

**A CLINICAL TREATISE ON
DISEASES OF THE LIVER. IN
THREE VOLUMES, VOL. II**

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A Clinical Treatise on Diseases of the Liver. In Three Volumes, Vol. II by Dr. Fried. Theod. Frerichs & Charles Murchison

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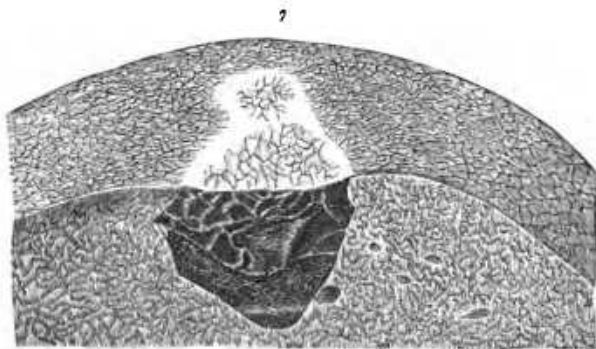
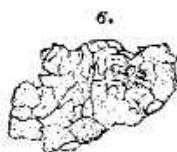
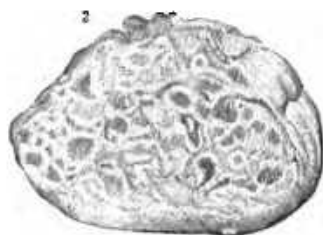
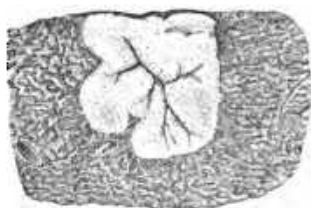
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DR. FRIED. THEOD. FRERICHS & CHARLES MURCHISON

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DISEASES OF THE LIVER. IN
THREE VOLUMES, VOL. II**



A
CLINICAL TREATISE
ON
DISEASES OF THE LIVER.

BY
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IN THREE VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

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1879.

EXPLANATION OF FRONTISPIECE.

Fig. 1. Syphilitic fibroid nodule of liver. (See p. 161.)—Circumscribed yellowish-white infiltration, from the liver of a syphilitic patient. The abnormal deposit is situated at the periphery of the organ, where it is sharply defined from the surrounding hypersæmic tissue. It is of firm consistence and consists of connective tissue infiltrated with a crumbling amorphous material, nuclei and oil-globules. In the centre of the nodule are the ramifications of the penetrating blood-vessels, and close to them are some soft yellowish-green places.

Fig. 2. Alveolar cancer of the liver. (See Vol. III., p. 51.)—*a.* Serous investment of outer surface. *b.* Under surface. *c.* The morbid growth growing from the upper surface of the liver.

Figs. 3, 4, 5, and 6. Hepatic cells in a state of waxy or amyloid degeneration. (See p. 173.) Fig. 3. A group of hepatic cells, in which the different stages of the deposit of amyloid matter may be traced.—*a.* A cell with a distended nucleus; *b.* An enlarged cell, uniformly filled; the nucleus is no longer visible; *c.* Crushed débris of cells. Fig. 4. Change of color in the cells produced by the addition of solution of iodine. Fig. 5. The same after the addition of solution of iodine and sulphuric acid. Fig. 6. A firm aggregation of hepatic cells colored by solution of iodine.

Fig. 7. Cavernous tumor of the liver. (See Vol. III., p. 1.)—Portion of the right lobe of the liver, showing a cavernous tumor (Telangiectasis) with sharply defined margins, penetrating in a wedge-shaped form, from the outer surface into the parenchyma, of the natural size.

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