

**A FEW REMARKS UPON FELLOWS'
HYPOPHOSPHITES OF QUININE,
STRYCHNINE, IRON, LIME,
POTASSA AND MANGANESE.
[FOR THE MEDICAL PROFESSION]**

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A Few Remarks Upon Fellows' Hypophosphites of Quinine, Strychnine, Iron, Lime, Potassa and Manganese. [For The medical profession] by Jas. I. Fellows

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JAS. I. FELLOWS

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1881.

To the Medical Gentlemen who have honoured me with the reports and testimonials which so greatly enhance the value of this publication, and to whom the work is respectfully dedicated, I desire to tender my most cordial thanks, with the assurance that the contributions shall be used in such manner only as may best please the Profession.

JAMES I. FELLOWS.

LONDON, June 1, 1981.

PREFACE.

THIS treatise is to explain briefly the nature and effects of the Hypophosphite salts, as combined in the Syrup known as Fellows' Hypophosphites, and their special application in this form, to those cases of disease, which do not yield so readily to ordinary treatment.

The DIRECTIONS (page 54) are adduced from physicians' reports, from observation as an eye-witness of its application, and from personal experience in the use of the combination in its present, original form, during fifteen years; their adoption will be found productive of effects scarcely foreshadowed in any published report.

Attention is particularly asked to cases of Dyspnœa, consequent upon Bronchitis, Asthma, or congestion of the Lungs, or in cases where it is important to effect easy expectoration, also where muscular action is paralyzed from excessive use of Opium or Alcohol, or where, from extreme depression, nervous strength is insufficient to rally the patient.

FELLOWS'
COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES

OF

QUININE, STRYCHNINE, IRON, LIME, POTASSA,
AND MANGANESE.

THIS is a combination of salts, allied to blood salts, and consequently true hematics, with the blood-building iron, and the two powerful vegetable tonics, strychnine and quinine; the acid holding them in solution being the hypophosphorous acid. Thus it will be seen that it is a very complex fluid: but so is the blood. The aim of its composer is to supply, in a highly digestible form, a medicine at once restorative and tonic. It may be desirable to pursue further the action of the various constituents of the syrup.

The salts are very useful in cases of anæmia and blood-deterioration. "We know that the various saline matters are essential to health, that when they are not present in proper form, nutrition is affected" (Michael Foster). Lime is necessary for

the formation of bone, especially in the early years of growth.

Potass is a muscle-salt, as well as a blood-salt, indicated in those cases of imperfect assimilation with the formation of uric acid, common among delicate children; especially the strumous (Lugol).

Manganese, though less is positively known about it, is allied in its properties as a blood-salt to iron (H. C. Wood).

Iron is a general tonic, but is of especial value in anæmia. It is a constituent of hæmoglobin: "the distinguishing feature of the red corpuscles is hæmoglobin" (M. Foster). It is by means of this hæmoglobin that the red corpuscles are carriers of oxygen. "Hæmoglobin is a so-called oxygen-carrier" (M. Foster).

Without iron the blood is poor in red corpuscles and consequently in oxygen-carrying power. Iron is the great hæmatic; but in many cases it requires the presence of the specific hæmatic in special forms of anæmia to restore the blood to its normal state; without which iron is comparatively useless (Milner Fothergill). The addition of lime, potass, and manganese supplies the special hæmatic in cases of malassimilation, as in delicate children where lime

is indicated ; and in strumous children where potass is indicated.

Quinine is a nervine tonic of unquestioned power, and is also useful in controlling pyrexia (Binz. Liebermeister). Consequently in pyrexia connected with phthisis this syrup is useful.

Strychnine is a stimulant to all nerve-centres, and a tonic acting rapidly in conditions of depression. It has been shown to be a decided stimulant to the respiratory centre (Prokop Roktansky, Milner Fothergill); consequently it is indicated where the respiration is embarrassed. It has also been proved to possess a very potent influence over the secretion of sweat, arresting hydrosis, or profuse perspiration (Lauder Brunton).

So much, then, for the hæmatic and tonic properties of the constituents of the syrup.

Now it may be well to examine the properties of the acid used.

The form of phosphorus, as an acid, first used was the phosphoric acid, which is a more physiological acid than any other mineral acid. "Phosphoric acid has been employed in the same cases, in which sulphuric acid and other mineral acids have been used ; and under the same regulations. It may