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OF

Certain Remedies

Used in the

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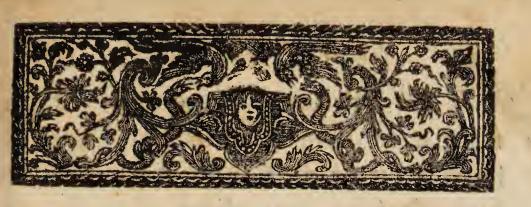
GOUT.

By GILBERT NELSON.

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A Short Account of certain REMEDIES used in the Cure of the GOUT.



of the Medicines themfelves, I will in few Words give an Idea of the Nature of that Disease which they

are design'd to Remedy, by considering it under the following Circumtances, as it regards;

First, Persons of gouty Dispositions.

Secondly, The Fits of a Gout when form'd, and the particular manner of their Formation.

Thirdly, The Intervals of Fits

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I. Of

The State of Persons of gouty Dispositions.

I. Of Persons of gouty Dispo-sitions, or that hitherto have not suffered a Fit of the Gout: And these are such fas (for any thing that is observed to the contrary) are in a perfect degree of Health (inasmuch as it consists in the Contractions of their Solids, and the Resistance of the circulating Fluids, bearing an exact Proportion each to other) yet at the same time there are intimately mix'd with the Blood, Particles which, upon divers Occasions, may be separated from it, and produce the Disease under our present Consideration, as shall be Thewn,

The Com- II. The Constitution and State of position and State Human Blood (the Vehicle of the of Hu- gouty Salts) has already been considered in a Tract I lately published upon the Nature, Cause, and Symptoms of the Gout; Printed for The Warner in Pater-noster-Row, to which refer you. See Pages 42, 43, 44.

III. The Salts with which the Blood of the Salts in is impregnated are, by the great Mr. the Blood. Boyle, said to be of two Kinds, viz. A Marine Salt which contains an Acid; and a Volatile Alcalious Salt, which will foam and ferment with an Acid; So long as these Salts continue to be in due Quantity, and are (with the Sulphurs in the Blood) kept in a kind of Fusion by the Elastick Force of the Solids, the Person will remain free P. 43. from the Gout; but when the Blood becomes over-stock'd with them, and they are by any means coagulated, they are then separated from the when Blood, occasion an Hurry and Disor-fix'd and der in the Frame, and are critically ed, they cast upon the Joynts of the Extremities the gouty particularly, there forming the Gout: Salts. See P. 36, 37.

IV. The Causes of the Blood's be the Reing over-stock'd with these Salts and dundancy
of the
Humors, are set down in the 5th and Salts and
Humors
6th Pages of the mention'd Treatise, in the
Blood, reunder ferr'd to.

The

under the Heads of Persons who are liable to the Gout, and in the Remark thereon, extending to the 14th Page inclusive; as also in the 9th Sect. from Page 33, to 35.

of the V. As to the Causes of their Sedivers
mays the paration from the Blood, and forming
Salts may a Fit (the next Thing offering it self
be separated to be consider'd) they may be reduc'd
from the
Blood, to these, viz.
and in-

To a Want of that due Heat and Want of Motion which is necessary to maintain due Heat them in a State of perfect Mixture, and Motion. whereupon their Principles disengagation.

whereupon their Principles disengaging, these Bodies contract an ill Disposition, and acquire an Acidity and a putrifying Heat; and when they can be no longer govern'd by Nature, they break out into a Species, and fall upon the Joynts, producing grievous Pains in the Ligaments and Membranes covering the Bones. See Page 35. Or,

Secondly,

Secondly, By the accruing of some 2. From Acids adventitious Acid to the Blood, OC. convey'd casioning a Luctus or Fermentaton by the with the Volatile Alcalious Salts Food. thereby fixing and coagulating them and the other Salts in it; which may be produc'd either by the Mixture of the Acid Particles of the Air with the Blood, or from Acids taken into the Body. These are the several Means whereby a Coagulation and Separation of the Salts in the Blood are performed, and a Fit of the Gout brought on; which leads me to speak of the particular Manner how Fits of the Gout are formed.

VI. We have seen what the Blood The Manies, and that it contains a Volatile Al-Formacalious Salt, which ferments with an tion of Acid; consequent to which Fermenthe Gout. tation, a violent Motion is induced in the Mass, whence a Fever or Feverish Disposition is raised, such as constantly accompanies the coming on of a

Fit of the Gout. (See Pag. 16) And as is the Operation of all Acids to fix and coagulate Volatile Alkalies (as it is manifest they do from ordinary Experiments, and from divers Chymical Preparations) so is it highly reasonable to believe that as the Blood abounds with Alcalious Salts, both Volatile and fix'd, that some more powerful Acid than ordinary, gaining Admission into the Blood, or acquired by the Want of due Motion of the Principles in the Blood, should fix the Volatile Alcalious Salts, or coagulate the Alimentary and other Salts in it, so rendering them an Annoyance to the Animal Functions, by forming them into Clusters too gross for a free Circulation, it is therefore not at all strange that these unactive combin'd Salts should be driven out and lodg'd in the Extremities; and whenever the gouty Salts crowd into the small, tender, Vessels in sufficient Quantity to stretch them so that they cannot

cannot suffer any farther Distention; and are incapacitated to transpire, by reason a perfect Digestion of them is not yet accomplished, it is no wonder that the Vessels should burst, and deposite their gouty Contents upon the Ligaments of the Joynts, as is often seen, in the Similitude of Chalk-stones.

Thus are Fits of the Gout formed, whether from an acquired Acidity by Rest, or the Admission of potent Acids into the Blood by the Food.

Hence is seen the Reason why Rhenish, small French-Wines, &c. when drank by People of goury Dispositions, soon produce a Fit.

VII. Having referr'd to the Parts of The Highery Treatise where the Causes of the Gout re-Blood's being over-stock'd with Salts ferr'd to. and Humors are particularly treated of, and herein spoken to the several means which can induce a Coagula-

tion

ing on a Fit; I should proceed to deliver the History of the Gout, but that I have already done it in the aforementioned Book, where the Progress of Fits, and the Symptoms as they arise, are amply set down, whether they attend Regular or Irregular Gouts, See from Pag. 15 to 30.

In the next Place let us consider the State of Persons in the Intervals of Fits.

VIII. In the Intervals of Fits, the The State in the In-Patient is altogether in the same Plight as has been said above, concerning Pertervals of Fits of sons of a gouty Disposition; except the Gout. in those labouring in the last Stages of See P. 2 Pag. 27. an Irregular Gout, for as the natural Powers of those who have been long and much afflicted with the Gout are more impair'd, so the Returns of the Fits may be more frequent, and form'd upon more slight Occasions, and the Lame-3 th 2.

Lamenels caused thereby remain longer than in the Case of Regular Gouts; but otherwise the Difference between those in the Intervals of Fits and healthy People is indiscernible: Whence it is that if a Person falls ill of any other Distemper in the Intervals of the Gout, Evacuations are made, and Medicines are exhibited as are judged suitable to that particular Distemper, without any Regard had to the Gout.

Thus having concisely mentioned as much as is necessary to enable any One to form a just Notion of the State of gouty Persons, and of the Disease; so that a clear Judgment may be easily made of any Remedy or Remedies which may be offered towards its Cure; I will go on to treat of the Means of Cure, and of some peculiar Remedies for the obtaining so desirable an End, which are sounded upon Experiments, and have been confirmed by a most Successfull Practice.

B 2 IX. From

The Curative Intentions Gout, the Curative Intentions must rether the gard the Time of a Fit, or the InterTime of
a Fit, or vals of Fics.

their Intervals.

The Curative Intentions, what.

In a Fit they are twofold; First, To assist Nature in the procuring the gouty Salts and Humors to be thrust on the Extream Parts; and Secondly, To assist her likewise in the d gesting the gouty Salts which obstruct the small Vessels composing the Glands in the Joynts, &c. so sitting them for Expulsion by Transpiration. But the

No Time Expulsion by Transpiration. But the allow'd to only Time afforded to set about eradian absolute Cure cating the Disease, is in the Intervals of the of Fits; and the Intentions then to that of its be pursued are, The Correction of the Intervals.

coagulating Acid, and the Resolution of the gouty Salts (which are in the Blood, and have not yet been flung upon the Extremities, as well as those which have been return d into the Habit during a Fit) to such Fineness, that they may be detach'd quite out of the Body

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Body by the Perspirable and other Outlets, and the procuring such Discharge: Of the Possibility and Probability of satisfying these Intentions, you will find sufficient Proof in the mentioned Treatise in Pages 57 and sollowing. But of peculiar Remedies to effect the same, is what I now intend to speak to: In order to which,

X. Method requires that we first of all consider a Fit of the Gout as already form'd, for from thence the Disease has its Appellation.

It is evident from what has been The imfaid, that this Disease has, for its im-cause of mediate Cause, the Separation of su-the Gout what.

persuous and heterogeneous Particles from the Blood with which they circulated intimately mix'd, both before the Formation of a Fit, in Persons of a gouty Disposition; as did they likewise in the Intervals of Fits; but when by any of the recited Means a Coagulation

agulation and Separation of them is caused, they are thrown upon the Extremities of the Limbs, there constituting the Gout: To get rid of which, let us be inform'd of the true Method Nature takes; whereby we may be probably led to a Knowledge in what manner to imitate and assist her in the Work, by Art; promoting thereby her Endeavours, and hastening that Esset which at length might be produced without such Aid, tho with much greater Security, and more essectually so assisted.

The coagulated gouty Salts, tho fe-Nature's Method of digest-parated from the Blood, are mix'd ing the with and attended by the coagulating gouty Salts in Acid, to the Places whereon they are the Extremities, cast; manisested by the gnawing, burnexplain'd ing Pain endured upon the Fit's Accession: This, with the Alcalious Salts it accompanies, obstructed in their Passtage, by the narrowness of the small Vessels in the Extremities, stagnate; upon

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upon which a Conflict between the Acid and these Salts arises in that Part (such as did at first in the Stomach, &c. upon the Admission or Separation of the coagulating Acid therein; whence the Crudities, Belchings, and Distention of that Organ, with the puffing up of several Parts of the Body with Wind, which are generally observ'd to precede a Fit of the Gout: Afterwards the same Effects of a Fermentation is observ'd in the larger Blood-Vessels, especially those passing down the Thighs; whence the Complaint of a Sensation like that of the descent of Wind thro' the Flesh of those Parts toward the Extremities, Convulsive Twitches, Swelling of the Veins, Numb'dness, &c. the certain Forerunners of an immediate Fit.) By the Conflict of these Salts of different Natures, the most subtil, active Particles of the acid Humor are raised in Fumes and Steams, which pierce the Coats of the including Vessels, creating

ing most intense Pain; the surrounding Parts are by degrees puffed up and distended, to afford room for these luctating Bodies, and when Matters are come to this pass, the Pain remits, and the Fit goes off; thus at length the gouty Salts lodged in the Extremities are digested to a Fineness suited for immediate Transpiration at the Part, or at least to a Smallness sufficient for their Passage thro' the including narrow Vessels; in like manner as the Food is digested and made Chyle in the Stomach, viz. by means of an Acid Humor, Heat, and the Tonick Motion of the including Parts; which perform'd, all Pain ceases, and a Solution of that Fit Follows.

An Argument for the Concurrence of an Acid in the Digestion of the gouty Salts in the Extremities in a natural Way, may be taken from Dr. Sydenham's Observation, That, "in this "Disease, Pain is Nature's most bitter

" Medi-

"Medicine; for the more violent it is, the sooner will the Fits pass over, and the Interval will be longer and more perfect; (because Digestion has been more effectually performed by means of the attending Acid, which has been observed above to be the chief Occasion of Pain; tho the Endeavour of the combined gouty Salts to pass thro tense and narrow Vessels must contribute thereto) " and, on the contrary, the lighter is the Pain, the longer will be the Fit, and shorter the Interval.

Furthermore, in proof of what I have urged concerning the Digestion of the gouty Matter lodged in the Extremities by an Acid, as the main Instrument; let me observe that the gouty Chalk-Stones which are sometimes The gouty Chalk-Stones which are sometimes The gouty Concrelest upon the Joynts, after Fits of the tions on the Joynts, and render how Motionless the Part, yet give no Pain formed, to the Place of their Residence; and

the Reason seems to be, because the Acid Humor, which at first caus'd the Separation of the gouty Salts from the Blood, and accompanied them to the Extremities, who over-power'd and destroyed by an over-proportionate Quantity of the Alcaline Salts, in the mention'd Fermentative Conflict, are lest a Mass of a mix'd Nature (and therefore I suppose by some called Tartarous) most fix'd and permanent; but without any Possibility of causing a painful Sensation, for the Reason above assigned: If the Acid Humor had been in greater Proportion to the Alcaline Salts; so thorough a Digestion of the gouty Matter would have necessarily followed, that those Concretions (called gouty Chalk-Stones) would never have been form'd at all; except in the Case of Extravasation, mentioned in Page th of this Account, where the Vessels are sup-posed to be burst by the crowding in of a too large Quantity of the gouty

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gouty Salts, before a perfect Digestion of them is performed.

The gouty Salts being collected in The Reahe Extremities of the Limbs, what ness of a hould hinder an outward Application Resoluwhose Specifick Virtue is to reduce tive Application odies of their peculiar Composition to the parts afhich at the same time is applicable time of a the Part affected) from exerting its ill Force and Power in Digestion of e gouty Matter, in Conjunction with e Acid Humor accompanying that latter? Let us consider likewise, that the Seat of the collected gouty Salts ep as can be imagin'd in the Exemities of the Limbs, yet cannot be uch beneath the Surface of the Skin; cept in the Case of a great Swelling which does not happen 'till the Fit is ing off, when Nature has so far conier'd the Disease, by digesting the ofiding Matter, that it is ready to pals by Trauspiration, or else to be re-C 2 turned

turned upon the Habit), and in this Case the Tumor, instead of being an Hindrance to the Passage of the Remedy to the gouty Salts, renders it still more easy; the Parts at that time imbibing more readily whatever is applied, (especially if it be in a Fluid Form) for in this State of Distention and Puffedness, they are spungy, and of a more loose Texture than at other times; Therefore both before and a the time of their Distention it is seet that the Remedy may arrive at the gouty Bodies, and that without suffer ing any Alteration.

Hence, that a Remedy may com to and act upon such Bodies whill contain'd within the Parts in the sam Manner as they would, were they take out and subjected to its more visible immediate Power, is incontestable: An The proposed To-that the Topical Medicine which I ar pical Me-recommending to be used in the time dicine of a Fit, is endued with such a Research

lutive Property when applied to gouty lutive of Matter, is manifest, in that it reduces the most to the greatest Subtilty imaginable, gouty Boeven to a Vapour, the hard stony dies. Concretions which are sometimes cast off in Fits of the Gout, (the Matter of which, while circulating with the Blood, was the Parent of the Disease, and, when deposited on the Joynts, is the Disease it self.) To the Truth of which Fact I have many Witnesses of greatest Probity. Since therefore it is capable of acting so powerfully upon these firmly compacted Stones, how much more likely is it to be effectual in resolving Bodies of the same Composition, but of a more yielding Texture? which is the true Nature and State of them while they remain intra Vasa, tho' when extravasated the more moist Part evaporating, leaves what cannot so transpire, an Union of Particles most fix'd and permanent.

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In the next Place I will speak of ا ا ا

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this Topical Remedy as introduc'd into Practice; and herein I shall observe in what manner it acts when applied to the affected Parts, by which it will be freed from any Liableness of being suspected either of Uncertainty or Hurtsulness.

XI. First then, when the Part in The Action of which the gouty Salts are contain'd is this Remedy, and embrocated therewith, a puffing up of Nature's that Part soon follows, upon which Method of digesting the gouty the Patient enjoys the Ease that is ex-Salts. compar'd perienc'd by the like Swelling observable upon the Fit's going off in a natural Way, and as a Fit of the Gout when lest entirely to Nature's Course, goes off with an Itching and Scaling of the Part, so does it in the Solution of One by this Application, but in a much shorter time. Thus is the Termination of a Fit by this means effected most adequately to Nature's own Method of dealing with the Gout, with this considerable Advantage on its 1 5 Side,

Side, that whereas in a Solution of a Fit of the Gout, when left to Nature's working, such Part of the gouty Matter which is not digested to a Fitness for Transpiration, is either lest on the Joynts in Chalky Nodes, or returns upon the Habit in Combinations too gross to be expelled by the Organs of Excretion; producing as they happen to be excited, fresh Fits; By the Assistance of this Application no Part of the gouty Matter remains undigested, or returns, but what is reduced to so great degree of Subtilty, that such of it as does not immediately transpire, gains its Exit at any of the natural Outlets to which it is presented in the Course of its Circulation, even if its Evacuation was not promoted; but in the Method I pursue, its Discharge is procured by Internal Medicine, which gently promotes the Perspirable and the other Excretions in a most easy and effectual Manner, thereby freeing the Body from any further Annoy-

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Annoyance to the Animal Functions by the gouty Salts.

Hence appears the Groundlessness The Fear of any Fear, that the goury Matter that the gouty may by this Method be translated Matter by this Apfrom the Extremities and flung upon plication translated the Stomach, Brain, &c. Which indeed would be greatly endanger'd by from the Extremiany Application that discusses the gouty ties to the Stomach, Matter previous to its Resolution; but &c. obviwhere it is reduced to such a State, atedas has been described; all Jealousy of such sort vanishes.

From the whole, it is seen, that the Intention to be satisfyed in time of a Fit, is a Digestion or Resolution of the six'd gouty Salts deposited in the Joynts, that they may pass off by Transpiration, &c. It has likewise been shewn, what Method Nature takes; First, in freeing the Animal Functions from the Annoyance of the fix'd and coagulated Salts, viz. by deapositing

positing them upon the Joynts of the Extremities, there forming the Gout: And Secondly, during their Residence there, the true Means and Instruments she uses in digesting the gouty Matter to a Fineness suited to immediate Transpiration, at the Part, or at least sufficient for their Protrusion thro' the small Vessels into the Habit again, so far broken that they may freely, and without Interruption circulate with the Blood, till fuch time as by their Re-accumulation, or being separated from it again, they form fresh Fits: All which, compared with the defcribed Action of the proposed External Remedy, in a Fit of the Gout, proves it to be Nature's great Assisant in digesting and resolving those innoying Bodies in a shorter time, ind much more effectually than cou'd be done without it.

Thus much of the Management of a Fit of the Gout. But,

XII. Since

Certain
Remedies
for the effout can be attempted at no other
festing an
absolute time but in the Intervals of Fits, I
Cure of
the Gout, proceed to speak of Remedies to be
recommended.
used at such times: And here, if we
reflect upon the remote Causes of the
Gout, and the State of Persons of
such an Habit, it is plain that they

vide Pag. must be endued with the Properties of 33,34,35 restoring Nature to the regular and

due Performance of all her Offices of Concoction and Digestion, &c, and the strengthening the debilitated Fibres of the Vessels, &c. in the last Scenes of Digestion; that by their Elastick Tonick Powers, those Bodies may be broken small enough to pass off with the Matter of insensible Transpiration which otherwise by being retain'd would load the Habit, and lurking in the Fluids wait only for some or other of the mentioned Causes of Separation from it, to form a Fit of the Gout.

The Remedies I am here recom- These Remending, added to the recited Pro-used by Persons of perties, are effectual likewise in the gouty Disdestroying the corrosive Acid which profitions, prevent would cause the Fixation and Separa-the Fixation of tion of the Salts in the Blood, and the Salts in the the resolving and extirpating the al-Blood; ready fix'd gouty Salts: If they are and in the Intervals used by Persons of gouty Dispositions, of Fits answer they will, with the utmost Certainty, every Inprevent the Fixation of the Salts in necessary the Blood, so preserving the Person to effect a perfect from the Attack of a Fit. and ab-Solute Cure of

In a Fit they assist Nature in castthe Gout. ing the gouty Salts on the Extremities and in their Digestion, and Expulsion

by Transpiration, &c. And,

In the Intervals of Fits, they recover and strengthen the weaken'd Digestions; give new Force and Firmness to the debilitated Fibres, producing thereby an accelerated Motion and Warmth to the languid Blood,

and an entire Renovation of the Springs of Life; preserving all the Organs of Excretion in such State, that their Fæculencies are in due time and order carried off: They are endued with a Specifick Property of resolving the gouty Salts which lurk in the Fluids and have not yet been separated from them, as well as those which were returned into the Blood and Habit, upon the Solution of preceding Fits; to such a Fineness, as that their Exit are actually procured, at the Perspirable and other Outlets: They defend those Salts in the Blood which are necessary for the important Purposes of animal Action from a Liableness of being fix'd and coagulated by any of the forementioned Means. These are the certain Effects of the Anti-Arthritick Remedies I am pressing the Use of; in the Detail of whose Virtues I have not exceeded one Jot the Bounds of rigid Truth (as the extraordinary good Success constantly attending the Use

of them hath testified) but can justly say that I have omitted to give them due Encomium; in a Word, they are absolutely endued with a Power of accomplishing every Intention in this Disease, both Preventive and Curative.

For the time of Continuance in the Syden-ham's Ad-Use of Remedies in the Intervals of vice con-Fits, take the Advice of Dr. Syden-the time ham, who in his Treatise of the Gout of consays, "This must be first taken No-in the use tice of, and chiefly observ'd above sines of a all things I am about to mention, Nature. concerning the Cure of the Gout, " namely, that all Digestive or Resolutive Medicines whatsoever, are not to be taken up by the bye, but 66 must be used constantly and daily with the greatest Diligence; for whereas in this Disease, the Cause of it has pass'd into an Habit, and as it were become a new Nature: " No Man in his right Senses, can

" think that some small and short " Alteration, super-induced upon the "Blood and Humors, can per-" fect the Cure; for the whole Habit " of the Body must be changed, and " the whole Man must be as it were new-fram'd: For this Habit being chiefly founded, and confisting both "in the Weakness of all the Digestions, and in the Want of the natural "Strength of the Parts, we must pro-" vide against both these Ills, and the "Strength of Concoction, as well as " the Soundness of the Parts, must be reduced and restor'd gradually to the former State and Oeconomy of the Body. It is manifest therefore that he that endeavours to cure "this Disease, ought to make it his " Business to change the Habit of his whole Body, and to restore its old " Constitution, as much as Age, and " other Circumstances will permit; " which must be endeavour'd in the "Spaces between the Fits; not when

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"the Fits are on, for when the Fomes is not only generated, but now is cast upon the Joynts, it is too late to strive to change it, or to cast it out any other way, for it is to be ejected by no other Method than Nature points out.

Somewhat might here be added of Diet concerning Diet and Exercise in this cise. Disease, but that wou'd lead me farther than I at first design'd; I shall therefore, with regard to Meats and Drink, only advise in general, that the Food be such as is of an easy Digestion, and in Quantity such as the Stomach can easily digest; for by more, the Disease wou'd be heightened; and on the other hand, from a too great Abstinence, the Constitution will be robb'd of its due Support and Vigour, which are equally hurtful. As to Drinks, such are to be chosen that are neither as strong as Wine, nor as weak as Water; the first extream exagitating the Fomes of this

Disease, and perverting all the Animal Functions; but the latter, by extinguishing the natural Heat, so necessary to be maintain'd for the duly performing the Work of Digestion, produces the greater Evil of the too; not Pain, as Wine doth, but Death it self: What might be added of the Usefulness and well regulating of Exercise, is rendered in this Place the less necessary, because already spoken to in the Treatise of the Gout (Pag. 50.) to which I refer you.

George-Street, St. Martin's-le-Grand, February 16, 1728.

FINIS.