

The New Physiology

IN

Surgical and General Practice

CHAPTER I.

THE THYROID AND PARATHYROID GLANDS.

History—Removal of the thyroid and parathyroids—Removal of parathyroids alone—Removal of thyroid alone—Thyroid feeding—Chemistry of thyroid colloid—Parenchymatous goitre—Iodoform and thyroidism—Action of iodides on gummata and atheroma—Exophthalmic goitre—Practical deductions.

MUCH of the clinical and experimental work which has been done in connection with these glands can no longer be described as new, but it will be helpful to mention in passing some of the well-known results obtained by the first observers.

HISTORY.

As long ago as 1859, Schiff described the fatal result which inevitably supervenes after removal of the thyroid gland in dogs, but it was not until "cachexia strumipriva," or operative myxœdema, was found to follow so many of Kocher's early operations for goitre on patients coming from the goitrous Swiss valleys, that this fact attracted much attention. The