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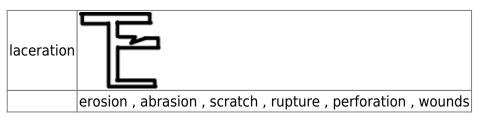
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# **ETIOLOGY**

- \*I. The GENERAL CAUSES OF DISEASE, may be distinguished into such as are either
  - Corporeal or Organic
    - $\circ\,$  Acquired through relative contact
      - Origin / source of disease
        - Being the carriers/vectors of cause forming a part in disease chain
          - Inanimate Elements
            - Water borne
            - Air Borne
          - Animate Elements
            - sensitive species
              - being consumed as food
            - insects
          - $\circ$  Human itself
            - through contact
            - through sex
        - ETIOLOGY , Being the cause itself
          - Extrinescal
          - Intrinescal
            - Congenital , Developmental or Hereditary
            - Tumour , neoplasm , excess growth , mutation
            - Environmental
              - Imperfect vegetative species
            - Acquired
              - stones

## 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.
  - $\circ\,$  CONTAGION, Infection, taint, catching, run, spread, diffuse.
  - $\circ\,$  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.
  - $\circ\,$  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|ly, too much Heat.

- DISTEMPER.
- INFLAMMATION.

## **Parts and Vessels**

### Hollow organs

Stopping, or blowing of them up.

- OBSTRUCTION, Oppilation.
  - $\circ\,$  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
  - narrowing or stopping of hollow organs either due to
    - paralysis or block
      - heart block ,
    - weakness
  - $\circ\,$  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.
  - $\circ$  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
  - $\circ\,$  short stature , cretinism , dwarf
- decreased cell size or muscle mass and fat due to decreased nutrition or other causes
  - $\circ\,$  muscular atrophy and dystrophy , gland atrophy
  - $\circ$  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

#### 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
  - $\circ\,$  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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