

A Treatise.

ON THE

EYE AND EAR

BY

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EYE

Acute Conjunctivitis

This is an acute inflammation of the conjunctiva of the eye.

- (1) R. Boracic acid ℥ ii.
Aqua. Oj M.

Sig. Bathe the eyes every two hours

- (2) Use cold compresses.
(3) " 2% solution of cocaine which is equivalent to grs x to one oz aqua

Chronic Conjunctivitis

This is a long standing inflammation of the conjunctiva of the eye.

The Treatment is

- (1) R. Zinc Sulphate. grs ii
Aqua Dist. Oz j M.

Sig. use as drops.

- (2) R Alum. ℥. j
Aqua Dist. O j M.

Sig. use as drops.

- (3) R. When discharge is white and thick

(2)

Argentia Nitrate grs. $\dot{\text{ii}}$
Aqua Dist. z $\dot{\text{j}}$ m.

Sig. use as drops there is always discharge. the cause is overcrowding.

Diseases of Conjunctiva

Purulent, Gonorrhoeal, Neovascularium, Ophthalmia. the causes

- (1) Contagion
- (2) Inoculation from Gonorrhoea.
- (3) By contraction from mother during birth of child.

In the 1st we have Photobia and Chemosis. Conjunctival Swelling.

In the 2nd. we have much danger of Anterior. and Posterior Senecchia.

In the 3^d. we have other symptoms there is much danger of ulceration of cornea from pressure and strangulation. May be cured by evacuating the dropsical effusion and performing Conthoroplasty also use as eye drops the following

R. Argentia Nitrate gr. $\dot{i}v$,
 Aqua Dist. ℥ \dot{j} M.

Sig. Also use cold compress
Special Treatment for Ophthalmia Neonatorum

(1) Immediately after birth bathe the eyes with an antiseptic Bath, then the following for 2 successive mornings.

R Argentia Nitrate grs. \dot{viii}
 Aqua Dist. Oz. \dot{i}

M. Sig. drop into the eye.

CAUTION be careful of contagion

Credes Method Wash as soon as born with boracic Acid. then use the following

R Argentia Nitrate grs. \dot{viii}
 Aqua Dist. ℥ \dot{j} M.

Sig.: 2 gtt in each eye.

Chronic Conjunctivitis. Granular

In this disease granules appear upon the palpebral part of the conjunctiva as vesicles or sagu grains.

The structure of the changes. as hypertrophy, then Atrophy; or at first swollen, then shrunken by scar tissue. as results of absorbed granulations.

Turning in of the eye-lid

It is entropion or ectropion as a result of scar tissue. There is trichiasis from entropion, also may be piamus with ulceration.

Acute Granular Conjunctivitis must be treated as purulent Ophthalmia.

Causes:

- (1) by contagion of any discharge
- (2) By filth or of bad sleeping apartments.
- (3) By over crowding or poor ventilation
- (4) By a debilitated condition of the system

Peculiar fact:- Irish and Jews are particularly affected by it, while Negroes are exempt.

Irritation:

- 1) Avoid anything irritating, as Wind, Dust and smoke.
- 2) Shield the eye by smoked glasses in case of Photophobia.
- 3) Always secure a medium amount of inflammation
- 4) Evert the lids, press them together, then pencil with a solution as follows

R. Argentia Nitrate grs. \bar{v} .
 Aqua. Dist. \bar{z} \bar{i} m.

- after which be sure to cleanse them with a little salt water this must be done every day.
- (5) Apply vasaline for its soothing effects at night
 - (6) Use alum as an astringent wash or Sulphate Zinc grs 2.
 Copper. \bar{z} \bar{i}
 - (7) Use Boracic Acid wash as a disinfectant.
 - (8) use hot application 3 times day

(6)

(9) use atropine for ulceration of
cornea.

(10) Correct the general health, the
circulation^{and} secretion.

(11) Take frequent baths and avoid
dissipation. ✓

Phlyctenular Ophthalmia

Also known as pectula and scrof-
ula. Ophthalmia when it affects
the ^{conjunctiva} cornea. it is called Phlyctima
Conjunctivatus; when it affects the
cornea. it is called Phlyctima
Keratitis. it is principally a dis-
ease of childhood.

Symptoms

Burning congested blood-
vessels, white and yellow spots,
which result in ulceration,
very severe pain but not dan-
gerous, the presence of a nebula.
or gray spot, a little pustule formed.
the last in case of very severe
Photophobia. the causes are

- (1) general debility of the system or strumous diathesis
- (2) Error of refraction.
- (3) Lack of good food. use no pipe cokes or condies.
- (4) Long lashes are a sign of strumous condition

Treatment.

- (1) Use constitutional measures. Keep away tea and coffee.
- (2) Stygine.
- (3) Use boracic Acid wash.
- (4) Dust the eye with calomel or iodoform
- (5) Use Iodoform in Phlyctenulus Keratitis.
- (6) Use dark glasses if there is Photophobia.
- (7) Use atropine gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to Aqua oz. $\frac{1}{2}$. drop 1 to $\frac{1}{2}$
- (8) Keep up irritation by dusting in Calomel
- (9) Use yellow oxide mercury gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ plus vasoline $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. M. Rub in a small bit to keep up irritation.
- (10) When the ulcer spreads, use iodoform

Iritis!

This is the only disease that produces Posteriora senectia. we have the following kinds

- (1) Serous-matery condition;
- (2) Plastic-lymph condition.
- (3) Purulent, Pus thrown off;
- (4) Syphilitic with syphilitic

Symptoms

- (1). Congestion of ocular conjunctiva.
- (2) Rosy Zone, a pink ring around the iris.
- (3) A blue iris becomes green.
- (4) Brown becomes brick color.
- (5) The pain is very severe especially at night and is similar to neuralgia.
- (6) The iris does not respond to light.
- (7) The Iris loses its power of contraction and expansion.
- (8) Exclusion of pupil. when there is a ring of lymph; occlusion of pupil. when there is a loss of sight. Entire posterior Senectia is called Exclu-

sion of pupil. Sympion is where pus is formed in the anterior chamber.

(9) When it is an ocular congestion the whole eye is intensely red.

In true Iritis there is no pain when eye-ball is touched. if there is pain on touching the eye-ball and if the patient pulls away it is not Iritis but is Clycitis

Causes

- (1) Wet^{and} exposure.
- (2) Closely associated with rheumatism.
- (3) is also associated with Gout.
- (4) It occurs in second stage of syphilis.
- (5) External violence-traumatic.
- (6) Gummy soft tumor on Iris in second stage of syphilis

Prognosis

Favorable if pupil responds to light. Or if it is regular in Iris after using atropine 2 gr. oz.

Treatment.

(1) Rest the eyes, do not read, nor write, nor change the light. but shade the eyes and keep in a darkened room.

(2) To dilate the eyes ^{and} lessen inflammation, use atropine. grs $\frac{ii}{\text{ii}}$ Aqua. oz. $\frac{i}{\text{v}}$ m. and drop in eye. 3 or 4 times a day.

Internal Treatment.

(1) Use dry heat to relieve pain

(2) Acovite first stage.

(3) Bryonia in rheumatic tearing pain

(4) Rhus following exposure, traumatic and following surgical operations

(5). Use atropine and cold compresses if from blows or injury.

Glaucoma is the result of Iritis

Ciliary blepharitis:

This is a subacute inflammation of the edge of the eye-lid. It may be acute or chronic

Symptoms

- (1) Hypertrophy.
- (2) scales form on the edge of the eye lids similar to Eczema
- (3) Itching, redness and swelling
- (4) Lashes drop out. which is called Lippitudo!

Causes!

- (1.) Uncleanliness
- (2) Scrofula.
- (3) Error of refraction
- (4) measles.

Treatment

To remove the scales mentioned above use the following

R. Bicarbonate of soda. \mathcal{Z} \mathcal{J}
 Warm water \mathcal{O} . \mathcal{J} m.

Sig: apply once a day to the eye till the scales are removed and after the scales are removed use the following

R. Yellow Oxide of mercury. grs. \times
 Vaseline \mathcal{Z} . \mathcal{ij}

m. Sig. Apply to lids night and morning

and give patient a boracic acid wash.
For pustular form of ciliary Blepharitis use the following

R. Duplicate
Yellow oxide of mercury grs x
Zincalime ----- Oz. $\frac{ij}{ij}$
Method

R. Argentia Nitratē grs x
Aqua Dist. ℥ j m.

Sig. Touch the pustules after the scabs are removed.

Caution Do not get this in the eye.
Hordeolum a small tumor or boil on the edge of the eye lid so called from its size and shape of a grain of barley. Commonly called a sty. It is an inflammation of the connective tissue of the eye.

Treatment

Poultice for 20 or 30 minutes bring to a head, then lance at free margin of lid be careful to lance parallel with the edge of the lid.

as a prophylactic, use internally sulphate of Calcium, Pulsatilla. Rhus, and lime-water as indicated.

Symptoms

Itching pain, redness, swelling pus is formed which has general symptoms. When you wish to absorb it early apply Veratrum or aconite

Chalazion

Tarsal tumor or Meibomian Cist. This disease is caused by a retention of the secretion of Meibomian glands. which secretion thus formed thus forms a small tumor. This disease follows measles.

Treatment:

Evst the lid and remove the secretion by a crucible incision. As a prophylactic use stopisagria and Pulsatilla. to be given internally.

Calcium Compounds may be used

Diseases of Lachrymal Apparatus

Dacryo Cystitis

This is an acute inflammation of Lachrymal sack.

Symptoms:

- (1) swelling at inner canthus.
- (2) Heat, Pain, swelling^d Redness.
- (3) Epiphora.
- (4) can squeeze pus back into the eye.
- (5) may have fistula opening into the face.

Causes

- (1) Conjunctivitis
- (2) structure of nasal duct.
- (3) Necrosis of bone, generally from syphilitic

Treatment

- (1) Secure cleanliness
- (2) Use a boracic acid wash.

(3) Split canaliculus from punctata to lachrymal. sac

(4) squeeze out the pus, use a probe and syringe. daily

Rhus will be the remedy when there is excessive secretion of tears coming from the lachrymal gland

Chronic Dacry Cystitis
Or Mucocile

Symptoms

- (1) Epiphora, or overflow of tears
- (2) Pus is the diagnostic symptom
- (3) Can press pus out the size of pea. There is no inflammatory Pains.

Cause

The structure of the duct.

Treatment

Pass probe in and break structure & then use syringe with boracic acid. wash.

Orbital Cellulitis

This disease is an inflammation of the cellular tissue

of the orbit of the eye and is generally found in children.

Symptoms

(1) Pain experienced back of eye ball.

(2) The eye ball protrudes.

(3) Fluctuation and throbbing pain

(4) Temperature generally 103° .

(5) Protrusion of the eye ball producing a stretching of the optic nerve thereby causing atrophy of it

(6) Presence of Panophthalmitis or inflammation of the entire orbital contents.

Treatment:

(1) Make an incision and let out the pus.

(2) Use cold compresses.

(3) Use sedatives. Acetate, Veratrum and Rhus. If the pus open through the retro-tarsal fold above, it is different from the Ex-ophthalmic Exenter in this: In the latter the pulse is trip-stammer like.

the temperature is normal, and the thyroid gland is involuted

Structure of the Cornea.

- (1) Conjunctival epithelium
- (2) Proper substance of cornea the fibrous tissue.
- (3) Homogeneous elastic lamina.
- (4) Layer of epithelial cells.

The cornea is transparent, avascular and is nourished by the lymphatics distributed to corneal spaces.

5 Nerve supply: The Ocular or epithelial plexus distributed between the outer epithelial layer and the cornea proper.

Ulcer of Cornea:-

Begins as gray spot and inflammation

Symptoms:-

- (1) Low health.
- (2) Appears as white spot which changes to yellow spot, being about the

(18)

size of a pin-head.

(3) May break anteriorly or merely perforate the cornea.

(4) In old people the ulcer may be crescentic or serpiginous.

(5) Always photophobia.

(6) Leucoma, a dense white spot remaining after ulcer.

(7) Stibula, a hazy white spot remaining after ulcer.

(8) With ulcer we have blepharal spasm of lids, ciliary neuralgia. Pterygoid ulcer. If it breaks posteriorly we have "Hypopyon" pus in anterior chamber. The healing process is going on when the ulcer is terminating.

(9). Congestion of the sclerotic coat of the eye is the first symptom.

Treatment

(1) Attend to the Sygma.

(2) For photophobia use dark glasses.

(3) Hot fomentations 5 or 6 times a day with a little salt and water.

- (4) For central ulcer use atrophine or alkaloids of Belladonna.
- (5) For peripheral ulcer use resine.
- (6) To produce absorption dust Iodoform. in the eye, yellow oxide of mercury 8 to 10 grs. of. J vasoline or colomel 2 or 3 times Per. day may relieve neuralgia with Rhus.

Serpiginous ulcer

This occurs with old people. give Tonics. Sulphide Colcium

Diffuse Keratitis:

It is inflammation of the cornea. it is also known as "syphilitic" "Interstitial" and "Stromous" Keratitis it generally occurs under the age of 18 and in children with "syphilitic porance."

Symptoms

- (1) Congestion of the eye-ball.
- (2) Strominess of the Cornea.
- (3) At second week it turns gray and is called "ground glass cornea"

(20)

(4) salmon colored patches appear. caused by numerous blood vessels entering the cornea.

(5) Always photophobia.

(6) If from syphilis they have "peg teeth"

Treatment

- (1) Syring
 - (2) Correct the secretion
 - (3) Use Iron, rhue, Pulsatilla and alevative Potassium
 - (4) Hot fomentations 3 or 4 times a day. which must be continued for months.
 - (5) Use hot applications of N.O.N. at first 3 times a day.
 - (6) Use eye drops as follows R. Atropine grs. $\frac{j}{i}$ to $\frac{ii}{i}$; Aqua. oz. $\frac{j}{i}$. M. Sig.: use as "drops".
- (7) After the inflammation subsides, or in the chronic stage, use the following: R.
- Yellow oxide of mercury 8 to 10 grs.
Vaseline oz. $\frac{j}{i}$. M. Sig.: Rub in size of Pea on a do.

This disease can be generally be cured in from 6 mo to 2 years, but the sight is seldom perfect afterward.

Opus Senilis:

"Ring of old age". This is a fatty degeneration of the margin of the cornea.

Warnings: after any abrasion or ulceration of cornea, never use sugar of lead, generally known as "acetate of lead". Lead lotions are never to be used when there any ulcerations. Best never use them.

Glaucoma ^{or} Sea Green

This is the most important and most dangerous of eye diseases and an early diagnosis give good results.

Symptoms.

- (1) Always gradual increased tension of eye-ball.
- (2) Dilatation of pupil and Green.
- (3) Sluggishness or immobility of Iris
- (4) Periodical dimness of sight or intervals of 3 or 4 days.

- (5) Ciliary or supra-orbital neuralgia. constantly.
- (6) Halo or rainbow around a light a candle should be used
- (7) Light steadily diminishes from the beginning

Causes.

- (1) Suprabadundance of humors in the eye.
- (2) May be caused by atropine.
- (3) May be cloudy mass of pupil of eye

Treatment.

(1) R. Essine grs $\frac{j}{\text{}}$
 Aqua. $\frac{\text{z}}{\text{}}$ $\frac{i}{\text{}}$ m.
 Sig 2 or 3 times Per. day. which lessens paine.

- (2) An Operation or Iridectomy.
- (3) Atropine contraindicated. never use it in any disease if the person is over 40 years old.

The Ear

Inspissated Cerumen. This is hardened ear wax. Cerumen is secreted by glands situated at the lower and front part of the external auditory canal, and is moved out by the action of the jaw.

Symptoms

- (1) Excessive amount of ear wax generally in hard lumps.
- (2) Tinnitus Aurium. when canal is entirely clogged
- (3) Vertigo and partial or complete deafness

Treatment

- (1) Use Davidson's oz. Jss. syringe + wash out the ear with warm water. holding the nozzle against the upper wall that the water may escape by a current blow. or patient may hold Bowl to catch water dry the ear after syringing with cotton.
- (2) use warm alkaline, grē. J. 3 times a day. to soften the wax.

Alboline is liquid petroleum and
or Olive Oil may be used instead.
never pick out the wax nor use a probe

Diffuse Inflammation of External Ear.

Symptoms Throbbing pain if there is pus
Swelling and pain ear smells shut
Imperfect hearing. etc Stinging

Causes.

- (1) From picking & digging in the ear
- (2) From the use of strong medicines

Treatment.

- (1) Aconite or veratrum as indicated
- (2) Sulphate of Calcium always. 2nd trit,
4 or 5 grs 3 or 4 times Per day. when
there is purgation.
- (3) leeches or bleeding at the tragus
- (4) Hot fomentations. - applied at the
side of head and ear.
- (5) If pus forms & follow by hot water.
- (6) use an astringent drops the
following.

R. Sulphate of Zinc grs \overline{v}
 Aqua Dist. Oz \overline{ij}
 M. Sig. Apply warm 3 or 4 gtt.
 Use cocaine before operating

Eczema of Auditory Canal.

Similar to Eczema of behind the ear.

Symptoms:

- (1) much burning & itching.
- (2) Excessiv blood. to the part.
- (3) An exudation of serous matter from the
- (4) Formation of oily scales on parts
and in canal. usually followed
by impairment of hearing
- (5) Finally ulceration with supuration
under scab.

General Treatment

- (1) Soak after the health and general
hygienic measures.
- (2) Use Donovan's Solution, Fowler's
solution grs \overline{ij} 2 or 3 times Pr day
Sulphide Calcium, Rhus, and
Apis, and of the above as indicated

Local Treatment.

- (1) drying every other day, and always dry with cotton. coriir.
- (2) Apply bore. Glyceride 25% to cond. on cotton coriir.
- (3) If the surface be raw or swollen & red. use the following

R.

Yellow. oxide of mercury gr. x
 Rosalins ℥j
 M. Sig. Put. on with cotton.
 Coriir.

Grapetic give entirely when there is breaking or cracking of the skin.

Furuncle or boil in the ear.

It develops from the tissue behind the or beneath the skin.

Symptoms

- (1) Severe feels as if in a tunnel.
- (2) Itching burning pain, Tinnitus aurium & vertigo

External Treatment

- (1) use flax seed poultice applied directly to the ear.
- (2) Suction to evacuate the pus.
- (3) Apply hot fomentations of bilsoning

Internal Treatment

- (1) Use mercury salt.
- (2) Picrate of Calcium.
- (3) Sulphide of Calcium.
- (4) Pulsatilla and Rhus.
- (5) Acetate of potash. any 1 all of these as indicated look after the secretions, Bichloride of mercury. $\frac{1}{40}$ of a grain to a dose may be given.

Foreign Body in Ear.Treatment

If it be an insect pour water or oil into the ear to drown it then syringe stream above as before mentioned

If any other foreign body syringe and as it nears the external auditory meatus grasp with forceps.

(3) Never use the forceps when deep in the meatus

Inflammation of Middle Ear.

Kind

- (1) Acute Catarrhal.
- (2) Sub-Acute with no discharge.
- (3) Chronic Non-Suppurative.
- (4) Acute Suppurative
- (5) Chronic Suppurative. These are all inflammations of the middle ear.

Symptoms of Acute Catarrhal.

- (1) Ear ache, may be mild or intense
- (2) Sense of fullness in the head
- (3) Tinnitus Aurium.
- (4) Bulging of the Membrana Tympani
- (5) Impairment of the hearing
- (6) sometimes vertigo caused by pressure.

Causae.

- (1) Exposure.
- (2) Catarrh. of pharynx.
- (3) Irritation caused by nasal douche.
- (4) Syphilis.
- (5) Dipping the head under water.

Treating them

- (1) Pour in warm water to relieve the pain.
- (2) Puncture the membrana tympani to relieve.
- (3) For Ear ache: Local use and a poison.

The following

R.

℞. Aconite ans. ℞. Belladonna aa grs x

Plantago. Major. dr. ss

Cocaine gr. x.

Aqua to make ʒiij. m. all.

- (4) Gargle the throat with solution of Chlorate Potassium
- (5) Use dry hot cloths as dry heat to the side of the head.

Internal Treatment!

- (1) In 1st stage use aconite

- (2) Use Belladonna if dotting pains
Pulsatilla and Rhus as indicated.
- (3) Preserve cleanliness and syringe out the canal.
- (4) If the membrane becomes punctured, use the following use the
℞. Sulphate of Zinc, gr̄ss to
Aqua. oz i

Sub-Acute Catarrhal Inflammation of middle ear

Symptoms

- (1) Generally in children
- (2) No pain.
- (3) Loss of hearing
- (4) Stupidity.
- (5) Inattention at school.
- (6) Tinnitus aurium.
- (7) Sometimes vertigo
- (8) Sore throat in old persons
- (9) Comes within a month.

Causes

- (1) Catarrh of the throat.
- (2) Follicular Pharyngitis or granular Pharyngitis.
- (3) Enlarged tonsils
- (4) Takes cold easy.

Treatment

- (1) main thing is hygiene.
- (2) Keep in an even atmosphere
- (3) avoid dirt.
- (4) Shave up the hair.
- (5) Wear flannel underwear the year round.
- (6) take cold salt bath to prohibit cold.
- (7) Suckle the throat with Chlorate of Potassium, Borax, Salicylic acid or hot water & salt, which is good
- (8) Inflate the middle ear three times Pr. work with Pottiger's air bag. to equalize the air

Internal Treatment.

- (1) Acute gtō. iv to z. i Aqua iv
- (2) Phytollica. if tonsils are enlarged. or Glycerine and Iodine.
- (3) sulphide Calcium for hacking and spitting.

Chronic non-suppurative inflammation of the membrane of the ear.

This disease causes $\frac{1}{10}$ of all the deafness of. There are two forms of this disease.

- (1) Catarrhal with hacking & spitting
 - (2) Proliferous no hacking or spitting and no throat symptoms.
- catarrhal form. Symptoms of.

(1) It is generally worse in evening or with hacking and spitting. Day fever may be present.

- (2) Free Pharyngitis
- (3) Ropy, slimy mucus
- (4) Tympanic Adhesion.

- (5) Vertigo
 (6) A stuffed feeling of the ear.
 (7) Sturdness of hearing which comes on gradually.

Symptoms of the proliferous form

(1) same as catarrhal, except except no nose or throat complications and a very intense Tinnitus Aurium.

- (2) Impairment of hearing.
 (3) White, thick, and dry membrana tympana.
 (4) No white glistening shining spot on membrana tympani.
 (5) Imperfect action of the Eustachian tubes.
 (6) Test by watch. Normal, 50-50, Imperfect from 1-50 to 50-50 Deafness. R-50; if referring to left ear use *N.L.* if right ear use *N.R.*

(7) If air conduction is bad and bone conduction is better, it indicates that he hears better in a noise and signifies disease of the middle ear.

(8) If the patient has good hearing and can hear better in the quiet than in noise, and the air conduction is bad, it signifies disease of the internal ear or of the nerve auditory.

Treatment

- (1) As a rule we can cure this disease.
- (2) Treat throat locally
- (3) spray the throat with a solution of Siler's Alkaline and antiseptic tablets
- (4) Use borax use it for cleaning. Bicarbonate of soda as Gargle may be used, then spray with following.

R.

Soyds. Hydrastis fluid oz 1/2.
 Sulpho Carbolate of soda gra. xv
 Aqua. ℥ 111 00

m. sig. use as a spray.
 after spray the following may
 be used

R.

Gum Camphor. gr. x
 Nuttal " x

rub together and add alcohol
 to make ℥ i

Inflate the ear with an
 air fog once or twice a week.
 this treatment may check but
 not cure.

Artificial ear drum is
 good is good only when
 there is perforation of the mem-
 brana Tympani. and dispense
 with night work.

Ear ache

Glycerine - use salt sponge
both every evening & morning
you can make an artificial
membrani Tympani out of cotton

Use the following

R. Plantago major, Glycer-
ine, and Aqua a a. m.
Sig. use as drops i

Acute Supuration of middle ear.Symptoms

- (1) Develops quickly and forms
pus in middle ear. must end
in perforation
- (2) All ages are subject to it.
- (3) Cough causes deep pain, much
agony, and often delirium
- (4) Very severe ear ache, seems
deep & sometimes mistaken for
brain disease.
- (5) Tinnitus Aurium & vertigo.

- (6) Membrana tympani looks like chamois skin.
- (4) severe pain on pulling the external ear.
- (8) Pus may burrow out through membrane. to jugular vein, up to the brain, back to the mastoid cells. Cause Exanthematous as measles. scarlatina sometimes diphtheria

Diagnosis

- (1) High fever from 103 to 105°
- (2) child puts hand to ear and pulls.
- (3) Ear-ache from bad tooth

Treatment

- (1) relieve pain by pouring in hot water
- (2) Before supuration use ear drops
- (3) apply heat, a hot bag to the side of head a hot bag of salt. Internally as indicated Aconite, Pulsatilla Rhus. Belladonna when sensation to far. after perforation the fever comes down then clean and dry ear every day

use hot flannel cloth keep them warm with hot Irons

For suppurations use the following

R. Sulphate of Zinc. grs. v.

Aqua Dist. oz. iv m.

Sig. use. as astringent drops

Instructions

Soak after the secretions if the disease enters the mastoid cells, there will be pain on pressure.

Inflati - Perzyde Hydrogen and may have very fair hearing afterwards if seen. in time.

Chronic Supuration of middle ear.

Commonly Called Otorrhoea. or gushing in the ear. Physician can help most all cases. and cure about 1/2 of them. it results in perforation of membrani Tympani with a constant discharge of Pus. Pus is white and thick, or may be brown and always has a foul odor.

of the bone.

Treatment

- (1) Cleanliness.
- (2) Syringe every other day then dry the canal. and then use Peroxide of Hydrogen. after which the ear should be dried again
- (3) If the perforation is large blow in antiseptic or use sulphate of Zinc or ear drops 5 gr. to ℥. 3 or 4 times a day and always use warm

Always inflate after cleansing.

- (4) Inflate the middle ear every other day

Internal Treatment

- (1) Correct all constitutional troubles
- (2) Use Plumb. or sulphide of calcium as indicated
- (3) Look after the secretions and complications
- (4) Polypus may spring up, which can be seen in the ear. Ear smells necrotic the best way to do is to snore it

of or apply commercial alcohol which will dry it up, use it 2 or 3 times a day use 5 or 6 gtt.

(5) Asperillus may be developed which is truly a fungus growth of a whitish color and of a vegetable nature.

Diagnosis

By visual examination, Alcohol will remove this.

Never promise to cure when the bone is affected

Eye.

Conjunctivitis Acute

(1) Rx.

Morphia sul.

Zinci sulph. a a. gra $\frac{1}{i}$

Muriate Sydrastis " $\frac{1}{i}$

Aqua. \mathcal{Z} $\frac{1}{i}$ M

Sig. 1 or 2 drops in eye. 3 times day

(2)

Take inner bark of sassafras and
Boil until a mucilage is obtained
& bathe the eye with it.

(3) Rx

Infusion Sydrastis \mathcal{Z} $\frac{1}{i}$

Bathe eye with same

Ophthalmia Gonorrhoea

should be cleaned every hour night &
day. & should be heroically treated & promptly