Inaugural Dissertation on
the Management of Some of the Most Important Affections
Incidental to Infancy.

Robert Paton
Candidate for the Degree of
Doctor of Medicine of the University of Edinburgh
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A short and intelligible account
of principal symptoms.
Various circumstances conspire to render the diagnosis and treatment of the diseases of infancy difficult. In the adults, who are capable of describing their morbific sensations, pointing out the seat of pain and unusual feelings, and communicating the history of their diseases, and so assisting the practitioner to form a just diagnosis, the matter is not frequently one of uncertainty and difficulty—after all. Nor much more so with infants, which are in other capable of understanding durable intelligibly to express its feelings. They understand the word, and the sign of pain, indicating the disease, require to be carefully studied, and properly estimated; and after all human and hastily must the opinion be advanced which in many instances is formed upon particular cases. Then the channels through which arrives all drink of observation requires the subtle.
And the opportunities numerous of comparing similar cases in order to form a conclusion in pronouncing upon the exact nature of any one in particular. Instinctive is afforded to the practitioners from an atavistic substitute of intelligent aid, observation, study and experience, the faculty of speech—instead of relying on faculty of the medical subject, the infant of science in his investigations, an obstacle insurmountable of producing Cecil Hareling in the way of his predecessors' estimate the condition of its organs. But even every opportunity that is afforded him of observing and ascertaining the state of his patient, it is still a matter of difficulty to make the means of diagnosis upon the small body of the child, than upon the fully developed frame of the adult.

In regard to the restoration of the Great Canities, instance. Many concerning circuits and instances are required, and a very favourable state of matters insurmountable, to afford a chance anything like rice disease immediately restoring the exact condition they
suspected organ. This is nothing more than what every one must have frequently experienced—a child may have indistinct signs of some internal disorder, and yet it may be difficult matter to institute such an investigation, as shall enable the practitioner to satisfy himself as to its exact seat or structure. Such difficulties are particularly evident in regard to auscultation and percussion of the chest. The small size of a child's chest, the comparative soundness and rapidity of its natural respiration, the tendency to mucous accumulation in the large tubes, and the nature of such infirmities as the derived from causing the effect of deepening, or suspending the respiration, from speaking, coughing, etc., render auscultation a much more difficult means of diagnosis in young children, than it is in the adult. Percussion is a much more satisfying operation, and by its means the authenticity of auscultation may be corroborated. The thoracic walls of the infant are thin and elastic, and the clear sound
of perception will separate the mucous râle, which smaller the respiratory murmur, from such a condition of the lung as would indicate accumulation of Cormic fluid or the air cells solidifying the organ. As young children don't pick up the mucus, which there is such a tendency to note, the ear alone would not be competent to decide upon the presence, or absence of Pneumonia. Since the mucous râles equally cover the respiratory murmur and prevent the detection of existing Pneumonia, repetition or clear sound of perception will demonstrate that the air cells are free, and that the murrums are entirely those of the mucus in the larger tubes. These murmurs will also 6oluate or become the fine friction sound of pleurisy, one may to distinguish pleurisy from the child taking as much air inspiration as possible, and observe whether the child's inspirations to do so, are checked by the pain. The best method of detecting these symptoms is that described by Dr. Pareri, which is to push up the diaphragm by steady comprising.
the abdomen until the child subsides, to overcome the measuring thereby caused by taking a deep inspiration. The highly sensitive state of system which belongs to the young child, the irritability of all the organs, and the especial irritability of the just developing brain, and nervous system, render it in a peculiar degree liable to be unduly affected by the influence of disease and action of remedies. Many diseases are so rapid in their course, and so fatal in their result to children, that often little opportunity is afforded for applying remedial means, such as cholera, grip, diarrhea, and succophalus, &c. Indeed the power of the child seems frequently like an atonie osphxia, and if not, there is often an inability to withstand the force of the disease, and in addition to bear the operation of active remedies. So that, between the two, the organs become exhausted, and the child dies. Perhaps the principal and most frequent affection of infants originate...
in the alimentary canal. The natural stability of the brain, and spinal cord, cause many other men to sufferingly -
shudder, the digestive system to pursue a long formidable appearance—
the sympathetic correspondence of these two systems, makes it often matter of
death to which it is the result of
many violent affection of the various
organs, is often caused or
existent in the origin, but doubtless
they are more frequently the latter, and
most commonly arise from intestinal
inflammation than from any other cause.
On this view of the matter, the recommendation
consists in a warm water into the bowels,
may be easily supplied capable of allaying
the convulsions in a great majority of
cases. The affection of the alimentary
canal acceded of the most constant
and occupy much attention among
those attending upon children.
Distress in the belly is marked by a
variety of most intolerable signs.
The expression of the countenance is often
Highly indicative of the seat and nature of the disorder. The patient is restless, lighted, and depressed. The eyes are small, and have a dull and inquisitive look. The lips are parted, and sometimes retracted so as to expose the gums, giving an expression of subdued suffering to the face. Then vomiting, and diarrhoea, may be present, also loss of appetite, and thirst, and the belly itself may be hard, tumid, tender, hard, or empty and retracted, and if there be rapid loss of flesh and strength, danger is to be apprehended. Much may be learnt from observing carefully the nature of the evacuations. The stools present many varieties in character and appearance. The ordinary stools of a healthy infant are of a pale yellow colour, and semi-fluid consistency. The deviations from the normal appearance indicate different diseased conditions of the stomach, or bowels. Inasmuch food of the infant, properly the milk of its mother, is digested by the acids
of the stomach, and then reduced by the gastric secretion to a liquid state, and then absorbed by the blood. This
liquid, however, presents little matter for fermentation, and the gas is principally composed of the intestinal
secretion mixed with bile. If, however,
the digestive powers of the stomach be
in abeyance, and the coagulated
milk is allowed to pass through its
passages into the intestines, it becomes
absorbed gradually, and gives rise
to various symptoms of indigestion.
From some cause or another, the milk
agrees with the stomach, probably from
excess of fluids, defective secretion of
gastric juice; in such cases the little
drops of curds, acne found in abundance
in the feces, with more or less mucus,
and other secretions, and varying
dye color, being white, yellow, or green,
and varying in consistency—this
most
natural course. It is seen in such
cases is found brown from the
stomach and white from milk.
until the ability to digest it returns. While the digests formed in the stomach and duodenum are lost, the food is properly exposed to decomposing influences of heat and moisture, and the action of ferment. Thus the secretion of juice produces the usual symptoms of indigestion, with griping, flatulence, and the feeling that food is passed through the bowel. Both much pain and irritation, and cuts without great risk of local inflammation, general feeling of disturbance, and sympathetic irritation of the nerves ensues. In such cases the stools are passed frequently with much pain and strain. The feces are frequently dark, fatty, slimy and fetid. Hot meals; bathing; and fomenting with flour and salt. White vinegar in nits, and from below. Due attention being given to the children, all in administration the latter will soothe the irritated intestines, assist in removing their natural contents, and allay the excite action of their muscular coats. Judicious management of the diet will enable the stomach to correct its tone, and resume its functions. One of the chief objectives vis-à-vis children successfully by the hand. Means to the difficulty of preventing acid fermentation from taking
place in the intestines, for instance of the by
least care in regard to the quality of the food,
concluding we, it is often found impossible to
conclude artificial feeding so as to produce
harmful changes taking place in the stomach,
bowels, upon the milk, or other nutrient, so
affected. - The secretion production of
milk in the esophagus canal is a common
occurrence in children. After a very acid state
exists the evacuation small bowel, and if yellow
mucus voided, then change to green or septum
to the albumen, this is in consequence of
some chemical change among the secreted
matters, probably an oxidation, or one of its
elements. The peculiarities of changing to
green after being voided will distinguish
the nature of this air change from that in
which the green color depends upon bile -
Albumin is the cause of green else the stools
are voided green. A similar color may be
imported into stools by altered blood, and
also by the use of haldem. Such stools whatever
the color departs upon should not be arrested
suddenly, but the condition upon which they
depart should be procured in the first place.
In the case of unusual acidity, of course the first natural course is to administer alkalies, but it should be remembered that the normal condition of the gastric secretion is acid, and that therefore alkaline injections should certainly produce mischief, as hurtful as that they are intended to prevent. This is quite true, but a more method of reducing matters would be to administer Magnesia Soda, which, for an acid state of the stomach, is beneficial if the disease be due to an acid state. Probably alkaline injections would be a less objectionable method of correcting that condition. But giving such remedies by the mouth. But after all, doesn't neutralize the acid which has been produced. In other words, a different thing from altering the condition of the alimentary canal, upon which the abnormal production of acid depends. Acid in my opinion is the question concerning whether alkalies have any power. Whether condition is, indeed, they don't in some instances, tend to aggravate it. Its acidity depends upon the nature of the food, and the constitution, and probably a judicious
alteration which their would in many cases in-border sufficient for their the offensiveable condition, with or without such symptoms as are considered capable of favourably acting upon the system. It is quite possible for there evacuation to prevent with a deficiency of bile, but in general the bile will be due to the taint in such cases, and in certain cases the yellowy deposits upon an excess of this fluid. Such bilious air changes frequently accompany acute influent matory, and fertile attacks and some acute affection of the brain. Then also there may be bilious vomiting which when due to cerebral disturbance is usually indicative of serious affection. The green stools produced by tincture arsenical lental acid liable to be confounded with those from other causes although they should be forgotten that the green diarrhoea may resemble in appearance the same like after the administration of the drug has been leftoff the mucous intestinal hollow air change, post the latter time indicates adult acute influent matory condition of the mucous
Membrane. Higher degrees of the influen mortality process will be indicated by the appearance of shock, deep blood, plastic casts of the uterine tubes, distention, heat, pain, and fever. The mucous discharge is generally a more manageable affection than the usual colposcopy and frequent discharge from the bladder indicates Boils disease and often produce exhaustion and fatal collapse in a brief space of time. They are produced by influenza affecting the blood and fibrous components of the intestines. It may be mucous and bloody. Mixed with the stool, the stools, mucous, muscular, and glandular structures may be all involved equally in the disturbed process. Any loose formation will cause an increased irritation, mucous from the intestines, and consequently the next nature of the irritant is not always easy to distinguish. Abnormal conditions, indigestible articles of food and from on common cause of mucous ailments. But the rational affection proceeding from an acute influen mortality condition of the mucous membrane, which is generally abated by opium, renal bathe, suitable diet etc.
May arise from the common causes of attack elsewhere. And although when certainly recognized, may be safely considered, and treated as a strictly local affection, yet the same symptoms may arise from other and sometimes sympathetic causes, similar dyspeptic and diarrhoeic, indicating an inflammatory state of some part of the intestinal canal. They often result indirectly connected with the thing, or disease within the head, as well as proceeding from undigested food, worms, or other local causes of irritation. And for the simple reason that all these may irritate the intestine as to cause an increased secretion of mucus for its protection, and thereby cause congestion, and inflame the mucus, with discharge of blood, pain, tenderness, fever, and irritation, and all the signs of a serious state of matters. The difficulty of keeping in all cases what the immediate cause of the diarrhoea is, makes it necessary to be exceedingly careful in investigating cases, since unless the cause of irritation...
In general, the use of enamels calculated to arrest the discharges will prove injurious rather than useful. If the discharge arises from a morbid condition of the mucous membranes, which astringent and astrigent may restores the character of the cold to protect from an acrid state of the bowels, then acting on the spine and alkalies, will pave the way for medicines. But if acrid bile, indigestion, worms, or other obstructive causes gnawing within then their internal application will best be remedied by whatever will remove these irritating matters. Hence looseness of the bowels is often treated by alkaline medicines, and after the removal of the cause of irritation soothing and astrigent measures will add — Then blooded air charged from the bowels it indicated to redress condition, according to circumstances.

Therefore much mucous stained with blood it will probably indicate an inflammation arising from some part of the small intestines or perhaps of the biliary ducts of the belly, if this and constipation, a discharge of tonic blood, will depend upon colics, bodily failing.
Heaviness upon the bowels is sometimes clear, although more often in my young children without appearing to depend upon any
air, cure, condition, and without pain, or tenderness. Sometimes accompanied
by rales, crepitations, firm tactile, and rales, and accumulation
of sputum in quantity may be a alarming symptom. This is somewhat allied to expectorated
character. Inscription of the intestines
will produce bloody air, change, and various
abnormal symptoms which render this disease
difficult to recognize. These before
noticed had clouded into air charges
been altered—becoming black or gray. At the
lungs the mistaken source—the shadow of
the anomalies to be observed in the urine air changes
gebhldu might be arranged under the following
head: 1st. The natural identity, motion
composed of the rejected elements of the food,
intestinal secretions, and bile. Exactly
mixed into a mass of smooth and clear
consistence, light yellow, color, with hardly
any peculiar odor. 2nd. Deleterious and
irritant, which shows as above delineated.
3rd. Nebulins, and as above described.
Upon an excess of bile. This varies in color from green with yellow tincture bleb according to the amount and quality of the bile.


5. The middle stool. Composed of bile, mucous, and undigested particles of milk, indicative of want of gastric secretion, and loss of digestive power in the stomach.

6. The mucus stool. Consists of intestinal irritation of various kinds, as cold, improper food, worms, or alcoholic fermentation, sympathetic disturbance, inflammation, when phthisic or glandular appears.

7. Greenish diarrhea. Which may be like thin, smelly, sick water, or even dirty water, and belongs to cholera, inflammation of the intestines, in fevers of the bowel case.

8. Bloody stools. Inflammation, and

9. Bloody stool. Which is green like chopped sphagnum, and consequent upon the free use of calomel.

The importance of the above discharge of mucus as affording signs of the case
And indications of treatment can hardly be overestimated. Probably the majority of the diseases which are incident to infancy originate in the alimentary canal, and all produce a greater or less effect upon the state of the bowels, and alteration from health is generally indicated by the appearance of the evacuations. Therefore, and healthy stool, therefore ought to be well considered. So is the condition recognized in other that any disturbance in it may be easily detected. Reports of mothers and nurses ought also to be trusted. Even to the state of the bowels, yet the child’s condition should be regularly seen and examined by the medical man themselves. An inspection of the diaper itself will frequently afford any indication of what the case requires, and consequently such an inspection should never be neglected.

It is true that the same principle of care applies upon normal abnormal conditions and also those which doubtfully simulate sometimes disease, which possess an anomalous character, and cause especially manifested under any of the heads.
Distracted, but still the condition observed will include those which differ from it, and the cures so they depend upon. And often the help of other diagnostic marks, the nature of the affection may be gauged and the medicines depress according. The therapeutical virtues of certain substances in the treatment of diseases of the abdomen are perhaps better understood in affection of the abdomen that in any other cases. But there are difficulties in the choice of remedies. First, there is always more or less difficulty in treating children in ascertaining the exact state of parts giving rise to the symptoms observable. The suitable state up to which characteristic of children and the want of constitutional power enables the effects of remedies powerful better for some. According to they are most or insensibly chosen. The observation that a child should never be despised if it has been reduced to by disease, and indeed, though some instances must have been registered by most of children, descending from a state of apparently utter...
The difficulty of dealing with children under the doctrine system of treating them. Certain symptoms being kept in view are prescribed for on a general plan, and individual cases are not made the subject of special study. Unless it is found impossible to find the child under the rules which guide the general practice, these rules are followed instead of cases. Children need friends; rather much of what may be called a prescriptive statement; these cases are doubtless as to their nature. Remedies must be tried on a general principle and followed the utmost caution in doing so is requisite, and great vigilance should be exercised in ascertaining the results of such remedies. Besides the local effects in cases of intestinal infection, the effects upon the system develop themselves in general injurious. Which it is important should be distinguished as existing from the cause, and less from causes originating in the parts concerned, deleterious to the system.
Notably the principal secondary affection depending upon the state of the alimentary system might classed under ileal affection - those of the nervous centres and impairions upon the cutaneous surface. But some affection in childhood are accompanied by most opests and in all acute constitutional diseases the key is here the forming of some causation implicated. The question often comes to the mind itself as if the organ is not only excited in children from any undue irritation, and the long tract of mucous membrane presented by the alimentary canal with the nerves sissing, and absorbing apparatus connected therewith, so liable to arrangements and irritation for easily becomes a man of fibulous alimentary ulcer system. Indeed the remittent fever in infants is another mode more or less than an obs cure disease of the intestines and also is to be treated by medicines intended to alter the conditions of the mucous membrane - The acute fibrous symptoms
unapparent, especially of the nevus type, in seeking specific indications of local inflammation. To conclude, forth in the possibility of local intestinal irritation should not be overlooked. As already stated, while irritation is symptomatically affects the brain, possibly so, and symptoms often appear to sufficiently alarming appearance, local irritation is frequent from tetching, indigestion, or irritation of the bowel. These and symptoms present themselves—cerebral, constitutional, etc. Analysis. It is especially important to state if possible the origin of the affection, since the usual place of acting against all possibilities, has two often the effect of subduing the child to the irritant beyond its point of endurance, where in many cases at least. Soothing narcotics, directed towards irritated bowel, or the root of the gum lancet, may have been all that was required, but instead the disease of much such cases remains vague. Both, and the applications peculiar to another of Department. Anomalous cases of real or apparent brain affection, are not uncommon. In the case of solitary girl suffering in tolerable health, Thomas
Jelled for a few inflammatory discharge of blood from the bowels. The appeased. When the discharge was arrested upon the surface, various sized spots of a red or purple hue violently from extravasated blood, she gradually fell into a state of coma. The coma was not complete for she could be moved. A deep swaller, but the became hitherto unnoticeable. Her respiration became labored. The became diaphoretic, and was paralyzed on the left side. Nothing had taken place. The patient was pulseless, hypoactive, and axilla instead, and chock mixture with stitches given. All the hand. She continued about a finger's breadth in a Mark ropey condition. Instralid, and gradually recovered. She became conscious, asked for different articles of food. Her voice for assistance. When her bowel was about to fail, regained the use of her left arm which remained longest paralyzed, and lastly. Only right arm was properly though slightly restored. The diarrhea some relief had occurred.
Immediately, one noticeable modification of the system seemed to be in the condition which favored the escape of blood from the capillaries, as was demonstrated by the hemorrhage from the nose, and afterward by the splitting ecchymosis over the body. In another case, that of a little boy, who, when first seen, was in a dreamy state, in a state of unconsciousness, deep, with occasional convulsive fits. He was removed from the bath, pressure applied to the head, a blister to the back of the neck. And some my, down the spine, a cathartic, saline injected, and mustard applied to the stomach. Blackly, at first, he still remained in a semi-conscious condition, the head was shivered, and the scalp dressed, and as the burns were extensive, after trying calomel and sleep, without effect, castor oil was administered. Alter the dose following both by the mouth and by the rectum, was employed. The blisters were regularly dressed by pungent, and he gradually recovered. It was later discovered, that this case was, but his gums had been stained, for there was evidently much irritation in the mouth.
from theable book coming forwards
of which diseases that affect children
most of these excepting those due to diph
enephasia or due to intestinal
infection. Within the tending the minute
Absorption of such effects given by
pathological cases will be found, frequently
with symptoms which bid defiance
to all systems of arra, much. But in
the majority of cases, the symptoms of infect
contusions are special investigations
of their distinctive character. Except to
all together those due to limitation of system
from those of specific or contagious origin.
which will justify them under any
Bactera or in those producing limitation
of the mucous surfaces, or from declination
and the considered disorder relating, and to
direct application for the purpose of
depressing them which would be justifiable since
Nervous affection of various organs,
especially the brain, and spinal cord, have
been learned. Whether such attempts
Besides the salutary methods of checking
such disorders which attach them
locally, or systematically, by iosercuring tch on the nerve of the plects by which they are
affected. Resting exercises will therefore relieve
shaking of the ground, and such soothing
measures as will allow constitutional
improvement. Since-wrting from gastric, or
intestinal disturbance will require attention.
Both diet, and exercise, and such DROPSIES
as will restore the secretions and maintain
their unbroken state. Officially, keep
protection from friction. Keep cool and
allaying, moisture, itching, and stiffness.
Nothing should be done. Rubbing, attempts
should be made to heal them by rubbing.

Arches are in a very mysterious, indiscernible
and fatal affection consequent upon
arrangement of the digestive organs
and discovery of inflammatory
and the massive coasts of
and flesh. Capricious appetite, or an attached
appetite, left as a bed, turned belly.
Anstirred sleep are — it is most peculiar
indulgence this have been ill fed and
lodged. The complaint proceeds principally
a more subtle as in decline of the strength
and increasing malaise, without any
Specific indications directing the application of medicines. The whole of the symptoms present a picture of radical derangement of the digestive functions, that kept induced by a long continued system of improper diet. Improve air, ventilation, elimination, assimilation, resource, and all that is essential to health, and comfort of children. Special indications of treatment present itself when the exact condition of the digestive organs, upon which the existing depend, is so telltale. Restor—

the main thing that indicated his constancy the circumstances which are supposed to have induced the distress, and of the child before four days till immersed in solutions locally, and had proper diet, pure air and my attention its condition desired, probably the best chance would be afforded it of recovery. This disease is apt to disturb the stomach for itoms, and settles menstruation, and indeed the time on the 10th day positive mode
of skirting including these Above all, to the health of the body, to the spirit, to the nerves, to the muscles. All these are the case. The enlarged glands felt in the other.

A case of this nature was treated in one hospital, but often along come, and particularly of treatments, the case was at one time deplorably. When the child had been reduced to the worst possible state of emaciation, the whole frameacks of the enlarged and protruding belly being reduced to the last degree. When nothing helped, the child of its own accord acquired appetite for Teachers and took the extent of half a glass a day. And without further treatment the case slowly but completely recovered. Nothing be deduced from such a case that alcoholic stimulants will key to any specific influence upon irritative disease, later from their desperate condition, children may recover, and it may be wise to suppose that the bodily stimulants, digestive tonics, and maintained the strength of the child's
until a more healthy climate is established in
and gradually establishes most of the health
of the city are hospitals established in
this city for the care of children and
children's important cases.
would be an invaluable piece of study
the student's and would be of great
advantage to the poor inhabitants
of the city, and especially to those
who are all the forms of typhoid, diarrhea,
measles, dysentery, and typhus, Spain.
keeping comfortable. And the success of
latter in the locality, occupied by
many of the poor children of Edinburgh.
indeed the circumstances of the children's
position in the city and associated achieve
for the better as the first indication of treatment.
Diseases ranging in color, alleviated
and more ventilated rooms, the poor
feeding, inadequate clothing, avoidance
of hot water, and neglect of nursery,
clothed more often, clean, and fed,
the development of the case, the moral
state was constructed and favorable
attacked hospital. The patients
would be regular seen attended
and cared for, would itself
go far to set matters right by pursuing
the action of means, and soliciting
the use of medicines. Nature...