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

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ANNOUNCEMENT

OF

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE,

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

SESSION 1844-1845.

PHILADELPHIA:
KING & BAIRD, PRINTERS, 9 GEORGE STREET,
1844.
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.
P R O F E S S O R  D U N G L I S O N.

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-
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 complex, 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 anthropology, 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 angi-
1st. Those which affect all organic tissues,—as Inflammation, Scrofula, Scorbuts, Cancer, Fungus Haematodes 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 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 inponderables, after which, poundable substances, whether inorganic or organic, are successively treated of. All the important chemical substances embraced in the United States and British Pharmacopoeias, 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 RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

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

DISEASES OF GLANDULAR ORGANS.

Ptyalism, mercurial, Laryngitis, Ptyalism from Paralysis.

DISEASES OF NERVOUS APPARATUS.

Hemoptysis, Pneumonia, acute, Encephalitis, Meningitis, Typhoid, Injury of Sensory Tract of Spinal Marrow, Injury of Motor Tract of Spinal Marrow, Encephalic Hemorrhage, Ramollissement of the Brain, Aerodynia, Neuralgia, Epilepsy, Chorea.

FEVERS.

Intermittent, Remittent, Typhoid.

AUTONOMIC 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.