

**THE CURE OF CATARACT AND
OTHER EYE AFFECTIONS. THE
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL
TREATMENT OF LENTICULAR
OPACITIES**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649444281

The Cure of Cataract and Other Eye Affections. The Medical and Surgical Treatment of Lenticular Opacities by Jabez Hogg

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd.
Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

www.triestepublishing.com

JABEZ HOGG

**THE CURE OF CATARACT AND
OTHER EYE AFFECTIONS. THE
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL
TREATMENT OF
LENTICULAR OPACITIES**

THE CURE OF
CATARACT
AND OTHER EYE AFFECTIONS.

THE
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT
OF
LENTICULAR OPACITIES.

BY
JABEZ HOGG,

CONSULTING SURGEON TO THE ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL;
OPHTHALMIC SURGEON TO THE ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTIONS;
CONSULTING OPHTHALMIC SURGEON TO THE HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF WOMEN AND
CHILDREN, VINCENT SQUARE;
FELLOW AND LATE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON;
FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE MEDICAL MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY;
HON. FELLOW OF THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, PHILADELPHIA, AND OF THE
BELGIAN MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY, ETC.

AUTHOR OF

A MANUAL OF OPHTHALMOSCOPIC SURGERY, BEING A TREATISE ON THE USE OF THE
OPHTHALMOSCOPE IN DISEASES OF THE EYE;
A PARASITIC OR GERM THEORY OF DISEASES OF THE SKIN, THE EYE AND OTHER AFFECTIONS;
IMPAIRMENT OR LOSS OF VISION FROM SPIRAL CONCUSSION OR SHOCK;
THE MICROSCOPE, ITS HISTORY, CONSTRUCTION AND APPLICATION;
ELEMENTS OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY; ETC.

LONDON:

BAILLIÈRE, TINDALL, AND COX,
20, KING WILLIAM STREET, STRAND.

1878.

160. f. 60.



EXPLANATION OF COLOURED FRONTISPIECE.

Fig. 1.—The healthy appearance of the back of the eye, as seen with the ophthalmoscope. Entrance of the optic nerve and vessels of the retina. To the left the most sensitive spot of the retina is indicated.

Fig. 2.—Albuminuric retinitis: inflammation of the retina, associated with albuminuria, and subsequently terminating in lenticular opacity.

Fig. 3.—Albuminuric retinitis in the more chronic stage of the disease.

Fig. 4.—Saccharine disease of retina: atrophy of the optic nerve with sugar deposits in a case of diabetes, which subsequently terminated in diabetic-cataract.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

Vision; and the Ophthalmoscope in the investigation of	PAGE
Eye affections - - - - -	1

CHAPTER II.

The Dioptric parts of the Eye; the Refractive Media concerned in the formation of Cataract - - -	3
Etiology of Cataract - - - - -	6
Varieties of Cataract - - - - -	8
The Synthetical Method of Studying Disease - - -	13

CHAPTER III.

Secondary complications, remote and predisposing causes of Cataract - - - - -	18
Symptomology of Saccharine Cataract - - - - -	20
Albuminuric Cataract - - - - -	22
Stricture of the Urethra as a predisposing cause of Cataract	24
Rheumatic affections; Heart Disease and other compli- cations - - - - -	25
Simulated and Spectral Opacities - - - - -	28

CHAPTER IV.

	PAGE
The Surgical Treatment of Cataract—The Cure of Lenticular	
Opacity by evacuating the Aqueous Humour - - -	48
Various modes of operating for the cure of Cataract—	
Extraction by Semi-lunar Section of the Cornea - -	55
Instruments employed - - - - -	58
Linear Extraction of Cataract - - - - -	71
Modified Linear Extraction - - - - -	72
Wardlaw's Modified Section of the Cornea - - -	78
Bribose's Modified Linear Operation - - - - -	79
Results of Modified Linear Extraction - - - - -	82
Removal of Cataract by Division and Solution - -	86
Displacement and depression of Cataract - - -	88
Secondary Cataract: its Treatment - - - - -	90
Spurious and Mixed Cataract - - - - -	93
Secondary Cataract from Concussion - - - - -	94
The Choice of Cataract Glasses - - - - -	95

CATARACT,

AND OTHER EYE AFFECTIONS.

THEIR MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT.

CHAPTER I.

VISION is truly described as the noblest of the special senses; and its extinction is justly regarded as one of the heaviest of afflictions that can befall mankind. Every sense and every faculty seems to flow towards it and find expression through it.

The special act of seeing is an aggregation of colour feelings and muscle feelings, and the objects of sight are groups of such feelings, suggesting other feelings. All suggestions which go along with the sensation of sight interpret it, just as language is interpreted (*Clifford*). The perception of objects or a picture will be perfectly understood by likening the eye to a box (a camera obscura) in which a hole has been cut to receive a lens or combination of lenses, and by means of which a picture or image of external objects is brought to a focus on to a sheet of nervous tissue, the retina, stretched out at a given distance, and ready to receive an impression. Two pictures are actually received at the same moment, taken from different points of view,

and impressed upon the retina, from whence they are instantly conveyed to the brain, where, amongst its grey matter, they acquire form and solidity, and are clothed in their varied colours of red, green, blue, and violet. The healthy eye, by its many physical and nervous contrivances, is adapted for a marvellous extent of optical power; its functions are, however, modified and controlled by the brain, in connection with the mind, so that vision can be modified, varied, and extended to an almost illimitable degree.

Considering the very great importance and necessity of the organ of vision to human beings, it is not surprising that its diseases should have become, in the early history of medicine, an object of special study. The numerous surgical operations which are performed upon it, from their minuteness, delicacy, and peculiarity, require an amount of dexterity and skill unsurpassed by any other branch of the healing art—whilst the physiological and pathological changes observed by the aid of the microscope and the ophthalmoscope have raised the treatment of its diseases from the domain of empiricism to the near approach of a scientific system of medicine. Pathological anatomy applied to most other organs of the body is employed chiefly in displaying lesions, the existence and nature of which were judged of, in a great measure, from what are termed subjective symptoms; in other words, the surgeon relied almost exclusively on the testimony of the patient. In diseases of the eye, on the contrary, the greater part of the pathological changes form so many objective, positive symptoms of the disease, and these are read off in the living eye by the aid of the ophthalmoscope. Hence the morbid anatomy of the eye approaches very closely to a *symptomology* (*Wardrop*). The ophthalmoscope is a mirror designed to reflect light through the pupil, and by means of which we are enabled to read off the changes taking place in

the tissues of the eye; a method daily becoming more important, not only to the oculist, but to the physician for the diagnosis of diseased conditions of the brain. Before the introduction of this instrument, it was not unfrequently a matter of considerable difficulty to decide whether the dioptric media had lost their transparency; very often a difference of opinion existed on this single affection, for from no other study than that of the eye, from no experience in the diseases of other organs, does the surgeon derive the smallest assistance in the determination of cataract; but by the ophthalmoscope, a very slight opacity in the refractive media or lenticular structures of the eye is detected, and the earliest indication of disease can be determined with as much certainty as those affecting the more superficial parts of the body.

CHAPTER II.

THE DIOPTRIC PARTS OF THE EYE: THE REFRACTIVE MEDIA CONCERNED IN CATARACT.

It is almost unnecessary to attempt to give more than a very brief description of the structures concerned in the disease termed cataract. The dioptric parts liable to become opaque are, the cornea, the aqueous humour, the lens, and the vitreous body. The cornea, in health, is perfectly transparent; in form, it is a segment of a sphere. Its chief function is to bring the pencils of light which flow from any point of an object, by refraction, to corresponding focal points on the retina, without iridescence, and at whatever distance the object may be placed. The cornea is composed of several layers; its posterior layer is bounded by a cellular