

- Erb-Charcot's disease—Spasmodic tabes dorsalis.
- Fouchard's disease—Alveolo-dental periostitis.
- Friedrich's "—Hereditary locomotor ataxy.
- Gerlier's "—Paralysant vertigo.
- Gibert's pityriasis—Rosy pityriasis.
- Gibbon's hydrocele—Hydrocele with voluminous hernia.
- Gilles de la Fourette's disease—Motor incoordination, with echolalia and coprolalia.
- Goyrand's hernia—Inguino-interstitial hernia.
- Graves' disease—Exophthalmic goitre.
- Graefe's sign—Dissociation of the movements of the globe of the eye and of the upper eyelid.
- Guyon's sign—Renal ballottement.
- Harley's disease—Paroxysmal hemoglobinuria.
- Heberden's rheumatism—Rheumatism of the smaller joints, with nodosities.
- Hebra's disease—Polymorphous erythema.
- " pityriasis—Chronic pityriasis rubra.
- " prurigo—True idiopathic prurigo.
- Henoch's purpura—Purpura with intestinal symptoms.
- Heselbach's hernia—Crural hernia with multilobar sac.
- Hippocrates facies—Agonized facies.
- Hodgkin's disease—Adenitis.
- Hodgson's "—Aortic atheroma.
- Huguiers's "—Uterine fibro-myoma.
- Hutchinson's teeth—Syphilitic teeth.
- " triad—Syphilitic teeth, interstitial keratitis, otitis.
- Jacob's ulcer—Chancroid.
- Jacksonian epilepsy—Partial epilepsy.
- Kaposi's disease—Xeroderma pigmentosum.
- Kopp's asthma—Thymic asthma; spasm of the glottis.
- Kronlein's hernia—Inguinal, properitoneal.
- Laennec's cirrhosis—Atrophic cirrhosis.
- Landry's disease—Acute ascending paralysis.
- Langier's hernia—Hernia across Gimbernat's ligament.
- Leber's disease—Hereditary optic atrophy.
- Levret's law—Marginal insertion of the cord with placenta praevia.
- Littre's hernia—Diverticular hernia.
- Ludwig's angina—Subhyoid infectious phlegmon.
- Malassez's disease—Cystic testicle.
- Menière's "—Labrinthic vertigo.
- Millar's asthma—Stridulous laryngitis.
- Morand's foot—Foot with eight toes.
- Morvan's disease—Analgesic paresis of the extremities.
- Parrot's disease—Syphilitic pseudo-paralysis.
- " sign—Dilatation of the pupil on pinching the skin.
- Paget's disease—Pre-cancerous eczema of the breast.
- Paget's disease—Hypertrophic, deforming osteitis.
- Parkinson's disease—Paralysis agitans.
- Parry's "—Exophthalmic goitre.
- Pavy's "—Intermittent albuminuria.
- Petit's hernia—Lumbar hernia.
- Potts' aneurysm—Anastomotic aneurysm.
- " fracture—Fracture of the fibula by divulsion.
- " disease—Vertebral osteitis.
- Raynauds disease—Symmetrical asphyxia of the extremities.
- Reclus' disease—Cystic disease of the breast.
- Richter's hernia—Parietal enterocele.
- Rivolta's disease—Actinomycosis.
- Romberg's sign—Unsteadiness of ataxias in darkness.
- " trophoneurosis—Facial hemiatrophy.
- Rosenbach's sign—Abolition of abdominal reflex.
- Salaam tic de—Convulsive salutation.
- Seemisch's ulcer—Infectious corneal ulcer.
- Storck's blenorhoea—Blenorrhœa of the upper air passages.
- Stokes' law—Paralysis of muscles subjacent to inflamed serous or mucous membranes.
- Sydenham's chorea—Common chorea.
- Thomsen's disease—Muscular spasm at the beginning of voluntary movements.
- Tornwald's disease—Inflammation of Luschka's pharyngeal gland.
- Velpeau's hernia—Crural hernia in front of the vessels.
- Volkmann's deformity—Congenital tibio-tarsal luxation.
- Wardrop's disease—Malignant onyx.
- Weil's disease—Abortive typhus with jaundice.
- Well's facies—Ovarian facies.
- Werlhoff's disease—Purpura hemorrhagica.
- Westphal's sign—Abolition of patellar reflex.
- Willan's lupus—Lupus tubercular in form.
- Winckel's disease—Pernicious cyanosis of new-born infants.