



CLINICAL  
LECTURES

ON

SURGERY.



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CLINICAL LECTURES

ON

SURGERY,

DELIVERED AT THE HOSPITAL OF LA CHARITÉ.

BY

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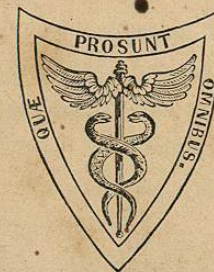
TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH

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WITH TWENTY-ONE ILLUSTRATIONS.



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## P R E F A C E .

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THE lectures of which these are a part were delivered by Professor Gosselin during the first five years following his advancement to the position occupied so long by Velpeau. The surgical service of La Charité, which for more than two hundred years has been connected with medical instruction at Paris, now belongs to the ranking chair of Clinical Surgery in the École de Médecine, and a position in one of its three wards is the prize awarded each year to the student who passes the best examination for the internat. Professor Gosselin himself, after having risen through all the subordinate positions, and having gained each promotion by a competitive examination, stands now, since the death of Velpeau, at the head of the surgical section of the Faculty.

In the preface to the first edition of his lectures, Professor Gosselin has explained the three motives which led to their publication. The first was the desire to exemplify his conception of the proper method of clinical instruction, that in which a patient is taken as the text of a lecture in which everything relating to the etiology, symptomatology, prognósis, and treatment of the affection is properly developed and illustrated, so far as possible, by the patient himself. The second was to show to what extent the acquisitions of modern scientific research are applicable to the treatment of disease; and the third, to publish his own original opinions upon certain questions, especially those he had not treated of in previous works.

In making a selection of the lectures for translation the choice was guided by two considerations: 1st, to take those which would be most serviceable and of the greatest interest to the profession in America; and, 2d, to take those upon subjects with which the author is more

particularly identified, those in which he has done much original and valuable work. Among the latter may be especially mentioned the study of the different forms of osteitis, of certain forms of arthritis, of the ultimate results of fracture of the limbs, and of the influence of adolescence upon the pathogeny and prognosis of certain affections. The only important deviation from the original arrangement occurs in Part IV., which is made up of a section upon Surgical Septicæmia, and of two lectures taken from a section upon Gunshot Wounds.

The translation was made in Paris, during a prolonged service in Professor Gosselin's wards, and contains several corrections and revisions made for it by him. It is hoped that the opportunities thus afforded have insured an exact rendering of the author's thoughts.

LEWIS A. STIMSON.

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1878.

#### ERRATA.

Page 153, 13th line from top, for *with* read *without*.

" 172, 11th " " bottom, for *an* read *no*.

" 220, 1st " " top, for *esteo-* read *osteo-*.

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## CLINICAL LECTURES

ON

## SURGERY.

## PART I.

## SURGICAL DISEASES OF YOUTH.

## LECTURE I.

## INGROWN TOE-NAIL AND ITS TREATMENT.

Considerations upon the diseases of youth—Distinction between lateral onychia, semilunar onychia, and sub-ungual onychia—Origin of lateral onychia or ingrown toe-nail—Etiology—Influence of age, social position, sex, inappreciable general cause—Treatment—Local anæsthesia by means of ice and salt.

GENTLEMEN: I never fail, whenever the occasion presents itself, to call your attention to the influence exerted by age upon the development, course, and prognosis of surgical diseases, and the consequences of the operations necessitated by them.

The surgical pathology of childhood has already been made the subject of special studies, and if that of old age has not been treated of in separate works, yet our authors have not omitted to mention whatever there is of importance in its relations with the diseases of each organ and system.

In most of the descriptions which have been handed down to us, the classical authors have taken the adult age as the type. They have noted certain details peculiar to infancy and old age, but have forgotten the period of adolescence, the limits of which, without being rigorously determined, lie between the ages of 15 and 25 years, a period in which occur the development of puberty and the completion, sometimes rapid and irregular, of the growth of the skeleton.

I do not claim that this age is exposed to diseases which are developed during no other. I know, on the contrary, and I shall often have occasion to tell you, that most of those of which it offers examples