

RESPIRATORY AFFECTIONS: SYMPTOMS AND THEIR TREATMENT.

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Mathematical precision, it must be admitted, has its place no less in medicine than in its legitimate field in the study of the higher classics. This precision, in the therapeutic sense, applies to the exact dosage of preparations used by the busy practitioner in his every-day experience. How often do we attain proper results from the use of drugs; how often results that are not only improper, but even dangerous? Precision in dosage can only be obtained by constant study on the part of our co-laborer, the pharmaceutical chemist—study embodying experimentation, the comparing of results, re-experimentation, and, finally, the circulation of the decisive product in the hands of the practitioner.

The past few months have afforded me, and no doubt others, opportunities to test the efficacy of the therapeutic qualities of the various remedies vaunted as certain to relieve the harassing symptoms attendant on the diseases produced by the bacillus of that nineteenth-century infant, "La Grippe."

I refer to this epidemic particularly, because it had not manifested itself in such virulent form since the memorable grippe epidemic of 1889. The author of this paper, in the past few months has had occasion to employ the several preparations recommended for the relief of the distressing respiratory symptoms attendant upon "la grippe." These manifestations, from my view-point, have been characterized principally by cough and dyspnea, in other words, "dyspneic cough." Expectorant mixtures, anodyne solutions, together with hypodermic medication, produced in me a disgust; and why? Simply and undeniably for the reason that the ordinary cough mixtures contain the opium preparations in such combinations as to leave a depressing effect, which, especially in cases of the grippe of the "depressing or melancholic" type, enhances the already depressed feeling. Combinations of expectorants with stimulating ingredients had no less the same effect.