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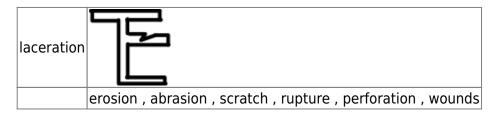
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ETIOLOGY

*I. The GENERAL CAUSES OF DISEASE, may be distinguished into such as are either

Extrinsecal, and without the body; whether from

- Other bodies of a malignant dangerous quality, || either spreading their efficacy by insensible Effluvia: or such as being taken in a small quantity, prove destructive to life.
 - o CONTAGION, Infection, taint, catching, run, spread, diffuse.
 - o POISON, Venom, envenom, virulent.
- Violent motion; causing either | a dissolution of continuity: or too great a pressure upon the parts, when the skin is not cut.
 - WOUND, Hurt
 ■ Sore, vulnerary, cut, break ones head, Scarr.
 - BRUISE, Contusion, crush, batter, shatter.



Intrinsecal; with relation to the

Humours

Humors; whether | as to the error of Excess: or bad disposition.

- PLETHORA, Fulness.
- CACOCHYMIA, III humors.

Qualities

Qualities; | according to the general name, denoting Excess or Defect: or that particular Indisposition which is most frequent, name||y, too much Heat.

- DISTEMPER.
- INFLAMMATION.

Parts and Vessels

Hollow organs

Stopping, or blowing of them up.

- OBSTRUCTION, Oppilation.
 - o narrowing or decreasing and shortening in width, height or depth
 - narrowing of tubular structures
 - stenosis, coarctation, stricture leading to
 - ischemia
 - reversal of flow
 - reflux
 - regurgitation
 - vomiting
 - o narrowing or stopping of hollow organs either due to
 - paralysis or block
 - · heart block,
 - weakness
 - o due to accumulation of various elements
 - air
- pneumothorax , pneumomediastinum , air embolism , pneumoperitoneum
- water and other humours
 - cyst
- stones
 - bile stones , kidney stone , salivary calculi
- INFLATION, puffed up, flatulent, windy.
 - widening , enlarging or increasing in height , width or depth
 - dilatation of tubular structures
 - aneurysm , varices , dilatation of intestine ,
 - enlargement of of hollow or compact organs
 - lungs , bladder , heart (cardiomegaly , hypertrophy) , ventriculomegaly
- STOPPING or Complete closure
 - Complete Closure
 - atresia , imperforate (anus , vagina)

Compact organs

decreasing and shortening in width , height or depth

- decreased bone height
 - short stature , cretinism , dwarf
- decreased cell size or muscle mass and fat due to decreased nutrition or other causes
 - muscular atrophy and dystrophy , gland atrophy
 - low birth weight baby , lean , thin built body , starvation , malnutrition disorders
 - marasmus , kwashirokar
- decreased or stopped function of compact organs
 - paralysis
 - Quadripelgia , hemiplegia , cerebral palsy , progressive supranuclear palsy , bells palsy , brown sequard syndrome , erbs palsy , pseudobulbar palsy
 - weakness or slow motion
 - hemiparesis
 - hypokinetic disorders , bradycardia , bradypnoea

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enlarging or increasing in height, width or depth

- increased bone height
 - acromegaly , gigantism
- increased cell size or muscle mass or fat due to increased nutrition or other causes
 - hepatomegaly , splenomegaly , thyromegaly
 - obesity
- increased or continuously increasing function of compact organs
 - fast motion
 - atrial or ventricular flutter and fibrillation
 - hyperkinetic disorders , tachycardia , tachypnoea
 - spasm , achlasia cardia , bronchospasm , hemifacial spasm , angina pectoris or vasospasm

Putrefying, of them; considered according to the usual

- Antecedent, or Cause; | a Collection of putrid matter.
 - ABSCESSUS, Aposteme.
- Consequent, or Effect; in relation to the
 - Aperture or Cavity made by the Corrosion of this putrid mat|ter; being either || roundish, or oblong.
 - ULCER, Sore, Botch, Canker.
 - FISTULA.
 - Defect of animal spirits, whereby Sense and Motion is to be com|municated, so as a part becomes cadaverous and mortified, ac|cording to a || lesser: or greater degree.
 - GANGRENE.
 - SPHACELUS.

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