AN INaugural dissertation
on
Pregnancy.
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By
James Alexander Saller,
of
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Pregnancy.

The great variability of the female constitution occasioned pregnancy to be, to a few of the few, of no trouble or distress, through the whole period of child-bearing; but to others often a continual imaginary illness, being, perhaps, somewhat disturbed, disturbed in their sensibilities, from the peculiar irritability of their habit.

For again experience quite soon after conception, such a change in the state of the stomach, or in their feelings in general, as apprises them of their situation.

The woman is troubled with head-turn, acidity, anorexia,
and sometimes has a craving for almonds. The formation did not occur.

This is usually sickness in the morning, generally is troubled by nausea or vomiting soon after sleeping, or by some sickly, having no sickness instill in the afternoon. Sudden feelings of faintness sometimes occur at different times as in the day.

The bowels also become constipated. Sometimes instead of being sick or in addition to the influx of sickness are troubled by a profuse action of the salivary glands, and consequently are frequently spitting with toothache, cough or other affections.

This time to which sickness, as well as the period of
which they take place.

In the constitutions of those who are young and healthy, one of the most early symptoms of the impending stage of pregnancy, as well as the most reliable is an uncommon swelling in the breast, somewhat differing from what is usually observed on the cessation of menstruation and soon attended with some sensible addition to the unnatural fullness of the small glands around the nipples; also another peculiarly more sensible than any of the signs of pregnancy; the areola or dark circle around each nipple, also about this time a milky fluid is secreted, which was not be fore observed.
These occurrences may justly Site
in the mind a clear apprehen-
sion of the existence of pregnancy,
after which the suppression of the menses, will more clearly evince the existence of preg-
nancy, though otherwise the ab-
ove may take place from other caus-
es; hence, though we conclude in
the language of Prof. J. M. Watson,
that she who is regular is not pre-
gnant, we cannot infer to a certai-
"riness, that she is obstinately is
conceived.
A woman not pregnant may acciden-
tally menstruate for one or two periods,
but in such a case the other lead-
ing signs are nearly absent,
at all events the fourth month.
we shall conclusively ascertain by submitting our patient to the
Thermoscope, when we may easily detect the sound of the foetal
heart.
Whenever ill-health declares itself,
genetically these symptoms are super-
prefixed or in some way altered; but in such cases the pro-
nounced symptoms of pregnancy are wanting, while the symp-
toms of the accompanying disease point out the
nature of the case.
This is a condition which
may offer, for a time, some
doubt, and that is when the
woman has usually conceived but the embryo has almost
necessarily perished, yet has not

Conceivably, but, together with its blood in the uterus, insinuated in to a somewhat firm but shapeless mass termed a mole on false conception.

About the end of the fourth month or but a short time before or after, the motion of the child may be perceived, which is properly regarded as the most reliable of all signs.

But occasionally we have heard it remarked in those who were ambitious to imagine themselves pregnant, that they were sensible of this motion, when really, the sense should have been attributed to wind passing along the bowels.
The sensation peculiarly quickening, is at first attended by pain and thinness. It may be recognized at anytime, and may either be eaten regularly or may not be. It is observed for several days. Though this action may be caused by dipping the hand in cold water and placing it over the abdomen, this period is called quickening not as I would suppose because the child at this time begins to live. For it takes on life from the first. Though this motion is not susceptible with all this advanced period of pregnancy because it has required this time from an order of nature, until...
might acquire sufficient power, to under its resistance, organized.

Nature is calm; we might imagine supplies. There can by notices, for useful purposes, and I would conjecture for the cause of omitting the intrusion, attention in order that I may observe, pre or protecting caution, that she might not disturb the ten der embryos; by observing its vital causes of injury as sudden alarm, fatigue or whatever might endanger health.

The development of the foetus goes on very rapidly. At the end of the fifth...
The size of the foetus is nearly double what it was at the completion of four months. The size is also much augmented by the commencement of the eighth month.

At the full period, or nine months after conception, the ordinary size of the foetus is twenty inches in length, and its weight about seven pounds. But we must remember that there are decided deviations from this standard: Some are rated 17 or 15 inches in length, and 35 or 40 lbs. in weight, while others weigh from 14 to 20 lbs. and measure from 26 to 24 inches.

This departure in size and weight...
renders it exceedingly difficult, it may properly be said, impossible to ascertain in many cases, whether the infant has attained to its maturity or not.

We find that nature has made a wise provision by which the child is protected in utero.

Not only is it enclosed in a sack and surrounded by a quantity of water, but also it is nourished by means of a substance similar to a sponge in flexibility, by which the blood of the mother does not run directly into its system.

The infant lies generally with its head downward, that is toward the os ilium, with its limbs so bent and folded together, as to occupy a very small cavity.
That the derangement of the general system during pregnancy is produced by the new actions which take place, the purpose of supplying the infant with the principles of life, is rendered probable by the fact, that the breeding symptoms cease from the moment the infant dies, and by the additional fact, as we have observed, that they most commonly are suspended the more children a woman has borne.

Accordingly the ordinary complaint, during pregnancy, seems to be the immediate effect either of a disturbed action of the stomach and bowels, or of the formation of too much blood.
The most important circumstance to be attended to in the incipient months of pregnancy, is the constine habit of the bowels: its prevention will subdue, if not wholly keep off, some of the trouble some complaints of the stomach, and will often guard, and with most decency against some of the queiting causes of early abortion.

Breadthening, cautiously used, either to relieve a too phlegmatic state of the general habit, or to alleviate some morbid affection, is a salutary agent; but it is in general more frequently had recourse to in pregnancy, than it should be, upon very erroneous principles: because a pregnant woman, though by one of the esta...
blished laws of nature, is now obstructed, they conceive it no
further to draw blood, that the Constitution may be freed of and
imaginary sedentary and be collected that the process of
pregnancy is going on, to employ the intermittent menstrual
fluid, to the now essential purpose of affording growth and
support to the increasing solen itself as well as to its contents.
All the temporary benefits
to be derived from bloodletting,
may be most safely and
permanently secured by a
due attention to diet and the
state of the bowels.
Nothing can be of greater im-
portance to a pregnant woman,
They should not therefore be depressed by the relation of any unpleasant intelligence. We are informed that any impression made upon the mind with much force may continue for some time or throughout the entire period of pregnancy, and thus their health may be greatly impaired and thereby injure both mother and child.