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OF A

### COURSE OF LECTURES

ON

## MORBID ANATOMY,

BY

#### J. R. FARRE, M.D.

AND

#### BENJAMIN TRAVERS, SURGEON.

AT no period in the history of the Medical Profession has the importance of Anatomy been more generally acknowledged or more successfully exemplified than in the present day. But although the conviction of its importance is deeply impressed upon the minds of the Profession, it is greatly to be doubted if any adequate conception has yet been formed of the advantages to be derived from its minute and patient application to the phenomena of Disease. The Anatomy of the healthy body, although a subject inviting the further research of the Physiologist, has been sufficiently developed to form a standard, to which the varieties of morbid structure and malformation may be referred, and by which their nature and degree may be with tolerable precision determined. Nor is it difficult to conceive, that light may be reflected upon points still obscure in the healthy structure from the appearances peculiar to disease, and thus a reciprocal illustration be afforded. With so limited a knowledge of the seats and causes of disease as the ablest practitioners possess, and such palpable inaccuracy of discrimination as the most experienced occasionally evince, it appears extraordinary that the field of Morbid Anatomy should have been so sparingly

ultivated. Among the few writers upon the subject, two have rendered themselves eminent. They have pursued opposite methods; each excellent in its kind, and conformable to the order of philosophical investigation. Morgagni collected with incredible labor an invaluable store of particulars: Baillie has rendered to the profession the more difficult service of generalization.

The object of these Lectures will be best illustrated by a concise statement of the advantages to be derived from the application of morbid anatomy to the science of medicine.

First. The perfect organs of an animal body being the standard of comparison, anatomy discovers not only the changes of structure induced by disease, but in many instances developes the series of events which preceded them.

Secondly. By carefully noting the histories of diseases, and comparing them with the appearances on dissection, we learn to separate the characteristic from the anomalous symptoms, and by converting speculative opinion into demonstrative evidence, to establish a perfect diagnosis.

Thirdly. In proportion as the diagnosis of disease is perfect, so will be the treatment. The remedies which are adapted to serous and hemorrhagic inflammation, are not vigorous enough to arrest the effusion of coagulable lymph and its subsequent organization; the active remedies indicated in the adhesive, are dangerous in the suppurative, and fatal in the gangrenous inflammation.

Fourthly. The operative department of the profession distinguishes the Surgeon from the Physician,—Pathology unites them. The science is one. By a careful record of the morbid changes which take place in the respective organs submitted to their management, each will enlighten the department of the other, and thus contribute to the perfection of the whole.

These Lectures will treat of Diseases, according to their series in each organ, commencing with the events of Inflammation, and presenting in succession the various morbid structures peculiar to each, or common to many organs, including Malformations, Malpositions, and Læsions. The Diseases will be illustrated by original cases, preparations, and drawings. Comparative

morbid Anatomy, so far as it throws light upon the human, will be introduced; and the application of the subject to the Practice of Medicine and Surgery will be constantly kept in view.

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The Lectures will begin on Friday the 18th January, and be continued on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings. Further particulars will be advertised.

A JOURNAL of MORBID ANATOMY will be published half-yearly. Every number will contain two original papers, one in each department of the Profession, in which, without assuming the character of perfect essays, the subject will be treated with more precision than the mere record of cases requires, and will constitute a series, having a prospective view to a more finished form. The morbid appearances will be represented by Engravings, coloured or plain, as the one or the other best conveys the character of the Disease. In addition to these papers, a part of the Journal will be devoted to a selection from Cases, with Dissections, which have been recently communicated.

London, 20th August, 1810.

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