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A WORK FOR THE PRACTICING PHYSICIAN
ON DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT
WITH A COMPLETE DESK INDEX

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IN THREE VOLUMES

ILLUSTRATED WITH 427 TEXT
CUTS AND 14 IN COLOR

Vol. III

TREATMENT

BY

JAMES C. WILSON, A.M., M.D.

*Emeritus Professor of the Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine in the Jefferson Medical College
and Emeritus Physician to Its Hospital; Physician Emeritus to the Pennsylvania Hospital
and Physician-in-Chief to the Lankenau Hospital, Philadelphia*

AND

SAMUEL BRADBURY, M.D.

*Member of the Faculty of Cornell University Medical College; Visiting Physician, New York City Hospital;
Chief of Medical Department, Cornell Clinic, Cornell University Medical College,
New York; One time Captain, M. C., U. S. Army.*

"The whole Art of Medicine is in Observation."



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INTERNAL MEDICINE

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In affectionate appreciation of
NATHANIEL BOWDITCH POTTER,
Physician and Teacher, his integrity of mind,
accuracy of observation, and tenacious adherence
to the solution of obscure problems in Medicine,
were an inspiration to his one-time assistant.
SAMUEL BRADBURY.

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COLLABORATORS

- BROOKE M. ANSPACH, M.D., Professor of Gynæcology, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.
- HAROLD BARCLAY, M.D., Assistant Visiting Physician Bellevue Hospital; Consulting Gastro-Enterologist to the United Portchester Hospital, the Northern Hospital, Mt. Kisco Hospital. Former Lieutenant-Colonel, M.C., U.S. Army, New York.
- WILLIAM BIERMAN, A.B., M.D., Assistant Surgeon, Department of Urology, Cornell Clinic, New York.
- JOHN R. DAVIES, Jr., M.D., Chief to the Out-Patient Nose and Throat Department, Pennsylvania and Bryn Mawr Hospitals, Philadelphia.
- JAMES HENDRIE LLOYD, M.D., Neurologist to the Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia.
- EDWARD U. REED, M.D., F.A.C.S. Commander, Medical Corps, U.S. Navy; Instructor at the U.S. Naval Medical School; Associate Professor of Tropical Medicine, George Washington University; Lecturer in Tropical Medicine, Jefferson Medical College, Washington, D. C.
- ALEC N. THOMSON, M.D., Director, Department of Medical Activities, American Social Hygiene Association; Staff Member of the Committee on Dispensary Development; Executive Secretary, Section on Venereal Diseases, Associated Out-Patient Clinics, New York.
- CREIGHTON H. TURNER, M.D., Instructor in Medicine, Jefferson Medical College; Chief of Medical Clinic, St. Agnes Hospital; Lecturer on Therapeutics, St. Agnes Hospital Training School for Nurses, Philadelphia.

PREFACE

THE primary reason for placing this book before the medical profession is to provide a volume which will outline the treatment of the various diseases which have been so ably described in Professor Wilson's volume on Diagnosis, and to thus complete a small set of books which it is hoped will fill a need of the practitioner. With this object in view the effort has been made to follow the arrangement of the second volume and to provide, as nearly as is possible without ambiguity, articles upon treatment to cover each of the diseases in the order in which they appear in the Diagnosis.

With the Infectious Diseases this may easily be done, but in other instances it does not appear practicable without sacrificing clarity or unless there is useless repetition. For this reason it will be found that the treatment does not always follow the Diagnosis, notably in Diseases of the Heart. When there is disease of the heart, for instance, it must be known first whether or not the heart is functioning properly for the state of activity of that individual; and the immediate treatment, at least, and often all the treatment, is based upon the answer to that question. In these instances, however, such apparent discrepancies have been corrected in the index, and by its use the physician may logically conclude the review of any disease he may have under consideration.

In all discussions of treatment, the practitioner, his needs and the facilities he has at hand have been kept in mind. Of late years there have been introduced into medicine a great many specialized procedures, some requiring expensive or intricate apparatus, others a long and intensive training in their use. Many of these procedures, both for diagnosis and treatment of disease have been apparently brilliantly successful after the trial of a year or two, but when generally used by the profession in a great many cases, rapidly pass into oblivion. Again, some of the newer methods and drugs have by no means been yet proven satisfactory. For these reasons it may be found that not all of the therapy now advocated has been included in this volume, but if such omissions are noted it is because it is felt that the treatment has either failed when applied to large numbers of cases or is still in the experimental stage. In some instances it will be found that a method is advised but that the technic and dosage have been omitted—notably so as regards the use of x-ray and radium. There can be no doubt that these two agents are valuable therapeutic measures in selected cases, but there is also no doubt that their use should be limited to the man who has had wide experience with them, as in the hands of the inexperienced they are capable of great harm. When the average practitioner has the necessary experience and the means at hand to carry out any procedure, technic, application and dosage have been fully discussed.

As medicine has progressed we have learned to recognize states of disease earlier, and to better know the causes which lead up to them. This

knowledge has opened up the field of preventive medicine, not only for the prevention of the infectious diseases, but for chronic diseases of the vital organs, and it is believed that soon the patient will be demanding that he be saved from the suffering of a chronic illness late in life, and not only that his children be prevented from contracting measles. Such patients will also be discovered earlier and they must be taught how to live comfortably within their disability.

In the past, and to a large extent now, we have used a great many remedies for which unwarranted therapeutic claims have been made. For this reason the drugs which have been included in the volumes "Useful Drugs," and "New and Non-official Remedies" both published by the American Medical Association have been largely adhered to, though one may be pardoned if he does not in every instance agree with the therapists who compiled that list. Throughout the book there have been inserted at appropriate places the therapeutic action of some of the more important drugs, so that the practitioner may better understand exactly what he is accomplishing when he orders one of these remedies.

SAMUEL BRADBURY.

NEW YORK CITY, January, 1923.

FOREWORD

MEDICINE is an art based upon many sciences. Science is systematized knowledge gained by observation, experiment and reasoning; art is the employment of a given means to effect a purpose. One of the definitions of philosophy is the application of reason to its legitimate objects. Medicine, as it becomes more reasonable, becomes more philosophical; as it becomes more philosophical, it becomes more scientific; as it becomes more scientific, it becomes more efficient as an art. The objects of medicine are the prevention and healing of disease and the alleviation of suffering. To accomplish these objects, it demands the services of the sciences, especially those of the biological group. But it employs these only as the means to an end, namely to prevent and cure. Therapeutics is the goal of medicine. Osler has said that it is a fundamental law that the starting-point of all treatment is in the knowledge of the natural history of a disease. But in the absence of a knowledge of causes, natural history is impossible. In the fogs of mysticism and superstition medicine groped through long centuries in vain for light. There were great names—Hippocrates, Galen, Harvey, John Hunter. But authority and precedent, which are the life of the law, yield no such service to medicine. It was not until Pasteur, about the middle of the last century, brought to the study of causes the systematized knowledge which we call science, that medicine began to find the light of reason. Since that beginning, the advance has been so rapid as to be almost bewildering. The old influences have, however, not been wholly displaced, witness Our Lady of Lourdes, St. Anne de Beaupré and Mother Eddy. Nor, in fact, are our scientific methods wholly free from errors of unreason, inconclusive reports, unavailable statistics and wearying efforts to find in "cases" something new and strange, oblivious of the fact that the objects of our art are the prevention of disease, the cure of sickness and the alleviation of human suffering.

To these objects this book is hopefully inscribed.

In making a handbook of this kind it is necessary to draw freely upon the great fund of acquired information which has become the common property of the profession. To the workers whose contributions have formed that fund, and who are daily adding to it, the Authors tender grateful acknowledgment for its use. Those whose work is especially referred to are mentioned by name, but as a general rule it has been impracticable, for want of space, to append systematic references to the literature. The writer of the sub-sections upon the Thyroid Gland in Vol. II and Vol. III desires to particularly thank Professor Henry S. Plummer for permission to quote freely from his recent publications; and the same writer wishes to express his thanks to Messrs. Lea and Febiger for the privilege of drawing somewhat extensively upon matter, formerly contributed by him, concerning alcohol and lead, in a publication in which they have copyright control.

J. C. WILSON.

PHILADELPHIA, January, 1923.