

**A CLINICAL TREATISE
ON DISEASES OF THE
LIVER, VOL. III**

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A clinical treatise on diseases of the liver, Vol. III by Fried. Theod. Frerichs

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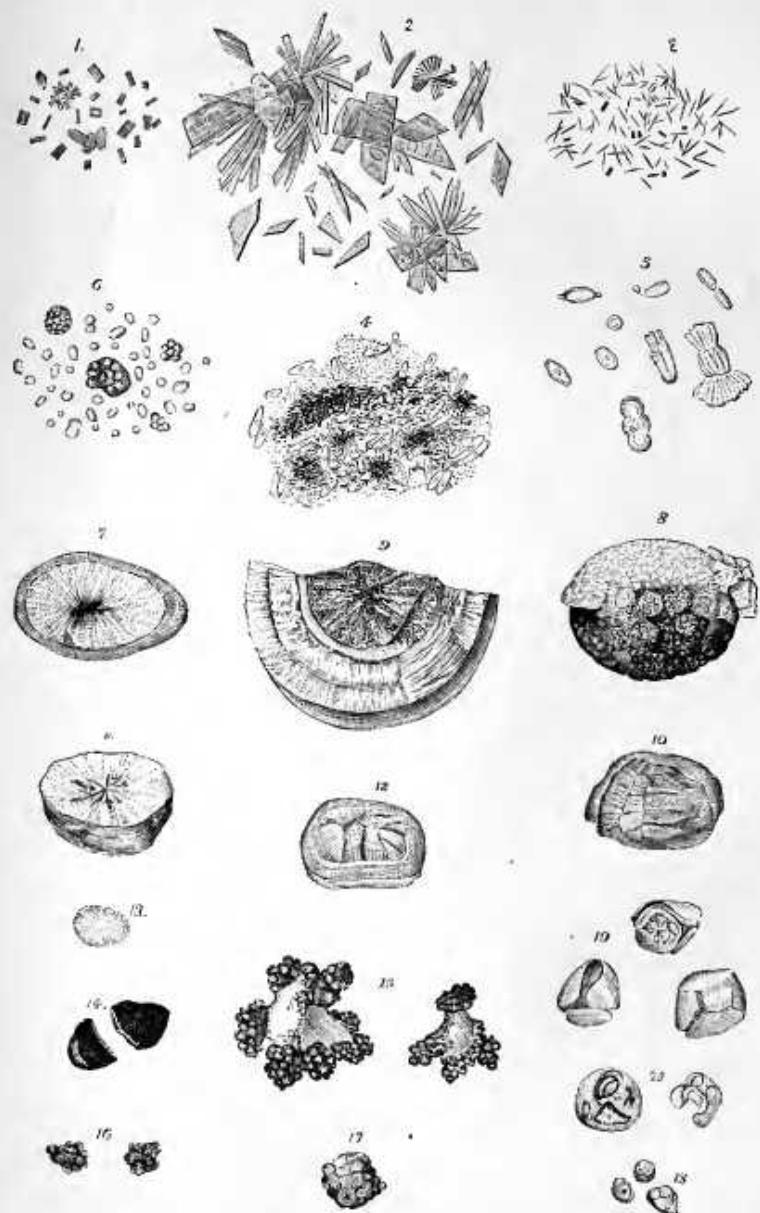
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FRIED. THEOD. FRERICHS

**A CLINICAL TREATISE
ON DISEASES OF THE
LIVER, VOL. III**



A

CLINICAL TREATISE
ON
DISEASES OF THE LIVER.

BY

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IN THREE VOLUMES.

VOL. III.

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1879.

EXPLANATION OF FRONTISPICE.

BILIARY CONCRETIONS.

Figs. 1, 2, 3. Bile-pigment crystallized from chloroform. Fig. 1. Prisms. Fig. 2. Laminae. Fig. 3. Needles.

Fig. 4. Brown pigment of bile crystallized in needles, mixed with the epithelium of the gall-bladder.

Fig. 5. Various crystalline forms of carbonate of lime from the mucous membrane of the gall-bladder.

Fig. 6. Pearl-like gall-stones.

Fig. 7. Gall-stone composed of cholesterine with a radiated structure and a calcareous shell.

Fig. 8. Crystalline gall-stone composed of cholesterine, and covered with crystals of carbonate of lime.

Fig. 9. Large concretion with a radiated nucleus of cholesterine, and a laminated shell, composed of pigment in combination with lime. This calculus caused death by obstructing the small intestine.

Fig. 10. Gall-stone composed of pure cholesterine, with a crystalline laminated structure.

Fig. 11. Radiated cut-surface of the same calculus, with a nucleus containing brown pigment.

Fig. 12. Calculus composed of cholesterine, with a cleft nucleus, radiated structure and a crust consisting of several layers.

Fig. 13. Radiated calculus of pure cholesterine, without any nucleus.

Fig. 14. Brown, flattened calculus with an amorphous appearance on section.

Fig. 15. Angular, white calculus of cholesterine, with deposits of black pigment on the corners and edges.

Fig. 16. Mulberry-shaped calculus of black pigment.

Fig. 17. Reddish-brown mulberry-shaped calculus, composed of crystals arranged in a radiated manner.

Fig. 18. White mulberry-shaped calculus, with a nucleus containing pigment.

Fig. 19. Polyhedral calculus of cholesterine with eroded angles and edges.

Fig. 20. Polyhedral greenish-brown calculus, with deep erosion and exposure of the subjacent reddish-brown layers. The two last figures illustrate the disintegration of gall-stones within the gall-bladder.

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