OBSERVAÇAM X.

De hum continuo fluxo de sangue das almorreimat, qua certo doente padeceo por causa de excessivo trabalho, or quentura; com que se enfraquecerao as oficinamenturaes de maneira, que em lugar de gerarem sangue puro, or laudavel, geràrao soros mordazes, or salgados, de que se seguirao grandes sedes, or buma inchação universal, annunciadora de huma hydropesia incuravel.

A Indaque o exercicio, & trabalho moderados sejas as cousas mais proveitosas que ha para conservar a saude, & prolongar a vida, porque com hum, & com outro se fortificas os membros, se vivisica o casor, se aperseiçoa a nutricas, se volatilizas os espiritos, se circula o sangue, se dissipas os vapores, se abrem os póros, se repurgas as sulfagens, & se conseguem tantas utilidades, que só se conhecem pelos damnos que saza salta delle, como dia Ovidio; (1.) & nos o vemos nos presos, que por lhea saltar o exercicio, perdem muitos as cores, outros in faltar o exercicio, perdem muitos as cores, outros in faltar o exercicio, perdem muitos as cores, outros in faltar o exercicio, perdem muitos as cores, outros in faltar o exercicio.

chao, outros se fazem hydropicos: o mesino obser

vamos na malicia, & falta de sabor nas carnes dos animaes que se naõ exercitaõ; porèm he de advertir, que se o exercicio, & trabalho saõ grandes, ou intempes.

tivos,

Ovidius 2. de Ponto 6. ibi:

Cernis 21 ignavum corrumpant
etia corpus,

Estirium caricus mimoreana

Et visium capians, ni moveaneur aqua.

tivos, tao longe estao de ser convenientes para a vida, & lande, que antes com elles se enfraquecem os espisites, se exaspera o calor, se emmagrecem as carnes, ferelasao os nervos, fe envelhece o corpo, & fucce**dem mil damnos outros, a que a** Medicina não pode dat simedio, como pela seguinte Observação farei manifesto.

Hybernio, logrou muitos anno perfeitissima saude; mas andando o rempo, ou pelómito trabalho, & exercicio que teve, ou pelos **grandes cuidados , com que** perpetuamente vivia , cahioem huma tal excandescencia do figado, & entranhas, que em lugar de gerarem fangue louvavel, & perfeito, geravão humores acres, corrolivos, & lerolos; & como estes não erao capazes para as partes le la le la provida natu-(como inureis, & feculentos) para as partes inferipres', descarregando-os nas veas hemorrhoidaes; & como estas de sua natureza costumao estar cheyas Fernessus sib. 6. de partium de fangue adusto, negro, & crasso, como diz Ferne- morous, & symptomat. cap. 11. lio, (1) nao foy necessario muito, para que com a melanenelico que sanguine su. chegidada materia pungente, que de novo se misturou comelle, se assanhasse o que alli estava de tal modo, que em brevissimos dias, abertas as bocas das almoreimas, ouveffe hum copiolitlimo fluxo dellas, & della minuada esfusa de sangue se restriarao, & debilitrao o figado, & officinas naturaes de manei-12, que começou a incharlhe o corpo todo; princi-Piccinfalliveis de hua hydropelia, entermidade verdadeirmente tanto para temer, como difficultosa de cura, mayormente por fobrevir a hua doença prolon-23da, & a hum homem ja fraco, & falto de espiritos.

3- Porèm como feja obrigação de quem he humano compadecerse das miserias humanas, & nao aje acçao tão generosa, como he amparar aos perseguidos, confortar aos defmayados, & dar faude aos enfermos; pois, como diz Cicero, (3.) para isso nascemos, & não para nos fos fomos creados; hz quan-

folistanbi: Hemandon ex atro,

(3.) Cacces tafentantiarum, & 4. de find, fol. 16. br. Nagama ad congregationem, ad ficietatem , a a communisticinque gene-

Et lib. 1. de offic. fol. 62 cibie Non folium n. 515 nati fumma . Jed visim majler partem patita, part tem amici, partem parenter vene aicant.

72 Observações Medicas Doutrinaes.

to foy possivel por defender ao sobredito enfermo das

mãos da morte, que o ameaçava.

(4.)
Galenus lib. 3. meth. cap. 11.
fol. 83. this Signidem longiffime a tentata fluxione parta,
quodredundat revillere, nequaquam ad cam trahere convenit.

Avicena Pen 18,3,tract.2.cap.
22, fot. 665, ibi : Es quandoque
of vomitiu frequens sufficients curatio ad illud, excusars ab alio.

Ci ileniis lib. 13. meth. cap. 11. mihi fol. 83. ibi : Ar vomicu 11. pudibundu laborantibus , in diverfa revellens auxilium eft.

Iclem lib. 14. meth.cap. 8. fol. 89.ibi: Quod autem in priapifmo vomitioriss medicamentus potins, quam subduscritibus sit utendum, &c.

A primeira, & principal indicação que tomei para o curar, foy purgar os humores ferofos, & pungentes, que com a sua acrimonia, & quenturairritavão a natureza, adelgaçavão o fangue, & provocavão o fluxo; para isso lhe fiz tomar tresonças de agua benedicta vigorada, porque me lembrou ter lido em Galeno, (4.) & em outros graves Authores, que nás dores, ou fluxos das almorreimas, nos priapilmos, nas dores dos rins, & da bexiga, nas colicas nephriticas, nas suppressos da ourina, & em todas as doenças das partes pudendas, não avia remedio mais efficaz, & conveniente, que os vomitorios repetidas zes tomados, por quanto neltas enfermidades convem muito revellir, & divertir os humores para a parte contraria: & como não aja remedio, que tuo prompta, & fielmente faça este effeito como a sebredita agua, por isso neste caso, & nos refer**idos cos**tumo usar sempre della, dandoa duas, & tres vezes em dias alternados. Nem me enganou a esperança; porque depois de tomar tres vezes o sobredito vomitorio, reconheceo notavel melhoria, & para o confirmar nella, lhe fiz tomar, tres dias alternados, os feguintes xaropes, que para evacuar brandamente os soros mordazes, que sao os que abrem o caminho aos humores, que cahem nas almorreimas, são excellentissimos, & se preparao do modo seguinte. Tomai tres oitavas de cascas de myrobalanos citrinos, & huma oitava de ruibarbo, tudo se machuque, & se deite de infuíao em huma canada de agua de tanchagem quente, & passadas doze horas, se deite fora adits agua, & fazendo entao hum cozimento fresco para os tres xaropes, deitei nelle os taes myrobalanos, & ruibarbo, dandolhe hua leve fervura, & coandole com forte expressão, mandei ajuntar a cada quatro onças deste cozimento duas onças de xarope das nossas rosas, & depois que com os taes xaropes, & vomitorios se diminuirao os soros mordazes, tratei de divertir,

João Curvo Semedo, *Observaçoens medicas doutrinaes de cem casos gravissimos*, [Medical Observations of One Hundred Very Grave Cases] (Lisbon, 1707), pgs. 70-73

Observation X

Concerning a continuous flow of blood from hemorrhoids that a certain patient suffered due to excessive labor and heat, which weakened the natural functions to such an extent that instead of generating pure and healthy blood, they produced corrosive and weakened fluids. This led to great thirst and a universal swelling, signaling an incurable dropsy (edema).

It is evident that moderate exercise and labor are the most beneficial things for preserving health and prolonging life, because with both, the limbs are strengthened, heat is invigorated, nutrition is perfected, the spirits are volatilized, blood circulates, vapors are dissipated, pores are opened, impurities are expelled, and so many advantages are achieved that only Ovid himself could describe them. We also observe this in prisoners who, due to the lack of exercise, suffer various afflictions, such as some losing their color, others swelling up, and others becoming dropsical. We notice the same with the lack of flavor in the meat of animals that do not exercise. However, it must be noted that if the exercise and labor are excessive or untimely, they are far from being beneficial for life and health. On the contrary, they weaken the spirits, exacerbate heat, cause the body to waste away, relax the nerves, age the body, and bring about countless other harms to which Medicine can provide no remedy, as I will make clear through the following observation.

The Reverend Father Fr. Patricio of São Paulo, a Dominican friar of Irish origin, enjoyed perfect health for many years. But over time, either due to the extensive work and exercise he undertook or the great concerns with which he constantly lived, he developed such an inflammation of the liver and intestines that instead of generating wholesome and perfect blood, they produced corrosive, acrid, and foul humors. Since these were not capable of sustaining the body's parts, Nature, in its wisdom, expelled them as useless and foul matter to the lower regions, discharging them into the hemorrhoidal veins. As these veins are naturally full of thick, blackened, burned blood, as Fernelius notes, it did not take much for the newly mixed, pungent matter to irritate what was already there, to the point that in just a few short days, the hemorrhoids opened up, and there was an abundant flow of blood from them. This continued effusion of blood cooled and weakened the liver and the natural functions, resulting in swelling throughout the body—an unmistakable sign of dropsy. This disease is truly as fearsome as it is difficult to cure, especially when it follows a prolonged illness in a man who is already weak and lacking in spirit.

However, as it is the duty of those who are humane to pity the miseries of others, and there is no action more generous than helping the afflicted, comforting the faint-hearted, and restoring health to the sick—since, as Cicero says, "We were born for this purpose, not just for ourselves"—I acted accordingly to defend the aforementioned patient from the hands of death that threatened him.

The first and main course of treatment I took to cure him was to purge the corrosive and pungent humors that, with their acridity and heat, irritated his body, thinned his blood, and caused the flow (of blood). For this, I made him take three ounces of fortified agua benedicta (holy water), because I remembered reading in Galen and in other reputable authors that for hemorrhoidal pains or flows, priapism, kidney and bladder pains, nephritic colics, urinary retention, and all diseases of the pudenda (genitals), there is no remedy more effective and suitable than emetics taken repeatedly. In these illnesses, it is very important to expel and divert the humors to the opposite part of the body, and since there is no remedy that so quickly and reliably does this as the aforementioned water, I always use it in these cases and similar ones, administering it two or three times on alternate days. My hope was not deceived, for after taking the aforementioned emetic three times, the patient showed notable improvement. To confirm this progress, I made him take, on alternate days, the following syrups, which are excellent for gently evacuating the corrosive fluids that open the path for the humors to flow into the hemorrhoids. They are prepared in the following way:

Take three-eighths of an ounce of the peels of citrine myrobalans and one-eighth of an ounce of rhubarb, all crushed, and infuse them in a canada [a measurement] of warm plantain water.

After twelve hours, discard the water, then make a **fresh decoction with the myrobalans and rhubarb**. Give it a light boil and strain it through strong pressure. **To every four ounces of this decoction, add two ounces of syrup made from our roses**.