



CENTO-TIRIMARI

DISEASES

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THE
SURGICAL DISEASES OF THE
GENITO-URINARY ORGANS

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A REVISION OF VAN BUREN AND KEYES'S TEXT-BOOK

WITH ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FOUR ILLUSTRATIONS IN THE TEXT
AND TEN PLATES, EIGHT OF WHICH ARE COLOURED



BIBLIOTECA

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PREFACE

In September, 1867—thirty-five years ago—were written the first words of that book of which this volume is the legitimate grandchild. It was then entitled *Genito-Urinary Diseases with Syphilis*, and presented a group of maladies customarily associated in the daily experience of those practitioners who were being forced into specialism by the requirements of large cities. It was the first book in any language grouping these maladies. Indeed, the book was made a subject of adverse criticism on the ground that it arrogated to its authors a greater degree of special knowledge than the condition of the community at that time warranted.

In 1888, after the death of the senior author, Dr. William H. Van Buren, a total revision was made with slight change of title, and the tendency was to make it less venereal and more genito-urinary.

A second revision, more thorough even than the first, is now called for by the exaction of circumstances and the accumulation of experience general and personal. Syphilis has been entirely eliminated, since it is a genital disease only in its method of approach, not at all in its manner of expression. Thus this book has lived through three generations, both in its presentation and in its authors, the infusion of new blood saving it from the imputation of senectitude.

In order to insure facility and directness of expression, the subject-matter is presented in the first person, but that first person is as often the junior as the senior author.

The anatomical order followed in the two earlier editions has been abandoned. Venereal diseases, as such, having been shut out, it seems proper to relegate sexual and genital maladies to the second place, giving the surgical picture of urinary disorders the first and more prominent position, a position deserved alike by their relative gravity and their transcendent interest. Just as syphilis has grown away from true genito-urinary surgery, so have all the sexual psychoses naturally estranged themselves and sought shelter with

the venereal specialist. They have therefore received but scant courtesy here.

Gonorrhœa, however, is so intimately associated with all the inflammatory disorders of the genito-urinary tract, both in its physical expression as an acute disease and in the wide-reaching influence of its sequelæ, that its consideration has been greatly amplified and its course followed up far beyond the genito-urinary system (into the eye, the joints, etc.). This is essential in order to make the subject complete.

A conservative attitude has been adopted upon some important questions of surgical treatment, such, for instance, as ureteral catheterization, a subject not yet logically judged by experience nor sufficiently tried in the furnace of statistics.

We have adopted a certain classification of the inflammations of the posterior urethra, the bladder, and the kidney in the interest of clinical clearness; and while this may ultimately require modification, it avoids confusion and the multiplicity of descriptive detail.

No modification has been made in the treatment of hydrocele and varicocele. The simple methods originally advocated have been adhered to; but an attempt has been made to expound in a practical manner the pathogenesis of urethral stricture, extravasation of urine, and bacteriuria. The new surgical treatment of chronic Bright's disease, by stripping the kidney capsule, receives no notice in the text, since the evidence thus far accumulated is insufficient for trustworthy generalization.

For two very distinct improvements in surgical technic relating to the irrigation treatment of acute gonorrhœa and the operative treatment of enlarged prostate we are indebted to our associate, Dr. Charles H. Chetwood.

The urine has been considered only from the surgical-clinical standpoint; and urinary antiseptics not theoretically, but according to the dictates of common sense.

The French metric system has been adopted; but it is not yet possible wholly to give up the minim, the grain, the dram, the ounce, etc.

The bibliography has been arranged to suit the requirements of the advanced student. To this end original work has in some cases been neglected in favour of more comprehensive recent publications.

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PREFACE TO THE ORIGINAL TREATISE

THE steady growth of the science and art of surgery has involved a corresponding increase in bulk of the text-books in which its principles and practice are set forth—an increase already suggestive of either a limit in bulk soon to be reached, or the omission or slurring over of special subjects. In this alternative the preparation of text-books on special subjects would seem to be the appropriate remedy.

The tendency of mankind to aggregate in large and constantly increasing cities has led to a corresponding tendency to the growth of specialists in the different departments of medicine and surgery; and the development in large cities of hospitals and schools, and opportunities for teaching, would seem to render them the natural repositories of accumulating experience and the sources of advancing knowledge. It is from city practice and hospital experience, therefore, that the materials for the preparation of text-books on special subjects would be naturally sought, and from these sources the substance of the present work has been mainly derived. Its object is to present to the student and general practitioner a succinct account of the nature and treatment of the diseases incident to the genito-urinary organs as they are encountered in private and hospital practice by those engaged in their daily and especial study. The literature of this department of surgery has been carefully studied with the purpose of reproducing every fact of *practical* value. It is hoped that the reader will recognise a conciseness in the grouping of these facts which will save him the necessity of reference to the numerous monographs and essays from which they have been collected.

On account of the general character of the work as a text-book, it has been impossible to refer very largely to personal authority and experience, and this has been for the most part avoided except in reference to mooted points and exceptional or noteworthy phenomena. The extent of the subject-matter treated of, and the ne-

cessity for compression, will be regarded, it is hoped, as a sufficient apology for terseness and directness of expression or defect in style, while the circumstance of joint-authorship will explain any lack of uniformity in manner throughout the work, of which the preparation for the press has devolved mainly upon the junior author.

The plan of the work is based upon an anatomical classification of the tissues and organs of which the diseases and deformities form the subjects of description. This necessitates some repetition and frequent reference to facts, cases, or illustrations already given, or to be given, in connection with other anatomical divisions of the genito-urinary tract. These references are usually made thus: (Nephralgia), (Plate XX), (Case 45), the page not being specified, as the constant appearance of signs scattered through a page tends to confuse the reader. No difficulty need be experienced in turning to these references promptly, as the parenthetical word, case, or plate may be found at once credited to its proper page in the general index at the end of the book, or in the index to plates, or list of cases, at its commencement.

The terms of measurement employed are uniformly English, with the exception of the centimetre and millimetre, which frequently occur in the text. These may be readily reduced to their equivalent in inches by computation from the subjoined table.¹

The subject of syphilis is included, of necessity, in a treatise like the present. Opportunities for the observation and study of this disease on a large scale fall mainly to the share of the metropolitan hospital-surgeon and special practitioner. Although properly belonging to the department of Principles of Surgery, there is no disease falling within the limits of this work concerning which clear and correct ideas as to nature and treatment will, at the present time, so seriously influence success in practice.

Chapter VIII, Part II, on "Syphilitic Diseases of the Eye," has been kindly furnished, at the request of the authors, by Prof. H. D. Noyes, M. D., whose authority on this subject is undisputed.

They beg leave to thank Dr. Roosa for aid, both personally and through his excellent work "On Diseases of the Ear," in the preparation of Chapter IX, Part II, "On Syphilis of the Ear."

Acknowledgments are also due to Dr. Partridge and Dr. Morrison-Fiset, of the house-staff of the Charity Hospital, for kind assistance; and to Dr. L. A. Stimson for aid in many ways.

¹ NEW YORK, *March*, 1873.

¹ 1 centimetre = 4·433 lines, or ·393708 inch;
 1 millimetre = ·443 line, or ·03937 inch;
 or, roughly, 1 millimetre equals half a line—about one twenty-fifth of an inch.

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