

EPILEPSY AND ITS CURE

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649231560

Epilepsy and its cure by George Beaman

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Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd.
Cover @ 2017

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GEORGE BEAMAN

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AND ITS CURE**

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BY

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"RES NON VERBA."



LONDON:

HENRY RENSHAW, 356 STRAND.

1867.

157. o. 113.

PREFACE.

THE object of this treatise is to place before the Medical Profession a mode of curing EPILEPSY, which has been found by the author absolutely specific.

The treatment is applicable to both sexes, and all ages; is speedy in its action and free from any objection or injurious tendency; moreover it will improve the general health by giving tone and power to the nervous and muscular systems.

The author states his views, after long and continuous observation, believing they will be found correct; he expects however that some of his doctrines will be assailed, but having been for fifty years a very humble disciple of HIPPOCRATES and GALEN, he relies upon the assertion, that "Magna est Veritas, et prevalebit."

3, HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN, LONDON,
September, 1867.

EPILEPSY.

EPILEPSY is the name given to Convulsions, attended by insensibility and involuntary muscular contractions. It is productive of great distress and misery, and is liable to terminate in worse than death.

The BRAIN is the seat of EPILEPSY, but it is a fact, that on dissection, no pathological changes have been discovered after death, in the brains of many, who, during a long period of their existence, have been notoriously subject to severe epileptic seizures.

The phenomena of the disease are too well known to require elucidation, still, we do not meet with two cases exactly alike, or requiring the same method of treatment for their cure.

EPILEPSY is a most distressing disease to witness, and the struggles of the sufferer during a paroxysm, occasionally dislocate the joints, and not infrequently have an effect upon the joints and muscles, similar to severe sprains of such parts of the body.

EPILEPSY occurs at all ages, and the fits take place generally at uncertain intervals; in the majority of instances, in the early progress of the disease, we find the attacks occur more frequently during the night than during the day. Sleep, and the recumbent posture have an evident predisposing tendency. The attacks too vary much in their intensity.

We find many persons have some short warning prior to the seizure; for instance, an Epileptic subject will exclaim, "I dont feel well," "Going to be ill," "An attack," &c., before insensibility takes place.

In other cases there will be sleeplessness, great watchfulness, lowness of spirits, and other uncomfortable feelings for twenty-four

hours or more prior to the fit, coupled with a consciousness, that an attack, or tendency thereto, is impending.

In very mild cases the attack may last but for a few seconds, or at most a minute, and the patient being aware of its approach, scarcely loses consciousness; we rarely meet however with such mild seizures, excepting in recent cases; nevertheless the primary attacks in childhood or youth, unless produced by direct injury to the skull, generally commence in this manner.

When Epilepsy is the result of direct injury to the cranium, surgical treatment is demanded, and the fits are by no means so amenable to medical treatment.

The earlier in life that Epilepsy commences the more frequent are the attacks, and the greater the risk of mental imbecility ensuing; and in early life we see the attacks return after a comparatively short interval, more frequently than after a long one; thus eighty-three per