Medicos principiantes, para que daqui por diante Mé comera o femelhantes abfurdos; & pelo contrario resho vilto felicissimos successos em rodos os doenmanga, on pejo de estomago, como confirmares pele leguinte faccello.

Em quinze de Dezembro de 1690, certo homem, cujo nome não quero declarar por modestia, conco quatro arrateis de lombo de porco, dous paes de vintem, hum arratel de linguiça, & huma canada de vinho novo, & como elta carga foi tao excelliva, mo pode a natureza com ella, & por illo fe infurecco, dialianhon o archeo do estomago de tal sorte, que fermentando mal os alimentos; ou para melhordizer, corrempendo-os, deo causa a varios, & differentes femptomas, conforme as differentes partes a que ofmaleo, já causando grandissimo fastio, já excitando thenitos, já partindo a cabeça com dores, já ardendo Vestivios de fogo, ja levantando amargores de loga: & fendo en chamado, conheci que o excesso do comer fora a causa de cao lastimosa tragedia; & nao charate que o doente tinha grande febre, lhe dei logovinte grãos de pò de quintilio defatado em treson-cás de agua ordinaria; & foi tao grande a quantidado de cruezas, de coleras, & plegmas que vomitou, & carion, que no melmo dia ficou livre da febre, & dos mais symptomas, como se fosse obra de milagre; & mo faccederia affim, fe olhando fomente para a febre, & seo para a cenfa della, o langraffe, porque fe metetino nas veas as cruezas, & corrupções, que estavad no estomago, & corromperiao o fangue, & fariao fem duvida que a febre, que até aquelle rempo era ordinasia, & capaz de se curar com huma bochecha de agua, degeneralle em maligna refinadishma, & desta fe seguille a morte, ficando o doente fem vida, a Arte com afronta, & o Medico com eterna deshonra, & perpetios remorfos na confeiencia.

Desta Observação tão felizmente succedida conita quam errados vao, 8c quanto le affaitao da dou-

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(2.)
Galenus lib. 9.meth.cap. 5.fol, 57, verl. thi: Sed & fueris cibarum cruditae in flomacho, ans excrementorum in inseftenis, santa zempora differenda est vene sectio, quantum ad alimentorum defundam fas fore vide asur.

A vicenna Fen. 4.1.0.20. f. 146. Et fummoper è cibi escesa, ab bac un replecionibus flomachi, & inrefinerum.

Idem Autor parum supra dicit: A minutiane pratereasth cawere debst super cibi repletoneme, ne materiam non digestam ad cunat trabus loca ejus, quod ab sucuacuasti.

trinade Galeno, & do verdadeiro mesheciólo aquelles Medicos, que langrati nos feintes en pejo no estomago, ou grandes amargines inc quando henbuma coufa deixou Galeno (a cheso pa bida, & encomendada aos Medicos, como cos langrassem a alguem tendo cruezas, empejogio mago: affim odifico grande Moltre fallando das bres, que sobrevem aos enchimentos do estomago las leguintes palavias: Se no estomago estimen al crueza dos alimentos, ou nos intestinos estinterene: a excrementos, dilatareis a sangria tante sompe, que vos panecer necessario para se cozerem ai caerences se deitarem sur a os excrementos. Avicenna (34) fal do nos damnos, que fazem as languas ses que to estomago cheyo de comer, ou de humones des guinte: Egrandemente vos guardas de fangrar an chimentos do cflomago 4 & intestinos. E para zque dia por diante nenhum Medico leja culpado diani Deos, nem dos homeos por aver commercido. lhante erro, pecomuito que tenhao esta Obienta na memoria, & a figaô pontualmente, pozque experiencia de muitos annos tenho conhecido de verdadeira regra de curar as febres, 86 mais slove que procederem de enchimento do estomago con em alimpallo primeiro com purga, ou feia roman ou alviduca: & se ouver algum Medico rao peimale & inflexivel, que despreze este meu confesho; & mande langrar avendo enchimento no estornago, sem pare gar primeiro, ferá reo de tantas mortes, de decimie viuvas sem maridos, & filhos sem paya, quantos de rem os doentes, a quem curar desta forze..... rendia. L

5. Bem sey que assim como ouve homens no manido, que para mostrar o seu engenho, de agudent de empenharao em souvar o que se mao; não fairado também hoje homens, que se empenham em reprovar o que se bom, & consequentemente que concentramente en estes meus conselhos, dando para isto taxões tro agudas, que pareção concludentes; mas a esses taes homens respondo que as agudezas do engenho se po-

dem

Bur direco Observação LII.

Permittir em materias leves, como foi em Arifdesago, que galtou felfenta annos em especular os falin das pulgas, & a natureza das mofeas; em Angiò, de le empenhou em louvar o morbogallico; em Phamino, que fez capricho de louvar a torpeza, & feal-Asde de Therfite; em Homero, que se deivelou em eserever a batalha dos ratos com as rans; em Policra-🎎 , que poz grande cuidado em louvar a tyrannia do Baliride; em Luciano, que se fatigou para engrande. cera arre de chocarreiro; em Sineño, que trabalhou mairo em louvar o fer calvo ; em Eralmo,que fez par-Meular estudo em louvar a tolice; & famidade. Estaraguderas lao desculpaveis, porque sao sem dama node alguem, mas agudezas, & feligranarias para reprovar a verdade, ou defender o voto mai fundado, phose devemadmettir; antes o Medico, que perten-🏟 falvarie, he obrigado a estar pela razao, & expegiencias; & como estas me tem enfinado que todas as thres, & doenças, em que o estornago estiver carreado, fe curso felizmente com hum vomitorio, oa quelquer outra purga; por esta razao encomendo tantoto fenhores Medicos que não desprezemas minhat idmoeltações, le quizerem fazer curas, que pareça o miagrofes.

On the fifteenth of December, 1690, a certain man, whose name I do not wish to declare out of modesty, began with four arrateis (approximately 1 kilogram) of pork loin, two bread rolls, one arratel(approximately 450 grams) of sausage, and a pitcher of new wine; and because this burden was so excessive, his body could not handle it, and for that reason, he suffered. The stomach failed to digest it properly, and to put it more clearly, it began to cause various and different symptoms depending on the parts affected, causing great fatigue, inducing vomiting, causing headaches, and igniting his insides like fiery volcanoes, raising bitterness to his mouth. When I was called to treat him, I understood that this excessive consumption was the cause of such a sorrowful tragedy. Even though the patient had a high fever, I gave him twenty grains of quintilio powder dissolved in three ounces of ordinary water. The amount of vomiting was so great, along with bile, choler, and phlegm, that by the same day, the patient was free of fever and other symptoms, as if by a miracle. This would not have occurred if I had only treated the fever without addressing its cause. Bloodletting would not have worked because the impurities and corruptions that were in the stomach and would have been released into the blood would have made the fever worse. It would have degenerated into a malignant fever, of the most refined type, and from there the patient would have succumbed to death, bringing dishonor to the medical profession and leaving the doctor with eternal shame and remorse in his conscience.

The doctrine of Galen, and the true method of those doctors who bleed during fevers where there is foulness in the stomach or great bitterness in the mouth, when Galen could find nothing else, he left the following instruction, ordering the doctors not to bleed someone who has crudities or foulness in the stomach. Thus, the great Master, speaking of fevers that come from fullness of the stomach, said the following words: "If there is crudity in the stomach or if the intestines are full of excrements, you should continue bleeding as long as necessary, until these crudities are cooked and expelled through the excrements." Avicenna speaks of the damage that bloodletting does to those whose stomachs are full of food or humors, and he says: "You must greatly avoid bloodletting in cases of fullness in the stomach or intestines." And to ensure that from this day onward no doctor will be guilty before God or men for committing such a similar error, I humbly ask that you keep this observation in mind and follow it precisely, because through many years of experience, I have known that the true method of curing fevers and many other illnesses that come from fullness of the stomach consists of first cleansing it with a purge or an emetic. And if there is any doctor so stubborn and inflexible that they disregard this counsel and continue to bleed when there is fullness in the stomach without first purging, they will be guilty of many deaths, many wives without husbands, and children without fathers, as many as those patients they offer such a cure.

I also know that, just as there have been men in the world who, to show off their wit and cleverness, have committed themselves to praising what is bad, so today there will also be men who commit themselves to condemning what is good and, consequently, to criticizing these counsels of mine, giving reasons so sharp that they may seem conclusive. But to those men, I respond that such sharp wits can be allowed in light matters, as it was with Aristomachus, who spent sixty years studying the jumps of fleas and the nature of flies;

with Angius, who dedicated himself to praising the French disease (morbo gallico); with Favorinus, who made it his whim to praise the baseness and deformity of Thersites; with Homer, who labored to write the battle of the rats with the frogs; with Polycrates, who took great care to praise the tyranny of Busiris; with Lucian, who fatigued himself in exalting the art of the mocker; with Synesius, who worked hard to praise baldness; and with Erasmus, who made a special study of praising folly and stupidity. These sharp wits are forgivable because they cause no harm to anyone; but sharp wits and subtleties used to refute the truth or defend a misguided opinion should not be admitted. Rather, the doctor who is dedicated to healing is obligated to stand for reason and experience. And these have taught me that all fevers and diseases in which the stomach is burdened are happily cured with a vomitory or another purge. For this reason, I strongly recommend to the honorable doctors that they do not disdain my admonitions, if they wish to perform cures that seem miraculous.