

LECTURE XXXII.

	PAGE
TREATMENT OF THE NERVOUS SECONDARY SYMPTOMS OF FEVER—HEADACHE—Cold lotions, warm fomentations, moderate leeching, shaving the head, cold affusion, ice—DELIRIUM—Treatment depends on (1) period of case, (2) presence of hyperæmia of the brain, or otherwise—Ice, leeches, shaving the head, cold affusion in <i>active</i> delirium—Nourishment and wine in <i>passive</i> or anæmic delirium—SLEEPLESSNESS—Moderate leeching, cold affusion, ice—Turpentine in constipation and tympany—Catheterism in distended bladder—Sedatives—Opium, tartar emetic and opium, hyoscyamus, bromide of potassium, chloral, wine—CONVULSIONS—Most formidable in fever—Uræmic, due to (1) <i>retention</i> of urine: catheterism; (2) <i>suppression</i> of urine: dry cupping and poulticing over kidneys, diluents, diuretics, aperient enemata, promotion of action of the skin	237

LECTURE XXXIII.

PHLEGMASIA ALBA DOLENS—The swelling is not always painful, or white in appearance—Symmetry of the affected limb not lost—Professor Trousseau's views as to the etiology of the affection—Phlegmasia (1) of puerperal women, (2) in scrofulous and (3) cancerous cachexia—Pulmonary <i>embolism</i> caused by phlegmasia—Case of phlegmasia after typhus fever—TREATMENT of the affection—GENERAL CONCLUSION	245
APPENDIX B	253
INDEX	257

LECTURES

ON

THE DISEASES OF
THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

DELIVERED AT LA SALPÊTRIÈRE

BY

J. M. CHARCOT,

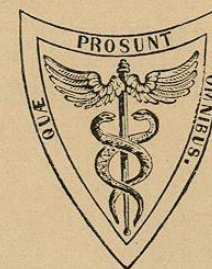
PROFESSOR TO THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE OF PARIS; PHYSICIAN TO LA SALPÊTRIÈRE; MEMBER OF THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE, AND OF THE CLINICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON; PRESIDENT OF THE ANATOMICAL SOCIETY, AND EX-VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF PARIS, ETC.

TRANSLATED FROM THE SECOND EDITION BY

GEORGE SIGERSON, M.D., M.Ch.,

LICENTIATE OF THE KING AND QUEEN'S COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS; LECTURER ON BIOLOGY AND EX-DEAN OF THE FACULTY OF SCIENCE, CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND; FELLOW OF THE LINNEAN SOCIETY OF LONDON; MEMBER OF THE SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY OF BELGIUM, AND OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY, ETC.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.



PHILADELPHIA:
HENRY C. LEA.
1879.

LECTURES
ON THE DISEASES OF
THE NERVOUS SYSTEM

LECTURES
ON THE DISEASES OF
THE NERVOUS SYSTEM

LECTURES
ON THE DISEASES OF
THE NERVOUS SYSTEM



PHILADELPHIA:
COLLINS, PRINTER.

TRANSLATOR'S PREFACE.

ALTHOUGH but recently published in Paris, the Lectures of Professor Charcot on Diseases of the Nervous System have already taken a place amongst the classic works of medical literature, and been translated into several Continental languages. When preparing for the following version, it was judged best to await the appearance of the second French edition; thus the reader, in exchange for some delay, has been enabled to obtain the work in its most correct form, enlarged by about one-sixth. It was found inconvenient to reproduce the ten plates appended to the French volume.

It is proper to mention that these lectures were reported and edited in French by Dr. Bourneville, editor of 'Le Progrès Médical,' whose name or initial will be found attached to several notes.

G. S.

DUBLIN.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

DISORDERS OF NUTRITION CONSEQUENT ON LESIONS OF THE BRAIN AND SPINAL CORD.

LECTURE I.

DISORDERS OF NUTRITION CONSEQUENT ON LESIONS OF THE NERVES.

PAGE

SUMMARY.—Preliminary observations. Object of these lectures: they shall be devoted to those diseases of the nervous system, and of the spinal cord especially, which are most usually met with in the Salpêtrière Hospital. Nutritive disorders consequent on lesions of the cerebro-spinal axis and of the nerves. These morbid alterations may affect the skin, the connective tissue, the muscles, the articulations, the viscera. Their importance in relation to diagnosis and prognosis. Nutritive derangements consequent on lesions of the peripheral nerves. Slight influence (in the normal state) of the nervous system upon nutritive action. Passive lesions of the nerves and spinal cord do not directly produce disorders of nutrition in the peripheral parts. Demonstrative experiments. Influence of the irritation and inflammation of nerves or of nervous centres on the production of nutritive disturbances. Nutritive disorders consequent on traumatic lesion of nerves, considered specially. They arise not from complete but from imperfect sections or from contusions, etc., of the nerve. Cutaneous eruptions: erythema, zona traumatica, pemphigus, "glossy skin." Muscular lesions, atrophy. Articular lesions. Lesions of the osseous system: periostitis, necrosis. Disorders of nutrition consequent on non-traumatic lesions of the nerves; their analogy with those which result from traumatic lesions. Nutritive disorders affecting the eyes in cases of compression of the trifacial by tumour. Inflammation of the spinal nerves, consequent on vertebral cancer, on spinal pachymeningitis, on asphyxia by charcoal fumes, etc. Cutaneous eruptions (zona, pemphigus, etc.), muscular atrophy, and articular affections, which, in such cases, are developed in consequence of the neuritis. Anæsthetic lepra, leprous perineuritis, lepra mutilans 1

LECTURE II.

NUTRITIVE DISORDERS CONSECUTIVE ON NERVE LESIONS (CONTINUED).
AFFECTIONS OF THE MUSCLES. NUTRITIVE DISORDERS CONSECUTIVE ON LESIONS OF THE SPINAL CORD.

PAGE

SUMMARY.—Anatomical and functional modifications occurring in muscles under the influence of lesions of the nerves supplying them. Importance of electrization as a means of diagnosis and prognosis. Researches of Dr. Duchenne (de Boulogne). Experiments: Long persistence of the electrical contractility and of normal nutrition of muscles, after the section or excision of motor or mixed nerves in the case of animals. Pathological cases: Diminution or speedy abolition of the electrical contractility, followed by rapid atrophy of the muscles in cases of rheumatic paralysis of the facial nerve, and of irritative lesions of mixed nerves, whether of traumatic or spontaneous origin. Causes of apparent contradiction between the results of experiment and the facts of pathology. Application of the researches of M. Brown-Séguard: Irritative nerve-lesions alone determine the speedy abolition of electrical contractility, followed by rapid atrophy of the muscles. Experiments of MM. Erb, Ziemssen, O. Weiss. Contusion and ligation of nerves are irritative lesions. Difference of the results obtained in the exploration of muscles when faradization and galvanization are employed. The results of these new researches are comparable with the facts of human pathology; they do not weaken the proposition of M. Brown-Séguard.

Trophic disorders consecutive on lesions of the spinal cord. Considered with regard to their influence on the nutrition of the muscles, these lesions constitute two well-defined groups.

First group: lesions of the cord having no direct influence on muscular nutrition: *a*, lesions in circumscribed spots affecting the gray substance to but a slight extent vertically, *e. g.*, partial myelitis, tumours, Pott's disease; *b*, extensive fasciculated lesions of the posterior white or the antero-lateral columns, without the gray matter participating; *e. g.*, primitive or secondary sclerosis of the posterior, antero-lateral columns, etc.

Second group: Lesions of the spinal cord which influence, more or less rapidly, the nutrition of the muscles: *a*, fasciculated or circumscribed lesions which affect the anterior cornua of the gray matter to a certain extent, in height; central myelitis, hæmatomyelia, etc.; *b*, irritative lesions of the large nerve-cells of the anterior cornua with or without participation on the part of the white fasciculi: infantile spinal paralysis, spinal paralysis of adults, general spinal paralysis (Duchenne de Boulogne), progressive muscular atrophy, etc. Predominant influence of lesions of the gray matter in the production of trophical troubles of the muscles. These facts can be interpreted by means of Brown-Séguard's proposition

LECTURE III.

DISORDERS OF NUTRITION CONSECUTIVE ON LESIONS OF THE SPINAL CORD AND BRAIN.

PAGE

SUMMARY.—Cutaneous affections in sclerosis of the posterior columns: papular or lichenoid eruptions, urticaria, zona, pustular eruptions; their relations with the fulgurant pains; the former appear to arise from the same organic cause as the latter.

Eschars of rapid development (acute bed-sores) in diseases of the brain and spinal cord. Mode of evolution of this skin affection: erythema, bullæ, mortification of the derma, accidents consecutive on the formation of eschars: *a*, putrid infection, purulent infection, gangrenous emboli; *b*, simple purulent ascending meningitis, ichorous ascending meningitis. Acute bed-sore in apoplexy symptomatic of circumscribed cerebral lesions. It appears principally in the gluteal region of paralyzed extremities; its importance in prognosis. Acute bed-sore in diseases of the spinal cord; it generally occupies the sacral region.

Arthropathies depending on a lesion of the brain or spinal cord. *A*. Acute or subacute forms; they appear in cases of traumatic lesion of the spinal cord; in myelitis occasioned by compression (tumours, Pott's disease), in primary myelitis, in recent hemiplegia, connected with cerebral softening. These arthropathies occupy the joints of paralyzed limbs. *B*. Chronic forms; they seem to depend, like amyotrophies of spinal origin, on a lesion of the anterior cornua of the gray axis; observed in posterior sclerosis (locomotor ataxia) and in certain cases of progressive muscular atrophy

LECTURE IV.

NUTRITIVE DISORDERS CONSECUTIVE ON LESIONS OF THE BRAIN AND SPINAL CORD. (CONCLUSION.) AFFECTIONS OF THE VISCERA. THEORETICAL OBSERVATIONS.

SUMMARY.—Visceral hyperæmia and ecchymoses consecutive on experimental lesions of different portions of the encephalon, and on intra-encephalic hemorrhage. Experiments of Schiff and Brown-Séguard: personal observations. These lesions seem to depend on vaso-motor paralysis: they should form a separate category. Opinion of Schroeder van der Kolk, relative to the relations alleged to exist between certain lesions of the encephalon and different forms of pneumonia, and pulmonary tuberculization. Hemorrhage of the supra-renal capsules in myelitis. Nephritis and cystitis consecutive on irritative spinal affections of sudden invasion, whether traumatic or spontaneous. Rapid alteration of the urine under these circumstances; often remarked contemporaneously with the development of eschars in the sacral region; its connection with lesions of the urinary passages which are due to direct influence of the nervous system.