M0019000: Pulse tracings from a sphygmograph, 1867

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PLATE I. SOFT PULSES.

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Fig. 1.—Pulse of irritative fever. (Pressure of spring, about 130 grammes; Frequency, 190 per minute.)

mmmmmm

Fig. 2.—Undulatory pulse of typhus. (Pressure, about 160 grammes; Frequency, 160.)

MMMMMM

Fig. 3.—Soft and frequent pulse of mild pyrexia. (Pressure, about 160 grammes; Frequency, 90.)



Fig. 4a.—Normal soft pulse. (Pressure, about 160 grammes; Frequency, 58-60.)



Fig. 4b.—Pulse of the same person after exercise and residence in the country. (Pressure, about 160 grammes; Frequency, 56.)



Fig. 4c.—The same. (Pressure, 90 grammes; Frequency, as before.)

PLATE II. HARD PULSES.

Fig. 1.—Wiry pulse of rheumatic carditis. (Frequency, 150; Pressure of spring, 170 grammes.)



Fig. 2.—Hard and long pulse of hypertrophy of the left ventricle, with dilatation. (P. durus, magnus, et tardus.)
(Frequency, 84; Pressure, about 170 grammes.)

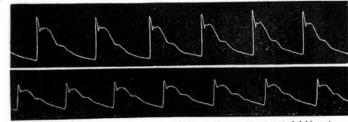


Fig. 3.—Hard pulse of chronic Bright's disease (contracted kidney). (Frequency, 70; Pressure of spring—upper line 300 grammes, lower line 150 grammes.)

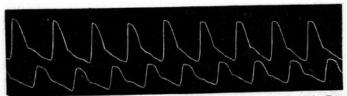


Fig. 4.—Hard pulse of Bright's disease, similar to that represented in Fig. 3 but less vibratile. (Frequency, 96-100; Pressure—upper line 300 grammes, lower line 90 grammes.)



Fig. 5.—The firm and long pulse of vigorous health. (Frequency, 50; Pressure, about 170 grammes.)