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Announcement of Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia: Session 1844-1845

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One Sheet Periodical.

ANNUAL

ANNOUNCEMENT

OF

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE,

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

SESSION 1844—1845.

PHILADELPHIA:

KING & BAIRD, PRINTERS, 9 GEORGE STREET.

1844.

PROFESSORS.

ROBLEY DUNGLISON, M. D.
Institutes of Medicine, &c.

ROBERT M. HUSTON, M. D.
Materia Medica and General Therapeutics.

JOSEPH PANCOAST, M. D.
General, Descriptive, and Surgical Anatomy.

JOHN K. MITCHELL, M. D.
Practice of Medicine.

THOMAS D. MÜTTER, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Surgery.

CHARLES D. MEIGS, M. D.
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

FRANKLIN BACHE, M. D.
Chemistry.

ROBERT M. HUSTON, M. D.
Dean of the Faculty.

J. M. ALLEN, M. D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy.

WILLIAM WATSON, Janitor.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

IN their announcement of last year, the Faculty of Jefferson Medical College stated, that the Class had, for several years previously, been annually increasing. During the last session, the increase was unprecedented. In the session of 1842-3, the number of students was 229; in that of 1843-4, it rose to 341, an increase of *one hundred and twelve!* The number of graduates was augmented in a still greater proportion, from 47 in the session of 1842-3, to 117 in that of 1843-4;—an ample and gratifying evidence, that the opportunities afforded by the Institution for obtaining sound instruction are duly appreciated by the profession.

The following sketch of the general course of instruction by the several Professors, will afford some idea of the order in which the subjects are treated. In the brief space afforded by an announcement like the present, it is obviously impossible to give more than a mere outline.

1.—INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE, &c.

PROFESSOR DUNGLISON.

The Chair of Institutes of Medicine embraces the doctrine of the Functions of the body as executed in health—or Physiology proper—with its applications to Pathology, Hygiene, and Therapeutics. As the first and last branches, however, fall, also, under other Chairs, the relations of Physiology to them are touched upon briefly.

It is the object of the Professor to teach fully the doctrine of the healthy function, as the only true point of departure for every pathological consideration. With this view, after describing the formation of the tissues from the cell-germ of modern physiologists, and alluding as far as his time will permit to the modern doctrines of histogeny or the development of the tissues, he takes up the functions successively.

In pointing out the healthy manifestations—of Respiration, for example—he first describes the anatomy of the apparatus, but so far only as is necessary for comprehending the function; the phy-

sical and chemical properties of atmospheric air in their hygienic and other relations to the subject; the mechanical and chemical phenomena of respiration, and the nature of the sounds rendered in health, on percussing and auscultating the chest, follow in due order; the main pathological aberrations are next investigated, and general inferences of a therapeutical character deduced.

In the elucidation of the various subjects, the eye is addressed as much as possible. Where advisable, experiments are shown; and preparations, casts, engravings and drawings are largely employed.

Throughout the course, the applications of the various subjects to Medical Jurisprudence are dwelt upon.

The Books that may be referred to by the Student, as more immediate accompaniments to the course, are the Professor's *Human Physiology*, and his *Human Health*.

2.—MATERIA MEDICA AND GENERAL THERAPEUTICS.

PROFESSOR HUSTON.

The lectures delivered on this branch embrace the general principles of the administration of medicines, and the indications which the different articles of the *Materia Medica* are capable of fulfilling.

Impressed with the essential importance of rational therapeutics, and holding that it is impossible to practise medicine satisfactorily or successfully without a well grounded knowledge of the *modus operandi* of medicines, the Professor devotes much time and attention to this branch of his department,—first, in the introductory part of the course, and subsequently, when discussing each class of remedies and the properties of the individual articles.

Under the *Materia Medica*, the different modes of teaching it are considered. That, which regards the various articles as therapeutical agents, is preferred, as, more immediately instructive to the student and interesting to the practitioner. A minute knowledge of the commercial and natural history of drugs, and in many cases of their mode of preparation on the large scale, although important to the apothecary and dealer in drugs, is less so to the practitioner of medicine than a thorough acquaintance with their doses, modes of administration and therapeutical properties, and with the substances that are incompatible with them.

After treating of the general laws of Therapeutics, the various articles of the *Materia Medica* are arranged under three great classes of *Vital Agents*, *Chemical Agents*, and *Mechanical Agents*. These, again, are subdivided according as they are known to affect different tissues, or functions of the body. Every article spoken of is exhibited to the class, with a brief account of its natural history, physical, chemical, and therapeutical properties, doses, and mode of administration: the substances which are incompatible with it are then carefully pointed out. The inferior qualities and

adulterations of important medicines are likewise described, so as to enable the student readily to distinguish between genuine and inferior or spurious articles.

In order to render the course as demonstrable as possible, the Professor is provided not only with an extensive cabinet of genuine and spurious drugs, and dried specimens of the vegetable *Materia Medica*, in frames under glass, but also with magnified drawings, colored, of most of the important indigenous articles. He has likewise an opportunity of exhibiting to the class foreign and indigenous plants in their growing condition.

The Books recommended, as accompaniments to the course, are *Dunglison's Therapeutics and Materia Medica*, or the *Dispensatory of the United States*, by Professors Wood and Bache.

3.—GENERAL, DESCRIPTIVE, AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

PROFESSOR PANCOAST.

The course of lectures in this department comprises a faithful demonstration and description of the entire structure of the human body. Though the Professor, from the abundance of the material necessary to anatomical pursuits, is enabled in every case to resort to the recent dissection for illustration before his class, he has, from much experience, found the employment of accessory means indispensable, in order to enable the student, whose time is necessarily otherwise much engrossed, to form a satisfactory acquaintance with this important subject. For the exposition of parts, which are minute and complicate, he is provided with large and accurate models, so constructed that the parts can be taken asunder and replaced, thus furnishing the pupil with the double advantage of studying them by the analytic and synthetic methods.

In general anatomy, which has become recently of such great value in its application to physiology and practice, frequent recourse is had to highly magnified drawings, by which the Professor is enabled to convey a better knowledge of the growth and structure of parts, than he has found it possible to do by dissections and preparations alone. But he bears in mind, throughout his course, that the uses of anatomy, and the objects for which it is mainly studied, are its applications to practice. In the study of osteology and arthrology, he is careful to describe, as much as possible, the bones and ligaments in connexion, in order to convey with their general description that knowledge of their structure which will prove most useful in the treatment of surgical affections. Whilst faithfully demonstrating the muscular system, and exhibiting the simple and variously combined action of the muscles, he dwells most on those that are concerned in fractures and luxations, and in the production of deformities. In splanchnology and angiology the same objects are held in view. In the study of the thorax, care is taken to furnish that knowledge of the relative posi-

tion of the lungs, heart and vessels, which is so important in auscultation and percussion. In the description of the abdomen and pelvis, besides the minute detail of the structure of the parts concerned,—the varying positions of many of the organs,—the passages through which hernial protrusions may occur,—the regions that are most frequently the seat of abscess,—and the modes by which in operations the viscera may most readily be reached with instruments, are particularly illustrated. The arrangement of the fasciæ; and the surgical anatomy of the arteries are carefully described, and frequent reference is made—on all subjects requiring them—to enlarged paintings, in order to increase the clearness of the demonstrations. As the relative or topographical anatomy of the organs is that which is most important to the practitioner, care is taken—so far as this can be done without disadvantage to special anatomy—to lay bare, and describe the parts together, as they are found in the body.

The Books, recommended by the Professor to accompany his course, are his edition of Wistar's *Anatomy*, or Horner's *General and Special Anatomy*, and Quain's *Anatomical Plates*, edited by the Professor.

4.—PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

PROFESSOR MITCHELL.

In this branch of medical science, the Professor endeavors to present a concise, but comprehensive view of the actual state of his department. While he leads the Student carefully over every useful division of his subject, pathological and practical, he, for obvious reasons, dwells minutely on the recently acquired knowledge of diseases of the heart and organs of respiration, and endeavors to give as clear an account as possible of the physical indications of this interesting and important part of professional knowledge, and of the mode of using the stethoscope, plexor and pleximeter. The late discoveries in pathology and practice in renal diseases; the novel views of the character of fevers; and the more exact ideas held by living authors, respecting many of the hepatic and cutaneous affections, are among the subjects of patient examination. Every proper effort is made, by preparations and drawings, to convey a lively conception of the truth to the mind of the pupil.

The Books of reference for this department, are *Dunlison's Practice of Medicine*, or *Stokes' and Bell's Practice*.

5.—INSTITUTES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.

PROFESSOR MUTTER.

In the arrangement of his course the Professor adopts, as a basis, the classification, according to which all surgical diseases are brought under three principal heads.

1st. Those which affect all organic tissues,—as Inflammation, Scrofula, Scorbutus, Cancer, Fungus Hæmatodes and Wounds.

2nd. Those which affect each tissue separately; in the consideration of which, the Professor begins at the surface and proceeds to the centre of the body.

3rd. Those which involve the several regions.

The first group includes all the subjects which belong to "General Surgery," or what is commonly called the "Principles of Surgery." The second, all the diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, veins, arteries, muscles, tendons, fibrous tissues, bones, joints, and nerves, to which group the phrase, "Surgery of the Tissues," has been applied. Lastly, follows the third class,—diseases of the eye, the nose, the ear, the head, the digestive apparatus, the abdomen, the respiratory apparatus, the urinary apparatus, the genitals, and the rectum and anus, or what may be termed "Regional Surgery."

The different surgical operations are thoroughly explained, and exhibited on the dead subject—and many of them are shown upon patients who attend the "Surgical Clinic" of the Institution.

The excellent museum belonging to the College, and the Professor's own extensive private collection of drawings, casts, and models, enable him to promise as full and as practical a course as can be delivered on his branch in the time allotted.

The Books of reference are *Liston's Elements of Surgery*, or *Cooper's First Lines*, or *Druitt's Surgery*; *Liston's Practical Surgery*, or *Pancoast's Operative Surgery*. A text-book by the Professor is in preparation, and will be published as speedily as possible.

6.—OBSTETRICS, AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

PROFESSOR MEIGS.

The course on Obstetrics, and the Diseases of Women and Children, will comprise a minute description of the structure and uses of the Pelvis in its relations to obstetrics. The soft parts will be considered, both as the seats of disease and as the agents in reproduction, gestation and labour. Pregnancy, in its physiological and pathological states, will undergo a full discussion and explanation, and Labour in every variety will be explained to the class: its accidents, difficulties and obstructions, will be carefully exposed, with the most esteemed modes of treating the several cases.

Various obstetric instruments and appliances will be exhibited, and the whole course will be illustrated by paintings, engravings and preparations; with frequent citations of celebrated cases and opinions, aided by examples drawn from the current experience of the Professor.

The Books recommended to accompany the course are the "*Philadelphia Practice of Midwifery*," or *Velpeau's*, or *Churchill's Midwifery*; and *Colombat on the Diseases of Women*.

7.—CHEMISTRY.

PROFESSOR BACHE.

In this course a systematic view is presented of the science, with its application to Medicine. Several of the first lectures are devoted to general considerations and the imponderables, after which, ponderable substances, whether inorganic or organic, are successively treated of. All the important chemical substances, embraced in the United States and British Pharmacopœias, are shown and described; the order in which they are taken up being determined by the classification pursued, which throws them into natural groups. Organic chemistry, embracing animal and vegetable substances, is treated of as fully as the time will permit. The instruction in this department is interspersed with remarks on the application of the chemical facts to Physiology, Pathology, Therapeutics and Toxicology.

The course is illustrated by numerous experiments, for which a suitable apparatus is provided. Frequent use is made of diagrams and explanations on the black board, in elucidation of points not otherwise readily comprehended by the student.

In connection with the lectures, the student is recommended to read Turner's *Chemistry*, and the chemical articles of the *U. S. Dispensatory*.

CLINICAL INSTRUCTION.

The students of the college participate in all the advantages derivable from an attendance on the Philadelphia Hospital and the Pennsylvania Hospital,—the lectures being so arranged as to admit of their visiting these valuable establishments for instruction on particular days. Every Saturday during the course, Professor Dunglison lectures on Clinical Medicine, and Professor Pancoast on Clinical Surgery, at the Philadelphia Hospital; the subjects of clinical instruction being carefully selected to elucidate the lectures delivered at the College, and to convey as large an amount of practical information as possible. The various surgical operations, incidental to the practice of a large hospital, are performed by Professor Pancoast, and ample opportunities are presented to the students for becoming practised pathologists.

The following list exhibits the character of the Medical and Surgical cases, and the diseases, which furnished occasion for clinical instruction during the past winter session. It will be seen, that the course embraced most of the prominent diseases, or those of everyday occurrence in practice, and among these many, which are extremely trying to the young practitioner, and difficult to every one. The following diseases, illustrated by cases, were lectured upon by Professor Dunglison.

DISEASES OF THE ALIMENTARY CANAL.
Chronic Ga-*stritis*,
Hæmatemesis,
Endo-enteritis,

Perforation of Intestine,
Tymp*anitis*,
Chronic Peritonitis.

DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY
ORGANS.

Laryngitis,
Bronchitis,
Hæmoptysis,
Pneumonia, acute,
———— typhoid,
Asthma,
Pleurisy, acute and chronic.
Pneumonic abscess,
Tuberculosis in every stage,
Emphysema of the lungs,
Asthma.

DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY APPARATUS.

Anæmia,
Hypertrophy of Heart,
Softening of Heart,
Diseases of Valves,
Aortitis,
Aneurisms of Aorta,
———— of Internal Iliac.

DISEASES OF GLANDIFORM GANGLIONS.

Hypertrophy of Spleen,
Mesenteric Ganglionitis.

DISEASES OF GLANDULAR ORGANS.

Ptyalism, mercurial,
Ptyalism from Paralysis.

DISEASES OF NERVOUS APPARATUS.

Encephalitis,
Meningitis,
Injury of Sensory Tract of Spinal
Marrow,
Injury of Motor Tract of Spinal
Marrow,
Encephalic Hemorrhage,
Ramollissement of the Brain,
Acrodynia,
Neuralgia,
Epilepsy,
Chorea.

FEVERS.

Intermittent, Remittent,
Typhoid.

ARTHRITIC FEVERS.

Rheumatism.

ERUPTIVE FEVERS.

Erysipelas.

From the great number of cases in the surgical wards of the hospital, Professor Pancoast was enabled to exhibit specimens of almost every class of surgical affections. The following list comprises those for which operations were performed before the class.

Rhinoplasty—re-construction of the nose entire from the skin of the forehead.

Various operations for Strabismus.
Operation for Cataract.
Operation for Synechia Posterior.
Formation of Artificial Pupil.
Operation for Eucanthis.
Operation for Fistula Lachrymalis.
Operation for Lachrymal Tumour,
Operation for the removal of large tumour from the ear.

Various operations for Phimosi.
Case of Paraphimosi.
Operation for Urinary Fistula.
Various operations for Fistula in Ano.
Various operations for Abscess by the side of the rectum.
Operations for Abscess under the fascia lata.

Various operations for Hydrocele.
Operation for Hydrocele of the Cord.
Operation for Cohesion of the Fingers. (plastic process.)
Operation for Varicocele. Cirsocele.

Operation for Deformity of the Toes. (subcutaneous operation.)

Amputation of the Thigh. (oval.)
Amputation of the Leg. (flap.)
Cauterisation of the Urethra and Prostate.

In addition to these were presented a number of cases for the purpose of illustrating surgical pathology and therapeutics,—of which may be mentioned: Almost every variety of syphilitic affection, from the primary chancre, to the various phases of the disease, as shown in the secondary and tertiary forms.

Various cases of gonorrhœa, in their simple state, as well as in their complication with hernia humoralis, stricture, &c.

Various forms of Hernia.
Different forms of Ulcers.
Cases of Psoas and Iliac Abscess.
Cases of Diseased Knee and Elbow Joints.

Various cases of Caries and Necrosis.