

**RAYNAUD'S DISEASE (LOCAL SYNCOPE,  
LOCAL ASPHYXIA, SYMMETRICAL  
GANGRENE): ITS HISTORY, CAUSES,  
SYMPTOMS, MORBID RELATION,  
PATHOLOGY, TREATMENT**

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Raynaud's Disease (Local Syncope, Local Asphyxia, Symmetrical Gangrene): Its History, Causes, Symptoms, Morbid Relation, Pathology, Treatment by Thomas Kirkpatrick Monro

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**THOMAS KIRKPATRICK MONRO**

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# RAYNAUD'S DISEASE

*(LOCAL SYNCOPE, LOCAL ASPHYXIA,  
SYMMETRICAL GANGRENE)*

ITS HISTORY, CAUSES, SYMPTOMS, MORBID  
RELATIONS, PATHOLOGY, & TREATMENT

BY

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1899

To  
THE MEMORY  
OF  
MAURICE RAYNAUD

29447

## PREFACE.

THERE has long been need of a new account of Raynaud's disease, which should not only give due recognition to the work of its brilliant discoverer, but also incorporate the advances in our knowledge of the affection which are based on the large number of cases that have been published since Raynaud's time. With the exception of a few articles in British and Australian journals there has, until quite recently,<sup>1</sup> been practically no attempt to give, in English, a systematic and at the same time sufficiently comprehensive description of this disease; nor am I aware of the existence of any such treatise in a foreign language, a translation of which might have met the needs of the case.

The special interest which I have taken in Raynaud's disease for a considerable number of years past, on theoretical grounds, has been fostered by the number and character of the cases that have come under my own observation; and thus, encouraged by the knowledge that something of the kind was required, I began, more than two years ago, to prepare this essay.

<sup>1</sup>Dr. Barlow's article in Professor Clifford Allbutt's new *System of Medicine* meets, in considerable measure, the need referred to, but the present essay was approaching completion when I first heard of its appearance.

The work is based on all published cases, the records of which have been accessible to me, and on various cases with which I have myself met. The Bibliography, apart from the theses, is limited to writings which have been examined in connexion with the essay, and though it cannot profess to be complete, it will probably be found to be lacking in little that is of genuine importance on the subject of Raynaud's disease, in English, French, or German.

The numbers given in foot-notes refer to the corresponding entries in the Bibliography. Various other writings, which have been utilised in the preparation of this essay but which have only an indirect bearing on the subject, are referred to by their titles in foot-notes, and are not included in the Bibliography.

In the case of Raynaud's *Thesis* and *New Researches*, the references, unless the contrary is stated, are to Dr. Barlow's translations.

The frontispiece, showing the title-page of Raynaud's *Thesis*, with his signature on it, is reduced by photography from the original copy in the library of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.

My thanks are due to Dr. Walter L. Watt of Winnipeg for valuable assistance in proof-reading.

10 CLAIRMONT GARDENS, GLASGOW,  
October, 1899.



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## BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE.

MAURICE RAYNAUD, the son of a distinguished university man, and nephew of the French surgeon, Vernois, was born in 1834, and studied in Paris. He became interne in 1857, doctor of medicine and doctor of letters in 1862, physician to the hospitals in 1865, agrégé<sup>1</sup> in 1866, officer of the Legion of Honour in 1871, and member of the Academy of Medicine in 1879. He lectured at the Lariboisière and Charité hospitals, and had as part of his duty to supplement the teaching of Piorry in the chair of clinical medicine at the Hôtel-Dieu, and of Monneret in the chair of pathological medicine. He had also charge of a course of mental and nervous diseases.

Raynaud was to have read (in French) the address in medicine at the International Medical Congress in London in 1881, and had chosen for his subject "Scepticism in Medicine." His unfinished paper was read to the Congress after his death by his friend, M. Féréol. He had long been conscious of the gradual onset of organic heart disease, but he continued to work without ceasing. On Wednesday, the 29th June, 1881, he went to his country house in apparently

<sup>1</sup>One who has, by *concours*, or public competition, obtained the position of assistant to a professor.