

Theory of the production of nutritive disorders consecutive on lesions of the nervous system. Insufficiency of our present knowledge, with respect to this question. Paralysis of the vaso-motor nerves: consecutive hyperæmia; trophic disorders not produced. Exceptions to the rule. Irritation of the vaso-motor nerves: the consequent ischæmia seems to have no marked influence on local nutrition. Dilator and secretor nerves: researches of Ludwig and Claude Bernard; analogies between these two orders of nerves. Theoretical application of trophic nerves. Sammel's hypothesis. Exposition. Criticisms. Conclusion . . . 84

PART II.

PARALYSIS AGITANS AND DISSEMINATED SCLEROSIS.

LECTURE V.

ON PARALYSIS AGITANS.

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Fundamental characters of paralysis agitans. A disease of adult life. Its symptoms. Modifications observed in the gait. Tendency to propulsion and retropulsion. Invasion; its modes, slow or abrupt. Period of stationary intensity. Head and neck not affected by tremor. Alterations of speech. Rigidity of the muscles. Attitude of the body and limbs. Deformation of the hands and feet. Delay in the execution of movements. Perversions of sensibility. Cramps; general sensation of tension and fatigue: need of frequent change of position. Habitual feeling of excessive heat. Temperature in paralysis agitans. Influence of the kind of convulsions—static or dynamic.

Terminal period. Confinement to bed. Disorders of nutrition. Enfeeblement of the intellect. Sacral eschars. Terminal complaints: they differ from those of disseminated sclerosis. Duration of paralysis agitans.

Necroscopical results. Inconstant lesions in paralysis agitans; fixed lesions in disseminated sclerosis. Lesions of the pons Varolii and of the medulla oblongata (Parkinson, Oppolzer). Pathological physiology.

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