

**BLOOD PRESSURE:
TECHNIQUE
SIMPLIFIED**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649538669

Blood Pressure: Technique Simplified by W. H. Cowing

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W. H. COWING

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W. H. COWING, M. D.



FIFTH AND REVISED EDITION

FIRST EDITION - MAY, 1912
SECOND EDITION - AUGUST, 1912
THIRD EDITION - SEPTEMBER, 1912
FOURTH EDITION - NOVEMBER, 1912
FIFTH EDITION - NOVEMBER, 1913

PUBLISHED BY

Taylor Instrument Company

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

J. L. D. C. H. B. O. W. S.

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INTRODUCTION.

The Taylor Instrument Companies, in presenting this work, feel that some explanation in connection therewith is desirable.

For some time past, having been brought in close contact with the profession through demonstrations, the demand for a simple, practical book on Blood Pressure and Sphygmomanometry has been an ever-increasing one.

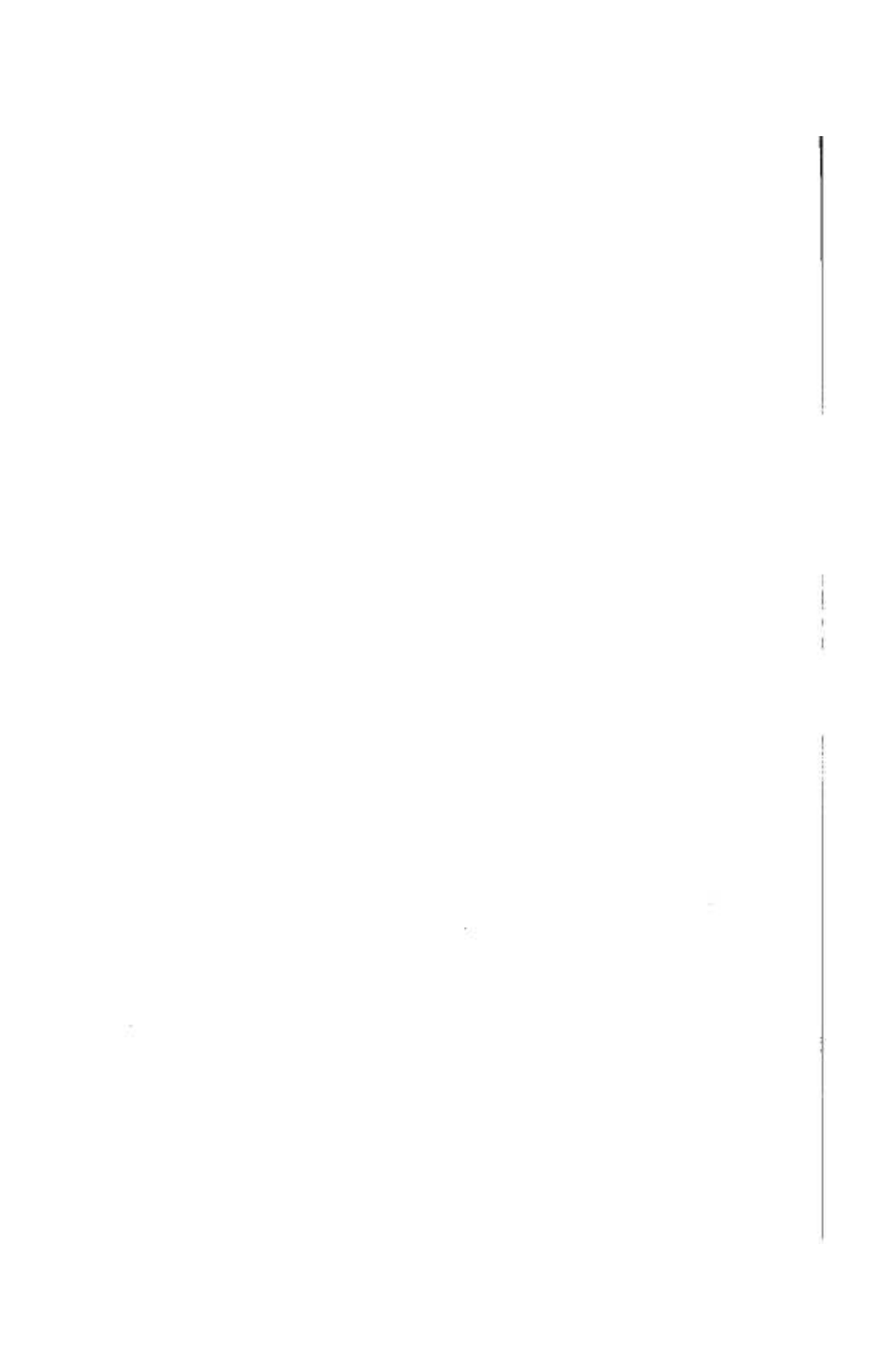
In the preparation of this work commercialism has been disregarded, and it is felt that the strictest code of ethics has been conserved throughout.

The author has had exceptional and peculiar advantages in the study of this subject, as for a long period it has been his pleasure to come in contact with specialists, leading members of the medical profession, and the chief medical examiners for many of the largest life insurance companies, and in such association the discussion has invariably been on Sphygmomanometry, Blood Pressure and its relation to disease, surgery and life insurance examinations.

No attempt has been made to produce a work for the specialist, but to give, in a modest way, to the general practitioner who may not be thoroughly informed in blood pressure work, some observations of the writer and men who are eminent in this field of work, hoping it may be of use to him in his daily routine work.

W. H. COWING, M. D.

Rochester, N. Y.



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BLOOD PRESSURE TECHNIQUE SIMPLIFIED

Harvey first discovered the circulation of the blood, which was followed, after several years, by the demonstration of blood pressure, in 1733, by Hale. Since that time men of research have persistently and diligently endeavored to acquaint themselves with every condition of the circulatory system.

In 1828, Poiseuille and Ludwig brought out the first U-shaped manometer for the determination of blood pressure. From that time onward up to about ten years ago, there were many forms of instruments produced, some to live and some to die out. It is safe to say that about ten years ago came the first true realization of the great importance of determining the actual blood pressure in disease. Since that time, interest in this important subject has been daily increasing, and various instruments for the determination of blood pressure have increased proportionately, until at the present time, we are amply able to accurately determine existing blood pressure by the use of the Sphygmomanometer.

Blood Pressure always depends upon four factors:

1. Cardiac energy.
2. Peripheral resistance.
3. Elasticity of the arterial walls.
4. The amount of blood in circulation.