INaugural Dissertation

on

Syringy

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By

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of Mississippi

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I propose in the present treatise to give a concise history of an epidemic which prevailed during the years 1882 and 3 in latitude 34° 30' 20'. Longitude 132° 1' of Washington.

Signiffeet.* Ectites.- Ecte-
Ectites. Nueus Entitea. Bloody

Fluy of the older writers

Few families escaped attacks

of this disease, tho' the majority

of the case, as described in

books, cases of acute Dysentery-

characterized by impetuous pain in

the bowels (Climing),-- frequent

desire to evacuate the bowels (Clim-

ing) and by frequent bloody and

mucoi discharges. These discharges

are often the first intimation the
patient has of an attack of the disease. After which there would be a period of comparative peace lasting in length according to the severity of the attack. When he would be again seized with termina and an urgent desire to evacuate the bowels with the bitter decoction. Then a small portion of blood and mucus. These depositions may occur every hour or two, or in some cases every ten or fifteen minutes. At more quently, the characteristic discharges of the disease are preceded by a diarrhoea of some days. Again they are simultaneous, according to what is known by some of the older writers as spontaneous diarrhoea.

In those cases where a small portion
of the intestine is inflamed little or no constitutional disturbance ensues; — the disease passing off without any feeling of malaise.

In cases of extensive inflammation of the colon and rectum I find much febrile excitement, not and dry thin, a suspension of the menses, constipation, and bile present.

 Fever is sometimes lighted up before the local affection is developed sometimes it succeeds it by some days. Again the local and febrile phenomena are simultaneous — the patient being attacked by a chill with febrile reaction at the same time having bloody and mucous discharge.
There is considerable variation in the type of fever. Usually it is of the continued form, but it may be intermittent or intermittent and in the epidemic to which allusion is made above, many cases are of the adynamic or typhoid type.

Hence the disease is frequently termed intermittent, bilious, and adynamie dysentery. It is frequently found the disease associated with other diseases and to some extent foreshadow of this form. It suggests a complication with our autumnal fever by the fever something or intermittence at stated intervals.

In all cases of cholera there is some derangement of the hepatic function as a result of cholera...
that of the urine, or cutaneous secretion—but in suspect the urine being involved, by pain in the epigastrium—by undue optical excretament, a tendency to delirium—pain in the head—by yellowing of skin and conjunctivae, nausea and vomiting—by entire suspension, morbid increase or depraved conditions of the biliary secretion. This form of the disease is designated as Bilious Deperny.

Adynamic Deperny, owing to locality or epidemic constitution of the atmosphere, many cases of cholera of the South assumed a Typhoencephalitis. Along with the symptoms of ordinary deperting were added those of a Typhoencephalitis such as nausea and vomiting, great thirst.
cool skin, clamancy, perspiration, frequent and sudden pulses, a dry red tongue, spots about the teeth reddish or brownish, and watering from the eyes than in the simple form of the disease, great prostration of the strength, delirium, and subcutaneous turgidness. This form of the disease was more fatal than any other.

Parturient females appear to be more susceptible to the disease than any other subjects. From the propensity of a highly vascular organ (that of the groin) uterus inflammation is frequently lighted up in its tissues which forms a complication of the disease that is highly dangerous. Few that are attacked
with Culetos escape Butul, and from this abortus. It may not be an im in the uterus to state that in July last five females laboring in our this disease were subjected to the cord of the uterus in various stages of intra-pregnations. Two were bind within 15 days without aborting the threatened with it during the entire time. One abort in one day after the attack and died of Culeto-Multitus. One was com-}
acter, the skin becoming soft and useless, the thirst abating, and appetite improving are indicators necessary.

If the pain in the limbs suddenly cease, the limbs becoming sympathetic, the extremities cold, cold clammy state of the skin, a frequent and jelly stools, the cough involuntary, feverish delirium, subsisting are symptoms of the most unfavorable character and indicate impending death.

Death may take place from terminal prostration induced by the shock to the nervous system, from general debility, from gangrene, or by the continued drain upon the system by the inflammation.
and by the discharge. The danger is great in proportion to the extent of the colon involved in the inflammation.

Pathology. Inflammation is inflammation of the mucous coat of the colon and rectum. It may be confined to a small part of the intestine, but it is prone to extend and may extend even to the stomach. It is also subject to extend to the other coats of the bowel, and are on frequently involved. In the other diseases is ulceration or gangrene of the bowel often opt to ensue. After in post mortem examinations the entire colon is found stripped of its mucous coat and per-
In many places by the irritation of air or nearly air of the casts of the bomb. The iodo-iodine bath is more apt to suffer in this respect than any other portion of the bomb.

Causes: The disease is generally conceded to be produced by atmospheric conditions—that warm days succeeded by cool nights are favorable for its propagation. The system becoming relieved by the warmth of the day, and cool nights succeeding, checks the cutaneous circulation and gives to the circulation a centripetal direction. Consequently, engorgement of the portal circulation and of the mucous membrane of the bursa. This is doubtfully true in
Many instances, but none of them caused in operation of which in an entirely ignorant. If broths in the An-
Meshees were the only cause in which than deplorable much often than we see. Substances that are
involved in their action on the body will sometimes produce the disease such as drastic purgatives, musk
fruit, or any fruit in undue quan-
tity, worms, indigestible or unwholes-
some food, alcoholic drinks, cider,
malt liquors, fermenting accumulations in the limbs, exhalations from animal
substances, and vegetable materia
are among the caused
Treatment. The indications to
be pursued in the treatment of acute
depending are 1st to rubbed under
arterial excitement. Dr. To remove the acrid contents of the alimentary canal & 3rd to sistem the bilary and cutaneous conduct.

If there is much arterial excitement a full, hard, and frequent pulse. Blood should be drawn from the arm until a decided impression is made upon the pulse. But if the attending fever is mild, pulse soft, bleeding would be improper.

If there is pain in the region of the heart or pressure be may abstract blood by cups or leeches until a sense of relief is experienced. It fulfills the 2nd-mentioned symptoms are preferable to purgatives.

Various articles have been expostled but none perhaps are equal to the
Calomel, Magnesia or Sulphate of Magnesia. Cod’s oil and Saffron are also an excellent astringent in this disorder. Some think Saffron to any other article.

To meet the 3rd indication minute doses of Mercury and Spirits Jurel are given in the purgative. The form of Mercury I conceive better than any other is the Hydramgesium Cam arter or the Map. Tryd. Cam arter given at intervals of 3 or 4 hours in quantity to affect the system of the liver without an increase of the intestines action of the bowel is the proper mode of its administration. This could be modified or amended to meet the indications of individual cases until be found.
effective in relieving acute dysentery.

Cases that are attended with regular intermissions or remissions in the fever, or in the local disorder, are likely to yield to quinine given in anticipation of the paroxysms. These cases are supposed to be right up by malaria combined with the local disorder. Those that are attended with hepatic disease should be treated according to the indications of the complication disease. In addition to the remedies used in dysentery, these may be used both local and constitutional for the relief of the liver. Mercury is better adapted for this purpose than any other drug, from
its specific actions upon the vascular system.

The adynamie form of the disease will require maternal changes from the ensuing treatment. In a disease like this attended with extreme prostration of the vital forces, general bloodletting or active purgation would be extremely improper. The Jones of life are engulphed by the morbidie agent or by the peculiarities of the constitution. Treatment is imperfect, and to bleed your patient in this engulphed state is but to add to the incessant depressions from which your patient may not recover.

Bleed and your patient dies.
Upon the same ground avoid active purgation. The most rational procedure in these cases will be to clean the body of the acids liberated from time to time, with those agents that are not irritating or depressing in their action. Such as castor oil and turpentine 1/6 of the former 1/3 of the latter. Pal. Aethi, with magnesia, also forms a good apsent in these cases.

To arrest the function of the brain and those of the skin to allow the pain and irritations of the mouth and indications that may be successfully met with the mercury with chalk, opium, and greece. The proportions will have
to be varied to suit different cases which will have to be determined by the judgment of the practitioner. Enough mercury should be given to affect the consciousness, enough opium to allay the irritations and enough sugar to relax the system without promoting emesis. These in various proportions, may be combined and given in 3 or 4 hours until the object is attained.

In no instance would I advise the mercury to be pressed too fast, I advise the mercury to be pressed too fast, (Many authors advising the contrary notwithstanding) In what many fast, I have seen many cases that were off-
Letter by Mercury but in no instance can I see any benefit accrue from it. In truth the local affection cannot aggravated by Salivation.

A patient in this disease is prostrated and every indication of the disease should be pursued, in order that Nature may throw off the disease, which it will be left able to do if laboring under a Mercureate disease.

If the objects for which the above articles are given should be attained the patient may be far from being ill. The mucous coat of the mouth may be abraded or perhaps ulcerated, the cheeks—
So may be frequent with threads of Chorea, Caddish or bronchial, nut-ry and highly offensive.

In this stage of the disease much benefit will be derived from the use of silver combined with Opium and Speere.

Rp. Th Silver 4
   Pul. Opium 10
   Pul. Speere 6

Made into 10 pills, one to be taken every 4 hours.

For this stage of the complaint astringents are often advantageous and this action is frequently enhanced by combining them with those articles that allay sensibility, such as Opium. Among these articles none is in
greater dispute than the Acetate of Lead and gum Kino.
By Acetate of Lead 82 b
Pal. Opium 11 b
Made into 12 pills one to be taken every 24 hours.

Balsam and Pit. Turpentine are highly advantageous in this stage of the disease.

Often in this stage of the disease the patient will require support. This will be afforded by tonics and perhaps the best is the Sulphate of Quinine - Wine Then, Brandy Today. May also be used. Much benefit may be derived by dietary regulations - Saline and animal articles - Rice, Sago, Amen Grt. Also from animal jellies, Mutton.
fump, Bef Tea &c.

Much good will occur throughout the entire course of the disease by the judicious application of local remedies. Cups and Eedes are indispensable in almost every stage of the disease. By this application an abstract blood almost directly from the inflamed parts and frequently promote resolution of the inflammation. Then we reflect that the parts involved are disposed to terminate in ulceration on in gangrene and that quickly in should be served in mean in our mind to omit do unfavorable an termination, and there is no adjuvant equal to local
abstraction of blood.
Blisters are highly recommended by some authors, but the
writer has observed cutetter benefit from them. Brush up
in this, than in other abdominal
ailments.

The warm bath will be often
found highly advantageous in
relieving the tension and tenesmus
and in promoting the action of
the skin.

Injections are often useful
in allaying the tension and check-
ing the profuse evacuations.
Laudanum and Aetale of lead
used to this end.

When the disease is located within
the arms, injections of A. of Si-
Every rule often act like a charm.
It has been suggested by some one to use a tube, kept high into the bowel, so that the injection of A. G. B. would be applied directly to the inflamed portion.

Due to the extreme sensibility of the inflamed intestine, it would be impossible to introduce a tube of any sort, and frequently the disease is situated beyond the reach of any instrument.

William M. Rufus

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