AN

INAUGURAL DISSERTATION

ON

Chlamydia

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BY

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To

The Honorable Professors of the Nashville University, for their many noble qualities of head and heart, which has made our attendance upon their lectures both pleasant and profitable. These few pages are respectfully inscribed by the Author.

Jan. 1st 1838.
Preliminary Remarks.

A little girl, when she engages in such sports, as acquires for her the very appropriate epithet of Bombay, is a boy in her feelings and disposition, engaging with him in all his amusements, possessed of all his vivacity and inconstancy. They pursue the Primrose Path of childish pleasures together, seemingly unconscious of any sexual differences, until a maturity age when there seems to be changes going on in the system, physical, physiological, and moral. The reproductive organs of the female are undergoing changes, while organs to which every other organ of the system succumb, as the brain, lungs,
Stomach, etc. The most important therefore well worthy of eliciting the highest interest of every physician, and with their development the whole system sympathies, indicated by rapid growth change of feelings, of disposition, and amusement. Then is great excitement in these organs for a time, striving to perform their function, without any result, until they have attained sufficient growth and power, when an eruption of the menses takes place.

Ostensionation as a distinctive characteristic of the human female, and according to its functions, her life is divided into three periods. The first is that of childhood innocence, before there are any sexual manifestations.
The second, when the mesates appear, the girl becomes a woman, capable of reproducing her species; when the curl of
and feeling girl, professes all the shyness and timidity of early maidenhood, and blushes mantle her cheek, when she
of her nature, and beauty of her form, the lustre of her eyes, and sweetness of her voice, the strength of her arm,
his tastes and his diseases proclaim a woman. The third is, when, if uterus has held enceinte the entire system for so long a time
the period for the change of life has, it subjects the woman to one more
Then loses its function forever.

There is great difference of opinion respecting the constitution of this meso-
gland, as to whether it is possessed of all
constituents of pure blood, or whether a secretion from the womb, breaks
a little blood from some ruptured
distended Capillary. Very distinguished
authors have written upon either side of
and as I have not enjoyed the privilege
examining it, having no highly magni-
Microscope; if I possessed some of this
fluid, which is always so seductive
Concealed; I must fall in with the
whole Tale appears most plausible.

If it escapes from the womb in a
unmixed state, membranes and epithelial
blood discs, and corporals are said
deen in it, and we are confident—
language of M. Leis, that a blood de
no more be decreted than a binding or a
We are of the opinion that it is not a
a hemorrhage, or wholly a secretion.
a hemorrhage modified by the seen from the uterine, and genitalia.

Of great many circumstances are to be taken into consideration, in we try to fix a certain period in the of a female for the appearance of the viz, whether she were raised in the with its luxuries, and dissipations, on the country with its fresh air, and eating exercise; whether she be the or of any chronic disease, as Phtisis Pulmonarum, Ophthalmia, Chlorosis 

so sufficient physical development, a must be, before this physical act can be performed. After looking the statistics of various writers, it would be impracticable any period, when the menses should usually appear. The nonappearance of w
at such time would constitute a disease.

Under the beautiful climate of our temperate Zone, the change seems to come on in the age of fourteen, though even here it be delayed, without the action of any upon the system, until eighteen or twenty.

In the hot countries of the Bored and one Customary for them to menstruate at the age of twelve years. In the British Isles menstruation is very late in making its appearance as a general law, appearing nearer the age of eighteen to twenty years.

The symptoms which are present, the menstrual make their appearance a sense of weight and pain in the of the abdomen, and back, a feeling of the lower extremities, an increased sensibility of the nervous system, loathing for and craving other
of diet, ringing of the ears, and pain of the heart, which are all received
the menstrual hemorrhage.

The calaminia are not to be considered as a disease, at all, but to be subject to a great
variety of most grievous diseases, in which the one now to be considered
most important.

Amenorrhoea.

Every case of failure of menstruation
is to be considered under the above title
for it embraces all of them; whether it
what some authors called primitive,
or after their regular establishment
a cessation of menstrual bleeding. Conceive
amenorrhoea, Primitive or Vital, as exists, where the female has arrived
age of puberty, where all the organs,
Manifestations of puberty are present without menstruation, is the subject to be discussed.

Causes. There may be an impregnation state of the blood, and unfixed condition of the system; some chronic disease, an obstruction in the uterus, or vagina, or organs of menstruation and reproduction may remain wholly undeveloped, either of which conditions is sufficient to produce this disease. For instance, a father may send his daughter off to Rome and to complete her education, about the age of 20 when this宁愿 takes or this function, she has need of preserving her health. The youth is home where she has a fresh air as it blows over the Avid and fields covered with growing vegetables. She leaves her walks upon the lawn.
The hills she climbs to pluck the wild flowers, and listen to the sweet song of the birds. She leaves her morning and evening rides, and her time spent at all regularly instilled, within a tight room, and four or five girls are placed in a room. She sleeps in a warm bed, and even if she is in the fourth story, for fear ghosts and hobgoblins conjured up own imagination, she shuts the air and closes out the air. She takes no exercise, as she is forbidden to go within the enclosure, most of which is seen by the buildings. Every morning she with head ache, a feeling of Capitvity oppression, as if she had had no rest. She goes down to breakfast without any food is meagre and hard to get, a day of hard study fills the routine of busy
From the slopes and beauty that once mantled her cheeks there is fled, that bright symmetry is gone, her frame is weak and at her circulation languid, her body arist its growth, and her eyes lit up with but a glimpse from a face as pale as Parian marble. Her muscular vis is softer than in health, and the veins can be traced up and down her arm. The pulse is generally weak, or soft and thin, but on ascending a height or putting on unusual exertion, it is greatly in and a fluttering and palpitation in the of the heart is discovered. The blood color changed, its solid constituents are being diminished, while the amount of blood is greatly increased in quantity. In this condition of the blood, it can take up as much oxygen from
are cells, as when there is a healthy proportion of its constituents. The brain must be perfectly free and aerated, it can stimulate the brain and cerebellum, to send down what Schema, "its dreams of phasic force," to the organs, sufficient to permit of the proper of their proper functions. We recognize in this an anemic girl, and can recognize the debilitating condition of the age. Menstruation would never occur.

Chlorosis, this is another one of Primitive Anæmia, of more importance than simple anæmia and by far more dangerous in its results. There is pallor of the the tongue and mucous subfacies, a aspect of the face, the eyes are li and the eyelids sometimes injure
Of the disease the subjected to treatment at a stage, it may be easily cured, but if left to run on the symptoms become aggra-

The face assumes a greenish tint, we have given the disease its name, Chlor-

signifying Green sickness. The lungs vate on a dirty look, the digestive ag-

becomes weak; the circulation languid, a whole system torpid. The bowels are confined. While they are moved, the operation dark and offensive. The appetite for food fails, and the most indigestible substances will be devoured with greed for.

Authors state that over the heart and lungs are in the neck, the bellows murmur is discerned. The immediate cause of Choliosis, are such impoverish the blood and upon its Solid Con-

ents, Indigestible & now holism diet, sedent and the deprearing emotions.
There are other circumstances affecting the flow of the menses, which it will well to consider in this place. Of a lady experiencing the regular periods of menses and all external appearances seem for the mammae prolifereant, the entire genitalia well developed, the abdomen dense, strong, without any flow of menses. The accumulation of the catamenial for months, enlarges the abdomen, the prominence in the pelvic region attracts attention to that particular feature. As the tumour increases, rises up towards the umbil as in pregnancy, the physician may be undecided in his diagnosis, but being acquainted with all the signs of pregnancy, he could without difficulty decide upon her case.
The would make a "per vaginam" examination, and discovers some obstruc-
tion in the Os Uteri, or Uterus. The Hypogea may be insufficient, the Uterus by
inflammation, and loss of moisture. The may have its opposite walls adhered.
The whole Uterus may have been cast-off, Closure of the Os Uteri taken up
and menstruation prevented.

Sometimes we meet with a woman of good life, I would say of perfect and
form, if her Breasts were well de

enjoying a reasonable share of the

Considering her life of single blessedness
without any sexual propensities, and
without ever having Menstruated.

Such a Woman we would suppose to
have ovaries, or if she supposed theirs,
and lost their function by previous d
Dr. Bevan Edin relates the case of a woman upwards of fifty years of age, who had never menstruated, yet was enjoying fine health, and upon examination the was found to sport no Ovaries proper, a curvex uterus about the size of a writing quill, and ovaries undergone Consecutive Amenorrhea, or Suppression.

This division embraces all Cases of Failure, after regular menstruation has been once established.

The attack may be acute, coming suddenly, caused by something acting previous to, or during menstruation or it may be Chronic, the result of impaired state of health.

Causes of acute Suppression are, exposure of one's person in bad weather, taking the feet too cold water during the first
an attack of fever, frights and anxieties. It is also on record, and it was occasioned by sexual relations during the period, under exciting circumstances.

The chronic suppression may be occasioned by some disease, acting on the system, reducing all the secretions totally suppressed, and the end of the system becomes impaired, and at each period the fluid becomes more scanty, until a complete cessation takes place.

Occasional Menstruation. We must come to the consideration of this strange state of nature. It is the result of a torpid state of the uterus, in which the blood not finding its usual means of escape, is thrown back up
The system, to find its exit from another part. The Circulatory apparatus is distended with blood, and as it
Courses backward with an accession of force, it finds its Popup among some distant part, already weakened by
previous disease. Regularly with each period, hemorrhage occurs from the nostrils, lungs, bowels, stomach, or from some other part of the body.
Its regularity and periodicity will indicate its nature.

Treatment.

Our treatment will first be directed to this form of the disease resulting from an impoverished state of the blood. Whatever be the
This accuesis, whether it be a
Lesion of some special organ, or the previous habits of the patient; is the primary cause of the Amenorrhæa; and to cure the disease, we must remove the cause. All the symptoms are diminished, or suppressed when the system is laboring under any unusual debility, and we must not administer emmenagogue medicines, with the expectation of exciting the Uterus to action, and leave the system in a debilitated condition. But the more reasonable plan of treatment would be to restore the lost tone of the system, by the administration of tonics, attention to diet, exercise &c. Then
Should menstruation not cease to give emmenagogues. This will usually never be necessary, as the exercise especially. The (emmenagogue) Chalybeate would invigorate the system, and make the blood more oxygeniferous. While physical exercise, and nutritious diet, will restore the strength, and stimulate the various organs to a healthy action.

If the patient reside in the city, it is requisite that she be removed to the country. She must be urged to take a certain amount of exercise each day, in some rough vehicle, or horseback. Each day she might lengthen her walks, or rides, without much inconvenience, however much indisposed she might at first have.
Poisons are to be given, of which Calomel, the Chalybeates have been most extensively used. Iron by Hydrogen may be given in doses of a grain, or a grain and a half, three times a day. If the patient be consumptive, I recommend the use of Soda and Sulfuric Acid.

There are various preparations of Iron, and every physician has his preference for some one of these articles, most of which may be used with equally good result. Every source of fear, grief, or anxiety should be removed, and every novel should be thrown away, as they exercise a baneful influence upon the system. Then if the or do not appear, some of the following medicines may be given, as
Aloes, Derric, Tinctor, of Quince, Diet, Cauhanides, Savine, Todine, &c.,
all of which are said to manifest
a powerful influence upon the U.
In that form of the disease,
resulting from Chlorosis, it is
advisable to remove the obstinate
constipation, commonly present.
For this purpose give some active
purging mixture. After this Dr. Marshall's
advises a pill composed of Aloes a
Sulphate of Iron, a grain every day
before dinner, to move the bowels
by some gentle aperient, exercise
and attention to diet.

Then prescribe minute doses of
Blue Mafa, until the tongue be
Clean, and the operations health.
Keep the bowels open, and gi
Some of the ferruginous preparation
of after such treatment. The woman
does not become regular, we reso
to the more decided dismenorrhea
Others, purgation, Spanish fly
by exciting the veins, and lean
apparatus, are very useful. Warm
baths, and frotions to the hypogast
and circumvaginal regions, and a thin
solution of ammoniac and water, in
jected into the vagina, are
useful remedies.

When the uterus performs
function regularly, and the fluid
is prevented from escaping by
mechanical obstruction; if accide
does not recede the woman, she
must be subjected to an operation
If the hymen be imperforate, it
Must be destroyed by the point of the knife, or scissors.

If adhesion of the opposite walls of the vagina exists, preventing the flow, it must be broken up by running the end of the finger over the line of adhesion, or by one of a probe pointed like a knife.

When the Uterus and Osaries remain perfect, but by disease the Vagina has been thrown off, or from a deformity does not exist at all, the Os Mini Close, and the Muscles are detained.

Our Treatment must be done by the forming of a new Vagina and opening the Mouth of the Combi. A Gouge is to be intro

Brad Word
To remain a little, until a new
magnum forms around it, who
will eventually take place.
Then a Kochan enclosed within a oil
must be introduced, and plunged
into Nī Alīrūs, a few paces to
direction to Nī Subura of Nī Alīrūs.
Being observed, the Kochan may i
withdraw, and Nī Alīrūs lift
and keep open Nī artificial Os, as
permit its contents to escape.
The summer disappears, Nī Nī
become regular, and Nī general
health improves.

When Nīre is general pleth
and vascular intimation of Nī Alīrūs, full, strong pulse, pain
the back and head, and flush
of Nī face, Dr. Wood, recommend
Bleeding, saline cathartics, low diet, and warm hip bath. \(\text{Footnotes}\) may be applied to the inner part of the thighs, and to the rectum, as long as bleeding is indicated. If the patient suffer much from pain and irritation, a Dover's powder with warm tea, and warm hip bath may be given, which is generally sufficient.

On the treatment of (Consecutive) consecutive anemia or suppression of the mesentery, reference must be had to the cause. If it be an acute attack brought on by exposure
Cold or wet &c. the patient should be required to take a warm hip bath, warm tea, some diaphoretic, and she should not be placed in a warm bed when menstruation will again come on.

If it be the result of fever with flushed face, headache, blood must be taken, an aperient administered, warm hip bath and a Dover's powder. Blood may be taken as long as it is necessary.

If Mrs. Depressed in the result of impaired health, nearly the same plan of treatment is pursued as in relation from a
The must recruit the powers of the system, by tonics, by exercise, and attention to diet.

The bowels must be acted upon by doses, to a slight degree to excite the fecal viscera.

We will next treat that condition of the uterus present in occasional menstruation. If the system is in a phlegmatic state, we would resort to local, and general bleeding; in as a general practice, it is not best to bleed. During the intermission of menstruation, tonics may be given, and a day or two previous to the monthly sickness, I would resort to more decided commencing.
This hemorrhage from other parts of the body, relieves the patient of present unpleasant symptoms but if it be too copious, and it is desired to arrest it, Opium and acetate of Lead, may be given, which do to a certain extent control the hemorrhage.