AN INAUGURAL DISSERTATION
ON
Tuberculosis of the Lungs

SUBMITTED TO THE
PRESIDENT, BOARD OF TRUSTEES, AND MEDICAL FACULTY
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DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

BY
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of
Tennessee

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To
Prof. W. K. Bowling
The Learned Scholar
The Polite gentleman
And The
Accomplished Teacher
These Pages
are Respectfully Inscribed by
The Author
Rubella

Formerly rubella was written rubilis or rubio, it being
derived from the Spanish rubio.
It came to be changed to
rubella from the Latin word
rubus to be red. There is an
other word meaning spotted.
The word morbilli or morbillo
used in relation to the disease
being a mild form of the small
pox but when the smaller
first came its appearance in
England measles was considered
a mild form of the same disease.
for the similarity between
the two diseases is so great
that they were compounded till
the great Sydenham pointed out
their distinctive characters and show-
eed them to be altogether separate
and independent diseases.
This is an exanthematous disease.
The symptoms of the initial stage
are hoarseness, sneezing and
coughing, lassitude, a white tongue
flowing of water from the eyes
and nose. Chilliness followed by
fever which is sometimes con-
sidered for several days before any
rash makes its appearance which
generally takes place about sev-
ety two hours from the time
the first symptoms are percep-
tible. The eruption at first
resembles flea bites being
small, distinct red spots.
The first discover them on the
face and neck then on the chest and upper extremities and last of all on the lower extremities it being sometimes one or two days before it is entirely out. It generally makes its appearance in clusters of irregular shape leaving spaces between apparently unaffected the skin upon the whole presenting a rough appearance considerably elevated. The rash appears in the form of papules and as they increase upon the surface they run into each other and congregate into patches of a concentric shape. Generally about the fourth day it begins to fade out beginning on the face and going down-wards in the same order that it made its appearance. It becomes of a browner and more
clumsy hue as it disappears
and leaves a dry, branny surf
upon the skin it has occupied.
This disease is contagious and is
more prevalent among children
than adults but is generally
more severe and attended with
more danger with the latter.
There are but few persons
who will not take this disease
and like most other contagious
diseases it seldom attacks a
person more than once. There
are a few cases on record of
its having attacked the same
person twice. Dr. Bailey gives
an account of eight cases as
having come under his obser-
vation in which the same
patients had this disease twice.
On the decline of this disease
the patient has generally a
severe cough accompanied by
Expectoration after a short time it becomes less copious and is accompanied by an aggravated hacking cough which sometimes terminates in pneumonia or bronchitis. If the system is left in a condition after an attack of this disease in which the patient is liable to be attacked by various inflammatory diseases not infrequently diarrhea sets in on the decline or during the continuance of this disease. In some cases it seems to carry off the dogs of this disease at least for a short time and is easily managed; in others it proves very obstinate and may become chronic and destroy the life of the patient. The effects of this disease are not confined to any one particular part of the system but
seem to endanger the organs more than almost any disease with which we are acquainted. The organs most liable to be affected by this disease are the lungs, resulting in pneumonia at times of a very dangerous character or the bronchial tubes producing bronchitis, or the stomach and bowels bringing about a serious derangement of these organs. The condition of the derangement of the stomach and bowels however in many cases is aggravated by using cathartic medicines too freely. Some writers recommend tartar emetic which, in my opinion, can be used to advantage in but very few cases for the reason that it has a tendency to inflame the stomach when given in cases in...
which the stomach is comparatively healthy.

In some cases of this disease

the eruption is caused by diarrhea or stroke in very sudden

by exposure in the air of damp

mats in which case the patient is

often placed in a very dangerous

situation and it is highly neces-

sary for his safety that they

should be again thrown to

the surface as rapidly as

possible. In case of a disappear-

ance of the eruption it is followed

by severe pains in the bowels

coma or convulsions with in-

dications of inflammation of some

internal organ or organs in

which case the remedies should

be of such a character as would

have the tendency to reproduce the

fever and delay or prevent

inflammation.
This disease very often attacks the eyes and always has a tendency to weaken them. But sometimes severe inflammation follows and owing to the very delicate structure of that organ disorganization and loss of vision are not infrequently the result. Occasionally the fever attending measles is of a low typhoid type rendering the disease peculiarly malignant and unmanageable. Often baffling the most skillful treatment. The symptoms that characterize this form of measles are a livid color of the skin, very distressing vomiting great pain in the stomach accompanied by difficult breathing and convulsions. There may be a predisposition to some of these conditions. Pertussis and pulmonary disease sometimes aid in causing convul...
Face and hands with cold water and vinegar will be beneficial. If the brain or lungs be much threatened with inflammation it may be necessary to resort to blood letting generally or locally. In fact the anti-therapeutics treatment modified to suit the peculiarity of the case should be unhesitatingly employed.

Notwithstanding this disease has been known for many centuries and is now looked upon by some persons as a disease of little importance and the treatment is sometimes left to old women and quacks when this is the case it not unfrequently happens that the worst of consequences follow and the patient is left in a condition
From which it is very difficult to relieve him, he may be
has taken cold or the disease
has settled on some vital organ
no further use is found for
the quack, with his hot tea-
with number six, but the physician
is called in to take charge of
the case, whatever it may be
perhaps the patient may be
suffering of bronchitis or
pneumonia and the result is
that he often fails with all
his skill and energy to relieve
the patient of the disease
which has been brought upon
him by carelessness on the part
of him or of friends all
of which might have been
avoided by taking the right
step in the commencement.
When persons look upon measles
as a disease of little importance
They seem to forget the maxim that "Large evils from little acorns grow" for although it may in most cases be treated with little difficulty if in fact it requires any at all but it is too plain a case to be denied that when neglected or mistreated it very often results in the worst of consequences and it may not always in my opinion be chargeable to the mismanagement of the patient or the treatment of those who do not understand the disease. Physicians themselves unless they exercise a considerable degree of caution and scrutinize the disease closely and apply the proper remedies at the proper time will often find very difficult cases when they had imagined
They were treating a disease of but little importance.
It is of the utmost importance in measles as in many of this
class of diseases to prevent its assuming some other form or
changing to some other disease which is often more fatal than
the original, especially if the
physician does not understand
the disease and be prepared to
meet the changes and apply
his remedies accordingly.