

**THE
NOMENCLATURE
OF DISEASES**

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The Nomenclature of diseases by Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction

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COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION

THE NOMENCLATURE OF DISEASES

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NOMENCLATURE OF DISEASES

ADOPTED BY THE

New York

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,

ON THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE

MEDICAL BOARDS OF BELLEVUE, CHARITY, AND INFANTS' HOSPITALS

FOR THE HOSPITALS OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

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NOMENCLATURE OF DISEASES.

GENERAL DISEASES.

MORBI CORPORIS UNIVERSI.

A.

- Latin Eq.*
1. Variola Smallpox
Species A. — Simplex *Group A* (unmodified).
Species B. — Modified *Group B* (modified). *Definition:* Pustules cut short in their development by vaccination or previous attack of smallpox.
Varieties, applicable to both groups:
 - a. *V.*—Confluens . . . a. Confluent. *Definition:* Pustules running together over the greater part of the body.
 - b. *V.*—Semiconfluens . . . b. Semi-confluent.
 - c. *V.*—Discreta . . . c. Distinct. *Synonym, Discreta. Definition:* All the pustules separate.
 - d. *V.*—Curta. *Idem valet* Varicelliformis . . . d. Abortive. *Synonym, Varicelloid. Definition:* Comparatively few pustules, the general eruption scarcely passing beyond the stage of vesicle.
Subordinate Varieties:
 - e. *V.*—Petechialis . . . e. Petechial.
 - f. *V.*—Hemorrhagica . . . f. Hemorrhagic. *Definition:* Blood effused into the vesicles or pustules, with a tendency to hemorrhage from the mucous surfaces.
 - g. *V.*—Corymbosa . . . g. Corymbosa. *Definition:* Some of the pustules assume the form of clusters, like a bunch of grapes (*corymbosa*). This is a rare variety of the disease.
 2. Vaccinia Cow-pox.
 3. Varicella Chicken-pox.
 4. Morbilli Measles.
 5. Febris rubra Scarlet fever. *Synonym, Scarlatina.*
Varieties:
 - a. *V.*—Simplex . . . a. Simple. *Definition:* A scarlet rash, with redness of the throat, but without ulceration.
 - b. *V.*—Anginosa . . . b. Anginose. *Definition:* A more severe form of the disease with redness and ulceration of the throat, and a tendency to the formation of abscess in the neck.
 - c. *V.*—Maligna . . . c. Malignant. *Definition:* The throat tends to slough; the scarlet rash is scarcely, if at all, visible, petechiæ are often seen on the surface, and the fever is of a low form.
Note.—Scarlet fever occurs occasionally without any rash or sore throat being observed.

- Latin Eq.*
6. Denguis. Dengue. *Definition:* An ephemeral continued fever or febricula, characterized by frontal headache, and by severe pains in the limbs and trunk, and sometimes by an eruption, resembling that of measles, over the body; occurring in the West Indies.
7. Typhus. Typhus fever. *Definition:* A continued fever, characterized by great prostration, and a general dusky, mottled rash, without specific lesion of the bowels.
8. Febris cerebrospinalis. *Idem valent* Febris purpurea pestifera. Meningitis epidemica cerebrospinalis. Cerebro-spinal fever. *Synonyms,* Malignant purpuric fever; Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis. *Definition:* A malignant epidemic fever attended by painful contraction of the muscles of the neck, and retraction of the head. In certain epidemics it is frequently accompanied by a profuse purpuric eruption, and, occasionally, by secondary effusions into certain joints. Lesions of the brain and spinal cord and their membranes are found on dissection.
9. Febris enterica. *Idem vale:* Febris typhodes. Enteric fever. *Synonym,* Typhoid fever. *Definition:* A continued fever, characterized by the presence of rose-colored spots, chiefly on the abdomen, and a tendency to diarrhoea, with specific lesion of the bowels.
- Febris infantum remittens. Enteric fever occurring in the child is often named Infantile remittent fever.
- Note.*—Fever symptomatic of worms, teething, or other sources of irritation should not be included under this head.
10. Febris recidiva. . . . Relapsing fever. *Definition:* A continued fever of short duration, characterized by absence of eruption, and an abrupt relapse, occurring after an interval of about a week.
11. Febris continua simplex. Simple continued fever. *Definition:* Continued fever having no specific character.
12. Febricula. Febricula. *Definition:* Simple fever, of not more than three or four days' duration.
13. Febris flava. Yellow fever. *Definition:* A malignant epidemic fever, usually continued, but sometimes assuming a paroxysmal type, characterized by yellowness of the skin, and accompanied, in the severest cases, by hemorrhage from the stomach (black vomit), nose, and mouth.
14. Pestilentia. Plague. *Definition:* A specific fever, attended with bubo of the inguinal or other glands, and occasionally with carbuncles.
15. Febris intermittens. Ague. *Synonym,* Intermittent fever.
- Varieties:*
- a. V.-Quotidiana. . . . a. Quotidian.
- b. V.-Tertiana. b. Tertian.
- Sub-variety:*
- Tertiana duplex. Double tertian.
- c. V.-Quartana. c. Quartan.
- Sub-variety:*
- Quartana duplex. Double quartan.
- d. V.-Inordinata. . . . d. Irregular.
- Neuralgia frontis. . . . (101b.) *Brou ague.*
16. Febris remittens. . . . Remittent fever. *Definition:* A malarious fever, characterized by irregular repeated exacerbations, the remissions being less distinct in proportion to the intensity of the fever. It is accompanied by functional disturbance of the liver, and frequently by yellowness of skin.
- Note.*—The malignant local fevers of warm climates are usually of this class.
- Febres pestifera singularium regionum

- Latin Eq.*
17. Cholera simplex... Simple cholera.
18. Cholera pestifera. Malignant cholera. *Synonyms*, Serous cholera; Spasmodic cholera; Asiatic cholera. *Definition*: An epidemic disease, characterized by vomiting and purging, with evacuations like rice-water, accompanied by cramps, and resulting in suppression of urine and collapse.
- Idem valet*
Cholera serosa,
Cholera asiatica
- a. Diarrhœa cholericæ a. Choleraic diarrhœa.
19. Diphtheria..... Diphtheria. *Definition*: A specific disease, with membranous exudation on a mucous surface (generally of the mouth, fauces, and air passages), or occasionally on a wound.
- Paralysis diphthericæ a. Diphtheritic paralysis.
20. Pertussis..... Hooping-cough.
21. Parotidea..... Mumps. *Definition*: An epidemic and contagious affection of the salivary glands.
22. Catarrhus epidemius. Influenza.
23. Equinia..... Glanders. *Definition*: An inflammatory affection of the nasal mucous membrane, produced by the contagion of matter from a glandered horse.
24. Farcinium..... Farcy. *Definition*: An inflammatory affection of the skin and of the absorbent system, produced by the contagion of matter from a horse having glanders or farcy.
25. Equinia mitis..... Equinia mitis. *Synonym*, Grease. *Definition*: A pustular eruption, produced by the contagion of matter from a horse affected with the grease.
26. Pustula maligna... Malignant pustule. *Definition*: A spreading gangrenous inflammation, commencing as a vesicle on exposed skin, attended with peculiar hardness and fetor, and derived from cattle similarly diseased.
27. Phagedœna..... Phagedœna. *Definition*: A condition of wounds or ulcers in which they spread with a sloughy surface.
28. Phagedœna putris. Sloughing phagedœna. *Definition*: A severe form of phagedœna, in which the slough extends deeper than the surface.
29. Gangrœna nosocomiorum. Hospital gangrene. *Definition*: Sloughing phagedœna, occurring endemically in hospitals.
30. Erysipelas..... Erysipelas. *Definition*: Inflammation of the integument, tending to spread indefinitely.
- Varieties*:
- a. V.-Simplex. a. Simple. *Synonym*, Cutaneous.
- Idem valet* in summo
- b. V.-Phlegmonodes. *Idem valet* in summo et infra cutem
- b. Phlegmonous. *Synonym*, Cellulo-cutaneous.
- c. V.-Inflammatio diffusa membranæ cellulosæ
- c. Diffuse inflammation (of cellular tissue). *Definition*: Inflammation of the cellular tissue, tending to spread indefinitely.
- Note I.*—In slighter cases, occurring on the surface of the body, diffuse inflammation is identical with phlegmonous erysipelas.
- Note II.*—In registering cases of phlegmonous erysipelas and of diffuse inflammation arising from injury, surgical operation, or local disease, the cause should be specified.

- Latin Eq.*
31. Pyæmia Pyæmia. *Definition*: A febrile affection, resulting in the formation of abscesses in the viscera and other parts.
Note.—In returning cases of pyæmia, specify the affected organs.
32. Febris puerperarum Puerperal fever. *Definition*: A continued fever, communicable by contagion, occurring in connection with child-birth, and often associated with extensive local lesions, especially of the uterine system.
Note.—In returning cases of puerperal fever, the more important local lesions, such as peritonitis, effusions into serous and synovial cavities, phlebitis, and diffuse suppuration, should be specified.
33. Ephemera puerperarum Puerperal ephemera. *Synonym*, Weed. *Definition*: A fever consisting of one or more paroxysms, occurring a few days after delivery, generally attended by diminution of the milk and lochia, and unaccompanied by local lesions.

B.

34. Rheumatismus acutus. *Idem* vel Febris rheumatica
Rheumatismus subacutus
35. Rheumatismus gonorrhoeicus
36. Rheumatismus synovialis
37. Rheumatismus musculorum
 a. V.—Lumbago.
 b. V.—Cervix rigida
38. Rheumatismus longus
39. Podagra acuta.
40. Podagra longa.
41. Inflammatio synovialis podagrica
 Podagra retrocedens
- Acute rheumatism. *Synonym*, Rheumatic fever. *Definition*: A specific febrile disorder, characterized by non-suppurative inflammation of the fibrous tissues surrounding the joints, of which many are affected at the same time, or in succession.
Sub-acute rheumatism.
- Gonorrhœal rheumatism. *Definition*: An analogous affection, associated with gonorrhœa.
- Synovial rheumatism. *Definition*: A rheumatic affection, in which an accumulation of non-purulent fluid occurs in the synovial sacs, and especially in those of the knee-joints.
- Muscular rheumatism. *Definition*: Pain in the muscular structures, increased by motion.
Local varieties.
a. Lumbago.
b. Stiff neck.
- Chronic rheumatism. *Definition*: Chronic pain, stiffness and swelling of various joints.
Note.—Cases attended with deposit of urate of soda are to be returned as chronic gout, and those in which there is marked distortion as chronic osteoarthritis.
- Acute gout. *Definition*: A specific febrile disorder, characterized by non-suppurative inflammation, with considerable redness of certain joints,—chiefly of the hands and feet, and especially in the first attack, of the great toe—and attended with excess of uric acid in the blood.
- Chronic gout. *Definition*: A persistent constitutional affection, characterized by stiffness and swelling of various joints, with deposits of urate of soda.
- Gouty synovitis.
Note.—Retrocedent gout is a term applied to cases of gout in which some internal organ becomes affected on the disappearance of the disease from the joints. It should be referred to acute or chronic gout.

- Latin Eq.*
42. Osteoarthritis longa. Chronic osteo-arthritis. *Synonym*, Chronic rheumatic arthritis. *Definition*: An affection characterized by pain, stiffness, and deformity of one or more of the joints, associated with deposition of new bone around them.
43. Syphilis. Syphilis.
- Syphilis primigenia.
- Ulcus venereum durum. Indurated bubo.
- Inguen induratum. Soft chancre.
- Ulcus venereum molle.
- Inguen suppurans. Suppurating bubo.
- Ulcus phagedenicum. Phagedenic sore.
- Ulcus putre. Sloughing sore.
- Syphilis secundaria.
- Syphilis inveterata.
- Syphilis ingenua.
1. Mala syphilitica partium singularium.
1. Local syphilitic affections.
44. Carcinoma. *Idem* salet Morbus malignus. Cancer. *Synonym*, Malignant disease. *Definition*: A deposit or growth that tends to spread indefinitely into the surrounding structures, and in the course of the lymphatics of the part affected, and to reproduce itself in remote parts of the body.

* In returning local syphilitic affections, specify whether the case be one of primary syphilis, secondary syphilis, syphilitic deposit, or syphilitic inflammation.
Local syphilitic affections, local cancer, local colloid, and local scrofulous affections, are to be returned in the following order:

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Brain. | 24. Lips. | 45. Kidney. |
| 2. Spinal cord. | 25. Mouth. | 46. Bladder and urethra. |
| 3. Nerve. | 26. Cheek. | 47. Prostate gland. |
| 4. Eye. | 27. Jaws. | 48. Penis. |
| 5. Eyelid. | 28. Gum. | 49. Scrotum. |
| 6. Orbit. | 29. Tongue. | 50. Testicle. |
| 7. Auricle. | 30. Fauces. | 51. Ovary. |
| 8. Internal ear. | 31. Tonsils. | 52. Fallopian tube. |
| 9. Face. | 32. Salivary glands. | 53. Uterus. |
| 10. Nose. | 33. Pharynx. | 54. Vagina. |
| 11. Pericardium. | 34. Oesophagus. | 55. Vulva. |
| 12. Heart. | 35. Stomach. | 56. Female breast. |
| 13. Lymphatics. | 36. Intestines. | 57. Male mammae. |
| 14. Lymphatic glands. | 37. Rectum. | 58. Bone. |
| 15. Bronchial glands. | 38. Anus. | 59. Skull. |
| 16. Thyroid gland. | 39. Liver. | 60. Joint. |
| 17. Thymus gland. | 40. Hepatic ducts and gall bladder. | 61. Spine. |
| 18. Supra-renal capsule. | 41. Pancreas. | 62. Muscle. |
| 19. Larynx. | 42. Spleen. | 63. Tendon. |
| 20. Bronchi. | 43. Peritoneum. | 64. Fascia. |
| 21. Lungs. | 44. Mesenteric glands. | 65. Cellular tissue. |
| 22. Pleura. | | 66. Skin. |
| 23. Mediastinum. | | |

Latin Eq.

- Note I.*—In returning cases of cancer in more than one organ, specify in which the disease is primary, and in which secondary.
- Note II.*—State also the kind and duration of the disease in each case, and the nature of all operations, with their dates and results.
- Varieties:*
- a. Scirrhus. *Synonym*, Hard cancer. *Definition*: Cancer characterized by hardness of the primary tumor, and by a tendency to draw to itself the neighboring soft structures. When ulcerated, the sore is commonly deep, uneven, and bounded by a thick everted hard edge.
- Idem valet* Carcinoma durum
- b. V. - Carcinoma medullosum. *Synonym*, Soft cancer. *Definition*: Cancer characterized by a smoothly-lobed surface, soft irregular consistence, great vascularity, and usually rapid growth and reproduction. When ulcerated, it protrudes in large masses, which bleed copiously.
- Idem valet* Carcinoma molle
- Fungus hæmatodes is a term applied to some cases of medullary cancer, which are more than usually vascular.
- Carcinoma encephaloides durum. Hard encephaloid is a designation sometimes applied to medullary cancers of unusually firm consistence. These two forms of the disease should be returned under the title of medullary cancer.
- c. V. - Carcinoma epitheliosum. *Synonyms*, Canceroid; Epithelioma. *Definition*: Cancer characterized by its occurrence chiefly in parts naturally supplied with epithelium, and by the resemblance of its cells to those of the epithelium.
- Idem valet* Morbus canceriformis, Epithelioma
- d. V. - Carcinoma nigrum. *Synonym*, Melanosis. *Definition*: A cancer characterized by the presence of pigment.
- Idem valet* Melanosis
- e. V. - Carcinoma ostoides. *Definition*: A tumor usually commencing in the bones, consisting almost entirely of bone, and followed by similar growths in the glands and viscera.
- Carcinoma villosum. *Note.*—Cancer in mucous membranes, when covered by a villous growth, has received the name of Villous cancer.
1. Carcinoma partium singularum. 1. Local cancer.*
46. Morbes collodes. Colloid. *Synonyms*, Colloid cancer; Alveolar cancer. *Definition*: A new growth, a great part of which is formed of transparent or gelatinous substance.
- Idem valet* Carcinoma alveolare. 1. Local colloid.†
1. Morbus collodes partium singularum

* In returning cases of local cancer, specify the variety of cancer, by adding after "44," the letter a, b, c, d, or e, according to the nature of the case. They are to be returned in the order specified in the foot-note at page 21.

† Cases of local colloid are to be returned in the order specified in the foot-note at page 21.