

CLINICAL LECTURES

ON SOME

OBSCURE DISEASES OF THE ABDOMEN

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

THE STUDENT'S GUIDE TO MEDICAL DIAGNOSIS.

Sixth Edition. With 114 Engravings. 334 pp. Fcap. 8vo, 7s.

THE STUDENT'S OUTLINES OF MEDICAL TREATMENT.

Second Edition. 375 pp. Fcap. 8vo, 7s.

ON ATROPHY OF THE STOMACH, AND ON THE NERVOUS
AFFECTIONS OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS. 187 pp. 8vo, 8s.

THE SALIVA AS A TEST FOR FUNCTIONAL DISORDERS
OF THE LIVER. 78 pp. Crown 8vo, 2s.

ON THE CAUSES AND PREVENTION OF DISEASES.

220 pp. Fcap. 8vo, 2s. 6d.

THE MORBID STATES OF THE STOMACH AND DUO-
DENUM. 374 pp. 8vo.

H 649
90

CLINICAL LECTURES

1890
A

ON

SOME OBSCURE DISEASES

OF

THE ABDOMEN

DELIVERED AT THE LONDON HOSPITAL

BY

SAMUEL FENWICK, M.D.

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS; PHYSICIAN TO THE LONDON HOSPITAL



LONDON

J. & A. CHURCHILL

11, NEW BURLINGTON STREET

1889

A

Государственная
Библиотека
СССР
им. В. И. Ленина

и 38338-50

PREFACE.

It is the custom for each physician to the London Hospital to deliver a certain number of Clinical Lectures each year, in addition to the ordinary instruction given in the wards. As these are mostly attended by senior students, I thought it would be useful if I were to select such cases as I had myself found most difficult to diagnose or to treat. The subject of each of the following lectures, therefore, marks some difficulty I had myself experienced, or some mistake I had committed.

I have attempted to base the conclusions at which I have arrived chiefly upon cases noted in the books of the hospital, but where the numbers of these seemed to be insufficient for the purpose, I have had recourse to others that have been recorded by various authors. The post-mortem registers of the hospital were searched from the year 1839 to 1883, and every case bearing upon the subjects to be examined was carefully copied. Unfortunately, during the earlier part of this period the clinical records are very imperfect, but the symptoms and course of each case that has occurred within the last ten years, during which they have been more systematically kept, have been compared with the morbid conditions discovered after death, and the results are included in these lectures.

It will no doubt be felt by many that the description of disease has been made more difficult by the plan I have pursued of dividing the cases into different clinical groups, but unfortunately this cannot be avoided, if we wish to describe disease as it really presents itself in practice. The physician, who mentions the physical signs of a per-