ASTHMA, CONSIDERED SPECIALLY IN RELATION TO NASAL DISEASE

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TO

NASAL DISEASE

BY

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PREFACE.

This essay is an English edition of a book published in Danish in the spring of this year in Copenhagen.

It must be considered as an attempt to show how far diseases of the nasal cavity may affect asthmatic attacks.

It is thought that Prof. Hack's opinions were in this respect too exaggerated, and ought therefore to be considerably modified, and in treating upon the subject this end has been kept in view.

THE AUTHOR.

COPENHAGEN.

December, 1889.



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ASTHMA.

INTRODUCTION.

ASTRMA is a complaint which is mentioned in the oldest writings, but the name of Asthma was given to all kinds of diseases, if accompanied by difficulty in breathing; this caused a great confusion of ideas, which it took centuries to correct.

According to Bergson,* the Bible (Exodus) mentions a disease which must be looked upon as Asthma. According to the same author, Homer and Herodotus also knew the complaint, and advised those who suffered from Asthma to use warm sand baths. In the works of Hippocrates Asthma is mentioned several times, and he gives the name of Asthma to all respiratory difficulties that are accompanied by accelerated breathing. Celsus distinguishes between dyspnæa, asthma and orthopnæa; dyspnæa being the milder form of the complaint, orthopnæa the more severe. Aretæus gives an exact description of asthmatic attacks, and separates only asthma and dyspnæa, regarding orthopnæa as a symptom of asthma. From this time up to the middle ages Galen's opinions were in this case, as everywhere else in medicine, predominant. He knew only dyspnæa, whose subordinates are orthopnæa and apnæa.

It was only towards the end of the 17th century, that Willisius established the category of nervous spastic asthma,†

^{*} Bergson, Das krampfhafte Asthma der Erwachsenen, Nordhausen, 1850.

[†] See Ramadge, Asthma, London, 1835, p. 86.