdomen, were much enlarged; tapping was decided upon, with the view of protracting his existence. Upon examining the belly, I felt a considerable hardness at the upper part, particularly at the margin of the ribs on the left side, where there was a protuberance, which Doctor —— and myself believed to be an enlarged liver.

Sept. 10.—I was sent for to him at night, informed that he was dying, which he certainly appeared to be; he was insensible, and his pulse frequent and intermitting. I gave him small quantities of brandy and water during two hours I remained with him.

Sept. 11, nine A.M.—To my surprise he was much better; his senses had returned, and a profuse *diarrhæa* had come on, his bowels being relieved every ten or fifteen minutes, accompanied with a considerable discharge of blood; he had *prolapsus*

ani to a very great extent, which he said had been a common occurrence with him for years; "but," said he, "I do not regard it, since I can easily reduce it myself, but I am now too weak to do any thing." I readily relieved him from this trouble. I now began to examine more cautiously into the state of the motions; they were generally relaxed from the effect of castor oil, and always passed with more or less quantity of blood and mucus. He had rallied surprisingly, being able to sit up for several hours together, and even to take trivial exercise in his bed-room, yet he continued to increase in size both in the abdomen and the legs. Perceiving that, in proportion as the bowels were acted upon, he gained rather than lost strength, I advised castor oil every morning, and injections every night, of thin water gruel with forty or fifty drops of laudanum. Upon attempting to throw up the fluid, I found it impossible so to do. At this juncture the idea of mechanical impediment existing in this case first entered my mind, upon communicating which to him, he replied, "I will lay my life you are right, Sir. I have often felt as if I was too full, and strained to empty my bowels to no purpose." At my request he removed from his abode to a more airy and comfortable situation at Walworth, where, on the 1st of October, I examined the rectum. (I ought to

have mentioned that he had dismissed Doctor —, on the 12th September, promising to send for him again if he thought it requisite.) There was a trivial impediment to the introduction of the finger from the irritability of the sphincter: and, about two inches up, an obstruction, which felt like pressing the distended bladder. Upon attempting to pass a rectum bougie of very small size, I could not get it higher than three inches.

Oct. 2.—After some trouble I succeeded in passing a full sized urethra bougie through the obstruction, and thence to about seven inches up the bowel. He was unconscious of any sensation from the instrument, though I found it difficult to introduce it; and upon withdrawing the bougie, I discovered I had passed it for nearly five inches through feculent matter. I now introduced a small elastic catheter, to which I affixed a stop-cock and elastic bottle, and after a full hour's endeavour succeeded in getting up half a pint of water-gruel; it created distressing desire for motion, but remained up, and I left him, requesting he would retain it as long as he could. Ordered, *Oleum ricini omni nocte*.

Oct. 3.—The fluid remained up one hour and a half, when it came away with half a close-stool pan-ful of the most horribly offensive fæces. I in-

troduced the pipe, and after much difficulty succeeded in getting up three parts of a pint of fluid; it produced the same distressing disposition for motion, but remained up.

Oct. 4.—Had retained the fluid four hours, when it came away with an immense quantity of fæces; to use his own words, “not less than a full close-stool pan-ful;” he felt somewhat easier about the abdomen, but lying upon either of his sides, and particularly the left, or pressure in the situation of the ascending and descending portions of the colon, caused considerable pain. Introduced the pipe, and threw up three parts of a pint of gruel; it passed readily, without producing the same urgent desire for motion

Oct. 5.—Had retained it from three P.M. to eight A.M., when it came away with just the same effect as before; he likewise passed a considerable portion of fæces, exactly like sheep’s dung, subsequently, after several fruitless efforts, attended with severe pain in the rectum and bowels; he also complained of cramp, extending all over the abdomen, particularly at each groin and in the region of the bladder. I threw up a pint of fluid, which was retained without any difficulty.

Oct. 6.—It remained up till between eleven and twelve at night, when it came away with a vast quantity of motion; he had also voided re-

lief independently of what was produced by the injection; the discharges, though more natural, were yet composed in part of a grit-like substance; he suffered acute pain over the whole surface of the abdomen. Threw up the fluid.

Oct. 7.—It came away in the night with more indurated fæces; I was astonished at the quantity after what I had before seen; he was materially improved in health; the difficulty of breathing and the cough were totally gone; the swelling of his legs was lessened, and he passed a considerable quantity of water *by the rectum*, and from the bladder; the superior and front part of the abdomen was much reduced; all appearance of what Dr. — and myself took to be an enlarged liver, was totally gone. The same treatment was adopted daily till the 11th, with progressive benefit; the injection for the two last days had come away with very little other matter. Attempted to introduce a rectum bougie, but could not pass the smallest size though the sigmoid flexure; it gave him considerable uneasiness.

Oct. 12.—After some trouble, I introduced a full sized urethra bougie into the colon; it caused acute pain at the sigmoid flexure, and when withdrawn, was indented in a similar manner to a bougie which has lain in a stricture in the

urethra. He was improved considerably in health, passing large quantities of water *after his stools*, and from the bladder.

Oct. 15.—Had daily used injections, which sometimes returned immediately, at others remained up for hours; they brought away little or no fæces. I passed, after some trouble, the rectum bougie which I could not introduce on the 11th.

Oct. 19.—He had retained it two hours; when withdrawn it was smeared over with offensive bloody mucus, and filaments of skin; continued to get better, and to lessen in size; had made full three quarts of water during the night. I succeeded in passing a bougie one size larger.

Oct. 22.—Had retained it half an hour; going on well; slept comfortably; was able to lie on either side without pain; gained strength, and continued to diminish in size; his legs were, as he said, "sleeker than those of a race-horse;" the motions assumed a more healthy appearance, but passed with great difficulty, and after much straining; some blood generally followed them.

Oct. 27.—I increased the size of the bougie from number two to number four; it passed easier than heretofore. He sat up for eight hours yesterday; had been a good deal annoyed with wind passing

per anum, a thing which he did not remember to have done for years before. Used the same bougie.

Oct. 30.—Had retained it four hours; was much better, though exceedingly weak; had passed several figured motions of a tolerable size. I measured the abdomen, it had diminished four inches and a half in the last ten days. Increased the size of the bougie.

The patient proceeded in the same favourable manner till,

Nov. 15.—When he passed two or three motions every day, though with pain and difficulty, and some blood; his health and strength materially improved; he sat up for eight and ten hours at a time, and took moderate exercise; there was no appearance of fluctuation in the abdomen, but in each groin there was enlargement, about the size of a goose's egg, which increased if the bowels were not regularly relieved. He had a severe cold. I passed number seven, which caused a good deal of uneasiness in going through the sigmoid flexure. He improved progressively till the 23d, on which day he walked to my house, a distance of three miles; surprisingly better; his bowels acted daily, but, nevertheless, with difficulty and pain, and the motions were generally followed by more or less discharge of blood; he had used the same bougie twice since the 15th;

I increased it to number eight; it caused great uneasiness in passing the sigmoid flexure.

Dec. 3.—Continued to gain strength; the bowels acted daily without medicine or injection, but he was compelled to strain violently to pass the slightest quantity; had voided several solid motions, either flattened like ribbons, or fluted, generally of the latter figure. Introduced number eight; also tried number nine, but could not get it through the sigmoid flexure; requested him to manage for himself, and to call upon me in ten days or a fortnight.

Dec. 13.—He had quitted Walworth, returned to London, and taken up his abode at the same coffee-house, where he had been indulging in all manner of imprudences, the effects of which were manifest; the swellings of the legs had again returned, and the distension of the colon was very evident; his bowels were exceedingly irregular, and the trifling evacuations he had passed, caused extreme pain; he had taken no oil, used no injection, nor passed a bougie since I last saw him. Insulted and vexed by his behaviour, I told him I would not attend him unless he chose to pay more attention to my instructions; that a perseverance in his present imprudences would infallibly lead to his dissolution. He replied—"I am glad of it, I wish to die, my life is no enjoyment,

but a burthen to me." I tried to throw up an injection but could not succeed. Ordered, *Oleum ricini omni sextâ horâ*, till the bowels should be relieved.

Dec. 14.—Had passed no relief.

Dec. 15.—Had voided several small motions with very severe pain.

Dec. 16.—I called and found him intoxicated, when, disgusted with his conduct, I left the house.

Jan. 14, 1823.—I accidentally met this patient; he said his bowels acted tolerably, but that he was compelled to take castor oil; his legs swelled a good deal; three days since he thought of sending to me, not being able to pass his water, but by the use of the warm bath and injection he became better.

Feb. 11.—He sent for me in the night, being seized with a violent attack of cholic. I found that his habits were irregular in the extreme; he drank immoderately, and lived upon soups, made dishes, toasted cheese, &c.; for the last fortnight he had taken no medicine of any kind. After some persuasion, I got him to take what I considered necessary, by which, in conjunction with the warm bath and injection, in the course of four days he was again tolerably comfortable. I neither saw nor heard of him till the 2d of May, when I received a message to visit him at Highgate, to which place he had removed about a

month; he was visibly altered for the worse, labouring under great difficulty of breathing, and very severe pain in the abdomen, in which, as well as the legs and thighs, a considerable quantity of fluid was collected; he had continual inclination, but no ability, to pass the contents of his bowels, each attempt producing more or less discharge of blood; he made scarcely any water; and had repeated vomiting of a pure yellow fluid; in fact, was evidently fast approaching to dissolution; yet his pulse was steady at seventy-six. I ordered some aperients in conjunction with diuretics, but the stomach would not retain them. His situation was afflicting in the extreme, yet no persuasion would induce him to let me try to give him an injection, or to pass a bougie.

I continued to see this gentleman till the 8th of June. On the morning of the 9th he was assisted to the night-chair; after he had been out of bed nearly three hours, the people of the house not hearing him ring, as he usually did when he wished to be assisted into bed, went to his room, when they found him lying on the floor insensible. In this condition he remained till the 12th, on which day he died. He had vomited every three or four hours, for the last two days, a watery fluid of a yellow colour, which had not the odour of feculent matter.

Post mortem examination.

Upon opening the abdomen, I discovered one of the most extraordinary specimens of disease I have ever witnessed; no vestige of the stomach, liver, or small intestines could be seen, but one immense tumour, having an irregular surface, in some points perfectly hard, in others of a softer consistence. Upon examination, this proved to be the colon, distended with hardened fæces; so immensely large was it, that the transverse arch of the bowel extended within a trifling distance of the *pubis*, and the ascending and descending portions nearly coalesced; from these several points coagulated lymph had been thrown out, which had become organized, connecting the different portions of the gut, which was, as it were, glued in one mass: at the superior part, the colon firmly adhered to the great arch of the stomach, thrusting this organ, together with the liver, under the ribs; it had also contracted firm adhesions to the liver and diaphragm; at the sigmoid flexure it was united in the same manner to the superior aperture of the *pelvis*, and its lateral portions to the abdominal *parietes*. After a laborious dissection, I succeeded in detaching it from its different adhesions, and emptied it of the fæces with which it was distended; this I could only do by cutting it

through, above the sigmoid flexure and *caput coli*; at the former of which points, the bowel was so completely obstructed, that even water would not pass through it. The intestine, notwithstanding its distension, was very considerably thickened through its whole extent. This appeared principally to have resulted from deposition between the muscular and mucous coats. In the rectum there were two obstructions, one about four inches from the *anus*, and a second at about seven inches; and at the sigmoid flexure I could scarcely find any passage at all. The appearance of the obstruction at the sigmoid flexure was not the same as that in the rectum, the former being perfectly circular, whereas the latter was more like the elongation of the semilunar folds of the bowel, the general structure of which was materially thickened through the whole of the gut; the colon was likewise violently inflamed throughout the inner surface, there being here and there patches of ulceration; the small intestines were glued together in one mass, feeling like hard chords, and were diseased through their whole extent. The liver was harder than usual, yet could not be said to be diseased, though it was of a remarkably small size; the gall bladder was distended with healthy bile, and the stomach contained a considerable quantity of the same fluid.

The spleen, pancreas, kidneys, and bladder, were perfectly sound and healthy, as were the lungs and heart, nor was there any unusual quantity of fluid in the pericardium; the cavity of the abdomen contained about three quarts. I regret it is not in my power to give a more minute account of this extraordinary examination; but the difficulty I had in procuring any, the length of time it occupied, and the necessity of making my notes afterwards, prevented a more accurate commitment of my labour to paper.

REMARKS.

I have been minutely particular in narrating this case, considering it a very valuable one, elucidating many important points. It shows to how great an extent feculent matter will continue to lodge in and distend the bowels, even while we are daily administering purgative medicine; and that extreme distension of the colon may be mistaken for enlargement of other organs, and may even impart to them the appearance of disease: thus that we may fairly attribute the sensation experienced after eating, to the pressure of the stomach upon the transverse arch of the colon, the extreme distension of which I certainly mistook for an enlargement and diseased state of

the liver. From the same source arose the difficulty of breathing, the irritation of the bladder, and the various and dissimilar symptoms which this case exhibited. The whole made a lasting impression upon my mind, and first directed my attention to a more accurate examination of the nature and effects of stricture in the rectum.

CASE XVII.

Thomas —, age 33.] Nov. 5, 1825.—This poor man called on me, having severe cough, with expectoration of *pus*, and profuse night sweats; his pulse was frequent, small, and intermitting; for some weeks past he had been totally unable to lie down, on account of severe difficulty of breathing; nor could he bear the slightest pressure on either of his sides, the left was more particularly tender; he suffered constant pain in the head, especially at its back part, also in the groins, the region of the sacrum, and in the thighs. For several days he had had profuse *diarrhæa*, attended with discharges of blood and matter; his bowels had never, to his recollection, been properly relieved; latterly they had been exceedingly irregular, never voiding a stool figured, or of any size, but generally like “sheep’s dung,” with dreadful

pain and difficulty, and at several times in the day ; he could not retain his water for more than two hours ; he had endured his afflictions more or less for years, and had attended all the hospitals in London, having been discharged as incurable from St. George's, St. Bartholomew's, the Westminster, London, and Middlesex hospitals. Upon the whole, it was such a case of misery and suffering as I have seldom witnessed. I told him it was useless to expect that I could give him any effectual advice, to which he replied, " but will you be so good as to look at my side, I have got a great tumour there." More with the wish of satisfying the poor fellow than from any other motive, I did as he requested, when I saw a case similar in appearance to the preceding, except that here the enlargement was confined entirely to the sides of the body ; the epigastric region of the abdomen presented a perfectly natural appearance, nor did pressure at this point induce any great pain ; but, commencing at the situation of the superior part of the ascending and descending portions of the colon, there were two enlargements, which gradually increased in size down to the groins, presenting the appearance of two distended bladders ; they were hard, especially at the situation of the *caput coli* and the sigmoid flexure, where the slightest pressure created ex-

treme uneasiness. At the early periods of his indisposition, he said, he frequently used "to push about a number of small tumours in his left groin," which always used to disappear after a violent attack of purging. I had no hesitation in deciding upon the nature of this case, though I felt very doubtful whether any thing could be done materially to alleviate it. I told him I considered his situation left very little hope, but that if he chose to try what I would recommend, he might do so; that his sufferings arose from an obstruction in the lower bowel, which had caused the gradual distension of the gut above it, and that the two tumours were nothing more than the sides of the upper gut distended by a collection of fæces. He said he would readily try any thing. He was exceedingly weak from the effects of the dysentery which had been upon him nearly ten days prior to his seeing me, and was destitute of friends, home, and even the common necessities of life. By the charitable assistance of a few friends, the latter of these distresses were removed, and I was able to allow him a certain daily maintenance, and to provide him with medicines. Ordered, *inject: cum tinct: opii gutt: xx. ter in die. Oleum ricini omni nocte.* Milk diet.

Nov. 8.—Had persisted in the use of the injections regularly, passing after each large quan-

tities of filth; the bowels had been less in pain, though he had passed full thirty motions since I saw him last. Ordered, injections every night and morning. *Oleum ricini omni mane.*

Nov. 12.—Better. The difficulty of breathing and the cough were materially alleviated; the injections continued to bring away large quantities of relief; had slept for the last two nights lying down, which he had not done for weeks before. Examined the abdomen, and found the measure which I took of the circumference of the body over the tumours diminished full four inches. *Contin: med: omnia.*

Nov. 16.—Continued to improve in every symptom; the bowels acted copiously after each injection; he no longer passed blood with his stools; his appetite was better; did not find the three pints of milk (which I allowed him with his bread) sufficient. I this day examined the rectum, and found a stricture at the sigmoid flexure, through which I could only introduce the smallest sized bougie; it gave no great pain in passing up the rectum, but at the sigmoid flexure it caused some uneasiness; he retained it twenty-seven minutes; upon its being withdrawn, the upper part, for about three inches, was covered with a very offensive discharge, and portions of fleshy substances,

evidently from ulceration of the intestine. Upon my showing him the instrument, he said, "he had seen quantities of the stuff upon it in his motions for months past." *Contin : omnia.*

Nov. 20.—Better; the bowels had acted copiously each day several times; had passed an immense relief four hours after the introduction of the bougie. Introduced the same bougie, and one two sizes larger, with less pain and difficulty.

Nov. 24.—The improved appearance of this patient was surprising; he had entirely lost his cough, difficulty of breathing, and night sweats; his pulse was steady and good at seventy, and he slept comfortably in any position; the irritability of the bladder had completely subsided; his motions were healthy, though fluid from the effects of the oil; the enlargement of the abdomen was nearly gone, his size round that part being diminished by measure eight inches and a half. I introduced the same bougie, and also number seven, readily into the colon; it did not give him much pain in passing the sigmoid flexure, nor was it smeared with discharge, as heretofore, when withdrawn; he retained it fifteen minutes. Ordered, to omit the oil.

Dec. 1.—Continued to go on well; the bowels acted daily without any oil; passed the same

bougie, also number eight, which remained up a quarter of an hour.

Dec. 10.—So much better, that for the last two days he had been able to do a little work; had continued the injections, and taken castor oil once; his bowels were relieved every day twice or three times of plentiful and healthy motions; in fact, he said that he thought himself now able to pass to his parish, for he was afraid he could not get employment in London. There was a puffy enlargement in each groin, probably about the size of a hen's egg; but the upper parts of the abdomen presented no unnatural appearance, and he could bear strong pressure upon any part of it. I passed number eight, also number nine; he complained a good deal of the pain at the sigmoid flexure.

Not seeing any thing of this man for nearly two months, I concluded he had gone to his parish. At the expiration of that time he again called upon me; the enlargement of the colon had returned to a considerable extent, and he had had several attacks of profuse *diarrhæa*, attended with discharges of blood. He acknowledged that he had been leading an exceedingly irregular life; in fact, that he had not paid the least attention to his case. Finding that he was thus negligent of himself, I refused any longer to attend him.

REMARKS.

This was an exceedingly well marked case of the distension of the colon, showing how nature will accommodate herself to disease, and how speedily its effects may be alleviated by the simplest possible means. I am persuaded, that had the patient continued to follow up the treatment prescribed, he would have so far recovered as to be able to follow the necessary occupations of life. When I first saw him he requested my certificate, to assist in procuring him a pension from the East India Company, in whose service he had been for many years. This was granted, and though I did not then think he would ever trouble them by living to receive it, from the improvement I now perceive in him (April, 1827), a very different result appears probable. At this period he was not only living, but materially better. By the use of injections he keeps his bowels in healthy condition, though they are never relieved without severe straining and pain. The enlargement of the colon, at its commencement and termination, is very evident.

CHAPTER XII.

On Piles.

ONE of the most frequent, and, if ever diseased action may be so considered, *salutary* consequences of stricture in the rectum, is the formation of piles, than which an affection more common to all classes and ages of people cannot perhaps be mentioned. So prevalent indeed is it in this country, that till it has proceeded to some considerable extent, few persons deem it requisite to consult their medical advisers upon the subject, but are content either to use the nostrum of some reputed quack, or such topical application as may be recommended by some kind friend, who has experienced relief from the like source. In the milder forms of piles surgical attendance is not always requisite; too frequently, however, from protracted neglect, they become an equally formidable and painful malady.

Piles have their origin in various sources, all of which tend towards the same results, viz. dis-

tension of the minute vessels of the mucous coat of the rectum, and enlargement of the hæmorrhoidal veins. They may be produced, therefore, by any circumstance, constitutional or mechanical, preternaturally exciting, or mechanically obstructing, the circulation in these particular parts. Thus, they commonly follow an injudicious use of peculiar or violent purgative medicine, or too great an indulgence in venery : hence, also, arises the prevalence of piles in persons accustomed to a sedentary mode of life, the preternatural warmth excited from the constant sitting position of the body promoting undue action in the vessels of the lower part of the alimentary canal, while the deficiency of exercise induces a torpid and confined state of the bowels, in great degree assisted by a deficiency in the secretion of bile. Piles are very commonly connected with an enlarged and diseased condition of the liver ; a circumstance satisfactorily explained, when we consider the immediate connexion which exists between the circulation of the vena portæ and the hæmorrhoidal veins. But it is not my intention to go into the minutiae connected with the several causes of piles ; neither shall I allude to the treatment of the disease, further than as it may be requisite to elucidate its peculiar connexion with local irritation, or obstruction in the rectum.

Any accumulation of indurated fæces in the bowel necessarily irritates the intestine, and its mucous coat more particularly; while the perpetual straining which accompanies the disposition for motion, resulting from the accumulation, injects the minute vessels of the part, distends them, and finally causes them to rupture, producing the hæmorrhage generally experienced, more or less, by those who are subject to piles. It is not always judicious suddenly to correct this effect, for though it is a diseased action, it is very frequently the mode by which nature relieves herself, and it thus, perhaps, prevents the formation of a more serious disease. From the same cause the hæmorrhoidal veins become distended, which do not burst, but enlarging, form permanent tumours in the part. This enlargement will continue to increase, provided the cause remains uncorrected, till, in extreme instances, the whole cavity of the rectum will be nearly filled up. Another effect of irritation in the rectum is the coagulable lymph, which, from time to time, is thrown out upon the inner coat of the intestine, and between its muscular and mucous coats, which lymph, becoming organized, at last creates a huge mass of diseased superstructure, productive of intolerable pain.

The foregoing is, as I believe, a very brief and simple narrative both of the formation of piles,

and of the hæmorrhoidal excrescence. Where the latter is formed to any great extent, the most expeditious and satisfactory method of relieving the patient, is by removing it with the knife, an operation which, *judiciously* undertaken, may usually be accomplished without any great apprehension of danger. In these cases to use the bougie is next to impracticable; indeed, any attempt to do so will be productive only of irritation and fruitless annoyance.

But in the early stages of piles we shall frequently be enabled, by correcting the cause, to mitigate, or even to entirely remove the effect; this, however, can only be accomplished when the hæmorrhoidal veins are but triflingly distended. I have, however, known repeated instances of persons who had been subject to piles for years, being considerably benefited by the removal of stricture in the rectum.

CASE XVIII.

Mr. —, age 32.] May 26, 1824.—Had been subject more or less, for years past, to severe attacks of dysentery and piles; his general health was much impaired, particularly his digestive functions; he suffered from pain in the region of the stomach after his meals, with a feeling of dis-

tension, and from acid eructations; his bowels were extremely irregular, sometimes profusely relaxed, at others obstinately costive; he had been for a long period subject to cough, pain in his chest, and difficulty of breathing; and, within the last three months, to profuse perspirations, occurring about three or four o'clock in the morning; had always been considered by his medical friends to have a disposition to consumption, of which disease he lost his father and two brothers.

June 2.—Upon examining the rectum with my finger, I discovered two or three soft tumours of the size of a hazel nut, just within the sphincter; they were not painful to any material degree. I introduced a bougie, of the size of number seven, fairly into the colon, encountering no impediment but at the sigmoid flexure, where the spasm and irritation were considerable; he could only retain the bougie four minutes. Ordered, my usual plans.

June 8.—Had obtained satisfactory relief from the injection daily. Increased the size of the bougie.

June 12.—Said he felt more comfortable; that his bowels had acted better, and that his cough had been less troublesome than for months past; had not had so much perspiration. Passed the same instrument; he had retained the last twenty-six minutes.

June 16.—In all respects better; the bougie remained up five hours. Passed number nine, it did not give him any great degree of pain. He had a severe cold.

June 20.—Continued to improve; had scarcely any cough, difficulty of breathing, or night perspirations; his bowels acted twice daily without any kind of assistance. He was obliged to leave London for Manchester, where he resided; I therefore gave him some bougies, requesting he would persevere in introducing them for himself.

July 25, 1825.—This gentleman called upon me. He stated, that since he had followed my directions his health had been considerably better than he ever remembered it; that he had never since experienced a single attack of dysentery or piles; nor had he been so subject to attacks of cough and difficulty of breathing, from which he formerly suffered severely. He had continued using the bougie for himself once every three weeks or a month.

June, 1827.—He informed me that his health continued materially relieved by the plan I had recommended him; he never failed to pass a bougie every fortnight, and was happy to say he now never suffered from piles, dysentery, or cough.

CASE XIX.

Mr. —, age 33.] March 12, 1824.—For many years past had been troubled with eruptions upon his face and body, particularly at the vernal and autumnal periods of the year. Within the last two years he had suffered occasionally from severe attacks of piles, generally occurring when his bowels had been either confined or immoderately purged; his motions were by no means healthy, being small in size and quantity, and evincing a deficiency of the secretion of bile; for which latter affection, in conjunction with great debility of his digestive functions, he had consulted a variety of medical gentlemen, and for the last year and a half had been taking blue pill, with the view of correcting a torpid action of the liver, to which his annoyances had been attributed. At present, his general health was much impaired; he was very debilitated, the slightest exercise producing profuse perspiration. The eruption upon his face was similar to that denominated *pseudo-syphilitic*. Advised, his discontinuing the mercury, and ordered, *decoct : sarsap : comp : ℥ss. cum : acid : nitrici, gutt : x. bis in die*. Injections every night, *Oleum ricini pro re natá*. I also recommended the examination of the rectum.

March 21.—Much the same; the injections generally relieved the bowels. Examined the rectum with the finger, but did not discover any material morbid appearance. Upon passing a rectum bougie, I discovered two obstructions; one between five and six inches up, and the other at eight inches, through which I passed number four. *Contin: med: omnia.*

March 26.—The bowels had been each day relieved, without castor oil, of motions very similar in appearance to sheep's dung; the bougie was retained nine minutes. Passed the same readily, also tried to introduce number five, but failed in getting through the superior contraction; again passed number four.

March 30.—Had retained the bougie two hours and forty minutes, when, feeling an inclination for motion, he removed it, but nothing followed its removal; the injections in general plentifully relieved his bowels, he had therefore taken no castor oil. Passed number five, also number six, with little trouble. *Discontin: decoct: sarsap:*

May 5.—In all points more comfortable; had retained the bougie fifty-seven minutes. Passed the same, also number seven, with scarcely any trouble.

May 10.—Considerably better; had passed both yesterday and to-day figured stools, of a size

larger than ever he remembered; had very little of the eruption; suffered from a severe cold. The bougie remained up fifty-four minutes; passed the same, also number eight; it gave some pain at the superior contraction.

May 15.—Going on well; bowels continued to act daily without medicine or injections, and the motions were healthy as far as regarded the secretion of bile. Passed the same bougie, which remained up before four hours and a half.

May 20.—Had retained the instrument twenty minutes, when he withdrew it to pass a motion; had had a good deal of griping pain in the bowels for the last three days; had also a severe cold. Passed number nine. I encountered a good deal of irritation at the sigmoid flexure, but after some trouble succeeded in getting the bougie fairly into the colon.

May 25.—Retained the bougie one hour and fifteen minutes; continued to go on favourably; the eruption was nearly gone; the bowels acted fully and freely every day without medicine or injection; his general health was much better. Passed number ten; there was still much irritation at the sigmoid flexure. I now took my leave, recommending the occasional introduction of the bougie, together with attention to his diet, and to the state of his bowels.

Sept. 6.—This patient informed me his health had continued better than he remembered it for years; the eruption had totally disappeared; his bowels acted freely without any kind of assistance; nor had he ever suffered from piles since the period I ceased to attend him; he never permitted a month to pass without introducing number ten, which he accomplished without the least difficulty.

CASE XX.

—, Esq., aged 40.] June, 1826.—Had been for many years subject to confined bowels, his motions passing with difficulty and pain, or profusely relaxed; was frequently subject to hæmorrhage from piles of many years standing; complained of much pain in the loins and sacrum, and through the course of the colon; his digestion was impaired, and he was distressed with pain in the stomach, after eating the slightest meal; had also a discharge from the urethra, which had existed several months. Two of his brothers had been attended for stricture in the rectum; his sister had been the subject of frequent miscarriages, and his mother died of disease of the uterus, having for years previously been subject to extremely confined bowels; during the latter period

of her life, she commonly passed a week and ten days together without any relief occurring. Upon examining the rectum immediately after the bowels had been relieved, I found a considerable mass of piles, a portion of which I removed by the knife; when the parts were perfectly healed, I passed a bougie, and discovered a stricture at seven inches and a half, through which I passed number seven with difficulty; its introduction caused great irritation and disposition to go to stool. Ordered, the usual plans.

My patient being unexpectedly sent for out of town, I lost sight of him for above six months, at the expiration of which time, he again called upon me; his health was unquestionably better; he had used the injection every now and then, which generally relieved his bowels; the discharge from the urethra had disappeared soon after he left town, but the hæmorrhage from the rectum had been frequent and profuse; he had also had two attacks of retention of urine, both of which he removed by giving himself injections. I passed rectum bougies for this gentleman for about six weeks, when I left the case to his own management.

Dec. 26.—He said his health was considerably benefited; he seldom had any hæmorrhage, and the functions of the bowels, though not always regular, were far more so than formerly.

CASE XXI.

Miss —, age 16.] May 24, 1824.—Was considered to be fast sinking in a decline; she had a short hectic cough and difficulty of breathing, accompanied with pain in the chest; her health was in every respect greatly impaired; she was emaciated, and suffered from extreme debility; her appetite was very bad; her rest disturbed, and she had severe night sweats; for some time past her bowels had been exceedingly irregular, being occasionally confined for two and three days together, and then profusely relaxed. At this time she passed almost daily a considerable portion of membranous substances in her evacuations, with a vast deal of blood, attended with great heat and soreness, and with *prolapsus ani*; her pulse was small and frequent; the *menses* had never appeared. After a fortnight or three weeks attention to this case, I examined the rectum, the lower part was evidently in a state of ulceration, the mucous coat feeling irregular and indurated. I also discovered, by examination with the bougie, an obstruction at the sigmoid flexure through which I could with difficulty pass the smallest size; when withdrawn the lower part was smeared over with a very offensive discharge. I

continued my attendance for nearly two months, and persevered in the use of the bougie, increasing the size of the instrument every seven or ten days, till I could use number six, giving her no other medicine than a little infusion of rhubarb to assist the action of her bowels. She very slowly became better; her appetite increased; she lost her nightly perspirations and cough, and evidently gained strength; the bowels, however, continued exceedingly obstinate, being scarcely ever relieved without the injection. This, and the appearances of the bougies combined, induced me to augur no very favourable result of the case. The instruments were always covered with an offensive discharge, and occasionally their introduction was followed by an evacuation of the same description. She had several severe attacks of dysentery, when I always desisted from passing the bougie, and administered injections of lime water twice or three times daily, which, in conjunction with astringent medicine, soon corrected the attacks. After a protracted attendance, I sent her to the sea coast, where she took tonic medicines, using, likewise, injections daily; and in the course of a couple of months she returned to town, evidently better. The greatest annoyance which she then experienced was severe pain in her loins, extending round to the left

groin; her bowels were still very confined, but she had had scarcely any of the offensive discharge in her motions for many months. Perceiving that she was improved, I took my leave, requesting her to continue the injections, to be strictly attentive to her diet, and the functions of her bowels.

Nov. 17, 1825.—She again sent for me. Her health had been better upon the whole, but she could not manage to get her bowels at all regular; for some days past she had suffered from hæmorrhage and discharge, and from acute pain in the rectum; she had likewise some difficulty in passing her water. Ordered, *inject: om: sextâ horâ* of tepid water gruel, *cum gutt: viginti tincturæ opii*.—*Oleum ricini omni mane*.

Nov. 18.—A profuse discharge had come on, of the same sort as was present when I first saw her, bringing with it considerable quantities of blood; she complained of severe burning pain upon passing the contents of her bowels. *Contin: omnia*.

Nov. 20.—Was rather more comfortable. To omit the oil, and to continue the injections every night.

Nov. 22.—Was again tolerably tranquil.

Nov. 26.—Was better, but each discharge contained more or less of the same fleshy substance. I passed a bougie of the same size as that

I last used, number six; there was no increase of the contraction, yet the passing of the instrument through the sigmoid flexure gave her considerable uneasiness, so much so, that I did not deem it prudent to repeat its introduction. By perseverance in the same plan as before, in the course of six weeks she again got tolerably well.

Nov. 1826.—This young lady had had several attacks of the same description, which yielded sooner or later to the plans advised. At that period she was just recovered from a very severe illness; the debility of her lungs had entirely left her; for many months past she had had no cough or difficulty of breathing, and her bowels were in a far better state than when she first consulted me. She suffered occasionally, though in a very trifling degree, from piles; nothing, as she said, did her so much good as the use of injections; these she always found relieved her bowels, let them be ever so confined. The *menses* came on about six months after I ceased to attend her.

CASE XXII.

Mr. —, age 23.] March 28, 1825.—For three years past had been afflicted with indigestion, attended with irregular bowels; he frequently passed many days together without their being at

all relieved; was subject to head-aches, and at times experienced a dull heavy pain about the loins, which was generally followed by considerable discharges of blood; lately, after riding in a carriage or on horseback, he had been annoyed with a peculiarly offensive discharge from the *anus*, about which part (which was almost always prolapsed) he had considerable heat and irritation, with several trifling sores. Upon examining the rectum with the finger, I found the lower part in a state of ulceration; just within the *anus*, at the back part, there were two tumours of the size of a hazel nut, extremely painful when touched; I also examined the rectum with a bougie, and discovered a stricture at eight inches, which admitted only of the smallest sized bougie. Even the introduction of this gave him severe pain.

The treatment of this case, like the preceding, was extremely tedious, the irritability of the bowel not permitting the use of instruments more often than once in seven or ten days; indeed, though my attendance was continued for nearly four months, I could not succeed in passing a bougie larger than number seven; very commonly I could not get even the smallest instrument through the sigmoid flexure; great portions of membranous substances came away daily

after the use of the injections, and he passed considerable portions of blood with each evacuation. After a protracted and cautious attention to the case, his health slowly improved, and all the unpleasant symptoms were materially lessened.

April, 1827.—Upon examining the rectum with the finger, I found the tumours were considerably diminished in size, and not at all painful to the touch; he had not, however, perfectly recovered; he was, nevertheless, much better, particularly with respect to his digestion, nor did he experience any thing either of the hæmorrhage, or discharge from the rectum; but the bowels were frequently confined, requiring the use of injections almost daily. He occasionally passed number six.

CASE XXIII.

—, Esq. age 28.] Jan. 7, 1823.—I had formerly attended this gentleman many months for stricture in the urethra. Two days prior to his present application to me, he perceived a discharge of bloody matter in his motions; his general health was much deranged; he had almost constant pain at the back part of the head, in the loins, and the lower part of the back; his bowels were also much confined, and he had suffered from piles, more or less for years past, (which he attributed to his se-

dentary employment, being a member of the legal profession); very commonly had *prolapsus ani*. Ordered, *inject: omni nocte*.—*Oleum ricini pro re natá*. He continued much the same for twelve or fourteen days, when the irritability of the urinary organs became so great, that he requested I would examine the rectum.

Feb. 16.—I discovered a stricture six and a half inches up, through which number seven passed with some degree of difficulty. *Contin: inject:—Oleum ricini omni alterná nocte*.

Feb. 19.—Felt better; his bowels acted more freely both yesterday and to-day; had passed a good deal of blood; he had not so frequent a disposition to pass his water. Used the same bougie.

Feb. 26.—The bowels have acted daily; the last two days without any castor oil; the discharge from the *anus*, as well as the irritability of the bladder, were considerably less; had retained the bougie forty-five minutes; had a severe cold. Passed the same bougie, also number eight.

March 8.—In every respect improved. Passed the same bougie; had retained the last twenty minutes.

March 15.—Continued to improve in health; had had a good deal of bleeding from the rectum, which he said he believed resulted from his

having taken an immoderate quantity of wine. Passed the same bougie with no difficulty; afterwards number nine.

March 20.—Improved in every respect; had scarcely any discharge from the *anus*, and his bowels acted twice every day, without either medicine or the injection. Passed the same bougie; the last remained up five hours and a half, when he took it away to get rid of it.

March 25.—Said he was perfectly well; that he suffered no annoyance of any kind; that his motions passed comfortably every day, and of a size larger than the instrument I introduced. I took my leave, advising him to use the bougie occasionally.

April 16.—He remained in good health; had had no bleeding from the bowel; he had used the bougie once.

July, 1824.—This patient informed me he had had most excellent health ever since; for some little time he used a bougie, but finding his bowels acted regularly, he had omitted to do so for the last six months.

CASE XXIV.

Feb. 18, 1827.—A physician, who had for many years been subject to piles, requested me to

remove an hæmorrhoidal excrescence, which was exceedingly troublesome, more particularly when he went to stool. In conversing with him upon the subject of the cause of piles, I told him of my belief that they were not uncommonly the result of stricture in the rectum. He literally ridiculed the notion, stating, that he was fully conversant with all the circumstances connected with so common a disease as piles, and all that he wished me to be so good as to do, was to remove the local disease, if I thought it could be accomplished without any apprehension of mischief. Upon examination I found the *anus* prolapsed, and a considerable mass of excrescence protruding in a highly vascular condition. It was divided into three portions; one of these had so circumscribed a connexion with the rectum, that it admitted of being readily removed, which I accordingly did, and reduced the bowel. When the part was perfectly healed, at his desire I examined the rectum, and discovered at eight inches an obstruction to a very great extent. By persisting in the plans I usually followed, which have been before detailed, he very soon got better; his motions passed with little pain or difficulty; nor did he suffer from *prolapsus ani*, or the portions of excrescence which remained.

CHAPTER XIII.

*Of Determination of Blood to the Head, occurring
as a Consequence of Stricture.*

FROM the balance of power between the several intellectual faculties of man has been said to result common sense; so likewise in the regular and equable performance of the separate functions of the body originates good health. By the consistent action of every organ the general fabric of the body is preserved, towards the maintenance of which the circulation of the blood performs a most essential office; and it appears as if it was a law in nature, that, in proportion as the function of any particular part is material to the support of man, any deviation from its healthful condition produces a corresponding serious effect. This is peculiarly evinced in affections of the head: upon irritation occurring in other organs of the body, nature assists herself in

various ways, or we are able to accomplish much through the art of surgery; but when, from undue nervous excitement, or immoderate distension, the vessels of the brain become diseased, or give way, we can do little else than mitigate affliction. Even in inflammation of the brain—perhaps the most favourable issue to protracted cerebral irritation, because most under our control—the best treatment is frequently of little avail; the patient either falling an immediate sacrifice to the disorder, or surviving, with the functions of the part permanently impaired.

We cannot, therefore, be too careful to avoid or to correct any cause which may produce a disturbed condition of the circulation of the blood in this particular part. Why this may happen as a consequence of stricture has been before mentioned.* Numerous instances of the fact have fallen under my observation, some few of which I subjoin.

CASE XXV.

Major —, age 45.] May 19, 1823.—Complained of great giddiness, attended with acute

* See page 26.

pain in the occipital and frontal regions, especially the former. This was sometimes so bad as for minutes to deprive him of his sight; had also frequent pains in his loins, and the lower part of the back; was generally of a costive habit of body; his motions, which were small in quantity and size, and of unhealthy appearance, passed after considerable straining, accompanied with heat and pain in the rectum. The bowels were occasionally purged, and he passed discharges of blood and mucus; he suffered also from indigestion, the smallest quantity of food producing distressing pain in the pit of the stomach; independently of these annoyances, he was afflicted with *fistula in ano*, which had existed about two months; it extended up about three inches by the side of the rectum, but did not communicate with the bowel. I recommended injections of tepid water night and morning, mild aperient medicines, with alterative doses of mercury.

June 3.—Felt himself somewhat better, but his head continued painful. Examined the rectum, and discovered a stricture four inches up, through which number four passed with difficulty.

June 8.—The bowels had been daily relieved by

the injection, his head had been free from pain, and he felt altogether better. Introduced the same bougie, desiring him to retain it as long as he could. *Contin: med: omnia.*

June 12.—Continued to improve; had only had a slight giddiness for one hour the last ten days, though for weeks previously he had not passed half an hour free from pain. The bowels had been copiously relieved twice each day; the discharge from the fistula was lessened. Increased the size of the bougie to number five.

June 17.—Was going on well; the bougie remained up two hours; when withdrawn it was followed by a copious discharge of jelly-like substance. Passed the same with no difficulty, also number six, which caused some uneasiness.

June 20.—Had retained the instrument two hours; was getting better; had had no pain or giddiness in the head; the discharge from the fistula continued to lessen. Increased the size of the bougie to number seven.

June 27.—Had retained it four hours, upon withdrawing it, considerable slime, and a quantity of hardened lumps of fæces came away; was better in every respect; had not had the slightest pain or giddiness in the head for twelve days; had discontinued the injection for the last three

days, the bowels being perfectly regular. With some difficulty I passed number eight. *Discontin : med : omnia.*

July 5.—Had retained the bougie three hours ; the bowels had acted fully and freely every day ; the discharge from the fistula continued to diminish. Introduced number eight, and afterwards tried number nine, but could not get it through the sigmoid flexure ; again introduced number eight.

July 10.—Had retained it two hours ; was in all respects better. Succeeded in passing number nine.

July 15.—Had kept it up three hours and a half ; when it was withdrawn a considerable discharge of jelly-like substance followed. Passed the same bougie.

July 20.—Had retained it one hour ; continued to go on well in every respect ; the fistula discharged scarcely any thing. Passed number nine, and afterwards number ten ; it caused some pain in passing the sigmoid flexure.

July 25.—He had had no pain of any description for three weeks past ; the bowels acted regularly and healthily every day, and the fistula was evidently healing ; his general health and appearance were visibly altered for the better. As he

was compelled to leave town to join his regiment, I advised him to pass the same sized bougie, number ten, every fifth or sixth day, occasionally to use injection, and to pay the strictest attention to his general health.

Oct. 27, 1824.—This gentleman told me he had enjoyed uninterrupted good health ever since the period of my attending him; the fistula gradually lessened, till at last, without any application being made to it, it got perfectly well. His bowels acted every day fully and freely without medicine; he passed number eight every ten or twenty days.

July, 1827.—I received an account of this patient, his health had been uninterruptedly good ever since I took my leave of him.

CASE XXVI.

—, Esq., age 50.] Aug. 31, 1822.—Complained of acute pain in the head, particularly at the back part, attended with giddiness, both of which he had experienced more or less for years past; of pain in his chest, with a sense of heat and soreness in the stomach after eating; and of pain through the region of the colon, and at the lower part of the sacrum. His bowels, which in general

were confined, were much relaxed, and a considerable quantity of blood and slime passed in his motions; his countenance was sallow, and he was altogether much out of health. Had consulted a variety of medical men, the majority of whom decided that he laboured under disease of the liver, for which he had taken great quantities of mercury. Advised, alterative doses of *pil: hydrarg:* occasional doses of lenitive electuary, the use of bitters three hours after each of his meals, together with injections night and morning. He followed up this plan for nearly six weeks, with decided benefit; it was, however, gradually relinquished, when he relapsed into his former condition; his head again became painful, and he was nervous in the extreme.

Nov. 4.—Under these circumstances, I examined the rectum: it was with some difficulty I could get a large bougie to pass the orifice, owing to the irritability, and thickening of the sphincter; I passed it about five inches up, but could not get it any farther. The same thing occurred with the different sizes down to number four, which passed the stricture, and on to the sigmoid flexure, at which point I encountered a second obstruction; through this I could only introduce number two. Advised, attention to

diet, *Oleum ricini pro re natá*, and injections every morning.

Nov. 7.—By the use of injections he had managed to get his bowels relieved each day; his head had been very bad. Introduced the same bougie with tolerable facility.

Nov. 8.—It had been up only twenty minutes, when inclination for relief from the bowels compelled him to remove it; much offensive motion followed. With some difficulty I introduced a bougie of larger size.

Nov. 9.—The bowels had been relieved without any aperients; the bougie remained up half an hour. Passed the same, which, though I did not encounter any material obstruction, gave him considerable uneasiness.

Nov. 11.—Each injection had relieved the bowels; his head had been very painful all day; the bougie remained up ten minutes. Passed number four. It caused distressing pain, particularly at the sigmoid flexure, where the spasm was very considerable.

Nov. 12.—The bougie had remained up ten minutes; the bowels had been a good deal disturbed by *diarrhæa*. Introduced the same instrument; it created great uneasiness through the whole bowel.

Nov. 14.—The bowels had been much irritated;

he was compelled to remove the instrument almost immediately. *Judging that the extreme irritability of the bowel arose, in a great degree, from the too frequent use of the instrument, I resolved to pass it only every third day.*

Nov. 16.—The bowels had acted daily without medicine; he complained of his head. Passed number five with very trifling annoyance fairly into the colon.

Nov. 20.—It remained up three hours; a large portion of hardened fæces in small lumps came away immediately upon removing it, with a considerable quantity of brown mucus. Passed number five, also number six, with little difficulty. *Oleum ricini mane.*

Nov. 25.—Had retained the instrument three hours and a half; quantities of slime and brown mucus came away with it; felt better in health; had not had any pain in the head during the past week. Passed number six, also subsequently number seven; it caused a good deal of uneasiness at the sigmoid flexure. *Oleum ricini mane.*

Nov. 28.—The instrument remained up six hours; he had no pain of any kind; the bowels had acted daily without medicine or injection. Passed the same bougie.

Dec. 3.—Was absent from town the intervening days; said his health was wonderfully improved;

showed me a full-sized healthy motion. Introduced the same bougie, also number eight; it gave him, however, pain in passing the sigmoid flexure. *Discontin: med: omnia.*

Dec. 8.—Had gone on comfortably till last night, when he had a very severe attack of pain in the head; had likewise suffered from griping pains over the whole of the abdomen. Introduced the bougie, but could not get it farther than five inches. Ordered, *inject: cum gutt: triginta tinct: opii omni nocte.*—*Oleum ricini horâ somni, pro re natâ.*

Dec. 12.—The injection brought away quantities of fæces and slime; the bowels had also been fully acted upon by the oil, though he repeated the dose three times before any effect was produced. Introduced number eight with very little difficulty.

Dec. 18.—It had remained up two hours; the bowels had been daily relieved, and he had suffered no kind of annoyance; had passed a considerable quantity of mucus with his motions. Passed the same bougie, and attempted a size larger, but could not succeed in getting it through the sigmoid flexure. Passed the same again.

Dec. 25.—It remained up seven hours; said he felt perfectly himself; that his bowels acted daily, without any kind of assistance; he certainly looked another man. Increased the

size of the bougie to number nine, which did not give him much pain.

Jan. 12, 1823.—He suffered no inconvenience till yesterday, when he had a slight return of giddiness, but his bowels continued to act freely, and the discharges from them were healthy; had kept the bougie up one hour, when it came away with a considerable quantity of mucus.

Jan. 13.—He had passed the same instrument for himself, and continued to go on well. I saw a motion from his bowels larger than the fullest size rectum bougie, and not less than ten or eleven inches in length. Took my leave, advising the occasional use of the bougie.

I did not see this gentleman for several months: he sent for me in consequence of the bougie having been drawn up so high in the rectum, that he could not extract it. Some time elapsed before I arrived, in the interim the instrument had been voided, rolled up like a ball. It gave him intolerable pain in passing the sphincter, but he suffered no other inconvenience from the accident.

Nov. 1826.—This patient said he had not enjoyed such health these ten years; that he never took any physic, not requiring it; he occasionally suffered from giddiness, but to nothing like

the extent he did prior to seeing me. He passed a bougie himself every month or six weeks.

REMARK.

This case particularly evinces the irritation which may ensue from the too frequent introduction of the bougie.

CASE XXVII.

—, Esq., age 58.] Nov. 7, 1824.—Complained of pain in the head, with giddiness and loss of sight; within the last six months he had fallen down insensible several times; his general health was likewise much impaired, he suffered considerably from indigestion; his bowels were irregular, and the discharges from them were either scanty in quantity, passing in small lumps, or profusely loose, ten or fifteen being voided in the course of the day; had frequent cramps, with itching about the *anus*; he occasionally passed blood in his motions. For the affection of his head, from which he had suffered more or less for years, he had consulted various medical men, most of whom advised purgatives, with occasional loss of blood by cupping. Advised, mild aperient medicine every other day for a week,

with vegetable diet. He did not, however, experience much benefit; he was also bled, and cupped in the neck, which for a few days afforded trifling relief. For some time, he would not permit any examination of the rectum. After repeated attacks, he was, however, induced at last to submit to its being done.

May 26.—In this case, as in the last, there was considerable impediment to the introduction of the instrument, owing to the action of the sphincter, which was much broader than usual: there appeared to be a sort of double sphincter. Upon passing the finger into the bowel, I discovered several small tubercles. I introduced different bougies down to number three, before I could pass one fairly into the colon. There were two obstructions; one at four inches and a half, the other at about eight inches. Advised, injections. *Oleum ricini omni alt: nocte*, and the use of bitters after each meal.

May 30.—The bowels had been upon the whole rather better, and the giddiness less. Passed the same bougie, and afterwards also number four. *Contin: med: omnia.*

June 4.—The head had continued better, but the bowels were exceedingly confined; the instrument remained up half an hour. Passed the same, and also number five. *Oleum ricini omni nocte.*

June 9.—Head better; had had considerable griping pains in his bowels; he retained the bougie three hours and a half. Passed the same, and then number six.

June 14.—Was better in every respect; had retained the bougie three hours. Passed the same, and subsequently number seven. *Oleum ricini omni alt : nocte.*

June 19.—His head had been painful; the bowels had acted twice daily for three days past; he retained the bougie two hours. Passed the same bougie, as well as number eight.

June 25.—Going on favourably; had passed a good deal of brown mucus. Increased the size to number nine; had retained the former four hours and a half. Ordered, *Oleum ricini omni 4tâ nocte.*

June 30.—His head had troubled him the last two days past, and the bowels were much purged. Upon inquiry, I found that he had been induced to take a considerable quantity of wine, which no doubt had disordered his stomach, and given rise to these annoyances. I was able, nevertheless, with some little difficulty, to introduce number ten into the colon. It created so much uneasiness at the *anus*, that he could not retain it more than ten minutes.

July 5.—He acknowledged that his general

health improved, but he had still, occasionally, trifling giddiness and pain in the head; the bowels acted each day without medicine; he had for some days past discontinued the *oleum ricini*. Introduced the same bougie.

July 16.—He continued to go on well; had had much pain one day, but attributed it to being compelled to drink a good deal of wine. Passed the same bougie. I now took my leave, requesting he would use the bougie once a week for some time, and pay attention to his general health.

Aug. 23.—He called upon me to pass a bougie, not liking the trouble; he had neglected to use one since the period I left him. I passed the instrument easily into the colon, but, as heretofore, it gave him great irritation at the orifice.

Dec. 27, 1824.—This patient informed me his health had been uniformly better; he had used the instrument occasionally; he seldom suffered from pain in the head, unless after any excess in living, which, I am sorry to add, he very frequently indulged in.

REMARKS.

In this case the stricture had evidently become permanent; consequently, though the health, and local affection, which I considered the result of

the disease, became better, the obstruction was never totally removed.

CASE XXVIII.

Mrs. —, age 48.] Jan. 21, 1825.—Suffered almost constantly from pain and weight in the head, accompanied with giddiness, and from indigestion; had likewise every symptom of obstruction; was married, but had no family; the *menses* had disappeared four years. I advised, *Oleum ricini omni nocte, et mist: stom: bis in die.*

Feb. 28.—She again sent for me; she said she had not been so bad as usual. Advised her, to continue the medicine, and to take vegetable diet.

March 5.—Had not had any head-ache for the last four days; her bowels acted regularly by the use of the oil. *Contin: med: omnia.*

March 12.—Much better; the bowels had acted daily. I told her that, notwithstanding the improvement of her health, I would advise the examination of the rectum; this she declined, and I took my leave.

August 23.—She sent for me; afflicted as before; she had gradually left off all medicine, upon which her sufferings returned. I again urged her to permit an examination of the bowel,

but to no purpose. Ordered, *Oleum ricini omni mane*.—*Mist; stom: ut antea præscrip:*

Sept. 15.—Continued to suffer in the head; yet no persuasion could induce her to adopt my advice, though conscious, as she said, of its correctness. Ordered, V. S. ʒxvj .

Sept. 23.—Complained of great pain in the head; the bowels were exceedingly costive; the injection usually brought away a few small lumps of feculent matter; she still declined the examination of the bowel.

Dec. 19.—Had been getting worse and worse for weeks past; constantly took aperient medicines, yet even these failed in keeping the bowels regular; suffered severe pains in the head, particularly at the back part; complained also of cramp and coldness in the feet and legs; she showed me a motion, which, though not larger than a little child's, gave her pain in passing. Being a good deal alarmed, she at last consented to the examination of the bowel. Ordered, V. S. ʒxx . *Oleum ricini om; 6ta hora*.

Dec. 20.—The bowels had acted copiously; better. *Oleum ricini omni nocte*.

Dec. 25.—The bowels had been but scantily relieved; examined the rectum, and discovered a stricture at five inches, through which number

four passed with difficulty and pain. Continued the usual treatment.

Jan. 2, 1825.—Head had been very bad; bowels a good deal confined; discharges exceedingly offensive. Introduced the same bougie; and number five, with some little difficulty.

Jan. 7.—Head continued in pain, but less medicine answered the purpose of relieving the bowels; kept the bougie up one hour. Easily passed the same, introduced also number six.

Jan. 12.—Upon the whole better; she had no pain in the head, but felt a weight at the back part; complained of a sensation similar to cold water trickling down her back, and of cramp in the feet and legs, particularly at night; the bowels had acted copiously the last two days without any oil; had retained the bougie nearly three hours. Increased the size to number seven.

Jan. 16.—In every respect better; bougie retained three hours and a quarter. Passed the same.

Jan. 21.—Her head had sadly tormented her these two days past, and the bowels had not been so regular; I therefore advised, *Oleum ricini omni mane*, which she had omitted for the last week; bougie had remained up seven hours. Increased the size to number eight.

Jan. 22.—She sent for me at night; the head had been intolerably painful. V. S. 3xvj., which gave immediate ease. Ordered, *haust: aper: card: hor: somni.*

Jan. 23.—Again pretty comfortable.

Jan. 24.—Had had severe pain throughout the whole of the abdomen, and had passed a considerable quantity of slime and brown mucus.

Jan. 25.—Had suffered triflingly from pain in the head. Introduced number eight, and afterwards number nine.

Jan. 28.—Was attacked with *erysipelas* in the head; the bowels had been a good deal purged, with griping pains. V. S. 3xxi. *haust: card: aper: octavâ: quâq: horâ.*

Jan. 29.—Bowels more tranquil; in other respects comfortable. Passed the bougie easily the whole way; the former remained up one hour and a quarter.

Feb. 27.—Had passed the bougie for herself at intervals of five or six days apart; bowels had been tolerably regular; the head had been troublesome, but not to the extent it used to be. I passed number eleven, with little difficulty, the whole way; and took my leave, requesting her occasionally to use the instrument, and to pay attention to her diet and health.

May 6.—The bowels were every now and then irregular, which she corrected by the use of injections; had used the bougie regularly without pain; her general health was better than for years past, she nevertheless suffered, every now and then, from pain in the head.

I have seen this patient twice during the last two years; her health was much better than it used to be, but the slightest imprudence gave rise to the old affliction; she passed a bougie every fortnight or three weeks, sometimes being able to introduce it readily, while at others, the bowel was so irritable that she could not accomplish it.

REMARKS.

In this case, it will be perceived, that though considerable benefit followed the relief of the stricture, yet, inasmuch as from length of time it had become permanent, the affliction was never entirely removed, all the minor symptoms of the case were, however, materially alleviated.

CONCLUSION.

I HAVE thus endeavoured to establish the position with which I set out, to show the great prevalence of stricture of the rectum, and the serious, as well as dissimilar, results to which it may give rise.

Although I am confident of the correctness of the opinions advanced in the foregoing pages, I trust it will not be inferred that I consider the several affections adverted to as being always the result of that disease; there are, doubtless, many cases of the description enumerated, which have not the remotest connexion with stricture; and it is for the practitioner to form his own judgment, how far those cases which come under his observation may originate in, or be aggravated by, the disorder which is the subject of the present essay.

The principal point, and the greatest difficulty, in scientific practice, is to discriminate accurately between causes and effects; and it is only by the removal of the former that we can expect effec-

tually to counteract the operations of the latter. This may, in truth, be said to constitute the whole practice of the science of medicine, and a great part of the art of surgery; and in proportion as we act upon this principle, may we reasonably hope for a successful issue to our labours.

I may probably, at a future period, continue the subject of the present work, with a view of elucidating the connexion of stricture of the rectum with several other complaints, more particularly disease of the lungs, and *fistula in ano*.

THE END.

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 I have, therefore, in this work, endeavored to
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 rectum with several other complaints, more par-
 ticularly disease of the lungs; and *Altho* it
 may



