

## SECTION IV.

## NOSOLOGY.

DISEASES were by Cullen classified as **locales**, **pyroses**, **cachexiæ**, and **neuroses** (local diseases, fevers, cachectic diseases, and nervous affections.)

The advances made in pathology since Cullen's time require some *modification* of this arrangement, while retaining its principle. I propose, therefore, that diseases be subdivided as—

**Phlegmasiæ**: inflammations.

**Zymoses**: zymotic diseases.

**Cachexiæ**: cachectic affections.

**Neuroses**: nervous disorders.

**Ataxiæ**: *unclassifiable* diseases.

The following list is intended to present only the *most important* diseases of each class:—

**Phlegmasiæ**:

Laryngitis;	Gastritis;
Tracheitis;	Enteritis;
Bronchitis;	Dysentery;
Pneumonia;	Peritonitis;
Pleurisy;	Hepatitis;
Endocarditis;	Nephritis;
Pericarditis;	Meningitis;
Stomatitis;	Cerebritis;
Pharyngitis;	Myelitis.

**Zymoses** (diseases produced by a *morbid poison*; enthetic):

Not usually included as zymotic diseases—

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|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Primary syphilis; | 3. Hydrophobia. |
| 2. Gonorrhœa;        |                 |

Eruptive—contagious—

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|---------------|------------------------|
| 1. Variola;   | 4. Varicella;          |
| 2. Varioloid; | 5. Morbilli (measles); |
| 3. Vaccinia;  | 6. Scarlatina.         |

Contagious—not eruptive—

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|----------------------------------|
| 1. Parotitis contagiosa (mumps); |
| 2. Pertussis (hooping-cough).    |

Generally epidemic or endemic—

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|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Typhoid fever;        | 6. Plague;            |
| 2. Typhus;               | 7. Cholera;           |
| 3. Cerebro-spinal fever; | 8. Endemic dysentery; |
| 4. Puerperal fever;      | 9. Influenza;         |
| 5. Erysipelas;           | 10. Diphtheria.       |

Endemic—

- |                      |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Yellow fever;     | 3. Dengue.        |
| 2. Relapsing fever;  |                   |
| “Malarial;” endemic— |                   |
| 4. Intermittent;     | Pernicious fever. |
| Remittent;           |                   |

**Cachexiæ**:1. **Diatheses** (general cachexiæ):

Always chronic—

- Spanæmia (anæmia);
- Chlorosis;
- Leucocythæmia;
- Melanæmia;
- General dropsy;
- Hemorrhagic diathesis;
- Tuberculosis;
- Diabetes;
- Lithiasis;
- Secondary syphilis;
- Addison's disease.

Acute or subacute—

- Scurvy;
- Gout;
- Rheumatism;
- Septæmia (pyæmia);
- Mucous disease.

2. **Local cachexiæ** (degenerations):

Cancer;  
Various tumors, cysts, etc.;  
Goitre;  
Cirrhosis (of the liver, etc.);  
Bright's disease (of the kidney);  
Fatty degeneration of the heart;  
Other organic degenerations.

Skin diseases, viz.:

Exanthemata (urticaria, roseola);  
Papulæ (lichen, etc.);  
Vesiculæ (herpes, etc.);  
Bullæ (pemphigus, etc.);  
Pustulæ (impetigo, etc.);  
Squamæ (psoriasis, etc.);  
Maculæ (fuscedo, etc.);  
Hypertrophæ (elephantiasis, etc.);  
Tubercula (molluscum, etc.);  
Hemorrhagiæ (purpura);  
Neuroses;  
Parasiticæ (scabies, etc.);  
Syphilita.

**Neuroses:**

Apoplexy ;	Laryngismus stridulus ;
Paralysis ;	Convulsions ;
Epilepsy ;	Neuralgia ;
Catalepsy ;	Delirium tremens ;
Hysteria ;	Insanity ; viz. :
Chorea ;	Mania ;
Tetanus ;	Monomania ;
Asthma ;	Melancholia ;
Angina pectoris ;	Dementia.

**Ataxiæ** (unclassifiable diseases) :

Hemorrhages ;	Cholera morbus ;
Local dropsies (ascites, etc.) ;	Colic ;
Jaundice ;	Diarrhœa ;
Dyspepsia ;	Worms, etc.

## PART II.

SPECIAL PATHOLOGY AND PRACTICE OF  
MEDICINE.<sup>1</sup>

HAVING endeavored, on our previous pages, to state, with brevity, what we regard as the essential *principles* of the science of medicine, we proceed to apply these, in the same condensed manner, to an account of the diseases to be dealt with in *practice*. Our purpose will be, to give a brief and clear description of each disease, with its causation, diagnosis, pathology, and treatment, according to our estimate of experience and authority.

The classification of diseases followed in the succeeding pages is chiefly clinical; though based upon the pathological nosology already stated (Part I., Sect. IV.). Such an arrangement finds sufficient justification in its convenience.

## AFFECTIONS OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

## PNEUMONIA.

**Definition.**—Inflammation of the substance of the lung.

**Varieties.**—According to its *seat*; single, double, lobular. According to *causation*; idiopathic, from cold and wet; traumatic, from injury; caseous or tuberculous, in phthisis; and typhoid pneumonia. Except in phthisis, we scarcely meet with chronic pneumonia; what is commonly *called* so being induration *following* acute pneumonia as an effect, not a continuation of it.

**Symptoms and Course.**—A chill or stage of depression, followed soon by fever, with oppression in breathing, dull pain (not always present) in the chest, and sometimes short cough. Delirium is common. In children, vomiting frequently occurs. Temperature of the body high, especially on the 4th or 5th day; sometimes, in the evening, reaching 104° or 105° Fahr. in the axilla. Secretions scanty, as in other febrile states. Urine containing an excess of urea, but deficient especially in the chlorides, in the middle period of the attack. Expectoration commences about the third day usually, the sputa being composed of mucus, lymph, and blood mixed together, making the *rusty* sputum of pneumonia. In this an excess of chloride of sodium will be found by testing with nitrate of silver.

<sup>1</sup> NOTE TO PART II.—The letter F, followed by a *number* in parenthesis, indicates a reference to a formula, of that number, in the latter part of the book.