

HEADS
OF
LECTURES
ON

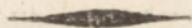
THERAPEUTICA GENERALIS,

BY
J. C. W. WILSON,
UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL,
S I V E

METHODUS MEDENDI.

HEADS
OF
LECTURES
ON
THERAPEUTICS.

DELIVERED AT THE
UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH,
BY ANDREW DUNCAN, M.D. & P.



EDINBURGH:
PRINTED FOR P. HILL.

M.DCC.XCIV.

H E A D S

OF

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ON

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PREFACE.

UPWARDS of twenty years have now elapsed since I first presented to the Public a short treatise under the title of Elements of Therapeutics, or First Principles of the Practice of Medicine. These Elements were chiefly intended as a text-book for my lectures on that branch of medical science. It is perhaps unnecessary to observe, that the present publication is meant with the same intention. Indeed, although it appear under a different title, yet it may in reality be considered only as a different edition of my former work; and although it be now published in an abridged, yet I hope it is not in an unimproved state.

It is true, that notwithstanding the fluctuation of medical theories, the influence of emetics, cathartics, and other medicines, on the animal frame, continues to be the same as it was, not only twenty years ago, but from the very commencement of the practice of physic; and it will always continue to be the same. No one, however, will deny, that many errors have prevailed respecting the operation

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tion of medicines. It has therefore been my aim, by attempting to ascertain their real operative effects, from thence to deduce the most important principles, both with respect to the use and abuse of them. And although, with regard to these subjects much room for correction still remains, yet I trust that my endeavours have not been altogether unsuccessful.

The intelligent reader must soon perceive, that the following pages will be chiefly useful to those who may hereafter attend my Lectures, where Therapeutics are treated of as a branch of the institutions of medicine. And I trust that to attentive students they may be of some use, by enabling them to understand what may be delivered, with more promptitude, and to recollect it with more precision. They may, however, also perhaps lead other practitioners, into whose hands they may fall, to mark with greater accuracy the operative effects of medicines, and the circumstances indicating or forbidding their employment. If they be productive of this consequence, some benefit may arise from having presented them to the Public as well as to my Pupils.

EDINBURGH,
September 1. 1794.

CONTENTS.

| | Page |
|------------------------|------|
| INTRODUCTION, - | I |
| I. Emetics, - - | 3 |
| II. Cathartics, - | 6 |
| III. Diaphoretics, - - | 10 |
| IV. Epispastics, - - | 13 |
| V. Diuretics, - - | 17 |
| VI. Expectorants, - | 20 |
| VII. Errhines, - - | 23 |
| VIII. Sialagogues, - - | 27 |
| IX. Blood-letting, - | 30 |
| X. Emmenagogues, - | 33 |
| XI. Anthelmintics, - | 37 |
| XII. Lithontriptics, - | 38 |
| XIII. Antacids, - - | 40 |
| XIV. Antalkalines, - | 42 |
| XV. Attenuants, - - | 43 |
| | XVI, |

| | Page |
|-------------------------|------|
| XVI. Inspissants, - | 45 |
| XVII. Antiseptics, - - | 46 |
| XVIII. Astringents, - | 48 |
| XIX. Emollients, - - | 51 |
| XX. Corrosives, - | 53 |
| XXI. Demulcents, - - | 55 |
| XXII. Stimulants, - | 57 |
| XXIII. Sedatives, - - | 60 |
| XXIV. Antispasmodics, - | 63 |

HEADS

H E A D S

O F

L E C T U R E S

O N

THERAPEUTICS.

INTRODUCTION.

DEFINITION of this branch of the institutions of medicine—its connexion with pathological physiology— with the practice of physic strictly so called— with the materia medica—Circumstances in which it differs from these.

View of indications in the cure of diseases to be afforded by therapeutics—Observations on the nature of indications—Explanation of the terms indicans, indicatio, and indicatum—Observations on the kinds of indications

A tions

tions mentioned by medical writers—
conservatory—preservatory—curative
—palliative—Rules in forming indi-
cations—regard to the method of na-
ture—to age, sex, temperament, and
idiosyncrasy—to times and circumstan-
ces of diseases—to what experience
has shewn to be healthful or hurtful.

Observations on the different plans
followed in considering the *methodus
medendi*—Objections to a general sy-
stematic arrangement—illustrations of
these objections from Dr Cullen's ar-
rangement, according to curative indi-
cations—Advantage of arranging the
articles of the *methodus medendi* un-
der natural associations or independent
classes—multiplicity of classes of this
kind from the earliest periods of me-
dicine—reasons for rejecting many of
these—for selecting twenty four classes,
afterwards to be considered.

Plan to be followed in treating of
each class—Observations on the nature
of the class—a definition of it—its
primary or direct effects—the changes
induced

induced from these, or its secondary effects—the different orders into which it may be divided—Observations on the use of the class—indications of cure deduced from its nature—circumstances influencing the choice of orders—Cautions to be attended to in the employment of the class—contraindications to its use.



I. EMETICS.

General properties characterizing the articles referred to this association—Primary effects resulting from their employment—they excite nausea—they produce the action of vomiting—they occasion sudden and opposite changes in the circulation—they increase the secretion or discharge of secreted matter, from the various glands and other secretory organs which prepare fluids to be deposited in the upper part of the alimentary canal—Changes in the system from the primary effects of

of

of emetics—the evacuation of the stomach, and in some degree of the upper part of the intestinal canal—free circulation through the stomach, intestines and glands connected with these organs—general agitation of the body—commotion of the nervous system—a particular affection of the surface.

Different orders of emetics—*Emetica irritantia*—*E. calefacientia*—*E. nauseosa*—*E. narcotica*.

Indications in the cure of diseases which emetics are fitted to fulfil.

1. From the general agitation of the system which they produce,

To restore uniform circulation,

To promote diminished lymphatic absorption,

To remove obstructions in the sanguiferous system.

2. From the evacuation which they occasion by vomiting,

To discharge noxious matter taken in by the mouth,

To discharge morbid accumulations
of secreted matter lodged in the
stomach,

To evacuate ferous accumulations.

3. From the affection of the nervous
system which they occasion,

To restore excitement to the ner-
vous power,

To obviate inordinate affections of
the nervous energy.

Illustrations of these indications
from remarks on the use of emetics in
particular diseases—fever—dysentery
—phthisis—jaundice—dropsy—poisons
—Circumstances to be attended to re-
specting the choice of particular orders
for fulfilling particular indications.

Circumstances suggesting caution in
the employment of emetics deduced
from the nature of the class—agitation
of the system—increased celerity of
the pulse—Conditions of the system
suggesting caution in their employ-
ment

ment—infancy—old age—pregnancy—delicacy of habit—a plethoric state—Cautions with respect to regimen during the administration of emetics—The state of the stomach when the emetic is exhibited—The means of facilitating the operation of the emetic—The time of exhibition—The temperature in which the patient ought to be kept after the operation of the emetic is finished.

Circumstances contra-indicating the employment of emetics—rupture or relaxation of containing vessels—topical inflammation of viscera—a high degree of debility in internal parts—fixed obstructions to the circulation.

II. CATHARTICS.

General characteristics of the articles referred to this association—Primary effects resulting from the employment

ployment of them—they stimulate the intestinal canal—they increase the peristaltic motion of the intestines—they promote the secretion of those fluids which, for the purposes of the œconomy, are requisite in the intestinal canal—they produce more frequent and looser stools.

Changes in the system from the primary effects of cathartics—the evacuation of the contents of the intestines—a diminution of the quantity of circulating fluids, and in a particular manner of the serosity—a change in the balance of circulation—a diminution of perspiration—higher excitement in the system in general, but more especially in the intestinal canal.

Different orders of cathartics—*Cathartica stimulantia*—*C. refrigerantia*—*C. adstringentia*—*C. emollientia*—*C. narcotica*.

Indications in the cure of diseases which cathartics are capable of fulfilling.

I. From

1. From the evacuation which they produce,

To obviate morbid retention of the contents of the intestines,

To diminish the quantity of circulating fluids, when too great for the state of the system at the time,

To evacuate morbid accumulations of serum.

2. From altering the balance of circulation,

To promote free circulation through the intestines in these cases where it is morbidly impeded,

To diminish the impetus of blood against parts morbidly affected.

3. From the affection of the nervous system which they occasion,

To remove a state of torpor in the muscular fibres of the intestines,

To restrain inordinate motions of the muscular fibres there.

Illustration of these indications from remarks on the use of cathartics in particular diseases—dysentery—varicella—hydrops—amenorrhœa—diarrhœa.

Circumstances to be attended to respecting the choice of orders for fulfilling particular indications.

Circumstances suggesting cautions in the employment of cathartics, derived from the nature of the class—The degree of evacuation which they produce—the topical irritation which they occasion to the intestines themselves—Conditions of the system suggesting caution in the employment of them—childhood—female habits—hysterical constitutions—high degrees of irritability and torpor—remarkable delicacy of the stomach—peculiar antipathies.

Cautions with respect to regimen during the administration of cathartics—the mode of exhibiting the cathartic—the temperature in which the patient is to be kept during its operation—the

diet to be employed—the degree of exercise to be used.

Circumstances contra-indicating the employment of particular orders of cathartics—general inanition—a high degree of irritability in the intestines—circulation morbidly accelerated—circulation uncommonly languid—habitual costiveness—uncommon relaxation of the intestines.



III. DIAPHORETICS.

General properties characterizing diaphoretics—Primary effects resulting from the employment of them—they accelerate the motion of the blood—they produce free circulation through the vessels on the surface—they excite a discharge of sweat.

Changes in the system from the primary effects of diaphoretics—an alteration in the balance of circulation—a diminution of the quantity of circulating fluids

fluids—a diminution more particularly of the serosity.

Different orders of diaphoretics—*Diaphoretica calefacientia*—*D. pungentia*—*D. stimulantia*—*D. antispasmodica*—*D. diluentia*.

Indications in the cure of diseases which diaphoretics are capable of fulfilling.

1. From changing the mode of circulation,

To obviate morbid determination taking place to different viscera,

To remove various causes obstructing or impeding circulation on the surface,

To restore the natural discharge which should take place by the surface.

2. From producing evacuation,

To diminish the quantity of circulating fluids, when too great for the state of the system at the time,

To

- To restore lymphatic absorption when morbidly diminished,
- To discharge morbid accumulations of serum.

Illustration of these indications from remarks on the use of diaphoretics in particular diseases--fever--rheumatism--dropsy, and herpetic affections.

Circumstances claiming attention in the choice of orders for fulfilling particular indications.

Circumstances suggesting caution in the employment of diaphoretics, derived from the nature of the class--The determination which they produce to the surface--the acceleration of the motion of the blood which they occasion--the debility which is the consequence of a profuse discharge of sweat--the effects produced on the vessels of the surface by the free passage of blood through them.

Conditions of the system suggesting cautions in the employment of diaphoretics--infancy--lax and debilitated habits--

habits—Constitutions liable to costiveness—Constitutions not easily acted upon by diaphoretics.

Cautions with respect to regimen during the administration of diaphoretics—the use of liquids—the temperature in which the patient is to be kept—The means of promoting sweating adapted to particular constitutions.

Circumstances contra-indicating the employment of diaphoretics—a morbid increase of determination to the surface—uncommon relaxation of the system—a high degree of inanition—a morbid diminution of the impetus of the blood at the brain.

IV. EPISPASTICS.

General properties characterizing the articles to be considered under this title—Primary effects resulting from the employment of epispastics—they excite pain—they increase the quantity of fluids, circulating

ting through the part to which they are applied—they produce a discharge under the form of serosity—they produce a discharge of pus.

Changes in the system from the primary effects of epispastics—Attention to the sensation of pain excited—an increase of excitement in the nervous energy through the system in general—an uncommon determination of blood to the part acted upon—a diminution of the quantity of blood passing through the blood-vessels in the neighbourhood of those in which the flow is increased—a permanent change in the mode of circulation—a diminution of the quantity of circulating fluids—a diminution more particularly of the serous part of the blood.

Different orders of epispastics—*Epispastica rubefacientia*—*E. vesicantia*—*E. suppurantia*.

Indications in the cure of diseases which epispastics are fitted to fulfil.

1. From their action on the nervous system,

To diminish violent pain,

To take off the effects of uncommon sensibility,

To remove torpor.

2. From the alteration which they produce in the balance of circulation,

To diminish the impetus of the blood against parts morbidly affected,

To diminish a morbid increase of action in vessels in the neighbourhood of those to which they are applied.

3. From the evacuation which they produce,

To diminish the quantity of circulating fluids, when too great for the state of the system at the time,

To evacuate morbid accumulations of serum.

Illustrations of these indications from remarks on the use of epispastics in particular diseases—odontalgia—hæmorrhagia—apoplexia—hepatitis—hydrocephalus.

Circumstances claiming attention in the choice of orders for fulfilling particular indications.

Circumstances suggesting caution in the employment of epispastics from the nature of the class—the pain which is occasioned by their action—the inflammation they excite in the part to which they have been applied—the strangury, which is a frequent attendant of their operation.

Conditions of the system suggesting caution in the employment of epispastics—the female habit during the menstrual flux—lax and debilitated habits.

Cautions with respect to regimen during the administration of epispastics—the accommodation of diet and temperature to the disease of the patient—the use of demulcents and diluents—the length of time for which the epispastica vesicantia should be applied—

plied—the treatment of the part after their removal—the continuance of the epispastica suppurantia.

Circumstances contra-indicating the employment of epispastics—a high degree of irritability in the system in general—morbid spissitude of the blood—a state of general inanition.



V. DIURETICS.

General properties characterizing the articles referred to this association—Primary effects resulting from the employment of them—they promote the secretion of urine—they promote the excretion of urine.

Changes in the system from the primary effects of diuretics—a change in the balance of circulation—a diminution of the quantity of circulating fluids, but especially of serosity and saline matter—an increase of absorption by the lymphatics—a diminution

of perspiration—an increased flow of liquid through the urinary passages.

Different orders of diuretics—*Diuretica stimulantia*—*D. refrigerantia*—*D. diluentia*—*D. narcotica*.

Indications in the cure of diseases which diuretics are fitted to fulfil.

1. From the evacuation which they produce,

To remove superabundant serosity from the blood,

To evacuate morbid accumulations of serum,

To remove morbid acrimony from the blood,

To diminish the quantity of circulating fluids, when too great for the state of the system at the time.

2. From the alteration which they occasion in the balance of circulation,

To restore the natural secretion of urine when morbidly diminished,

To

To diminish other secretions when morbidly augmented.

3. From augmentation of the flow of liquid through the urinary passages,

To remove obstructions in the urinary passages,

To wash out acrimony from the urinary passages.

Illustrations of these indications from remarks on the use of diuretics in particular diseases—ascites—icterus—nephritis.

Circumstances to be attended to respecting the choice of orders for fulfilling particular indications.

Circumstances from the nature of the class suggesting caution in the employment of diuretics—sudden evacuation—changes in the secretion by the kidney—flow of liquid through the urinary passages.

Conditions of the system suggesting caution in the employment of diuretics—the state of the discharge by urine

rine previous to the use of them—peculiarities in the habit affecting their operation.

Cautions respecting regimen during the operation of diuretics—use of liquids—temperature—diet.

Circumstances contra-indicating the employment of certain diuretics—a high degree of morbid sensibility in the kidney—a morbid increase of the secretion of urine—fixed obstructions in the urinary passages—deficiency of serosity in the blood—redundance of serosity in the blood.

VI. EXPECTORANTS.

General properties characterizing expectorants—Primary effects resulting from the employment of expectorants—they stimulate the lungs—they augment the secretion taking place by the mucous glands of the lungs—they increase

crease the excretion of mucus from the lungs.

Changes in the system from the primary effects of expectorants—an alteration in the state of the mucus excreted—an increase of the sensibility of the lungs—free circulation through the blood-vessels of the secreting organs—evacuation of those cavities in the lungs in which mucus is deposited.

Different orders of expectorants—*Expectorantia nauseosa*—*E. stimulantia*—*E. antispasmodica*—*E. irritantia*.

Indications in the cure of diseases which expectorants are fitted to fulfil.

I. From affecting the secretion of mucus,

To promote the secretion by the lungs when morbidly diminished there,

To render the mucus thinner when morbidly thick and viscid.

2. From

2. From affecting the excretion of mucus,

To evacuate morbid accumulations of mucus taking place in the lungs,

To supply irritation to the lungs when it is morbidly deficient.

3. From affecting the state of the lungs themselves,

To remove morbid insensibility in the lungs,

To promote free circulation through the lungs when morbidly impeded there.

Illustration of these indications from remarks on the use of expectorants in particular diseases—catarrh—peripneumony.

Circumstances claiming attention in the choice of different orders of expectorants for fulfilling particular indications.

Circumstances suggesting cautions in the employment of expectorants derived

rived from the nature of the class—the nausea they excite—their effect in accelerating circulation—their influence as irritating the lungs.

Conditions of the system suggesting cautions in the employment of expectorants—the state of irritability in the lungs—the period of life.

Cautions with respect to regimen during the use of expectorants—the employment of diet favouring expectoration—exercise—dry and pure air.

Circumstances contra-indicating the employment of expectorants—a high degree of increased sensibility in the lungs—uncommonly quick expectoration of mucus from the lungs.

VII. ERRHINES.

General properties characterizing errhines—Primary effects resulting from the employment of them—they produce

produce a sense of titillation in the nose—they excite the action of sneezing—they occasion the expulsion of secreted mucus from different cavities into which it is deposited—they augment the secretion of mucus from the glands, separating it in the cavity of the nose.

Changes resulting from the primary effects of errhines—violent agitation of the body in general—commotion of the nervous system—sudden changes in the circulation—a diminution of the quantity of circulating fluids—more free circulation through the mucous glands on which the sternutatory acts—a change in the balance of circulation between the nose and neighbouring parts.

Different orders of errhines—*Errhina sternutatoria*—*E. evacuantia*.

Indications in the cure of diseases which errhines are fitted to fulfil.

1. From the agitation of the system which they produce,

To discharge morbid accumulations of mucus from the cavities surrounding the nose,

To remove a state of torpor in the nervous system,

To obviate nervous affections of the convulsive and spasmodic kind.

2. From the determination which they produce to the nose,

To promote the secretion of mucus in the nose, when morbidly diminished,

To occasion derivation from parts morbidly affected in the neighbourhood of the nose.

Illustration of these indications from remarks on the use of errhines in particular diseases — palsy — headach — ophthalmia.

Circumstances to be attended to in the choice of orders.

D Circumstances

Circumstances suggesting caution in the employment of errhines, derived from the nature of the class—the agitation of the system which they produce—the change in determination which they occasion.

Conditions of the system suggesting caution in the employment of errhines—old age—irritability of habit—disposition to hæmorrhage—a torpid state—former habits.

Cautions with respect to regimen during the administration of errhines—means of obviating inflammation when excited—influence of sudden exposure to cold.

Circumstances contra-indicating the employment of errhines—a high degree of plethora—uncommon sensibility of the nose—preternatural determination to the nose—ulceration of the nose, or neighbouring parts.

VIII. SIALAGOGUES.

Definition—Primary effects—they stimulate the salivary glands or their excretories, and increase the action of the vessels secreting saliva—they accelerate circulation through the salivary glands, and through blood-vessels in the neighbourhood of these—they produce a preternatural discharge of saliva.

Changes resulting from the primary effects of sialagogues—an alteration of the distribution of fluids circulating through the vessels to which the action of the sialagogue extends, and through the vessels in the neighbourhood of these—a diminution of the quantity of circulating fluids—a change in the nature of the remaining mass, independently of the diminution of quantity.

Different

Different orders of sialagogues—*Sialagoga topica*—*S. interna*.

Indications in the cure of diseases which sialagogues are fitted to fulfil.

1. From the alteration which they induce in the balance of circulation,

To diminish the impetus of the blood against parts morbidly affected in the neighbourhood of the salivary glands,

To diminish morbidly increased action in these neighbouring vessels,

To promote free circulation through the salivary glands when morbidly obstructed.

2. From the evacuation which they occasion,

To discharge morbid accumulations of serum,

To produce a thorough change in the fluids when morbidly vitiated.

Illustration of these indications from remarks on the use of sialagogues in particular diseases—toothach—cyananche—dropsy—syphilis.

Circumstances influencing the choice of different orders of sialagogues for fulfilling particular indications.

Circumstances suggesting caution in the employment of sialagogues, deduced from the nature of the class—their influence in stimulating the salivary glands and neighbouring parts—the time required for their action—the influence of their action on other parts—the debility which they induce.

Conditions of the system suggesting caution in the employment of them—old age—constitutions habituated to topical sialagogues—peculiarities in constitution determining the operation of internal sialagogues to other parts—the menstrual discharge—pregnancy.

Cautions with respect to regimen during the use of sialagogues—the preservation of moderate temperature—mild diet—the free use of diluents—the

the use of different gargarisms—the use of moderate exercise.

Circumstances contra-indicating the employment of sialagogues—uncommon determination to the salivary glands — preternatural sensibility of these glands—deficiency of serosity in the circulating fluids—a high degree of inanition—general debility of the system.



IX. BLOOD-LETTING.

Modes of cure to be comprehended under the title of blood-letting—Primary effects arising from these—they remove part of the circulating fluids—they produce a temporary increase of the celerity of the pulse—they diminish animal heat—they change the distribution of blood in the system.

Changes in the system from the primary effects of blood-letting—a diminution of the quantity of the blood,
and

and of the tension of the blood-vessels—a diminution of the celerity and impetus of the blood through the system in general—a diminution more particularly of impetus in parts in the neighbourhood of those from which the discharge is made—a diminution of the quantity of fluids separated by different secretory organs.

Division of the different modes of blood-letting—*General*—*Topical*.

Indications in the cure of diseases which blood-letting is fitted to fulfil.

1. From the abstraction of blood,

To diminish the quantity of circulating fluids, when too great for the state of the system at the time,

To take off morbid tension in the sanguiferous system.

2. From altering the state of motion in the blood,

To

To lessen the impetus of circulation
when morbidly affected,
To moderate morbid heat.

3. From altering the course of the
blood,

To diminish action morbidly in-
creased in particular vessels,
To lessen the impetus of the blood
against parts morbidly affected.

Illustration of these indications from
the use of blood-letting in particular
diseases.

Circumstances to be attended to re-
specting the choice of different modes
of blood-letting, as accommodated to
particular indications.

Circumstances from the nature of
blood-letting suggesting cautions in the
employment of it—the state of the
pulse during the discharge—the quan-
tity of blood discharged—the appear-
ance of the blood when discharged—
the effect of the discharge as inducing
deliquium.

Conditions

Conditions of the system suggesting cautions in the employment of blood-letting—certain periods of life—particular urgent symptoms where blood-letting is adverse to the nature of the disease—the time of critical discharges—high degrees of irritability and torpor.

Cautions regarding regimen where blood-letting is employed—diet—time of performing the operation—mode of discharge.

Circumstances contra - indicating blood-letting—general inanition of the system—the circulation remarkably weak and languid—a high degree of debility.



X. EMMENAGOGUES.

Modes of cure to be considered under the title of emmenagogues—Primary effects resulting from them—they stimulate the circulating system—they

E

more

more particularly stimulate the vessels in the neighbourhood of the uterus, an effect in some degree communicated to the vessels of the uterus themselves—they occasion a particular affection of the nervous system.

Changes in the system from the primary effects of emmenagogues—an increase of the momentum of the blood through the uterus and neighbouring parts—an augmentation of the quantity of blood determined to the uterus—a change in the tonic power of the vessels of the uterus.

Different orders of emmenagogues—*Emmenagoga stimulantia*—*E. irritantia*—*E. tonica*—*E. antispasmodica*.

Indications deduced from the nature of the class, by operating in fulfilling which they remove amenorrhœa.

I. From changing the mode of circulation,

To promote free circulation in the neighbourhood of the uterus, when morbidly obstructed there,

To

To promote that accumulation of blood in the uterine vessels which is necessary for the menstrual discharge,

To remove morbid obstruction to the passage of blood into the cavity of the uterus.

2. From their influence as acting on the state of the animated solid,

To increase the tonic power of the system when morbidly diminished,

To increase tonic power in the vessels of the uterus in particular, when morbidly deficient there,

To remove spasmodic stricture taking place on the vessels of the uterus.

Circumstances to be attended to respecting the choice of orders for fulfilling particular indications.

Circumstances suggesting caution in the employment of emmenagogues, deduced from the nature of the class—
the

the consequences of restoration if pushed too far—the irritation occasioned to the intestines—the stimulus to the system in general.

Conditions of the system suggesting caution in the employment of emmenagogues—the age of the patient—former complaints to which she may have been liable—the duration of the present complaints.

Cautions with respect to regimen during the use of emmenagogues—temperature—exercise—diet.

Contra-indications to emmenagogues—Conditions contra-indicating the whole class—a high degree of inanition—particular topical affections of the uterus—a particular period of life—morbid conditions contra-indicating particular orders.



XI. ANTHELMINTICS.

General properties characterizing this association—Effects resulting from their use, particularly those exerted on the worms themselves — they kill worms to which they come to be applied in the body—they expel worms from the body—they prevent the generation of worms in the body—Changes resulting from these effects.

Different orders of anthelmintics—*Anthelmintica venenosa*—*A. lubricantia*—*A. tonica*—*A. cathartica*.

Indications in the cure of diseases which anthelmintics are fitted to fulfil.

1. From acting on the worms themselves,

To kill worms lodged in different parts of the human body.

2. From

2. From their action on the system in which the worms are lodged,

To promote the expulsion of worms from the body, whether dead or alive,

To prevent the generation of worms in the body.

Circumstances to be attended to respecting the choice of orders for fulfilling particular indications.

Circumstances suggesting caution in the employment of anthelmintics—effects independent of their action as anthelmintics—infancy—diet—exercise.

Circumstances contra-indicating the employment of particular orders of anthelmintics.



XII. LITHONTRIPTICS.

General properties characterizing the articles to be treated off under the title

title of lithontriptics—Primary effects of these articles—they destroy acid contained in the stomach—they brace the muscular fibres of the primæ viæ—they produce an analogous effect on other moving solids.

Changes resulting from these effects—an alteration in the state of the circulating fluids, as a pabulum for the secretion of urine—an alteration on the state of secretion at the kidney.

Different orders of lithontriptics—*Lithontriptica antacida*—*L. adstringentia*.

Indications which lithontriptics are fitted to fulfil.

1. From altering the state of the solids,

To obviate particular morbid laxity in the stomach,

To obviate particular morbid laxity in the kidney.

2. From altering the state of the fluids,

To

To correct a peculiar morbid state in the pabulum furnished for the secretion of urine.

Circumstances to be attended to respecting the choice of orders for fulfilling particular indications.

Circumstances suggesting caution in the employment of lithontriptics.

Circumstances contra-indicating the employment of particular lithontriptics—influence of alkali in its caustic state on the system—consequences when the operation of lithotomy is performed after the long continued use of it.

XIII. ANTACIDS.

General properties characterizing antacids—Effects in destroying acid in the alimentary canal—consequences resulting from thence.

Different

Different orders of antacids—*Antacida eccoprotica*—*A. restringentia*.

Indications which they are fitted to fulfil, as destroying acid in the primæ viæ.

To remove a sensation of sourness in the stomach,

To restore the natural appetite when morbidly vitiated by acid in the stomach.

Illustration of these indications from their use in different diseases.

Circumstances suggesting cautions in the employment of antacids.

Circumstances contra-indicating the employment of antacids—alkalescency in the primæ viæ—a tendency to putrescency in the system.

XIV. ANTALKALINES.

General properties characterizing antalkalines—Effect of neutralizing alkali in the system—changes resulting from thence.

Different orders of antalkalines—*Antalkalina vegetabilia*—*A. salina*.

Indications which they are fitted to fulfil, as destroying alkali.

To remove uneasiness from alkalescency in the primæ viæ,

To restore the natural disposition to acidity in the stomach,

To correct preternatural putrescency in the alimentary canal.

Illustration of these indications from their use in different diseases.

Circumstances suggesting caution in the employment of antalkalines.

Circumstances

Circumstances contra - indicating their employment — a constitutional disposition to cardialgia on the use of acids — circulation uncommonly - slow and languid — uncommon diminution of animal heat.

XV. ATTENUANTS.

Definition of attenuants—Primary effects of articles referred to this class—they dilute the contents of the primæ viæ—they add an uncommon quantity of ferous matter to the blood—they increase the solvent power of the serosity—they render the consistence of the general mass more fluid than it was previous to their use.

Changes arising from the primary effects of attenuants—free circulation through the smaller blood-vessels—an increase of various ferous secretions—an increase of effusion into various cavities.

Different orders of attenuants—*Attenuantia diluentia*—*A. solventia*.

Indications in the cure of diseases which attenuants are fitted to fulfil.

1. From altering the state of the blood itself,

To counteract morbid viscosity in the circulating mass,

To restore free circulation when morbidly obstructed in the extreme vessels.

2. From affecting the secretions,

To increase the quantity of the ferrous secretions when morbidly deficient,

To render the ferrous secretions more fluid when morbidly viscid.

Circumstances to be attended to respecting the choice of orders of attenuants.

Circumstances suggesting caution in their use.

Circumstances

Circumstances contra - indicating their employment — preternatural tenuity of the general mass of circulating fluids—a tendency to morbid accumulations of serosity in the system—a remarkable increase of serous secretions.



XVI. INSPISSANTS.

Definition of inspissants—Effects in the system — Different orders into which they may be divided—*Inspissantia farinosa*—*I. mucilaginoso*—Influence of the discharge of serosity as producing inspissation.

Indications in the cure of diseases which inspissants are fitted to fulfil.

1. From their influence on the state of the blood itself,

To remove morbid tenuity from the common mass of circulating fluids,

To

To prevent the transmission of red blood through vessels not naturally fitted to receive it.

2. From their influence on the state of the secretions,

To diminish the quantity of ferous secretions when morbidly augmented,

To render those secretions more viscid when morbidly thin and acrimonious.

Circumstances contra-indicating the employment of inspissants — morbid viscosity of the blood — preternatural diminution of ferous secretions — peculiar debility in the organs of digestion.



XVII. ANTISEPTICS.

General properties characterizing antiseptics — Effects resulting from the employment

employment of them — they change the appearance of putrescent parts in the living animal body — they render the texture of the part more firm and compact — they alter the matter discharged to a more thick consistence and whiter colour — they remove a strong fetid smell arising from the part before their use.

Different orders of antiseptics — *Antiseptica tonica* — *A. refrigerantia* — *A. stimulantia* — *A. antispasmodica*.

Indications in the cure of diseases which antiseptics are fitted to fulfil.

1. From their influence as preventing putrefaction,

To supply an antiseptic power when morbidly deficient in the system,
To obviate the assimilating quality of any putrescent ferment when introduced into the body.

2. From their influence as obviating putrefaction when already begun,

To

- To correct a putrid diathesis in the fluids of the living animal body,
- To prevent the farther progress of putrefaction when taking place in the solids,
- To restore to a sound state parts already morbidly putrid.

Illustration of these indications from the use of antiseptics in particular diseases—gangrene—scurbutus, and typhus.

Circumstances to be attended to respecting the choice of orders for fulfilling particular indications.

Cautions to be observed in the employment of antiseptics.

Circumstances contra-indicating the employment of them.



XVIII. ASTRINGENTS.

General properties characterizing astringents—Primary effects resulting from

from the employment of them—they excite a peculiar sensation referred to the parts on which they more immediately act—they produce a remarkable corrugation of these parts—they produce an affection through the rest of the system in some degree similar to that in the part to which they are applied—they produce a condensation of the dead animal fibre.

Changes in the system from the primary effects of astringents—an increase of cohesion in various parts—an increase of tonic power—a diminution of the capacity of containing vessels—a diminution of the irritability, and in some degree also of the sensibility of the parts on which they act.

Different orders of astringents—*Adstringentia styptica*—*A. corrugantia*—*A. tonica*.

Indications in the cure of diseases which astringents are fitted to fulfil.

1. From altering the condition of the moving solids,

To obviate original delicacy,

To restore natural compactness to parts morbidly relaxed,

To restore diminished tonic power,

To diminish irritability when morbidly increased.

2. From altering the state of containing vessels,

To diminish secretions when morbidly augmented,

To increase the power of the sphincters as retaining excrementitious matters,

To produce a constriction of the orifices of ruptured vessels.

Circumstances claiming attention in the choice of orders for fulfilling particular indications — Circumstances suggesting cautions in the employment of astringents — Circumstances contra-indicating the use of them — a high degree of rigidity — remarkable insensibility

lity in the moving fibres—morbid diminution of excretions.



XIX. EMOLLIENTS.

General properties characterizing emollients—Primary effects resulting from the employment of them—they render the part to which they are applied more soft and flexible than before—they excite a peculiar sensation indistinctly referred to the part to which they are applied—they produce in some degree the same effect through the rest of the system as takes place in the part on which they immediately act.

Changes in the system from the primary effects of emollients—a diminution of the power of cohesion in various parts of the animal body—a diminution of tonic power in the system—an increase of the capacity of vessels in the part more particularly acted upon, and in some

some degree in the system in general—
an increase of irritability and sensibility
through the system.

Different orders of emollients—*Emolientia humectantia*—*E. laxantia*—*E. lubricantia*—*E. atonica*.

Indications in the cure of diseases
which emollients are fitted to fulfil.

1. From their influence in producing
a change on the solids, connected
with voluntary motion,

To restore the natural flexibility to
parts morbidly rigid,

To diminish a morbid increase of
tonic power.

2. From their influence in producing
a change in containing vessels,

To obviate the effects of a morbid
tension of parts,

To remove morbid obstruction, particularly
in the small vessels of
the sanguiferous system.

Circumstances

Circumstances claiming attention respecting the choice of orders for fulfilling particular indications.

Circumstances suggesting caution in the employment of emollients.

Circumstances contra-indicating the employment of emollients—a high degree of morbid laxity in the vessels—a peculiar sensibility in the moving fibres.

XX. CORROSIVES.

General properties characterizing corrosives— Primary effects resulting from the employment of corrosives—they excite a sensation of pain referred to the part acted upon—they destroy the texture of parts, and occasion a separation of the diseased from the sound part — they lay open vessels which formerly passed into the part destroyed.

Changes

Changes in the system from the primary effects of corrosives—a state of insensibility in the part acted upon—a diminution of particular solids on which they more especially act—a discharge, particularly of purulent matter from the vessels laid open.

Different orders of corrosives—*Corrosiva erodentia*—*C. caustica*.

Indications in the cure of diseases which corrosives are fitted to fulfil.

1. From inducing a state of insensibility in the parts to which they are applied,

To remove morbid sensibility in the nerves of particular parts,

To facilitate and render effectual openings into particular lodgments of matter.

2. From producing a diminution or destruction of parts,

To remove morbid excrescences or indurations.

3. From

3. From producing a discharge of pus,

To facilitate the healing of ulcers,

To begin and facilitate the action of the *epispastica suppurantia*.

Circumstances contra-indicating the use of corrosives—a peculiar state of irritability in the system—a high degree of putrescent tendency—a cancerous disposition in the parts to be acted upon.



XXI. DEMULCENTS.

General properties characterizing demulcents—Primary effects resulting from the employment of demulcents—they lubricate and sheathe these parts to which they are topically applied in the animal body—they exert, after entering the circulation, the same effect at different excretories at which they are collected—they diminish the activity

vity of different stimuli with which they happen to be conjoined in the body.

Changes in the system from the primary effects of demulcents—a diminution of the facility of action on sensible parts of the body—a diminution of the force of the acting power by which these parts may be affected.

Different orders of demulcents—*Demulcentia lenientia*—*D. diluentia*.

Indications in the cure of diseases which demulcents are fitted to fulfil.

1. From their action on sensible solids,

To diminish the action of ordinary stimuli upon parts affected with a morbid degree of sensibility,

To obviate a morbid deficiency in the natural coverings of parts,

To prevent the action of morbid stimuli.

2. From

2. From their action on stimulating fluids,

To diminish morbid acrimony in the system in general,

To render more mild, secretions in a morbidly acrid state.

Circumstances contra-indicating the employment of demulcents—preternatural deficiency of acrimony in the secreted fluids—a high degree of morbid viscosity in the coverings of sensible parts—an uncommon want of sensibility in excretory organs.



XXII. STIMULANTS.

General properties characterizing stimulants — Latitude in which the term has been taken by medical writers—necessity of limitation for forming a natural association.

Primary effects resulting from the employment of stimulants—they pro-

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duce

duce a particular sensation in the part acted upon—they increase the action of the muscular fibres in the part, especially in its vessels—they increase the energy of the sensorium—they increase nervous energy in the moving fibres through the system in general.

Changes in the system from the primary effects of stimulants—acceleration of the motion of the blood in the part to which they are immediately applied—an increase of the impetus of circulation through the system in general—a higher degree of excitement in the powers of sensation—augmentation of mobility and vigour in the muscular fibres through the system in general.

Different orders of stimulants—*Stimulantia topica*—*S. diffusibilia*—*S. cardiaca*—*S. calefacientia*—*S. tonica*—*S. carminativa*.

Indications in the cure of diseases which stimulants are fitted to fulfil.

1. From affecting the circulation,

To facilitate the passage of blood through parts in which it is morbidly obstructed,

To augment the force and celerity of circulation, when morbidly slow and weak.

2. From affecting the powers of sensation,

To quicken the external senses when morbidly dull,

To rouse the mental faculties when in a lethargic state,

To exhilarate a despondent condition.

3. From affecting the moving fibres,

To restore the power of motion when morbidly deficient,

To increase the strength of motion when morbidly weak.

Circumstances to be attended to respecting the choice of orders for fulfilling these indications—Circumstances suggesting

suggesting cautions in the employment of stimulants.

Circumstances contra-indicating the employment of certain stimulants—a high degree of morbid irritability—the circulation uncommonly accelerated—an uncommon disposition to hemorrhagy.



XXIII. SEDATIVES.

General properties characterizing sedative medicines—Primary effects of sedatives—they diminish the sensibility of the part on which they immediately act—they diminish the force of action and tonic power in the muscular fibres of the part acted upon—they produce a peculiar sensation in the system in general—they diminish the energy of the sensorium.

Changes taking place in the system from the primary effects of sedatives—retardation of the motion of the
blood

blood in the part immediately acted upon—diminution of the momentum of the blood in the system in general—diminution of quickness in the powers of sensation, judgement, memory, and other intellectual faculties—a diminution of vigour and of correctness in the action of voluntary muscles through the system in general.

Different orders of sedatives—*Sedativa soporifica*—*S. refrigerantia*—*S. narcotica*.

Indications in the cure of diseases which sedatives are fitted to fulfil.

I. From affecting the condition of circulation,

To diminish the force and celerity of the blood's motion, when morbidly augmented,

To diminish the impetus of the blood against parts morbidly affected, whether the impetus be morbidly augmented or not.

2. From

2. From affecting the powers of sensation,

To abate violent pain,

To procure sleep in cases of preternatural watchfulness.

3. From affecting the muscular fibres subservient to voluntary motion,

To restrain inordinate motions,

To moderate excessive evacuations.

Circumstances claiming attention with respect to the choice of orders for fulfilling particular indications—Circumstances suggesting caution in the employment of different sedatives—Circumstances contra-indicating the employment of certain sedatives—circulation particularly languid—a remarkably lethargic disposition—a high degree of torpor in the system.

 XXIV. ANTISPASMODICS.

General properties characterizing the class of antispasmodics—Principles on which they seem to operate as allaying inordinate action.

Different orders of antispasmodics—*Antispasmodica stimulantia*—*A. sedativa*—*A. tonica*.

Indications in the cure of diseases which antispasmodics are fitted to fulfil.

To remove fixed spasmodic contraction in different muscles,

To allay convulsive agitations,

To prevent the return of such morbid states when the system is habitually liable to them.

Circumstances

Circumstances claiming attention in the choice of different orders of antispasmodics for fulfilling particular indications — Circumstances suggesting cautions in the employment of antispasmodics — Circumstances contra-indicating the employment of particular antispasmodics.

THE END.