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The Book of Prognostics Hippocrates by Francis Adams

—1 appears to me a most excellent thing for the physician to cultivate; for by foreseeing and foretelling, in the presence of the present, the past, and the future, and explaining the omissions patients have been guilty of, he will be the more readily believed be acquainted with the circumstances of the sick; so that men will confidence to intrust themselves to such a physician. And he manage the cure best who has foreseen what is to happen from present state of matters. For it is impossible to make all the well; this, indeed, would have been better than to be able to what is going to happen; but since men die, some even before the physician, from the violence of the disease, and some immediately after calling him, having lived, perhaps, only one or a little longer, and before the physician could bring his art counteract the disease; it therefore becomes necessary to know nature of such affections, how far they are above the powers of constitution; and, moreover, if there be anything divine in the, and to learn a foreknowledge of this also. Thus a man will the more esteemed to be a good physician, for he will be the better to treat those aright who can be saved, having long anticipated; and by seeing and announcing beforehand those who will and those who will die, he will thus escape censure.

—2 should observe thus in acute diseases: first, the countenance of patient, if it be like those of persons in health, and more so, like itself, for this is the best of all; whereas the most opposite it is the worst, such as the following; a sharp nose, hollow eyes, temples; the ears cold, contracted, and their lobes turned: the skin about the forehead being rough, distended, and parched; color of the whole face being green, black, livid, or lead-colored. the countenance be such at the commencement of the disease, and this cannot be accounted for from the other symptoms, inquiry must be made whether the patient has long wanted sleep; whether his bowels been very loose; and whether he has suffered from want of food; if any of these causes be confessed to, the danger is to be reckoned far less; and it becomes obvious, in the course of a day and a, whether or not the appearance of the countenance proceeded these causes. But if none of these be said to exist, if the symptoms not subside in the aforesaid time, it is to be known for certain death is at hand. And, also, if the disease be in a more advanced either on the third or fourth day, and the countenance be such, same inquiries as formerly directed are to be made, and the other are to be noted, those in the whole countenance, those on body, and those in the eyes; for if they shun the light, or weep, or squint, or if the one be less than the other, or the white of them be red, livid, or has black veins in it; if there be a gum upon the eyes, if they are restless, protruding, or are become hollow; and if the countenance be squalid and dark, or the color the whole face be changed- all these are to be reckoned bad and symptoms. The physician should also observe the appearance of eyes from below the eyelids in sleep; for when a portion of the appears, owing to the eyelids not being closed together, and this is not connected with diarrhea or purgation from medicine, when the patient does not sleep thus from habit, it is to be reckoned unfavorable and very deadly symptom; but if the eyelid be contracted, or pale, or also the lip, or nose, along with some of the other, one may know for certain that death is close at hand. It a mortal symptom, also, when the lips are relaxed, pendent, cold, blanched.

—3 is well when the patient is found by his physician reclining upon his right or his left side, having his hands, neck, and legs bent, and the whole body

lying in a relaxed state, for thus most of persons in health recline, and these are the best of postures most resemble those of healthy persons. But to lie upon one's, with the hands, neck, and the legs extended, is far less favorable. if the patient incline forward, and sink down to the foot of the, it is a still more dangerous symptom; but if he be found with feet naked and not sufficiently warm, and the hands, neck, and tossed about in a disorderly manner and naked, it is bad, for indicates aberration of intellect. It is a deadly symptom, also, the patient sleeps constantly with his mouth open, having his strongly bent and plaited together, while he lies upon his back; to lie upon one's belly, when not habitual to the patient to sleep while in good health, indicates delirium, or pain in the abdominal. And for the patient to wish to sit erect at the acme of is a bad symptom in all acute diseases, but particularly in pneumonia. To grind the teeth in fevers, when such has not been custom of the patient from childhood, indicates madness and death, which dangers are to be announced beforehand as likely to happen; if a person in delirium do this it is a very deadly symptom. And the patient had an ulcer previously, or if one has occurred in course of the disease, it is to be observed; for if the man be to die the sore will become livid and dry, or yellow and dry death. —————

—————4 the movement of the hands I have these observations to: When in acute fevers, pneumonia, phrenitis, or headache, there are waved before the face, hunting through empty space, as if bits of straw, picking the nap from the coverlet, or tearing from the wall- all such symptoms are bad and deadly. —————

—————5, when frequent, indicates pain or inflammation in the above the diaphragm: a large respiration performed at a great announces delirium; but a cold respiration at nose or mouth a very fatal symptom. Free respiration is to be looked upon as much to the safety of the patient in all acute diseases, as fevers, and those complaints which come to a crisis in forty. —————

—————6 sweats are the best in all acute diseases which occur on the days, and completely carry off the fever. Those are favorable, which taking place over the whole body, show that the man is the disease better. But those that do not produce this effect not beneficial. The worst are cold sweats, confined to the head, and neck; these in an acute fever prognosticate death, or in milder one, a prolongation of the disease; and sweats which occur the whole body, with the characters of those confined to the, are in like manner bad. Sweats attended with a miliary eruption, taking place about the neck, are bad; sweats in the form of drops of vapour are good. One ought to know the entire character of, for some are connected with prostration of strength in the, and some with intensity of the inflammation. —————

—————7 state of the hypochondrium is best when it is free from pain, and of equal size on the right side and the left. But if inflamed, painful, or distended; or when the right and left sides are of sizes;- all these appearances are to be dreaded. if there be also pulsation in the hypochondrium, it indicates delirium; and the physician should examine the eyes such persons; for if their pupils be in rapid motion, such persons be expected to go mad. A swelling in the hypochondrium, that is and painful, is very bad, provided it occupy the whole hypochondrium; if it be on either side, it is less dangerous when on the left. swellings at the commencement of the disease prognosticate speedy; but if the fever has passed twenty days, and the swelling has subsided, it turns to a suppuration. A discharge of blood

from nose occurs to such in the first period, and proves very useful; inquiry should be made if they have headache or indistinct vision; if there be such, the disease will be determined thither. The of blood is rather to be expected in those who are younger thirty-five years. Such swellings as are soft, free from pain, yield to the finger, occasion more protracted crises, and are dangerous than the others. But if the fever continue beyond sixty, without any subsidence of the swelling, it indicates that empyema about to take place; and a swelling in any other part of the cavity terminate in like manner. Such, then, as are painful, hard, and, indicate danger of speedy death; but such as are soft, free pain, and yield when pressed with the finger, are more chronic these. Swellings in the belly less frequently form abscesses those in the hypochondrium; and seldomest of all, those below navel are converted into suppuration; but you may rather expect hemorrhage from the upper parts. But the suppuration of all protracted about these parts is to be anticipated. The collections matter there are to be thus judged of: such as are determined outward the best when they are small, when they protrude very much, and to a point; such as are large and broad, and which do not swell to a sharp point, are the worst. Of such as break internally, best are those which have no external communication, but are covered indolent; and when the whole place is free from discoloration, pus is best which is white, homogeneous, smooth, and not at all; the contrary to this is the worst. _____

_____8 dropsies arising from acute diseases are bad; for they do not the fever, and are very painful and fatal. The most of them from the flanks and loins, but some from the liver; in those derive their origin from the flanks and loins the feet swell, diarrhoeas supervene, which neither remove the pains in flanks and loins, nor soften the belly, but in dropsies which connected with the liver there is a tickling cough, with scarcely perceptible expectoration, and the feet swell; there are no evacuation the bowels, unless such as are hard and forced; and there are about the belly, sometimes on the one side and sometimes the other, and these increase and diminish by turns. _____

_____9 is a bad symptom when the head, hands, and feet are cold, while belly and sides are hot; but it is a very good symptom when the body is equally hot. The patient ought to be able to turn round, and to be agile when raised up; but if he appear heavy in rest of his body as well as in his hands and feet, it is more; and if, in addition to the weight, his nails and fingers livid, immediate death may be anticipated; and if the hands feet be black it is less dangerous than if they be livid, but other symptoms must be attended, to; for if he appear to bear illness well, and if certain of the salutary symptoms appear along these there may be hope that the disease will turn to a deposition, that the man may recover; but the blackened parts of the body will off. When the testicles and members are retracted upwards, they strong pains and danger of death. _____

_____10 regard to sleep- as is usual with us in health, the patient should during the day and sleep during the night. If this rule be anywise it is so far worse: but there will be little harm provided sleep in the morning for the third part of the day; such sleep takes place after this time is more unfavorable; but the worst all is to get no sleep either night or day; for it follows from symptom that the insomnia is connected with sorrow and pains, that he is about to become delirious. _____

_____11 excrement is best which is soft and consistent, is passed at the which was customary to the patient when in health, in

quantity to the ingests; for when the passages are such, the belly is in a healthy state. But if the discharges be fluid, is favorable that they are not accompanied with a noise, nor are, nor in great quantity; for the man being oppressed by frequently up, must be deprived of sleep; and if the evacuations be both and large, there is danger of his falling into deliquium. But in proportion to the ingesta he should have evacuations or thrice in the day, once at night and more copiously in the, as is customary with a person in health. The faeces should thicker when the disease is tending to a crisis; they ought be yellowish and not very fetid. It is favorable that round worms passed with the discharges when the disease is tending to a crisis. belly, too, through the whole disease, should be soft and moderately; but excrements that are very watery, or white, or green, very red, or frothy, are all bad. It is also bad when the discharges small, and viscid, and white, and greenish, and smooth; but still deadly appearances are the black, or fatty, or livid, or verdigris-green, fetid. Such as are of varied characters indicate greater duration the complaint, but are no less dangerous; such as those which resemble, those which are bilious, those resembling leeks, and the; these being sometimes passed together, and sometimes singly. is best when wind passes without noise, but it is better that flatulence pass even thus than that it should be retained; and when it pass thus, it indicates either that the man is in pain or in, unless he gives vent to the wind spontaneously. Pains in hypochondria, and swellings, if recent, and not accompanied with, are relieved by borborygmi supervening in the hypochondrium, especially if it pass off with faeces, urine, and wind; but even not, it will do good by passing along, and it also does good descending to the lower part of the belly. —

12 urine is best when the sediment is white, smooth, and consistent the whole time, until the disease come to a crisis, for it freedom from danger, and an illness of short duration; but deficient, and if it be sometimes passed clear, and sometimes with white and smooth sediment, the disease will be more protracted, not so void of danger. But if the urine be reddish, and the sediment and smooth, the affection, in this case, will be more protracted the former, but still not fatal. But farinaceous sediments in urine are bad, and still worse are the leafy; the white and thin very bad, but the furfureous are still worse than these. Clouds about in the urine are good when white, but bad if black. the urine is yellow and thin, it indicates that the disease is; and if it (the disease) should be protracted, there may be lest the patient should not hold out until the urine be concocted. the most deadly of all kinds of urine are the fetid, watery, black, thick; in adult men and women the black is of all kinds of urine worst, but in children, the watery. In those who pass thin and urine for a length of time, if they have otherwise symptoms convalescence, an abscess may be expected to form in the part the diaphragm. And fatty substances floating on the surface to be dreaded, for they are indications of melting. And one should respecting the kinds of urine, which have clouds, whether tend upwards or downwards, and upwards or downwards, and the which they have and such as fall downwards, with the colors described, are to be reckoned good and commended; but such as are upwards, with the colors as described, are to be held as bad, are to be distrusted. But you must not allow yourself to be deceived such urine be passed while the bladder is diseased; for then it a symptom of the state, not of the general system, but of a particular. —

—13 vomiting is of most service which consists of phlegm and bile together, and neither very thick nor in great

quantity; but vomitings which are more unmixed are worse. But if that which vomited be of the color of leeks or livid, or black, whatever of colors it be, it is to be reckoned bad; but if the same man all these colors, it is to be reckoned a very fatal symptom. of all the vomitings, the livid indicates the danger of death, it be of a fetid smell. But all the smells which are somewhat and fetid, are bad in all vomitings. _____

_____14 expectoration in all pains about the lungs and sides, should be and easily brought up, and a certain degree of yellowness appear strongly mixed up with the sputum. But if brought up after the commencement of the pain, and of a yellow or ruddy, or if it occasions much cough, or be not strongly mixed, it worse; for that which is intensely yellow is dangerous, but the, and viscid, and round, do no good. But that which is very green frothy is bad; but if so intense as to appear black, it is still dangerous than these; it is dangerous than these; it is bad, nothing is expectorated, and the lungs discharge nothing, but are with matters which boil (as it were) in the air-passages. It bad when coryza and sneezing either precede or follow affection the lungs, but in all other affections, even the most deadly, sneezing a salutary symptom. A yellow spittle mixed up with not much blood cases of pneumonia, is salutary and very beneficial if spit up the commencement of the disease, but if on the seventh day, or later, it is less favorable. And all sputa are bad which do remove the pain. But the worst is the black, as has been described. all others the sputa which remove the pain are the best. _____

_____15 the pains in these regions do not cease, either with the discharge the sputa, nor with alvine evacuations, nor from venesection, purging medicine, nor a suitable regimen, it is to be held that they terminate in suppurations. Of empyemata such as are spit up while sputum is still bilious, are very fatal, whether the bilious portion expectorated separate, or along with the other; but more especially the empyema begin to advance after this sputum on the seventh day the disease. It is to be expected that a person with such an expectoration die on the fourteenth day, unless something favorable supervene. following are favorable symptoms: to support the disease easily, have free respiration, to be free from pain, to have the sputa brought up, the whole body to appear equally warm and soft, have no thirst, the urine, and faeces, sleep, and sweats to be favorable, as described before; when all these symptoms concur, patient certainly will not die; but if some of these be present some not, he will not survive longer than the fourteenth day. bad symptoms are the opposite of these, namely, to bear the diseased difficulty, respiration large and dense, the pain not ceasing, sputum scarcely coughed up, strong thirst, to have the body unequally by the febrile heat, the belly and sides intensely hot, the hands, and feet cold; the urine, and excrements, the sleep, sweats, all bad, agreeably to the characters described above; such a combination of symptoms accompany the expectoration, they will certainly die before the fourteenth day, and either on the eleventh. Thus then one may conclude regarding this expectoration, it is very deadly, and that the patient will not survive until fourteenth day. It is by balancing the concomitant symptoms whether or bad, that one is to form a prognosis; for thus it will most prove to be a true one. Most other suppurations burst, some the twentieth, some on the thirtieth, some on the fortieth, and as late as the sixtieth day. _____

_____16 should estimate when the commencement of the suppuration will place, by calculating from the day on which the patient was first with fever, or if he had a rigor, and if he says, that there a weight in the place where he had pain

formerly, for these symptoms in the commencement of suppurations. One then may expect the of the abscesses to take place from these times according the periods formerly stated. But if the empyema be only on either, one should turn him and inquire if he has pain on the other; and if the one side be hotter than the other, and when laid the sound side, one should inquire if he has the feeling of a hanging from above, for if so, the empyema will be upon the side to that on which the weight was felt.

17 may be recognized in all cases by the following symptoms: the first place, the fever does not go off, but is slight during day, and increases at night, and copious sweats supervene, there a desire to cough, and the patients expectorate nothing worth mentioning, eyes become hollow, the cheeks have red spots on them, the nails the hands are bent, the fingers are hot especially their extremities, are swellings in the feet, they have no desire of food, and blisters (phlyctenae) occur over the body. These symptoms attend empyemata, and may be much trusted to; and such as are of standing are indicated by the same, provided they be accompanied those signs which occur at the commencement, and if at the same the patient has some difficulty of breathing. Whether they will earlier or later may be determined by these symptoms; if there pain at the commencement, and if the dyspnoea, cough, and ptyalism severe, the rupture may be expected in the course of twenty days still earlier; but if the pain be more mild, and all the other in proportion, you may expect from these the rupture to be; but pain, dyspnoea, and ptyalism, must take place before the of the abscess. Those patients recover most readily whom the leaves the same day that the abscess bursts, - when they recover appetite speedily, and are freed from the thirst, - when the discharges are small and consistent, the matter white, smooth, in color, and free of phlegm, and if brought up without pain strong coughing. Those die whom the fever does not leave, or when to leave them it returns with an exacerbation; when they thirst, but no desire of food, and there are watery discharges the bowels; when the expectoration is green or livid, or pituitous frothy; if all these occur they die, but if certain of these symptoms, and others not, some patients die and some recover, after long interval. But from all the symptoms taken together one should a judgment, and so in all other cases.

18 abscesses form about the ears, after peripneumonic affections, depositions of matter take place in the inferior extremities and in fistula, such persons recover. The following observations are made upon them: if the fever persist, and the pain do not cease, the expectoration be not normal, and if the alvine discharges be bilious, nor free and unmixed; and if the urine be neither nor have its proper sediment, but if, on the other hand, all other salutary symptoms be present, in such cases abscesses may be expected to take place. They form in the inferior parts when there a collection of phlegm about the hypochondria; and in the upper the continue soft and free of pain, and when dyspnoea having present for a certain time, ceases without any obvious cause. Deposits which take place in the legs after severe and dangerous of pneumonia, are salutary, but the best are those which occur the time when the sputa undergo a change; for if the swelling and take place while the sputa are changing from yellow and becoming a purulent character, and are expectorated freely, under these the man will recover most favorably and the abscess free of pain, will soon cease; but if the expectoration is free, and the urine does not appear to have the proper sediment, is danger lest the limb should be maimed, or that the case otherwise give trouble. But if the abscesses disappear and go

back, while does not take place, and fever prevails, it is a bad; for there is danger that the man may get into a state of and die. Of persons having empyema after peripneumonic affections, that are advanced in life run the greatest risk of dying; but the other kinds of empyema younger persons rather die. In cases empyema treated by the cautery or incision, when the matter is, white, and not fetid, the patient recovers; but if of a bloody dirty character, he dies.

—19—accompanied with fever which occur about the loins and lower, if they attack the diaphragm, and leave the parts below, are fatal. Wherefore one ought to pay attention to the other symptoms, if any unfavorable one supervene, the case is hopeless; but while the disease is determined to the diaphragm, the other symptoms not bad, there is great reason to expect that it will end in empyema. the bladder is hard and painful, it is an extremely bad and mortal, more especially in cases attended with continued fever; for pains proceeding from the bladder alone are to kill the patient; at such a time the bowels are not moved, or the discharges are and forced. But urine of a purulent character, and having a white smooth sediment, relieves the patient. But if no amendment takes in the characters of the urine, nor the bladder become soft, the fever is of the continual type, it may be expected that they will die in the first stages of the complaint. This form attacks more especially, from their seventh to their fifteenth year.

—20—come to a crisis on the same days as to number on which men and die. For the mildest class of fevers, and those originating the most favorable symptoms, cease on the fourth day or earlier; the most malignant, and those setting in with the most dangerous, prove fatal on the fourth day or earlier. The first class them as to violence ends thus: the second is protracted to the day, the third to the eleventh, the fourth to the fourteenth, fifth to the seventeenth, and the sixth to the twentieth. Thus periods from the most acute disease ascend by fours up to twenty. none of these can be truly calculated by whole days, for neither year nor the months can be numbered by entire days. After these the same manner, according to the same progression, the first period of thirty-four days, the second of forty days, and the third of days. In the commencement of these it is very difficult to determine which will come to a crisis after a long interval; for these are very similar, but one should pay attention from the day, and observe further at every additional tetrad, and then cannot miss seeing how the disease will terminate. The constitution quartans is agreeable to the same order. Those which will come a crisis in the shortest space of time, are the easiest to be judged; for the differences of them are greatest from the commencement, those who are going to recover breathe freely, and do not suffer, they sleep during the night, and have the other salutary symptoms, those that are to die have difficult respiration, are delirious, with insomnolency, and have other bad symptoms. Matters being, one may conjecture, according to the time, and each additional of the diseases, as they proceed to a crisis. And in women, parturition, the crises proceed agreeably to the same ratio.

—21— and continued headaches with fever, if any of the deadly symptoms joined to them, are very fatal. But if without such symptoms the be prolonged beyond twenty days, a discharge of blood from the or some abscess in the inferior parts may be anticipated; but the pain is recent, we may expect in like manner a discharge of blood from the nose, or a suppuration, especially if the pain be above the temples and forehead; but the hemorrhage is rather be looked for in persons younger than thirty

years, and the suppuration more elderly persons. —————
—————-22pain of the ear, with continual and strong fever, is to be dreaded; there is danger that the man may become delirious and die. Since, this is a hazardous spot, one ought to pay particular attention all these symptoms from the commencement. Younger persons die of disease on the seventh day, or still earlier, but old persons later; for the fevers and delirium less frequently supervene them, and on that account the ears previously come to a suppuration, at these periods of life, relapses of the disease coming on generally fatal. Younger persons die before the ear suppurates; only if matter run from the ear, there may be hope that a younger person recover, provided any other favorable symptom be combined. —————

—————-23of the throat with fever, is a serious affection, and if other of the symptoms formerly described as being bad, be present, physician ought to announce that his patient is in danger. Those are most dangerous, and most quickly prove fatal, which make appearance in the fauces, nor in the neck, but occasion very great and difficulty of breathing; these induce suffocation on the day, or on the second, the third, or the fourth. Such as, in manner, are attended with pain, are swelled up, and have redness (erythema) in the throat, are indeed very fatal, but more protracted the former, provided the redness be great. Those cases in which the throat and the neck are red, are more protracted, and certain recover from them, especially if the neck and breast be affected erythema, and the erysipelas be not determined inwardly. If neither erysipelas disappear on the critical day, nor any abscess form, nor any pus be spit up, and if the patient fancy himself, and be free from pain, death, or a relapse of the erythema is be apprehended. It is much less hazardous when the swelling and are determined outwardly; but if determined to the lungs, superinduce delirium, and frequently some of these cases terminate empyema. It is very dangerous to cut off or scarify enlarged uvulae they and red and large, for inflammations and hemorrhages supervene; one should try to reduce such swellings by some other means at season. When the whole of it is converted into an abscess, which called Uva, or when the extremity of the variety called Columella larger and round, but the upper part thinner, at this time it will safe to operate. But it will be better to open the bowels gently proceeding to the operation, if time will permit, and the patient not in danger of being suffocated. —————

—————-24the fevers cease without any symptoms of resolution occurring, not on the critical days, in such cases a relapse may be anticipated. any of the fevers is protracted, although the man exhibits symptoms recovery, and there is no longer pain from any inflammation, nor any other visible cause, in such a case a deposit, with swelling pain, may be expected in some one of the joints, and not improbably those below. Such deposits occur more readily and in less time persons under thirty years of age; and one should immediately suspect formation of such a deposit, if the fever be protracted beyond days; but to aged persons these less seldom happen, and not the fever be much longer protracted. Such a deposit may be expected, the fever is of a continual type, and that it will pass into quartan, if it become intermittent, and its paroxysms come on in irregular manner, and if in this form it approach autumn. As deposits most readily in persons below thirty years of age, so quartans commonly occur to persons beyond that age. It is proper to know deposits occur most readily in winter, that then they are most, but are less given to return. Whoever, in a fever that not of a fatal character, says that he has

pain in his head, and something dark appears to be before his eyes, and that he has the stomach, will be seized with vomiting of bile; but if also attack him, and the inferior parts of the hypochondrium cold, vomiting is still nearer at hand; and if he eat or drink at such a season, it will be quickly vomited. In these cases, the pain commences on the first day, they are particularly oppressed the fourth and the fifth; and they are relieved on the seventh, the greater part of them begin to have pain on the third day, are most especially tossed on the fifth, but are relieved on their eleventh; but in those who begin to have pains on the fifth, and other matters proceed properly with them, the disease comes a crisis on the fourteenth day. But when in such a fever persons with headache, instead of having a dark appearance before eyes, have dimness of vision, or flashes of light appear before eyes, and instead of pain at the pit of the stomach, they have their hypochondrium a fullness stretching either to the right or side, without either pain or inflammation, a hemorrhage from nose is to be expected in such a case, rather than a vomiting. It is in young persons particularly that the hemorrhage is to be expected, for in persons beyond the age of thirty-five, vomiting rather to be anticipated. Convulsions occur to children if acute be present, and the belly be they cannot sleep, are agitated, moan, and change color, and become green, livid, or ruddy. These occur most readily to children which are very young up their seventh year; older children and adults are not equally liable to be seized with convulsions in fevers, unless some of the strongest worst symptoms precede, such as those which occur in frenzy. One judge of children as of others, which will die and which recover, the whole of the symptoms, as they have been specially described. things I say respecting acute diseases, and the affections which from them.

—25—who would correctly beforehand those that will recover, and those will die, and in what cases the disease will be protracted for days, and in what cases for a shorter time, must be able to form judgment from having made himself acquainted with all the symptoms, estimating their powers in comparison with one another, as has described, with regard to the others, and the urine and sputa, when the patient coughs up pus and pus and bile together. One ought to consider promptly the influx of epidemical diseases and the of the season. One should likewise be well acquainted the particular signs and the other symptoms, and not be ignorant that, in every year, and at every season, bad symptoms prognosticate, and favorable symptoms good, since the aforesaid symptoms appear have held true in Libya, in Delos, and in Scythia, from which it be known that, in the same regions, there is no difficulty in a knowledge of many more things than these; if having learned, one knows also how to judge and reason correctly of them. But should not complain because the name of any disease may happen to be described here, for you may know all such as come to a crisis the aforementioned times, by the same symptoms. END