

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|----|
| 983. R. | Vini opii,
Vini aromatici, | ℥ ^{xv-xxx.}
f. ℥ ^{ij.} | M. |
| (For formula for vinum aromaticum, see F. 1016.) | | | |
| 984. R. | Extracti opii,
Decocti cinchonæ, | gr. xv-xxx.
f. ℥ ^{ij.} | M. |
| 985. R. | Acidi tannici,
Aquæ rosæ, | gr. xv-xxx.
f. ℥ ^{ij.} | M. |
| 986. R. | Argenti nitratis,
Aquæ destillatæ, | gr. xv-xlv.
f. ℥ ^{ij.} | M. |
| 987. R. | Tincturæ iodinii,
Aquæ destillatæ, | f. ℥ ^{ijss-ijss.}
f. ℥ ^{ij.} | M. |
| 988. R. | Ferri et potassæ tartratis,
Aquæ destillatæ, | ℥ ^{iv-℥v.}
f. ℥ ^{ij.} | M. |
| 989. R. | Zinci chloridi,
Aquæ destillatæ, | gr. iss-ij.
f. ℥ ^{ij.} | M. |

The lotions of potassio-tartrate of iron and of the chloride of zinc are particularly indicated in order to combat *phagedæna*. For the same purpose the following may also be prescribed :

- | | | | |
|---------|---|---|----|
| 990. R. | Pulveris carbonis ligni,
Pulveris cinchonæ, | āā ℥ ^{ijss.} | M. |
| 991. R. | Creosoti,
Aquæ destillatæ, | gtt. xv-xlv.
f. ℥ ^{x.} | M. |
| 992. R. | Potassii iodidi,
Tincturæ iodinii,
Aquæ destillatæ, | gr. xv.
f. ℥ ^{ijss-v.}
f. ℥ ^{ij.} | M. |

The last recipe is the one which has given the best results in the hands of our author.

DR. J. L. MILTON, EDINBURGH.

This writer (*Edinburgh Medical Journal*, March, 1875,) states that he has found "Zittmann's decoction" a very important aid in secondary syphilis. This is the *decoctum sarsaparillæ compositum* of the *German Pharmacopœia*, and contains small portions of senna and of the mild chloride of mercury and red sulphide of mercury. A formula for it is given in the *United States Dispensatory* (thirteenth edition.)

Mr. MILTON says that chance led him to try the Zittmann decoc-

tion, and with such surprisingly good results that he now uses it in every case and form of syphilis. He first administers a course of iodide of potassium and bichloride of mercury. He strongly advises that, at the outset, the dose should be very small, not more than two or three grains of the potassium, and from the thirtieth up to the twentieth of a grain of the perchloride. Nothing can militate more effectually against the success of the treatment than to risk setting up irritation by giving the remedies too freely at first, or even by raising the strength of them too rapidly at any time. The object in view is effectually defeated so soon as ever symptoms of iodide poisoning begin. There is no choice but to entirely abandon the medicine for some days, perhaps weeks, but certainly until the symptoms have quite abated.

But all precautions for the purpose of enabling the stomach to bear the potassium and mercury fail more or less frequently unless aperients are combined with them, and the patient is restricted to a proper diet. As to the aperient, it is essential that it should consist of two chief ingredients—a pill to be taken over night, and a draft for morning use. He has repeatedly tried both separately, and has failed quite often enough with both to deter him from any repetition of the experiment. The pill may consist of colocynth, blue pill and hyoscyamus, or a mixture of rhubarb, soap and jalap. A sedative or aromatic sufficiently potent to obviate griping is an essential feature in its composition. For the purgative draught, nothing equals a freshly-prepared salts-and-senna mixture. There may be at the outset some depression after a brisk aperient, but the re-action which follows is generally attended by a feeling of relief, of greater fitness for work, mental or bodily, and better spirits—signs not at all likely to attend a prejudicial action of the medicine.

So soon as ever these symptoms are observed, the dose of the iodide and perchloride may be raised at the discretion of the practitioner. He seldom, in his own practice, goes beyond five grains of the former and an eighth of a grain of the latter, two or three times a day, and always stops short of setting up much irritation. The combined treatment is continued for four or five weeks prior to the beginning with a mercurial bath, and, if possible, during the whole time it is employed.

Directly the dose of the iodide is increased, the patient may begin to take a simple vapor-bath once or twice a week, and under any circumstances a course of these should precede the use of the medicated bath. After a few weeks of simple vapor-bath, a mercurial vapor-

bath may be taken twice or three times a week. After a few weeks of this, he places the patient on the Zittmann decoction for eight days. He modifies the decoction, however, quite materially. He omits the sarsaparilla, the antimony and perhaps the mercury, so that the mixture becomes, in reality, a decoction of senna highly diluted by licorice and aromatics. In other words, Mr. MILTON'S treatment is one in which the system is brought *very gradually* under the influence of mercury and iodide of potash, and is from time to time *very thoroughly* purged. If the purging leads to loss of appetite and debility, he administers dilute nitric or muriatic or phosphoric acid to restore its tone.

DR. ALEXANDER M'BRIDE, OF CINCINNATI.

This practitioner (*Lancet and Observer*, December, 1872,) is one of several who, in the last few years, have urged the restoration of *guaiacum* to its old place as a very valuable remedy in syphilis. He has employed it for ten years with excellent results. He gives the drug in pill form, but it must be made in a particular manner, or it will be nauseous, and the patient will tire of it. Alcohol, and nothing else, is the only proper excipient. The way to make the pill is as follows: Pulverize the guaiac and sift out ligneous and cortical impurities; then let the operator be in a warm room, have the mortar warm and the pill machine warm; put the powdered gum into the mortar, add very sparingly of alcohol, beat thoroughly and add more if necessary, but be careful and not get in too much. The object aimed at is to form a mass as stiff as can be worked by means of warmth and a very little alcohol. When the mass is formed, work it rapidly into pills, and roll them into a cold tin pan in a cool room. If one makes these pills any other way, they will prove more or less a failure.

Use no pulverized licorice or other powder. If one uses ever so little too much alcohol, the pill will be soft and never harden.

Of these pills the patient can take from nine to eighteen per day, usually twelve, and will declare he feels better all the time—so much so that if he runs out of pills he will soon call for more. This treatment applies to secondary and tertiary, is excellently adapted to external or cutaneous manifestations, and may be carried on without other medicines.

ABORTIVE TREATMENT OF CHANCRE.

SILAS DURKEE, M. D., ETC., BOSTON.

If, as the result of contagion, or of a suspicious connection, the virile organ has upon it a papule, pustule, abrasion or sore, which *may* be the forerunner of constitutional syphilis, the best thing a surgeon can do, locally, is to make a caustic application to the spot, if this can be done seasonably, say within ten days from the appearance of the abnormal condition. The design of this operation is two-fold: to destroy morbid structure, and to create a healthy, recuperative action in the part. Our author employs for this purpose *potassa fusa*, the *acid nitrate of mercury*, or *concentrated nitric acid*. He never uses nitrate of silver or Vienna paste.

In cases of abrasion, he generally applies *nitric acid* by means of a small bit of lint secured to a silver probe, or, if the surface be very small, by means of the end of a glass rod. The sore is to be freely covered with the acid, warm water being at hand to wash off any excess immediately. The *acid nitrate of mercury*, when used, is applied in the same manner. The slough will be detached in three or five days, and a healthy granulating surface appear. If a solitary vesicle, pimple or pustule is to be destroyed, he sometimes selects *potassa fusa*, which penetrates deeper than either of the liquids mentioned. The end of the stick is reduced to a point and brought in contact with the apex of the morbid growth, or, what is better, break the dome of the pimple with a probe, and empty it of its contents before applying the potassa. To ascertain precisely the work done by the alkali, remove the *debris* or portion destroyed by means of the point of the probe. As the operation is painless, no haste is required, but caution and exactness are both necessary. It is difficult to preserve the solid stick of potassa in a dry state, therefore it had better be applied by placing it on the end of a pointed glass rod or pen. A drop of vinegar will neutralize any superabundance of caustic. The extent of the surface destroyed by this corrosive substance is about twice as great as it appears to be at the time of its application; the same is also true in regard to the depth to which it penetrates.

As the risk of increasing the inflammatory tendency is small, a moderate degree of inflammation co-existing with the pustule or sore need not prevent cauterization.

Cold-water dressing, or a soft cracker poultice, may follow the use of the caustic for two or three days. The first is to be preferred. The patient should rest and diet. When the eschar has separated, dress with:

993. R. Ferri et potassii tartratis, ℞ ij.
Aque, f. ℥ viij. M.

To be applied on lint. *Nitric acid* (gtt. ij to aquæ f. ℥ j) makes a clean and suitable dressing also.

If the purulent discharge be abundant, order:

994. R. Acidi tannici, gr. xv.
Vini aromatici, f. ℥ iij. M.
(For Vinum Aromaticum, see F. 1016.)

If the sore becomes painful, lay over it a piece of lint soaked in:

995. R. Extracti opii, ℞ ij.
Aque, f. ℥ iv. M.

In occasional instances, after the application of the caustic and the after-dressing mentioned, the sore assumes a spongy or fungoid aspect. Then apply:

996. R. Acidi tannici, ℞ j.
Tincturæ lavandulæ, f. ℥ ss.
Vini rubri, f. ℥ iv. M.

Dr. G. E. WEISFLOG has advocated (*Virchow's Archiv*, Bd. 66,) an abortive treatment of chancre by subcutaneous injections of *nitrate of mercury*.

CONSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT OF CHANCRE.

Our author is partial to the use of corrosive sublimate internally, in the treatment of indurated chancre. He advises its use in pill form:

997. R. Hydrargyri chloridi corrosivi, āā gr. xvj.
Ammoniae muriatis, f. ℥ iss. M.
Aque destillatæ,

Make a solution, and make up with bread crumbs into one hundred and twenty-eight pills.

This formula gives one-eighth of a grain of corrosive sublimate to each pill. One to be taken morning and night, immediately after meals. In five or six days one may be taken thrice daily. If pills cannot be taken, order:

998. R. Hydrargyri chloridi corrosivi, āā gr. vj.
Ammoniae muriatis, f. ℥ iij.
Tincturæ cinchonae compositae, f. ℥ iv. M.
Aque,

A teaspoonful morning and evening for one week; afterward thrice daily, directly after eating. When this medicine has been taken for twelve or fifteen days, it is good practice to omit it for four or five days, and then resume it.

PROF. S. D. GROSS, PHILADELPHIA.

999. R. Unguenti hydrargyri nitratis, ℥ j.
Cerati simplicis, ℥ vj-℥ j. M.

In the treatment of chancre no remedy is so efficacious as this. The objection made to greasy applications can only be considered as having any force when there is want of cleanliness. The dressings should be changed every five or six hours, and care should be taken that the ointment shall always be fresh. When the parts begin to granulate, apply:

1000. R. Cerati zinci carbonatis, ℥ j.
Adipis, ℥ vj. M.

Or merely a bit of dry lint carefully interposed between the contiguous surfaces often promotes cicatrization with remarkable rapidity.

1001. R. Hydrargyri chloridi corrosivi, gr. j.
Potassii iodidi, ℥ j.
Syrupi sarsaparillae compositi, f. ℥ iij. M.

Dessertspoonful thrice daily, shortly after meals, in tertiary syphilis.

Professor GROSS, almost invariably combines the bichloride of mercury with iodide of potassium in the treatment of tertiary syphilis, particularly when the affection is of long standing. An infirm, broken state of the system is no bar to the use of mercury in this combination; on the contrary, it often affords the medicine an opportunity for its best display. To counteract any disagreeable effects of the above recipe, such as gastric irritation, diarrhoea, etc., (which, however, rarely ensue,) an anodyne, as a small quantity of morphia, or from five to ten drops of the acetated tincture of opium, may be combined with each dose.

In regard to the dose of iodide of potassium in the treatment of tertiary syphilis, Professor GROSS states that long experience has taught him that while less than ten grains thrice daily will rarely do

much good, there are few cases in which more than this quantity is really ever needed.

With reference to the employment of iodide of sodium and iodide of ammonium as substitutes for iodide of potassium, Professor GROSS sometimes recommends their use in five-grain doses. CULLERIER says that the iodide of ammonium gives no better results than the iodide of potassium, and he has abandoned its use. It has been asserted, however, on good authority, that the iodides of sodium and ammonium will sometimes succeed in doses in which the iodide of potassium has failed. (TANNER and others.) They are more nauseous than the iodide of potassium.

Bromide of potassium has been employed in tertiary syphilis recently. CULLERIER says no reliance can be placed on this remedy; BERKELEY HILL asserts that in small doses, in conjunction with the iodide, it increases the energy of the latter very materially. It should be borne in mind, in administering the bromide of potassium, that it is decomposed by a syrup.

To overcome the disagreeable taste of the iodide of potassium, so often complained of by patients, PAGET says that a mixture of whisky and the compound syrup of sarsaparilla makes the best vehicle.

M. LIEGEOIS.

Our author employs the following formula for the hypodermic injection of corrosive sublimate in secondary syphilis:

1002. R.	Hydrargyri chloridi corrosivi,	gr. iij.
	Morphiæ muriatis,	gr. iss.
	Aquæ destillatæ,	f. ℥ xxijss. M.

℥xvss (= about gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the sublimate.) Ordinarily no inflammation follows this injection.

DR. FRANK F. MAURY, PHILADELPHIA.

This surgeon prefers, as a cauterant to the primary sores, either the fuming nitric acid or the acid nitrate of mercury. His abortive treatment of bubo is to paint it with six coats of tincture of iodine morning and evening, and in the intervals a half-brick, heated as hot as it can be borne, is wrapped in flannel and placed over the swelling. This leads to resolution of the tumor.

For constitutional treatment he has found much advantage from Gibert's syrup, as follows:

1003. R.	Hydrargyri iodidi rubri,	gr. ij.	
	Potassii iodidi,	ʒi-ij.	
	Aquæ,	f. ℥ j.	
	Dissolve, filter and add:		
	Syrupi simplicis,	f. ℥ viij.	M.

A tablespoonful three times a day.

DR. H. E. WOODBURY, WASHINGTON.

This writer condemns (*Medical Times*, October, 1875,) the custom of opening buboes by free incisions. It is sufficient to pass a narrow-bladed bistoury through the gland, and then inject a drachm of diluted tincture of iodine (one part to four of water.) In some cases the use of the knife can be altogether avoided by the following treatment:

The patient is confined to his bed; a half-brick covered with flannel—a single thickness—is laid upon the bubo. A lump of ice is kept upon the brick, and as it melts, the flannel is saturated with ice-water. He has seen a large bubo disappear in twenty-four hours under this treatment by cold and pressure; a combination of iodine and iodide of potassium in syrup of sarsaparilla being administered internally. If this course be resorted to at the proper time, the necessity for surgical interference will often be avoided. If the knife be used, the smaller the incision, the better and more rapid the cure.

SURGEON W. S. W. RUSCHENBURGER, U. S. N.

1004. R.	Hydrargyri iodidi rubri,	gr. j.	
	Iodini,	gr. ij.	
	Potassii iodidi,	ʒj.	
	Syrupi sarsaparillæ compositi,	f. ℥ xv.	
	Aquæ,	f. ℥ j.	M.

Tablespoonful four times a day.

PROF. J. LEWIS SMITH, M. D., NEW YORK.

In infantile syphilis, the following formulæ may be employed:

1005. R.	Hydrargyri cum cretâ,	gr. iij-vj.	
	Sacchari albi,	ʒj.	M.

Divide into twelve powders. One to be taken thrice daily.

1006. R.	Hydrargyri chloridi corrosivi,	gr. j-ij.	
	Syrupi sarsaparillæ compositi,	f. ℥ ij.	
	Aquæ,	f. ℥ viij.	M.

A teaspoonful thrice daily.

Mercury, in whatever form employed, should not be discontinued

entirely until several weeks after the syphilitic symptoms in the child have disappeared. It is proper to continue it for a time, in diminished quantity, after the health seems fully restored.

When the mercurial is omitted, tonics are often required. The preparations of cinchona are useful in these cases, as are also those of iron. The liquor ferri iodidi is especially useful in this class of cases.

THOMAS HAWKES TANNER, M. D., F. L. S., ETC., LONDON.

1007. R. Hydrargyri chloridi corrosivi, gr. ij.
Pulveris opii, gr. v-vij.
Pulveris guiaci, ℥ ss. M.
- Divide into sixteen pills. One twice or thrice a day, where it is desirable to continue the use of the corrosive sublimate over many weeks.

SYPHILITIC LARYNGITIS.

MELCHIOR ROBERT.

1008. R. Hydrargyri chloridi corrosivi, gr. ij-ijj.
Decocti conii, f. ℥ vj. M.
- A useful gargle in syphilitic ulcers of the mouth and throat.
1009. R. Potassii iodidi, gr. xv.
Mellis despumati, f. ℥ j.
Decocti hordei, f. ℥ iv. M.
- A gargle, to be employed as above.
1010. R. Potassii iodidi, gr. ix.
Tincturæ iodinii, f. ℥ ss.
Aquæ destillatæ, f. ℥ v. M.
- A gargle, to be employed as above.
1011. R. Hydrargyri chloridi corrosivi, gr. ij.
Vini opii, ℥ v.
Mellis rosæ, f. ℥ j.
Aquæ rosæ, f. ℥ vj. M.
- A gargle, to be employed as above.

SYPHILITIC SORE THROAT.

DR. BIETT, FRANCE.

1012. R. Hydrargyri chloridi corrosivi, gr. ijss.
Ammonii chloridi, ℥ j.
Vini opii, f. ℥ j.
Mucilaginis acaciæ, āā
Mellis despumati, f. ℥ ss.
Aquæ destillatæ, f. ℥ v. M.
- A gargle, advised in syphilitic sore throat.

DR. ROSS, FRANCE.

1013. R. Tincturæ iodinii, āā f. ℥ j.
Tincturæ opii, f. ℥ v. M.
Aquæ destillatæ, f. ℥ v.
- This gargle is useful in syphilitic ulcerations of the throat.

SYPHILIDES.

DR. BOINET, FRANCE.

1014. R. Acidi tannici, ℥ iv.
Tincturæ iodinii, gr. vij.
Aquæ, ℥ j. M.
- A tablespoonful, in wine, twice or thrice daily in syphilitic diseases

H. GREEN.

1015. R. Hydrargyri chloridi corrosivi, gr. iv.
Tincturæ gentianæ, f. ℥ iv.
Syrupi aurantii florum, f. ℥ iss. M.
- A teaspoonful thrice daily in secondary syphilis and chronic skin affections.

VINUM AROMATICUM.

The following formula is given by BUMSTEAD, as a substitute for the aromatic wine of the *French Pharmacopœia*, when it cannot be procured:

1016. R. Claret wine, āā f. ℥ j̄.
Spiritus lavandulæ compositæ, f. ℥ j.
Tincturæ opii, gr. xv-℥ ij.
Acidi tannici, f. ℥ vij. M.
Aquæ, f. ℥ vij.
- The dressing should be renewed several times a day.

DR. E. L. KEYES, OF NEW YORK.

In treating the cutaneous lesions, the general rule is that the more chronic the lesions the more stimulating must be the local application—so long as the skin remains unbroken. With ulcers, the strength of the ointment must be modified according to the sensations of the patient. The following ointments are most useful in erythematous lesions and the papular syphilide:

1017. R. Hydrargyri oleatis, 5 per cent.

Or:

1018. R. Hydrargyri ammoniati, $\frac{5}{3}$ j-ij. M.
Cosmolinae, $\frac{5}{3}$ j.

On scaly and tuberculated patches, the following are efficient:

1019. R. Hydrargyri oxidi rubri, $\frac{5}{3}$ ss-ij. M.
Cosmolinae, $\frac{5}{3}$ j.

Or:

1020. R. Hydrargyri oxidi nitratis, q. s.
To be used pure or diluted one-half.

When these do not seem to act promptly, the following will be found of service:

1021. R. Hydrargyri iodidi, $\frac{5}{3}$ j-ij. M.
Cosmolinae, $\frac{5}{3}$ j.

For ulcerated surfaces and patches of rupia deprived of their scabs, these ointments may also be used, reduced to such proportion that their application does not cause pain. An excellent local effect upon ulcers may be often produced by sprinkling them with iodoform or black oxide of mercury, or calomel, alone or combined with oxide of zinc, or with the addition of a little camphor.

When an ulcer is peculiarly indolent, indurated and chronic, new activity may be excited in it by packing it full of crystals of *acetate of soda*. The application produces considerable pain, lasting often several hours, but it has an excellent effect in freshening up a sluggish surface. Solution of *chloral*, gr. v to aquæ f. $\frac{5}{3}$ j, may also be used with advantage. Lint, soaked in this solution, is packed into the ulcer. For mucous and scaly patches of the mouth, the patient should be instructed to cease using tobacco and to touch the spots once or twice a day with a smooth lump of sulphate of copper.

The Italian physicians have made strong recommendations of *tayuya* in syphilis; but it has disappointed expectations.

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