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ETIOLOGY

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

- Corporeal or Organic
 - 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
 - Human itself
 - through contact
 - through sex
 - ETIOLOGY , Being the cause itself
 - Extrinsecal
 - Intrinsecal
 - 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.
 - CONTAGION, Infection, taint, catching, run, spread, diffuse.
 - 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.

laceration	
	erosion , abrasion , scratch , rupture , perforation , wounds

Intrinsecal; with relation to the

Humours

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

- PLETHORA, Fulness.
- CACOCYMYIA, Ill 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.
 - 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
 - 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 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 , kwashiorkor
- decreased or stopped function of compact organs
 - paralysis
 - Quadriplegia , 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
 - 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 matter; being either || roundish, or oblong.
 - ULCER, Sore, Botch, Canker.
 - FISTULA.

- Defect of **animal** spirits, whereby Sense and Motion is to **be** communicated, so as a part becomes cadaverous and mortified, according to a || lesser: or greater degree.
 - GANGRENE.
 - SPHACELUS.

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