

**HOOKWORM DISEASE:
ETIOLOGY, PATHOLOGY,
DIAGNOSIS, PROGNOSIS,
PROPHYLAXIS, AND TREATMENT**

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Hookworm Disease: Etiology, Pathology, Diagnosis, Prognosis, Prophylaxis, and Treatment by
George Dock & Charles C. Bass

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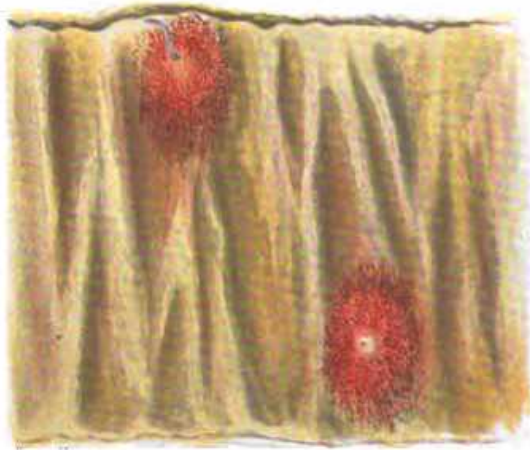
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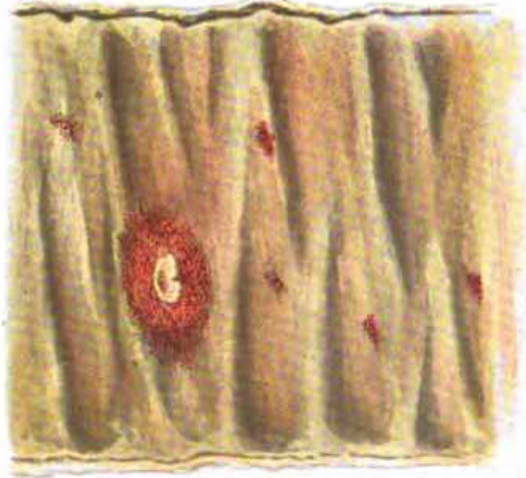
GEORGE DOCK & CHARLES C. BASS

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HOOKWORM DISEASE



A



B

Intestinal lesions in uncinariasis. A, the intestine from a case of uncinariasis (*Uncinaria duodenalis*), showing patches of congestion with elevated centers, to one of which a parasite is attached, and in the center of another of which a tiny hole exists—formerly the seat of attachment of another parasite. B, the intestine showing ulcerations in uncinariasis. This is a composite drawing representing the lesions repeatedly observed in uncinariasis of man and dog. For the use of this valuable plate we are indebted to the author, Dr. Allen J. Smith, of Philadelphia.

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ETIOLOGY, PATHOLOGY, DIAGNOSIS, PROGNOSIS,
PROPHYLAXIS, AND TREATMENT

BY

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ILLUSTRATED WITH FORTY-NINE SPECIAL
ENGRAVINGS AND COLORED PLATE

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C. V. MOSBY COMPANY

1910

TO

CHARLES WARDELL STILES, PH. D., D. SC.,

CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF ZOOLOGY IN THE HYGIENIC LABORATORY, UNITED
STATES PUBLIC HEALTH AND MARINE SERVICE,

WHOSE BRILLIANT CONCEPTIONS AND UNTIRING LABORS HAVE ENLARGED OUR
KNOWLEDGE OF HOOKWORM DISEASE, AND THEREBY OPENED UP ONE OF
THE MOST IMPORTANT FIELDS OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE,

THIS VOLUME IS DEDICATED BY

THE AUTHORS.

PREFACE.

Few diseases surpass the subject of this work in the strangeness of its history, the importance of its ravages, or the theoretic ease of its extinction.

It probably existed from remote antiquity among tropical peoples, and, although attempts have been made to trace it back to a very early period, these efforts fail for lack of the careful clinical methods of diagnosis that are necessary for the recognition of such diseases. For almost fifty years after the disease was made known in Italy, and after it had been the subject of many important investigations in diagnosis, biology, and treatment, it remained for us in America chiefly an interesting, but remote, fact, devoid of practical relations. Its absence was accepted as evidence of the greater personal cleanliness and superior mode of life of our citizens, and at most it was feared that among recent immigrants cases might be imported and even spread in less favorable localities. No more striking example of the transitory state of medical knowledge can be advanced than the proof brought within the last few years, not only that hookworms exist as human parasites in a large part of the country, but that they may with reason be looked upon as among the most important causes of diseases of the South in extent, in destruction of life, and in leading to physical and mental degeneration. The fact that the parasites in the United States belong to a new species is a most important one and very suggestive in its bearing on medical zoology.

In many parts of Europe hookworm disease is one of the most important economic problems. Immense labor and expense have been devoted to the measures for its repression in Belgium and Germany especially, where it seriously affects the mining industry.

The study of hookworm disease in America has shown the heavy load that endemic disease lays upon a country. Largely due to it, a region that should be most fertile lies relatively uncultivated; a population derived from the best colonizing blood ekes out a miserable existence, and is doomed to extinction unless it is soon relieved of its infection. Thanks to the painstaking labors of zoologists and physicians, much has been learned of the disease and its parasite. Physicians and hygienists have realized that the evil, preventable as it is, must stop, and medical men, administrative officers, and private philanthropists are now working actively to that end.

In the widespread effort at extermination many forces must co-operate. Physicians will be called upon to treat the disease in its various forms, as well as to assist in its prevention. For them primarily this book has been written, for the authors have for a long time been interested in the medical features of the disease. Hygienists, employers of labor, and others interested in sanitation may also find information of practical value. How well we have succeeded we leave to our readers. We take pleasure in thanking many well-known authorities for the use of material and illustrations, especially Dr. C. W. Stiles, Allen J. Smith, Claude A. Smith, and H. F. Harris. Many others whose works we have drawn upon freely, and who have accomplished important work on the subject, are mentioned in the following pages.

We have avoided bibliographic references, except in rare instances, believing that those who wish to consult original