

A Universal Download Edition

On the Surgery Hippocrates by Francis Adams

1 is the business of the physician to know, in the first place, similar and things dissimilar; those connected with things important, most easily known, and in anywise known; which are seen, touched, and heard; which are to be perceived in the sight, the touch, and the hearing, and the nose, and the tongue, and understanding; which are to be known by all the means we know things.

2 things relating to surgery, are- the patient; the operator; the; the instruments; the light, where and how; how many things, how; where the body, and the instruments; the time; the manner; place.

3 operator is either sitting or standing, conveniently for himself, the person operated upon, for the light. There are two kinds of, the common and the artificial; the common is not at our disposal, artificial is at our disposal. There are two modes of using each, to the light, or from the light (to the side?). There is little of that which is from (or oblique to the light), and the degree it is obvious. As to opposite the light, we must turn the part to be operated upon to that which is most brilliant of present and lights, unless those parts which should be concealed, and it is a shame to look upon; thus the part that is operated upon be opposite the light, and the operator opposite the part operated, except in so far as he does not stand in his own light; for this case the operator will indeed see, but the thing operated will not be seen. With regard to himself when sitting, his feet be raised to a direct line with his knees, and nearly in contact one another; the knees a little higher than the groins, and at distance from one another, for the elbows to rest upon them. robe, in a neat and orderly manner, is to be thrown over the elbow shoulders equally and proportionally. With regard to the part upon; we have to consider how far distant, and how near, below, on this side on that side, or in the middle. The measure to distance and proximity is, that the elbows do not press the before, nor the sides behind; that the hands be not raised higher the breasts, nor lower than so as that when the breast reposes the knees he may have the hands at right angles with the arm: thus is as regards the medium; but as concerns this side or that, they must not be beyond his seat, but in proportion he may require turning he must shift the body, or part of the body, is operated upon. When standing, he must make his inspection, firmly and equally on both feet; but he must operate while himself upon either leg, and not the one on the same side the hand which he makes use of; the knee being raised to the of the groins as while sitting; and the other measures in like. The person operated upon should accommodate the operator with to the other parts of his body, either standing, sitting, or; so as that he may continue to preserve his figure, avoid sinking, shrinking from, turning away; and may maintain the figure and of the part operated upon, during the act of presentation, the operation, and in the subsequent position.

4 nails should be neither longer nor shorter than the points of fingers; and the surgeon should practice with the extremities the fingers, the index-finger being usually turned to the thumb; using the entire hand, it should be prone; when both hands, they be opposed to one another. It greatly promotes a dexterous of the fingers when the space between them is large, and when thumb is opposed to the index. But it is clearly a disease when thumb is impaired from birth, or when, from a habit contracted the time of nursing, it is impeded in its motions by the fingers. should practice all sorts of work with either of with either of,

and with both together (for they are both alike), endeavouring to do them well, elegantly, quickly, without trouble, neatly, and. _____

_____5instruments, and when and how they should be prepared, will be of use afterwards; so that they may not impede the work, and that may be no difficulty in taking hold of them, with the part of the body which operates. But if another gives them, he must be ready a little beforehand, and do as you direct. _____

_____6about the patient must present the part to be operated upon may seem proper, and they must hold the rest of the body steady, silence, and listening to the commands of the operator. _____

_____7are two views of bandaging: that which regards it while doing, that which regards it when done. It should be done quickly, without, with ease, and with elegance; quickly, by despatching the without, by being readily done; with ease, by being prepared for everything; with elegance, so that it may be agreeable to the sight. By what of training these accomplishments are to be acquired has been. When done, it should fit well and neatly; it is neatly done with judgment, and when it is equal and unequal, according as parts are equal or unequal. The forms of it (the bandage?) are simple, the slightly winding (called *ascia*), the sloping (*sima*), *monoculus*, the rhombus, and the semi-rhombus. The form of bandage be suitable to the form and the affection of the part to which is applied. _____

_____8are two useful purposes to be fulfilled by bandaging: (first,) which is imparted by the compression and the number of folds. one case the bandage effects the cure, and in another it contributes to the cure. For these purposes this is the rule- that the force of constriction be such as to prevent the adjoining parts from separating, compressing them much, and so that the parts may be adjusted not forced together; and that the constriction be small at the ends, and least of all in the middle. The knot and the thread is passed through should not be in a downward but in an upward, regard being had to the circumstances under which the case presented; to position, to the bandaging, and to the commencement of the ligatures is not to be placed at the wound, where the knot is situated. The knot should not be placed where it will be exposed to friction, nor where it will be in the way, nor it will be useless. The knot and the thread should be soft, not large. _____

_____9(Second.) One ought to be well aware that every bandage has a tendency to fall off towards the part that declines or becomes smaller; as, example, upwards, in the case of the head, and downwards, in the case of the leg. The turns of the bandage should be made from right to left, and from left to right, except on the head, where it should be in a straight direction. When opposite parts are to be bandaged, we must use a bandage with two heads; or if we make use of a bandage with one head, we must attach it in like manner at some point: such, for example, as the middle of the head; and so in other cases. Those parts which are much exposed to motion, such as the joints, where there is a flexion, should have few and slight turns applied to them, as at the ham; but where there is much extension, the bandage should be single and broad, as at the kneecap; and for the maintenance of the bandage in its proper place, some turns should be carried to those parts which are not much moved, and are lank, as the parts above and below the knee. In the case of the shoulder, the bandage should be carried round by the other arm; in that of the leg, by the flanks of the opposite side; and of the leg, to above the calf of the leg. When the bandage has a tendency

to escape above, should be secured below, and vice versa; and where there is noof doing this, as in the case of the head, the turns are tomade mostly on the most level part of the head, and the folds arebe done with as little obliquity as possible, so that the firmestbeing last applied may secure the portions which are more movable. we cannot secure the bandaging by means of folds of the cloth, by suspending them from the opposite side, we must have recourse stitching it with ligatures, either passed circularly or in theof a seam. —

10 bandages should be clean, light, soft, and thin. One should practice with both hands together, and with either separately. One also choose a suitable one, according to the breadth and thickness the parts. The heads of the bandages should be hard, smooth, and put on. That sort of bandaging is the worst which quickly falls; but those are bad bandages which neither compress nor yet come. —

11 following are the object which the upper bandage, the under bandage, both aim at: The object of the under bandage is either to bring parts that are separated, or to compress such as are expanded, to separate what are contracted, or to restore to shape what are, or the contrary. It is necessary to prepare pieces of linen, which are light, thin, soft, clean, having no seams nor protuberance them, but sound, and able to bear some stretching, or even a little than required; not dry, but wetted with a juice suitable to the required. We must deal with parts separated (in a sinus?) such wise, that the parts which are raised may touch the bottom producing pressure; we must begin on the sound part, and terminate the wound; so that whatever humor is in it may be expelled, and it may be prevented from collecting more. And straight parts to be bandaged in a straight direction, and oblique obliquely, such a position as to create no pain; and so that there may be constriction nor falling off on a change of position, either for purpose of taking hold of anything, or laying the limb; and that, veins, nerves, and bones may be properly placed and adjusted one another. It should be raised or laid in a natural position, as not to occasion pain. In those cases in which an abscess is, we must act in a contrary way. When our object is to bring parts which have become expanded, in other respects we must on the same plain; and we must commence the bringing together some considerable distance; and after their approach, we must compression, at first slight, and afterwards stronger, the limit being the actual contact of the parts. In order to separate which are drawn together, when attended with inflammation, we proceed on the opposite plan; but when without inflammation, must use the same preparations, but bandage in the opposite direction. order to rectify distorted parts, we must proceed otherwise on same principles; but the parts which are separated must be brought by an underbandage, by agglutinants, and by suspending it (the limb?) in its natural position. And when the deformities are contrary, this is to be done on the contrary plan. —

12 fractures we must attend to the length, breadth, thickness, and of the compresses. The length should be that of the bandaging; breadth, three or four fingers; thickness, three or fourfold; so as to encircle the limb, neither more nor less; those applied the purpose of rectifying a deformity, should be of such a length to encircle it; the breadth and thickness being determined by the, which is not to be filled up at once. The upper bandage two, the first of which is to be carried from the seat of the upwards, and the second from the seat of the injury downwards, from below upwards; the parts about the seat of the injury being compressed, the extremities least, and the rest in

proportion. upper bandages should take in a considerable portion of the sound. We must attend to the number, length, and breadth of the bandages; number must be such as not to be inferior to what the injury requires, occasion compression with the splints, nor prove cumbersome, nor any slipping of them, nor render them inefficient. As to and breadth, they should be three, four, five, or six cubits length, and as many fingers broad. The folds of the strings (selvages?) be such as not to occasion pressure; they are to be soft and thick; and all these things are to be proportionate to the length, and thickness of the part affected. The splints are to be, even, and rounded at the extremities; somewhat less all along the upper bandaging, and thickest at the part to which fracture. Those parts where there are tuberosities, and which are of flesh, such as the ankles or fingers, we must guard from splints which are placed over them, either by position, or by shortness. They are to be secured by the strings in such a manner not to occasion pressure at first. A soft, consistent, and clean should be rubbed into the folds of the bandage. _____

_____ -13 to the temperature and quantity of the water used, its heat should just such as the hand can bear, and it ought to be known that a quantity is best for producing relaxation and attenuation, whereas moderate quantity is best for incarnating and softening. The limit the affusion is, to stop when the parts become swelled up, and the swelling subsides; for the parts swell up at first, and afterward. _____

14 object on which to (the limb?) is laid should be soft, smooth, sloping upwards toward the protuberant parts of the body, such the heel or hips, so that there may be no projection, nor bending, nor turning aside. The canal (spout or gutter?) should rather the whole limb than the half of it, attention being paid the injury and to whatever else appears to create inconvenience. _____

_____ -15 presentation of the injured part to the physician, the extension, arrangement, and so forth, are to be regulated according to nature. is nature in these operations is to be determined by the accomplishment the object which we have in view, and for this purpose we must to the part in the state of rest, in its middle state, and to; in regard to the state of rest and relaxation, as in the arm, it be in a line with the hand; and with regard to the medium flexion and extension, that the forearm be at right angle the arm; and with regard to habit, it should be considered that limbs bear certain positions preferably, as, for example, the extension; for in such attitudes the parts can best bear to placed for a considerable time without a change of posture. And the change from the state of distention, the muscles, veins, nerves, bones, when properly arranged and secured, will preserve their to one another while the limb is raised or placed. _____

_____ -16 extension should be most powerful when the largest and thickest, or when both are broken; next when the under-bone, and least all, when the upper. When immoderate, it is injurious, except in case of children. The limb should be a little elevated. The model which we judge if the part be properly set is the sound part of same name, or the part which is its pair. _____

_____ -17 can relax, brace, incarnate, attenuate: hard braces, soft, much attenuates, and moderate thickens. _____

_____ -18 following should be the state of matters on the first application the bandage. The person to whom it has been applied should say he feels the compression particularly at the seat of the injury, very little

at the extremities; the parts should be adjusted but pressed together, and that rather by the number of the bandages by the force of the constriction; and the tightness should rather on the increase during the first day and night; but on the next should be less, and on the third the bandages should be loose. the next day a soft swelling should be observed in the extremities; on the third day, when the bandaging is loosed, the swelling should be found diminished in size, and this should be the case every time bandages are removed. At the second application of the bandage, should be ascertained whether the dressing has been properly done, then greater compression should be made, and with more bandages; on the third, still greater, and still more. On the seventh day the first dressing, when the bandages are loosed, the limb should be found slender and the bones mobile. We must then have recourse to the splints, provided the limb be free of swelling, pruritus, and, and allow them to remain until twenty days after the accident; if any suspicions arise, the bandages must be loosed in the interval. splints should be tightened every third day. _____

_____19suspending of a fractured limb in a sling, the disposition of, and the bandaging, all have for their object to preserve it in. The principal considerations with regard to the position the habits and the peculiar nature of each of the limbs: the varieties shown in running, walking, standing, lying, action, repose. _____

_____20should be kept in mind that exercise strengthens, and inactivity. _____

_____21should be produced by the number of bandages, rather than the force of the constriction. _____

_____22cases of ecchymosis, contusions, sprains, or swellings not attended in inflammations, blood is to be expelled from the wound, in greatest to the upper part, and in smallest to the inferior; neither arm nor the leg should be placed in a declining position: the of the bandage should be placed on the wound, and there the greatest should be made; the least at the extremities, and intermediately the middle; the last fold of the bandage should be at the upper of the body. As to binding and compression, these objects are to be attained rather by the number of the bandages than the force of the constriction; and moreover, in these cases the bandages should be thin, light, soft, clean, broad, sound, so that they may effect purpose, even without splints. And we must use affusions. _____

_____23, sprains, diastases of bones, violent separation, a rupture of the extremities of bones, and distensions, so as to induce varus valgus, in these cases we must apply the bandages so as not to the part whence the displacement took place, and that we render them tight at the side to which the displacement was, and the limb an inclination in the opposite direction, and that in excessive degree. We employ bandages, compresses, suspension of limb in a sling, attitude, extension, friction, rectification; along with these the affusion of much water. _____

_____24treating parts which are atrophied, we must comprehend a considerable of the sound limb with the bandage, so that by the influx thereby, the wasted part may acquire a supply greater than its loss, may be thus disposed to growth and restoration of its fleshy parts. is better also to bandage the parts above, as the thigh in the of the leg, and also the thigh and leg of the opposite side, that they may be placed in similar circumstances, and may both be deprived of motion; and that the supply of nourishment be alike curtailed and open to both. The compression should be effect rather of

A Universal Download Edition

the number of the bandages than of their tightness. relax first the part most requiring it, and have recourse to that of friction which will promote the growth of flesh, and to affusion. splints. _____

_____—25 things which are for the purpose of giving support and strength the part, as to the breast, side, head, and so forth, are used such cases as the following: for pulsations, that there may be motion in the part; and in separation at the sutures of the skull, order to give support; and in order to strengthen the chest and, in coughs, sneezings, and other movements. In all these cases same measure of bandaging is to be observed, for where the injury, there the bandage should compress most, and something soft is to be placed below that suits with the complaint; and we must not the bandages tighter than just to stop the pulsations from creating, and that the separated parts at the sutures may be brought into contact, they must not be such as absolutely to stop the coughs and sneezings, but so as to give support, and, without occasioning, prevent the parts from being shaken. END