

	commonly reached the third stage, which is rare today; and caused brain damage, hearing loss, heart disease, and/or blindness occur.
Lues Venera	Veneral disease.
Lumbago	Back pain. Painful inflammatory rheumatism of the muscles and tendons of the lumbar region, which is the part of the back and sides between the lowest ribs and the pelvis.
Lung Fever	Another term for pneumonia, which is an inflammation in the lungs caused by different bacteria, viruses, and fungi. The tiny air sacs in the lung area become inflamed and fill with mucus and pus. It is unlikely to be contagious. Although symptoms can vary in intensity, they usually include fever, chills, cough, muscle aches, fatigue, sore throat, enlarged lymph glands in the neck, bluish nails, pains in the chest, and rapid, difficult respiration. Typical contributing factors to pneumonia are the common cold, influenza, seizure or stroke, aspiration under anesthesia, alcoholism, smoking, kidney failure, sickle cell disease, malnutrition, foreign bodies in the respiratory passages, bacteria, viruses, chemical irritants, and even allergies.
Lung Sickness	An old term for pulmonary tuberculosis, also called marasmus in the mid-nineteenth century, Tuberculosis is an infectious disease that is usually caused by the bacteria Mycobacterium tuberculosis. Infection may result from inhalation of minute droplets of infected sputum which are given off by coughing, talking, or sneezing. Tuberculosis most often affects the lungs and the plurae, however, bones and kidneys may also be affected and sometimes the intestines, spleen and liver. In most cases the infection involves the top of the lungs, where, if the infected person is not immune, the bacteria grow freely with in the body and spread from the lungs to other parts of the body. Eventually the patient develops immunity and the bacteria stop spreading. They become surrounded by scar tissue and do not cause further damage. At a later stage, the protective layer of scar tissue may break down. It is well established that poor nutrition is one of the primary causes of TB in conjunction with unsanitary living conditions, loss of sleep, overwork and a sedentary lifestyle which all contribute to a lowered immune system as well. SYMPTOMS: Initially resemble influenza, which may include a cough. Mild symptoms include fatigue and appetite and weight loss. More severe symptoms include fever, increased perspiration or severe night sweats, chronic fatigue, continued weight loss, chest pain, shortness of breath and infected urine. In advanced cases, coughing up blood is initially seen.

Malaria	Malaria is an acute and sometimes chronic infectious disease due to the presence of protozoan parasites within red blood cells. These parasites are discharged through salivary ducts when the mosquito bites a person. The causative organism is transmitted through bites of infected female mosquitoes of the genus anopheles. Also may be transmitted by blood transfusion. The incubation period averages 12 days to 30 days. Symptoms: Various derangements of the digestive and nervous systems; characterized by periodicity, chills, fever, and sweats in the order mentioned, having pathological manifestations of progressive anemia, splenic enlargement, and deposition in various organs of a melanin, resulting from biological activity of the parasite.
Malignant fever	Another term used in place of typhus, which is an acute, infectious disease transmitted by lice and fleas. Symptoms include headache, arthralgia and myalgia, chills, high fever, falling blood

	pressure, stupor, delirium, rash that begins on chest and spreads to rest of trunk and extremities The early rash is faint and rose colored and fades with pressure. Later the lesions become dull red and do not fade. People with severe typhus may also develop petechiae. Also called typhus fever, malignant fever, jail fever, hospital fever, putrid fever, ship fever, brain fever, bilious fever, spotted fever, and camp fever.
Mania	Insanity.
Marasmus	Malnutrition, emaciation, usually occurring in infants and young children, from insufficient nutrition.
Membranous Croup	Membranous croup, also called hoarseness, is a rough, croaking voice which usually results from interference with the vocal cords. Usually, the hoarseness clears up in a few days if the voice is rested. Some causes include: overuse of voice, anxiety, hypothyroidism, smoking, alcohol, cancer of the larynx, mucus dripping on the larynx (as with nasal polyps, hay fever, sinusitis, and deviated nasal septum)
Meningitis	Meningitis is an infection of the three membranes, the meninges, that lie between the brain and the skull. The disease is contagious. It can be caused by poor nutrition and any number of viruses such as poliomyelitis and measles, fungi including yeast, or bacteria like meningococcus, pneumococcus, streptococcus, and tuberculosis. It may result from severe infection of the nose and throat or spread through the bloodstream. It is more common in children than adults. Early symptoms are: sore throat, red or purple skin rash, and signs of a previous, recent respiratory disorder. Other classic symptoms include stiff neck, headache, high fever, chills, nausea, vomiting, delirium, and sensitivity to light. Change in temperament and sleepiness signal changes in the cerebral fluid and frequently precede coma and death. Also called brain fever.
Milk Sick	poisoning resulting from the drinking of milk produced by a cow who had eaten a plant known as white snake root.
Morbus	Latin word for disease. In the last century, when applied to a particular disease, Morbus was associated with some qualifying adjective or noun, indicating the nature or seat of such disease. Examples: Morbus Cordis, Heart Disease; Morbus Caducus, epilepsy or failing sickness
Morbus Cordis	Means no more than heart disease. Probably used by doctors when they didn't know the exact cause of death but were sure it was natural causes.
Mormal	Mormal is an old term for gangrene. Gangrene is the death of tissue leading to blackness of the skin over the affected area. There are 2 types of gangrene: dry and wet. Dry gangrene results from low blood flow to a tissue; there is usually no bacterial infection and it does not spread to other tissues. Possible causes include: arteriosclerosis, diabetes mellitus, thrombosis, embolism, poor circulation, and frostbite. Wet gangrene develops when a wound or dry gangrene become infected by bacteria. Careful hygiene is the best prevention for wet gangrene. Once diagnosed as wet gangrene, amputation of the area and antibiotics may be required.

Neurasthenia	Neurasthenia is a condition marked by fatigue, worry, inadequacy, and lack of zest and often
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	by headache, undue sensitiveness to light and noise, and by disturbances of digestion and circulation.
Neuralgia	Neuralgia is due to irritation of a nerve from a variety of causes. Exposure to dampness and cold with resultant infection, dental decay, lack of proper diet, eye strain, and infections around the nose are some of the causes. Pain is usually felt in the part of the body supplied by the irritated nerve. There may or may not be accompanying muscle weakness, paralysis, or areas of decreased sensation on the skin. One side of the face may be affected or there may be pain in the temples and the neck.
Paristhmitis	Paristhmitis, also called Quinsy, is a suppurative inflammation of the tonsils.
Petechial fever	Another term used in place of typhus, which is an acute, infectious disease transmitted by lice and fleas. Symptoms include headache, arthralgia and myalgia, chills, high fever, falling blood pressure, stupor, delirium, rash that begins on chest and spreads to rest of trunk and extremities. The early rash is faint and rose colored and fades with pressure. Later the lesions become dull red and do not fade. People with severe typhus may also develop petechiae. Also called typhus fever, malignant fever, jail fever, hospital fever, putrid fever, ship fever, brain fever, bilious fever, spotted fever, and camp fever.
Phlebitis	When blood clots inside a vein or artery, at least two things take place: partial or complete obstruction to the flow of blood within the vessel, and inflammation. The veins of the lower legs are the usual sites of abnormal clots, and the reaction is commonly referred to as phlebitis - inflammation of a vein. Several factors may be responsible. Injury to the inside of the vein may disrupt the delicate lining layer of tissue, thereby triggering the clotting mechanism. Also, years of blood pooling in the legs from the effects of gravity, pregnancy or constraining garments may stretch the veins, injuring the lining and pulling apart the valves that direct the blood back to the heart.
Phthisis	An old term for pulmonary tuberculosis, also called marasmus in the mid-nineteenth century, Tuberculosis is an infectious disease that is usually caused by the bacteria Mycobacterium tuberculosis. Infection may result from inhalation of minute droplets of infected sputum which are given off by coughing, talking, or sneezing. Tuberculosis most often affects the lungs and the pleurae, however, bones and kidneys may also be affected and sometimes the intestines, spleen and liver. In most cases the infection involves the top of the lungs, where, if the infected person is not immune, the bacteria grow freely within the body and spread from the lungs to other parts of the body. Eventually the patient develops immunity and the bacteria stop spreading. They become surrounded by scar tissue and do not cause further damage. At a later stage, the protective layer of scar tissue may break down. It is well established that poor nutrition is one of the primary causes of TB in conjunction with unsanitary living conditions, loss of sleep, overwork and a sedentary lifestyle which all contribute to a lowered immune system as well. SYMPTOMS: Initially resemble influenza, which may include a cough. Mild symptoms include fatigue and appetite and weight loss. More severe symptoms include fever, increased perspiration or severe night sweats, chronic fatigue, continued weight loss, chest pain, shortness of breath and infected urine. In advanced cases, coughing up blood is initially seen.
Plague	Bubonic plague has had a major impact on the history of the world. Caused by the bacterium, Yersinia pestis, and transmitted by fleas often found on rats, bubonic plague has killed over

	50 million people over the centuries. Burrowing rodent populations across the world keep the disease present in the world today. Outbreaks, though often small, still occur in many places. The use of antibiotics and increased scientific knowledge first gained in the 1890s have reduced the destruction of plague outbreaks. In Medieval times, with the unknowing help of humans, bubonic plague exploded into a pandemic. Known as the 'Black Death', it decimated Europe in 1350, killing 1/3 of the population. It disrupted government, trade, and commerce. It reshaped people's perspectives on life and Christianity, and found expression in many works of art. Bubonic plague's influence and effects have shaped events of the past and part of our world today.
Pleurisy	Inflammation of the pleura, the lining of the chest cavity. Symptoms are chills, fever, dry cough, and pain in the affected side (a stitch).
Pneumonia	Pneumonia is an inflammation in the lungs caused by different bacteria, viruses, and fungi. The tiny air sacs in the lung area become inflamed and fill with mucus and pus. It is unlikely to be contagious. Although symptoms can vary in intensity, they usually include fever, chills, cough, muscle aches, fatigue, sore throat, enlarged lymph glands in the neck, bluish nails, pains in the chest, and rapid, difficult respiration. Typical contributing factors to pneumonia are the common cold, influenza, seizure or stroke, aspiration under anesthesia, alcoholism, smoking, kidney failure, sickle cell disease, malnutrition, foreign bodies in the respiratory passages, bacteria, viruses, chemical irritants, and even allergies.
Podagra	Another term for gout, which is the deposition of uric acid crystals in the joint(s) of the body. The crystals cause swelling, redness, pain, and sometimes fever. The pain may be so severe that the person can not tolerate clothing touching the affected area. Uric acid is a by-product of certain foods, especially foods containing purines. It is best to avoid purine-rich foods such as organ meats, mushrooms, legumes, and sardines. 90% of gout patients are male.
Potts Disease	Degeneration of the vertebrae.
Putrid Fever.	An old term for diphtheria, which is an acute bacterial disease that usually affects the tonsils, throat, nose or skin. Diphtheria is transmitted to others through close contact with discharge from an infected person's nose, throat, skin, eyes and lesions. There are two types of diphtheria. One type involves the nose and throat, and the other involves the skin. Symptoms include sore throat, low-grade fever and enlarged lymph nodes located in the neck. Skin lesions may be painful, swollen and reddened. In earlier centuries, when diphtheria went untreated, serious complications such as paralysis, heart failure and blood disorders resulted.
Putrid Sore Throat	Ulceration of an acute form, attacking the tonsils.
Pyrexia	Dysentery describes a group of infections characterized by inflammation of the small and large intestine with diarrhea often containing blood. The two main types are amoebic dysentery of the tropics and bacillary dysentery which occurs throughout the world.
Quinsy	A suppurative inflammation of the tonsils.
Remitting Fever	An old term used to indicate the presence of malaria. Malaria is an acute and sometimes chronic infectious disease due to the presence of protozoan parasites within red blood cells. These parasites are discharged through salivary ducts when the mosquito bites a person. The causative organism is transmitted through bites of infected female mosquitoes of the genus anopheles. Also may be transmitted by blood transfusion. The incubation period averages 12

	days to 30 days. Symptoms: Various derangements of the digestive and nervous systems; characterized by periodicity, chills, fever, and sweats in the order mentioned, having pathological manifestations of progressive anemia, splenic enlargement, and deposition in various organs of a melanin, resulting from biological activity of the parasite.
Rheumatism	Rheumatism refers to any painful state of the supporting structures of the body - its bones, ligaments, joints, tendons, or muscles.

Sanguinous Crust	A scab.
Scarlatina	A relative of scarlet fever, scarlatina is a rash caused by infection somewhere in the body, usually the throat but often other places. Scarlet fever is the full blown syndrome of untreated Strep infection with a much worse rash.
Scrofula	Primary tuberculosis of the lymphatic glands, especially those in the neck. A disease of children and young adults. Also called king's evil.
Septicemia	Blood poisoning.
Shingles	Shingles, caused by the same virus that causes chicken pox, affects the nerve endings in the skin. It usually occurs on the skin of the abdomen under the ribs leading toward the navel, but can appear anywhere on the body. An attack of shingles is often preceded by three or four days of intense pain in the affected area. Then numerous and excruciatingly painful and itchy blisters develop, normally lasting between seven and fourteen days. These blisters eventually form crusty scabs and drop off. After an attack of shingles, the pain may continue even after the blisters have disappeared, especially in the elderly. The pain can sometimes last for months or years. This post-herpetic syndrome can be even more painful than the original infection.
Ship Fever	Another term used in place of typhus, which is an acute, infectious disease transmitted by lice and fleas. Symptoms include headache, arthralgia and myalgia, chills, high fever, falling blood pressure, stupor, delirium, rash that begins on chest and spreads to rest of trunk and extremities. The early rash is faint and rose colored and fades with pressure. Later the lesions become dull red and do not fade. People with severe typhus may also develop petechiae. Also called typhus fever, malignant fever, jail fever, hospital fever, putrid fever, brain fever, bilious fever, spotted fever, petechial fever, camp fever.
Softening of The Brain	Cerebral hemorrhage or stroke.
Spotted Fever	Typhus, an acute, infectious disease transmitted by lice and fleas. Also called typhus fever, malignant fever, jail fever, hospital fever, ship fever, putrid fever, brain fever, bilious fever, spotted fever, petechial fever, camp fever.
Strangery	Rupture, herniate.
Summer Complaint	A common, noncontagious diarrhea of young children, occurring in summer or autumn. It was common among the poor and in hand-fed babies. Death frequently occurred in three to five days. Also called: infantum cholera, weaning brash, water gripes, choleric fever of children,