

ΠΡΟΓΝΩΣΤΙΚΟΝ

Ι. Τὸν ἰητρὸν δοκεῖ μοι ἄριστον εἶναι πρόνοιαν ἐπιτηδεύειν· προγινώσκων γὰρ καὶ προλέγων παρὰ τοῖσι νοσέουσιν τά τε παρεόντα καὶ τὰ προγεγονότα καὶ τὰ μέλλοντα ἔσεσθαι, ὅκόσα τε παραλείπουσιν οἱ ἀσθενέοντες ἐκδιηγούμενος πιστεύοιτο ἂν μᾶλλον γινώσκειν τὰ τῶν νοσεύτων πρήγματα, ὥστε τολμᾶν ἐπιτρέπειν τοὺς ἀνθρώπους σφᾶς αὐτοὺς τῷ ἰητρῷ. τὴν δὲ¹ θεραπείην ἄριστα ἂν ποιέοιτο προειδὼς τὰ ἐσόμενα
 10 ἐκ τῶν παρεόντων παθημάτων. ὑγίεας μὲν γὰρ ποιεῖν ἅπαντας τοὺς νοσέοντας² ἀδύνατον· τοῦτο γὰρ καὶ τοῦ προγινώσκειν τὰ μέλλοντα ἀποβήσεσθαι κρέσσον ἂν ἦν· ἐπειδὴ δὲ οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἀποθνήσκουσιν, οἱ μὲν πρὶν ἢ καλέσαι τὸν ἰητρὸν ὑπὸ τῆς ἰσχύος τῆς νόσου, οἱ δὲ καὶ ἐσκαλεσάμενοι παραχρῆμα ἐτελεύτησαν, οἱ μὲν ἡμέρην μίαν ζήσαντες, οἱ δὲ ὀλίγῳ πλείονα χρόνον, πρὶν ἢ τὸν ἰητρὸν τῇ τέχνῃ πρὸς ἕκαστον νόσημα ἀνταγωνίσασθαι. γινῶναι³ οὖν χρὴ τῶν τοιούτων

¹ For δὲ Wilamowitz reads τε.

² νοσέοντας C': ἀσθενέοντας MV.

³ γινῶναι Littré from Paris 2269: γινῶντα C': γνόντα MV.

PROGNOSTIC

I. I HOLD that it is an excellent thing for a physician to practise forecasting. For if he discover and declare unaided¹ by the side of his patients the present, the past and the future, and fill in the gaps in the account given by the sick, he will be the more believed to understand the cases, so that men will confidently entrust themselves to him for treatment. Furthermore, he will carry out the treatment best if he know beforehand from the present symptoms what will take place later. Now to restore every patient to health is impossible. To do so indeed would have been better even than forecasting the future. But as a matter of fact men do die, some owing to the severity of the disease before they summon the physician, others expiring immediately after calling him in—living one day or a little longer—before the physician by his art can combat each disease. It is necessary, therefore, to learn the natures of such diseases, how much they

¹ I try by this word to represent the preposition *προ-* in the compound verbs, which means “before being told” in reference to *τὰ παρόντα* and *τὰ προγεγονότα*, and “before the events occur” in reference to *τὰ μέλλοντα ἔσεσθαι*. *πρόνοια* is equivalent to *πρόγνωσις*.

20 νοσημάτων¹ τὰς φύσεις, ὁκόσον ὑπὲρ τὴν δύναμιν εἶσιν τῶν σωμάτων² καὶ τούτων τὴν πρόνοιαν ἐκμανθάνειν. οὕτω γὰρ ἄν τις θαυμάζοιτο δικαίως καὶ ἰητρὸς ἀγαθὸς ἂν εἴη· καὶ γὰρ οὓς οἶόν τε περιγίνεσθαι ἔτι μᾶλλον ἂν δύναιτο διαφυλάσσειν ἐκ πλείονος χρόνου προβουλευόμενος πρὸς ἕκαστα, καὶ τοὺς ἀποθανευμένους τε καὶ σωθησομένους
27 προγινώσκων τε καὶ προλέγων ἀναίτιος ἂν εἴη.

II. Σκέπτεσθαι δὲ χρὴ ὧδε ἐν τοῖσιν ὀξέσι νοσήμασιν· πρῶτον μὲν τὸ πρόσωπον τοῦ νοσέοντος, εἰ ὁμοίόν ἐστι τοῖσι τῶν ὑγαινόντων, μάλιστα δέ, εἰ αὐτὸ ἐωυτῷ· οὕτω γὰρ ἂν εἴη ἄριστον, τὸ δὲ ἐναντιώτατον τοῦ ὁμοίου δεινότατον. εἴη δ' ἂν τὸ τοιόνδε· ῥίς ὀξεῖα, ὀφθαλμοὶ κοῖλοι, κρόταφοι συμπεπτωκότες, ὧτα ψυχρὰ καὶ συνεσταλμένα καὶ οἱ λοβοὶ τῶν ὠτων ἀπεστραμμένοι καὶ τὸ δέρμα τὸ περὶ τὸ πρόσωπον σκληρὸν καὶ περιτε-
10 ταμένον καὶ καρφαλέον ἐόν· καὶ τὸ χρῶμα τοῦ σύμπαντος προσώπου χλωρὸν ἢ μέλαν ἐόν.³ ἦν μὲν⁴ ἐν ἀρχῇ τῆς νόσου τὸ πρόσωπον τοιοῦτον ἢ καὶ μίπω οἶόν τε ἢ τοῖσιν ἄλλοισι σημείοισι συντεκμαίρεσθαι, ἐπιανερέσθαι χρὴ, μὴ ἡγρύπνηκεν ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἢ τὰ τῆς κοιλίης ἐξυγρασμένα ἦν⁵ ἰσχυρῶς, ἢ λιμῶδές τι ἔχει αὐτόν. καὶ ἦν μὲν τι τούτων ὁμολογῇ, ἦσσαν νομίζειν δεινὸν εἶναι· κρίνεται δὲ ταῦτα ἐν ἡμέρῃ τε καὶ νυκτί, ἦν διὰ

¹ τῶν τοιούτων νοσημάτων C' (with misspelling): τῶν παθέων τῶν τοιούτων MV.

² After σωμάτων all the MSS. have ἅμα δὲ καὶ εἰ τι θεῖον ἔρεστιν ἐν τῇσι νούσοισι. It is regarded as an interpolation by Kühlewein.

³ ἦν MV: εἰ C'.

⁴ μὲν C': μὲν οὖν MV.

⁵ ἦν Kühlewein: εἴη C': ἦ MV.

exceed the strength of men's bodies,¹ and to learn how to forecast them. For in this way you will justly win respect and be an able physician. For the longer time you plan to meet each emergency the greater your power to save those who have a chance of recovery, while you will be blameless if you learn and declare beforehand those who will die and those who will get better.

II. In acute diseases the physician must conduct his inquiries in the following way. First he must examine the face of the patient, and see whether it is like the faces of healthy people, and especially whether it is like its usual self. Such likeness will be the best sign, and the greatest unlikeness will be the most dangerous sign. The latter will be as follows. Nose sharp, eyes hollow, temples sunken, ears cold and contracted with their lobes turned outwards, the skin about the face hard and tense and parched, the colour of the face as a whole being yellow or black.² If at the beginning of the disease the face be like this, and if it be not yet possible with the other symptoms to make a complete prognosis, you must go on to inquire whether the patient has been sleepless, whether his bowels have been very loose, and whether he suffers at all from hunger. And if anything of the kind be confessed, you must consider the danger to be less. The crisis comes

¹ The clause omitted by Kühlewein, "and at the same time whether there is anything divine in the diseases," is found in all MSS. It is contrary to Hippocratic doctrine, and to suppose that τὸ θεῖον means λοιμὸς has no Hippocratic authority, nor would a reference to plague be in place here.

² *I. e.* very dark. Similarly μέλαινα οὔρα is dark urine, of the colour of port wine, as I ought to have remarked in Vol. I. when translating *Epidemics*. So frequently.

- ταύτας τὰς προφάσιας τὸ πρόσωπον τοιοῦτον ἦ·
 20 ἦν δὲ μηδὲν τούτων φῆ μηδὲ ἐν τῷ χρόνῳ τῷ
 προειρημένῳ καταστῆ, εἰδέναι τοῦτο τὸ σημεῖον
 θανατῶδες εἶναι.¹ ἦν δὲ καὶ παλαιότερον εἶντος
 τοῦ νοσήματος ἢ τριταίου² τὸ πρόσωπον τοιοῦτον
 ἦ, περί τε τούτων ἐπαινερέσθαι, περὶ ὧν καὶ πρό-
 τερον ἐκέλευσα καὶ τὰ ἄλλα σημεῖα σκέπτεσθαι,
 τά τε ἐν τῷ σύμπαντι³ σώματι καὶ τὰ ἐν τοῖσι
 ὀφθαλμοῖσιν. ἦν γὰρ τὴν αὐγὴν φεύγωσιν ἢ δα-
 κρύωσιν ὑπροιρέτως ἢ διαστρέφονται ἢ ὁ ἕτερος
 τοῦ ἑτέρου ἐλάσσων γίνηται ἢ τὰ λευκὰ ἐρυθρὰ
 30 ἴσχωσιν ἢ πελιδνὰ ἢ φλέβια μέλανα ἐν αὐτοῖσιν⁴
 ἢ λῆμαι φαίνωνται περὶ τὰς ὄψιας ἢ καὶ ἐναιωρεύ-
 μαιοι ἢ ἐξίσχοντες ἢ ἐγκοίλοι ἰσχυρῶς γινόμενοι⁵
 ἢ τὸ χρῶμα τοῦ σύμπαντος προσώπου ἡλλοιω-
 μένον, ταῦτα πάντα κακὰ νομίζειν εἶναι καὶ ὀλέ-
 θρια. σκοπεῖν δὲ χρὴ καὶ τὰς ὑποφάσιας τῶν
 ὀφθαλμῶν ἐν τοῖσιν ὕπνοισιν· ἦν γὰρ τι ὑποφαί-
 νηται συμβαλλομένων τῶν βλεφάρων τοῦ λευκοῦ,
 μὴ ἐκ διαρροίης ἢ φαρμακοποσίης εἶναι ἢ μὴ εἰ-
 θισμένῳ οὕτω καθεύδειν, φαῦλον τὸ σημεῖον καὶ
 40 θανατῶδες σφόδρα. ἦν δὲ καμπύλον γένηται ἢ
 πελιδνόν⁶ βλέφαρον ἢ χεῖλος ἢ ῥίς μετὰ τινος
 τῶν ἄλλων σημείων, εἰδέναι χρὴ ἐγγὺς εἶναι τοῦ
 θανάτου· θανατῶδες δὲ καὶ χεῖλα ἀπολυόμενα
 44 καὶ κρεμύμενα καὶ ψυχρὰ καὶ ἔκλευκα γινόμενα.
 III. Κεκλιμένον δὲ χρὴ καταλαμβάνεσθαι τὸν

¹ εἰδέναι τοῦτο τὸ σημεῖον θανατῶδες εἶναι. For this M has εἰδέναι χρὴ ἐγγὺς εἶναι τοῦ θανάτου.

² After τριταίου M adds ἢ τεταρταίου.

³ After σύμπαντι MV add προσώπῳ καὶ τὰ ἐν τῷ.

⁴ After αὐτοῖσιν MV add ἴσχωσιν.

after a day and a night if through these causes the face has such an appearance. But should no such confession be made, and should a recovery not take place within this period, know that it is a sign of death. If the disease be of longer standing than three days¹ when the face has these characteristics, go on to make the same inquiries as I ordered in the previous case, and also examine the other symptoms, both of the body generally and those of the eyes. For if they shun the light, or weep involuntarily, or are distorted, or if one becomes less than the other, if the whites be red or livid or have black veins in them, should rheum appear around the eyeballs, should they be restless or protruding or very sunken, or if the complexion of the whole face be changed—all these symptoms must be considered bad, in fact fatal.² You must also examine the partial appearance of the eyes in sleep. For if a part of the white appear when the lids are closed, should the cause not be diarrhoea or purging, or should the patient not be in the habit of so sleeping, it is an unfavourable, in fact a very deadly symptom.³ But if, along with one of the other symptoms, eyelid, lip or nose be bent or livid, you must know that death is close at hand. It is also a deadly sign when the lips are loose, hanging, cold and very white.

III. The patient ought to be found by the

¹ *I. e.* if more than two complete days have elapsed.

² Or, "if not fatal."

³ Or, "if not a very deadly symptom."

⁵ After γινόμενοι M adds ἡ αἱ ὀψιες ἀνχμῶσαι καὶ ἀλομπεῖς.

⁶ After πελιδνὸν M adds ἡ ὠχρόν.

νοσέοντα ὑπὸ τοῦ ἱητροῦ ἐπὶ τὸ πλευρὸν τὸ δεξιὸν ἢ τὸ ἀριστερὸν καὶ τὰς χεῖρας καὶ τὸν τράχηλον καὶ τὰ σκέλεα ὀλίγον ἐπικεκαμμένα ἔχοντα καὶ τὸ σύμπαν σῶμα ὑγρὸν κείμενον· οὕτω γὰρ καὶ οἱ πλείστοι τῶν ὑγιαίνοντων κατακλίνονται· ἄρισται δὲ τῶν κατακλισίων αἱ ὁμοιόταται τῇσι τῶν ὑγιαίνοντων. ὕπτιον δὲ κεῖσθαι καὶ τὰς χεῖρας¹ καὶ τὰ σκέλεα ἐκτεταμένα ἔχοντα ἥσσον
 10 ἀγαθόν. εἰ δὲ καὶ προπετὴς γένοιτο καὶ καταρρέοι ἀπὸ τῆς κλίνης ἐπὶ τοὺς πόδας, δεινότερόν ἐστι τοῦτο ἐκείνου.² εἰ δὲ καὶ γυμνοὺς τοὺς πόδας εὐρίσκειτο ἔχων μὴ θερμοὺς κάρτα ἔοντας καὶ τὰς χεῖρας³ καὶ τὰ σκέλεα ἀνωμάλως διερριμμένα καὶ γυμνά, κακόν· ἀλυσμὸν γὰρ σημαίνει. θανατῶδες δὲ καὶ τὸ κεχηνότα καθεύδειν αἰεὶ καὶ τὰ σκέλεα ὑπτίου κειμένου συγκεκαμμένα εἶναι ἰσχυρῶς καὶ διαπεπλεγμένα. ἐπὶ γαστέρα δὲ κεῖσθαι, ᾧ μὴ σύννηθές ἐστι καὶ ὑγιαίνουντι
 20 κοιμᾶσθαι οὕτω, κακόν·⁴ παραφροσύνην γὰρ⁵ σημαίνει ἢ ὀδύνην τινὰ τῶν περὶ τὴν γαστέρα τόπων. ἀνακαθίζειν δὲ βούλεσθαι τὸν νοσέοντα τῆς νόσου ἀκμαζούσης ποιηρὸν μὲν ἐν πᾶσι τοῖσιν ὀξέσι νοσήμασιν, κίκιστον δὲ ἐν τοῖσι περιπνευμονικοῖσιν. ὀδόντας δὲ πρίειν ἐν πυρετῷ, ὁκόσοισι μὴ σύννηθές ἐστιν ἀπὸ παίδων, μανικὸν καὶ θανατῶδες·⁶ ἣν δὲ καὶ παραφρονέων τοῦτο ποιῇ, ὀλέθριον κάρτα ἤδη γίνεται.

¹ After χεῖρας M adds καὶ τὸν τράχηλον.

² τοῦτο ἐκείνου omitted by MV.

³ After χεῖρας MV add καὶ τὸν τράχηλον.

⁴ κακόν is omitted by MV.

⁵ For γὰρ MV have τινὰ followed by σημαίνει ἢ ὀδύνην τῶν ἀπὸ τῆν κοιλίην τόπων.

physician reclining on his right or left side, with his arms, neck and legs slightly bent, and the whole body lying relaxed; for so also recline the majority of men when in health, and the best postures to recline in are most similar to those of men in health. But to lie on the back, with the arms and the legs stretched out, is less good. And if the patient should actually bend forward, and sink foot-wards away from the bed,¹ the posture should arouse more fear than the last. And if the patient should be found with his feet bare without their being very hot, and with arms and legs flung about anyhow and bare, it is a bad sign, for it signifies distress. It is a deadly symptom also to sleep always with the mouth open, and to lie on the back with the legs very much bent and folded together. To lie on the belly, when the patient is not accustomed so to sleep when in health, is bad, for it signifies delirium, or pain in the region of the belly. But for the patient to wish to sit up when the disease is at its height is a bad sign in all acute diseases, but it is worst in cases of pneumonia. To grind the teeth in fevers, when this has not been a habit from childhood, signifies madness and death; and if the grinding be also accompanied by delirium it is a very deadly sign indeed.

¹ This means apparently that the patient cannot lie back, and so slips towards the foot of the bed. It perhaps corresponds to our "sinking down in the bed" in a state of collapse or great weakness.

⁶ After *θανατῶδες* the MSS. have, with slight variations, *ἀλλὰ χρὴ προλέγειν κίνδυνον ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρων ἐσόμενον*. The sentence is deleted by Ermerius and transposed by Gomperz to after *τόπων* (l. 22.).

Ἐλκος δέ, ἦν τε προγεγονὸς τύχη ἔχων, ἦν τε
 30 καὶ ἐν τῇ νούσῳ γίνηται, καταμανθάνειν. ἦν γὰρ
 μέλλῃ ἀπολεῖσθαι ὁ ἀσθενὼν, πρὸ τοῦ θανάτου
 32 ἢ πελιδνὸν καὶ ξηρὸν ἔσται ἢ ὠχρὸν καὶ σκληρόν.

IV. Περὶ δὲ χειρῶν φορῆς τάδε γινώσκω.¹ ἐν
 πυρετοῖσιν ὀξέσιν ἢ ἐν περιπνευμονίῃσι καὶ ἐν
 φρενίτισι καὶ ἐν κεφαλαλγίῃσι πρὸ τοῦ προσώπου
 φερομένας καὶ θηρενούσας διὰ κενῆς καὶ κροκύδας
 ἀπὸ τῶν ἱματιῶν ἀποτιλλούσας καὶ καρφολο-
 γεούσας² καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν τοίχων ἄχυρα ἀποσπώσας,
 7 πᾶσας εἶναι κακὰς καὶ θανατώδεις.

V. Πνεῦμα δὲ πυκνὸν μὲν ἔον πόνον σημαίνει
 ἢ φλεγμονὴν ἐν τοῖσιν ὑπὲρ τῶν φρενῶν χωρίοι-
 σιν· μέγα δὲ ἀναπνεόμενον καὶ διὰ πολλοῦ χρόνου
 παραφροσύνην σημαίνει.³ ψυχρὸν δὲ ἐκπνεό-
 μενον ἐκ τῶν ῥινῶν καὶ τοῦ στόματος ὀλέθριον
 κάρτα ἤδη γίνεται. εὐπνοίαν δὲ χρή νομίζειν
 κάρτα μεγάλην δύναμιν ἔχειν ἐς σωτηρίην ἐν
 πᾶσι τοῖσιν ὀξέσι νοσήμασιν, ὁκόσα σὺν πυρετοῖς
 9 ἔστιν καὶ ἐν τεσσαράκοντα ἡμέρησι κρίνεται.

VI. Οἱ δὲ ἰδρώτες ἄριστοι μὲν εἰσιν ἐν πᾶσι
 τοῖσιν ὀξέσι νοσήμασιν, ὁκόσοι ἂν ἐν ἡμέρησι
 κρισίμῃσι γίνωνται καὶ τελέως τοῦ πυρετοῦ
 ἀπαλλίσσωσιν. ἀγαθοὶ δὲ καὶ ὁκόσοι διὰ παν-
 τὸς τοῦ σώματος γινόμενοι ἀπέδειξαν τὸν ἄν-
 θρωπον εὐπετέστερον φέροντα τὸ νόσημα. οἱ δ'
 ἂν μὴ τούτων τι ἀπεργάζωνται,⁴ οὐ λυσιτελεές.
 κίκιστοι δὲ οἱ ψυχροὶ καὶ μούνον περὶ τὴν
 κεφαλὴν⁵ γινόμενοι καὶ τὸν αὐχένα· οὗτοι γὰρ
 10 σὺν μὲν ὀξεὶ πυρετῷ θάνατον σημαίνουσιν, σὺν
 11 πριϋτέρῳ δέ, μῆκος νούσου.

¹ Before ἐν πυρετοῖσιν the MSS. have ὄσοισιν or ὁκόσοισιν. Wilamowitz deletes.

If the patient had a sore before the illness, or if a sore arises during it, pay great attention ; for if the sick man is going to die, before death it will be either livid and dry or pale and hard.

IV. As to the motions of the arms, I observe the following facts. In acute fevers, pneumonia, phrenitis and headache,¹ if they move before the face, hunt in the empty air, pluck nap from the bedclothes, pick up bits, and snatch chaff from the walls—all these signs are bad, in fact deadly.²

V. Rapid respiration indicates pain or inflammation in the parts above the diaphragm. Deep and slow respiration indicates delirium. Cold breath from the nostrils and mouth is a very fatal sign indeed. Good respiration must be considered to have a very great influence on recovery in all the acute diseases that are accompanied by fever and reach a crisis in forty days.

VI. In all the acute diseases those sweats are best that occur on critical days and completely get rid of the fever. Those too are good that occur all over the body, showing that the patient is bearing the disease better. Sweats without one of these characteristics are not beneficial. Worst are the cold sweats that break out only around the head and neck ; for these with acute fever indicate death, with a milder fever a long illness.

¹ Obviously not ordinary headaches, but such as accompany high fever.

² Or, "if not deadly."

² MV omit *καὶ καρφολογεούσας* but insert (before *καὶ κροκύδας*) the words *καὶ ἀποκαρφολογούσας*.

³ σημαίνει C' : δηλοῖ MV.

⁴ ἀπεργάζωνται C' (with *ο* for *ω*) : ἐξεργάζωνται MV.

⁵ After *κεφαλῇ* MV add *καὶ τὸ πρόσωπον*.

VII. Ὑποχόνδριον δὲ ἄριστον μὲν ἀνώδυνόν τε
 ἐὼν καὶ μαλθακὸν καὶ ὁμαλὸν καὶ ἐπὶ δεξιὰ καὶ
 ἐπ' ἀριστερά· φλεγμαῖνον δὲ καὶ ὀδύνην παρέχον
 ἢ ἐντεταμένον ἢ ἀνωμάλως διακείμενον τὰ δεξιὰ
 πρὸς τὰ ἀριστερά, ταῦτα πάντα φυλάσσεσθαι
 χρή. εἰ δὲ καὶ σφυγμὸς ἐνείη ἐν τῷ ὑποχονδρίῳ,
 θόρυβον σημαίνει ἢ παραφροσύνην· ἀλλὰ τοὺς
 ὀφθαλμοὺς τῶν τοιούτων ἐπικατιδεῖν χρή· ἣν
 γὰρ αἱ ὄψεις πυκνὰ κινέωνται, μανῆναι τὸν
 10 κάμνοντα¹ ἐλπῖς.

Οἰδημα δὲ ἐν τῷ ὑποχονδρίῳ σκληρόν τε ἐὼν
 καὶ ἐπώδυνον κάκιστον μὲν, εἰ παρ' ἅπαν εἴη τὸ
 ὑποχόνδριον. εἰ δὲ εἴη ἐν τῷ ἐτέρῳ πλευρῷ,
 ἀκινδυνότερόν ἐστιν ἐν τῷ ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ ἐόν.²
 σημαίνει δὲ τὰ τοιαῦτα οἰδήματα ἐν ἀρχῇ μὲν
 κίνδυνον θανάτου ὀλιγοχρόνιον.³ εἰ δὲ ὑπερ-
 βάλλοι εἴκοσιν ἡμέρας ὃ τε πυρετὸς ἔχων καὶ τὸ
 οἰδημα μὴ καθιστάμενον, ἐς διαπύησιν τρέπεται.
 γίνεται δὲ τούτοις ἐν τῇ πρώτῃ περιόδῳ καὶ
 20 αἵματος ῥῆξις διὰ ῥινῶν καὶ κάρτα ὠφελεῖ· ἀλλ'
 ἐπανέρεσθαι χρή, εἰ κεφαλὴν ἀλγέουσιν ἢ ἀμ-
 βλυώσουσιν· εἰ γὰρ εἴη τι τούτων,⁴ ἐνταῦθα
 ἂν ῥέποι. μᾶλλον δὲ τοῖσι νεωτέροις πέντε καὶ
 τριήκοντα ἐτέων τοῦ αἵματος τὴν ῥῆξιν προσ-
 δέχεσθαι.

Τὰ δὲ μαλθακὰ τῶν οἰδημάτων καὶ ἀνώδυνα
 καὶ τῷ δακτύλῳ ὑπέκοντα χρονιωτέρας τὰς
 κρίσις ποιεῖται καὶ ἥσσον ἐκείνων δεινότερά

¹ For τὸν κάμνοντα MV read τοῦτον.

² ἐὼν Wilamowitz from ἐόντι of C'. Omitted by MV.

³ After ὀλιγοχρόνιον the MSS. read ἔσεσθαι, which Wilamowitz deletes.

VII. It is best for the hypochondrium to be free from pain, soft, and with the right and left sides even; but should it be inflamed, painful, distended, or should it have the right side uneven with the left—all these signs are warnings. If there should be throbbing as well in the hypochondrium, it indicates a disturbance or delirium. The eyes of such patients ought to be examined, for if the eyeballs move rapidly you may expect the patient to go mad.

A swelling in the hypochondrium that is hard and painful is the worst, if it extend all over the hypochondrium; should it be on one side only it is less dangerous on the left.¹ Such swellings at the commencement indicate that soon there will be a danger of death, but should the fever continue for more than twenty days without the swelling subsiding, it turns to suppuration. Such patients in the first period experience epistaxis also, which is very beneficial to them. But one should ask them further if they have a headache or dimness of vision, for if one of these symptoms occur the disease will be determined in that direction. The epistaxis is more likely to happen when the patients are younger than thirty-five years.

Swellings that are soft and painless, yielding to the finger, cause the crises to be later,² and are less dangerous than those just described. But if the

¹ The sentence implies that the swelling is more dangerous on the right; probably the first reference to appendicitis in Greek literature.

² Or, "to be more protracted."

⁴ For εἰ . . . τούτων MV read ἥν γάρ τι τοιοῦτον εἶη.

ἐστίν· εἰ δὲ ὑπερβύλλοι ἐξήκοντα ἡμέρας ὅ τε
 30 πυρετὸς ἔχων καὶ τὸ οἶδημα μὴ καθιστάμενον,
 ἔμπυον ἔσεσθαι σημαίνει· καὶ τοῦτο καὶ τὸ ἐν
 τῇ ἄλλῃ κοιλίῃ κατὰ τὸ αὐτό. ὁκόσα μὲν οὖν
 ἐπώδυνά τέ ἐστίν καὶ σκληρὰ καὶ μεγάλα,
 σημαίνει κίνδυνον θανάτου ὀλιγοχρονίου, ὁκόσα
 δὲ μαλθακά τε καὶ ἀνώδυνα καὶ τῷ δακτύλῳ
 πιεζόμενα ὑπέικει, χρονιώτερα.

Τὰς δὲ ἀποστάσις ἦσσαν τὰ ἐν τῇ γαστρὶ
 οἰδήματα ποιεῖται τῶν ἐν τοῖσιν ὑποχονδρίοισιν,
 ἦκιστα δὲ τὰ ὑποκάτω τοῦ ὀμφαλοῦ ἐς διαπύησιν
 40 τρέπεται· αἵματος δὲ ῥῆξιν μάλιστα ἐκ τῶν ἄνω
 τόπων προσδέχεσθαι. ἀπάντων δὲ χρή τῶν
 οἰδημάτων χρονιζόντων περὶ ταῦτα τὰ χωρία
 ὑποσκέπτεσθαι τὰς ἐμπυήσιας. τὰ δὲ διαπυή-
 ματα ὧδε χρή σκέπτεσθαι τὰ ἐντεῦθεν· ὁκόσα μὲν
 αὐτῶν ἔξω τρέπεται, ἄριστά ἐστι μικρά τε ἔοντα
 καὶ ὡς μάλιστα ἔξω ἐκκλίνοντα καὶ ἐς ὄξυν ἀποκο-
 ρυφούμενα.¹ τὰ δὲ μεγάλα τε ἔοντα καὶ πλατέα
 καὶ ἦκιστα ἐς ὄξυν ἀποκορυφούμενα κάκιστα· ὁκόσα
 δὲ ἔσω ῥήγνυνται, ἄριστά ἐστιν, ἃ τῷ ἔξω χωρίῳ
 50 μὴδὲν ἐπικοινωνεῖ, ἀλλὰ ἔστιν προσεσταλμένα
 τε καὶ ἀνώδυνα καὶ ὁμόχροον ἅπαν τὸ ἔξω χωρίον
 φαίνεται. τὸ δὲ πῦον ἄριστόν ἐστιν λευκόν τε
 καὶ λεῖον καὶ ὁμαλὸν καὶ ὡς ἦκιστα δυσῶδες· τὸ
 54 δὲ ἐναντίον τῷ τοιούτῳ κάκιστον.

VIII. Οἱ δὲ ὕδρωπες οἱ ἐκ τῶν ὀξέων νοσημά-
 των πάντες κακοί· οὔτε γὰρ τοῦ πυρὸς ἀπαλλάσ-
 σουσιν ἐπώδυνοί τέ εἰσιν κάρτα καὶ θανατώδεις.
 ἄρχονται δὲ οἱ πλεῖστοι ἀπὸ τῶν κενεῶνων τε καὶ
 τῆς ὀσφύος, οἱ δὲ καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἥπατος. ὁκόσοις
 μὲν οὖν ἐκ τῶν κενεῶνων αἱ ἀρχαὶ καὶ τῆς ὀσφύος

fever continue longer than sixty days, and the swelling does not subside, it is a sign that there will be suppuration, and a swelling in any other part of the cavity will have the same history. Now swellings that are painful, hard, and big, indicate a danger of death in the near future; such as are soft and painless, yielding to the pressure of the finger, are of a more chronic character.

Abscessions are less frequently the result of swellings in the belly than of swellings in the hypochondria; least likely to turn to suppuration are swellings below the navel, but expect hemorrhage, most probably from the upper parts. But whenever the swellings in these regions are protracted one must suspect suppurations. Collections of pus there ought to be judged of thus. Such of them as turn outwards are most favourable when they are small, and bend as far as possible outwards, and come to a point; the worst are those which are large and broad, sloping least to a point. Such as break inwards are most favourable when they are not communicated at all to the outside, but do not project and are painless, while all the outside appears of one uniform colour. The pus is most favourable that is white and smooth, uniform and least evil-smelling. Pus of the opposite character is the worst.

VIII. Dropsies that result from acute diseases are all unfavourable, for they do not get rid of the fever and they are very painful and fatal. Most of them begin at the flanks and loins, though some begin also at the liver. Now whenever they begin in the flanks and loins the feet swell, and chronic diar-

¹ ἀποκορυφούμενα C': ἀποκυρτούμενα MV.

- γίνονται, οἳ τε πόδες οἰδέουσιν καὶ διάρροiai πολυχρόνιοι ἴσχουσιν οὔτε τὰς ὁδύνας λύουσαι τὰς ἐκ τῶν κεινέωνων τε καὶ τῆς ὀσφύος οὔτε τὴν
- 10 γαστέρα λαπάσσουσαι· ὁκόσοισι δὲ ὑπὸ τοῦ ἥπατος γίνονται, βῆξαί τε θυμὸς αὐτοῖς ἐγγίνεται καὶ ἀποπτύουσιν οὐδὲν ἄξιον λόγου καὶ οἱ πόδες οἰδέουσιν καὶ ἡ γαστήρ οὐ διαχωρεῖ, εἰ μὴ σκληρά τε καὶ ἐπώδυνα καὶ πρὸς ἀνάγκην, καὶ περὶ τὴν κοιλίην γίνεται οἰδήματα, τὰ μὲν ἐπὶ δεξιᾷ, τὰ δὲ ἐπ' ἀριστερά, ἰστάμενά τε
- 17 καὶ καταπαυόμενα.

ΙΧ. Κεφαλὴ δὲ καὶ χεῖρες καὶ πόδες ψυχρὰ ἔοντα κακὸν τῆς τε κοιλίης καὶ τῶν πλευρῶν θερμῶν ἔόντων. ἄριστον δὲ ἅπαν τὸ σῶμα θερμὸν τε εἶναι καὶ μαλθακὸν ὁμαλῶς.

- Στρέφεσθαι δὲ δεῖ τὸν νοσέοντα ῥηϊδίως καὶ ἐν τοῖσι μετεωρισμοῖσιν ἐλαφρὸν εἶναι· εἰ δὲ βαρὺς¹ ἔων φαίνοιτο καὶ τὸ ἄλλο σῶμα καὶ τὰς χεῖρας καὶ τοὺς πόδας, ἐπικινδυνότερόν ἐστιν. εἰ δὲ πρὸς τῇ βίῳ καὶ οἱ ὄνυχες καὶ οἱ δάκτυλοι
- 10 πελιδνοὶ γίνονται,² προσδόκιμος ὁ θάνατος αὐτίκα· μελαινόμενοι δὲ παντελῶς οἱ δάκτυλοι καὶ³ οἱ πόδες ἦσσαν ὀλέθριοι τῶν πελιδνῶν· ἄλλα καὶ⁴ τὰ ἄλλα σημεῖα σκέπτεσθαι χρή· ἦν γὰρ εὐπέτεως φαίνεται φέρων τὸ κακὸν⁵ ἢ καὶ ἄλλο τι τῶν περιεστικῶν σημείων πρὸς τούτοις ἐπιδεικνύη, τὸ νόσημα ἐς ἀπόστασιν τραπήναι ἐλπίς, ὥστε τὸν μὲν ἄνθρωπον περιγενέσθαι, τὰ δὲ μελανθέντα τοῦ σώματος ἀποπεσεῖν.

¹ βαρὺς ΜΥ· βαρύτερος C'.

² γίνονται· γίνονται C'.

³ Some MSS. read ἦ for καί. καί must often be translated "or."

rhoeas afflict the patient, which neither relieve the pains in the flanks and loins nor soften the belly. But whenever the dropsies begin in the liver, the patient experiences a desire to cough without bringing up any sputum worth speaking of, while the feet swell and the bowels pass no excreta except such as are hard, painful and forced,¹ and swellings rise around the belly, some to the right and some to the left, growing and subsiding.

IX. For the head, hands, and feet to be cold is a bad sign if the belly and sides be warm; but it is a very good sign when the whole body is evenly warm and soft.

The patient ought to turn easily and to be light when lifted up. But if he should prove to be heavy in the body generally, especially in the hands and feet, it is a rather dangerous sign. And if in addition to the heaviness both the nails and fingers turn livid, death may be expected forthwith; but when fingers or feet become quite black it is a less fatal sign than their becoming livid. But the other symptoms also must be attended to. For if the patient should show himself bearing up against the illness, or manifest, in addition to the signs mentioned before, some other symptom indicating recovery, the illness may be expected to turn to an abscession, with the result that the patient loses the blackened members but recovers.

¹ Either by purging or (more probably) through constipation.

⁴ καὶ is omitted by C'.

⁵ κακὸν MV: νόσημα C'.

Ὁρχίαι δὲ καὶ αἰδοῖον ἀνεσπασμένα σημαίνει
20 πόνον ἢ θάνατον.¹

Χ. Περὶ δὲ ὕπνου ὥσπερ καὶ κατὰ φύσιν ἡμῖν
σύνηθές ἐστιν, τὴν μὲν ἡμέρην ἐγρηγορέναι χρή,
τὴν δὲ νύκτα καθεύδειν· ἦν δὲ τοῦτο μεταβε-
βλημένον ἦ,² κάκιον γίεται· ἥκιστα δὲ ἂν λυπέοι,
εἰ κοιμῶτο πρῶτὶ ἐς τὸ τρίτον μέρος τῆς ἡμέρης·
οἱ δὲ ἀπὸ τούτου τοῦ χρόνου ὕπνοι πονηρότεροί
εἰσιν· κάκιστον δὲ μὴ κοιμᾶσθαι μήτε τῆς ἡμέρης
μήτε τῆς νυκτός· ἡ γὰρ ὑπὸ ὀδύνης τε καὶ πόνου
ἀγρυπνοίῃ ἂν ἡ παραφροσύνη ἔσται ἀπὸ τούτου
10 τοῦ σημείου.

ΧΙ. Διαχώρημα δὲ ἄριστόν ἐστιν μαλθακόν τε
καὶ συνεσθηκός καὶ τὴν ὥρην, ἥνπερ καὶ ὑγιά-
νουντι διεχώρει, πλήθος δὲ πρὸς λόγον τῶν
ἐσιόντων· τοιαύτης γὰρ εἰσῆς τῆς διεξόδου ἢ
κάτω κοιλή ὑγιάνοι ἄν. εἰ δὲ εἴῃ ὑγρὸν τὸ
διαχώρημα, συμφέρεи μήτε τρύζειν μήτε πυκνόν
τε καὶ κατ' ὀλίγον διαχωρεῖν· κοπιῶν γὰρ ὁ
ἄνθρωπος ὑπὸ τῆς συνεχέος ἐξαναστάσιος καὶ
ἀγρυπνοίῃ ἄν· εἰ δὲ ἀθρόον πολλάκις διαχωρέοι,
10 κίνδυνος λειποθυμῆσαι. ἀλλὰ χρή κατὰ τὸ
πλήθος τῶν ἐσιόντων ὑποχωρεῖν δις ἢ τρίς
τῆς ἡμέρης καὶ τῆς νυκτός ἅπαξ, τὸ δὲ πλεῖστον
ὑπὶ πρῶτῃ, ὥσπερ καὶ σύνηθες ἦν τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ.
παχύνεσθαι δὲ χρή τὸ διαχώρημα πρὸς τὴν
κρίσιν ἰούσης τῆς νούσου. ὑπόπυρρον δὲ ἔστω
καὶ μὴ λίην δυσῶδες· ἐπιτήδειον δὲ καὶ ἔλμινθας
στρογγύλας διεξιέναι μετὰ τοῦ διαχωρήματος
πρὸς τὴν κρίσιν ἰούσης τῆς νούσου.³ δεῖ δὲ ἐν

¹ σημαίνει πόνον ἢ θάνατον C' : πότους ἰσχυροὺς σημαίνει καὶ κίνδυνον θανατῶδες M V.

Testicles or member being drawn up is a sign of pain or death.

X. As for sleep, the patient ought to follow the natural custom of being awake during the day and asleep during the night. Should this be changed it is rather a bad sign. Least harm will result if the patient sleep from early morning for a third part of the day. Sleep after this time is rather bad. The worst thing is not to sleep either during the day or during the night. For either it will be pain and distress that cause the sleeplessness or delirium will follow this symptom.

XI. Stools are best when soft and consistent, passed at the time usual in health, and in quantity proportional to the food taken; for when the discharges have this character the lower belly is healthy. If the bowels be loose, it is a favourable sign that there should be no noise, and that the stools should not be frequent and scanty. For if the patient be continually getting up he will be fatigued and suffer from lack of sleep, while if he often pass copious stools there is a danger of fainting. But he should go to stool twice or three times during the day, according to the quantity of food taken, and once during the night; most copiously, however, early in the morning, as his custom also was. The stool ought to grow thicker as the disease nears the crisis. It should be reddish-yellow, and not over-fetid. It is a favourable sign when round worms pass with the discharge as the disease nears the crisis. In every illness the bowels

² For η MV read $\epsilon\eta$.

³ C' omits this and the preceding sentence, the eye of the scribe passing from one $\nu\acute{o}\sigma\tau\omicron\upsilon$ to the other.

παντὶ νοσήματι λαπαρήν τε εἶναι τὴν κοιλίην
 20 καὶ εὖογκον. ὕδαρες δὲ κάρτα ἢ λευκὸν ἢ
 χλωρὸν¹ ἰσχυρῶς ἢ ἀφρῶδες διαχωρεῖν, πονηρὰ
 ταῦτα πάντα. πονηρὸν δὲ καὶ σμικρὸν τε εὖον
 καὶ γλίσχρον καὶ λευκὸν καὶ ὑπόχλωρον καὶ
 λεῖον. τούτων δὲ θανατωδέστερα ἂν εἴη τὰ
 μέλανα ἢ πελιδνὰ ἢ λιπαρὰ ἢ ἰώδεα καὶ κάκο-
 δμα. τὰ δὲ ποικίλα χρονιώτερα μὲν τούτων,
 ὀλέθρια δὲ οὐδὲν ἦσσαν· ἔστιν δὲ ταῦτα ξυσμα-
 τώδεα² καὶ χολώδεα καὶ πρασοειδέα καὶ μέλανα,
 ποτὲ μὲν ὁμοῦ διεξερχόμενα, ποτὲ δὲ καὶ κατὰ
 30 μέρους.

Φῦσαν δὲ ἄνευ ψόφου καὶ παραδήσιος διεξιέναι
 ἄριστον· κρέσσον δὲ καὶ σὺν ψόφῳ διεξελθεῖν ἢ
 αὐτοῦ ἐναπειλῆσθαι καὶ συνειλεῖσθαι· καίτοι καὶ
 οὕτω διεξελθούσα σημαίνει πονεῖν τι τὸν ἄνθρω-
 πον ἢ παραφρονεῖν, ἣν μὴ ἐκὼν οὕτω ποιῆται
 ὁ ἄνθρωπος τὴν ἄφεσιν τῆς φύσης. τοὺς δὲ ἐκ
 τῶν ὑποχονδρίων πόνους τε καὶ τὰ κυρτώματα,
 ἣν ἢ νεαρί τε καὶ μὴ σὺν φλεγμονῇ, λύει βορβο-
 ρυγμὸς ἐγγενόμενος ἐν τῷ ὑποχονδρίῳ καὶ μύ-
 40 λιστα μὲν διεξιὼν³ σὺν κόπρῳ τε καὶ οὖρῳ· εἰ
 δὲ μή, καὶ αὐτὸς διαπεραιωθεὶς· ὠφελεῖ δὲ καὶ
 42 ὑποκαταβάς ἐς τὰ κάτω χωρία.

XII. Οὖρον δὲ ἄριστόν ἐστιν, ὅταν ἢ⁴ λευκὴ ἢ
 ὑπόστασις καὶ λείη καὶ ὁμαλὴ παρὰ πάντα τὸν
 χρόνον, ἔστ' ἂν κριθῇ ἢ νοῦσος· σημαίνει γὰρ
 ἀσφάλειαν καὶ νόσημα ὀλιγοχρόνιον ἔσεσθαι. εἰ
 δὲ διαλείποι καὶ ποτὲ μὲν καθαρὸν οὖρέοι, ποτὲ

¹ After χλωρὸν MV add ἢ ἐρυθρόν.

² After ξυσματώδεα Kühlewein reads (from Galen) τε καὶ αἷματώδεα.

should be soft and distended. But for stools to be very fluid, or white, or exceedingly green,¹ or frothy, are all bad signs. It is a bad sign too when they are scanty and viscid, white, greenish and smooth. But more deadly than these will be stools that are black, or livid, or oily, or verdigris-coloured² and fetid. Varied stools indicate an illness which, while longer than those just referred to, will be no less dangerous; such are like scrapings, bilious, leek-green, and black, exhibiting these characteristics sometimes all at once and sometimes by turns.

It is best for flatulence to pass without noise and breaking, though it is better for it to pass even with noise than to be intercepted and accumulated internally; yet even if passed thus it indicates that the patient is suffering or delirious, unless he emits the flatulence wittingly. But pains and swellings in the hypochondria, if they be recent and without inflammation, are cured by a rumbling occurring in the hypochondrium, which is most favourable when it passes along with stools and urine, though it is beneficial even if it merely passes by itself. It is also beneficial when it descends into the lower parts.

XII. Urine is best when the sediment is white, smooth and even for the whole period of the illness until the crisis, for it indicates a short sickness and a sure recovery. But should the sediment intermit, and the urine sometimes be clear and sometimes show the white, smooth, even deposit, the illness will

¹ That is, "yellowish green." ² Or, "rust-coloured."

³ διεξιῶν M: διεξελεθῶν C'.

⁴ C' reads εἴη for ᾗ.

- δὲ ὑφίσταται τὸ λευκόν τε καὶ λεῖον καὶ ὀμαλόν, χρονιωτέρη γίνεται ἢ νοῦσος καὶ ἥσσον ἀσφαλής. εἰ δὲ εἴη τό τε οὖρον ὑπέρυθρον καὶ ἡ ὑπόστασις ὑπέρυθρός τε καὶ λείη, πολυχρονιώτερον μὲν
- 10 τοῦτο τοῦ προτέρου γίνεται, σωτήριον δὲ κάρτα. κριμνώδεις δὲ ἐν τοῖσιν οὖροισιν ὑποστάσεις πονηραί· τούτων δὲ ἔτι κακίους αἱ πεταλώδεις· λεπταὶ δὲ καὶ λευκαὶ κάρτα φλαῦραι· τούτων δὲ ἔτι κακίους αἱ¹ πιτυρώδεις. νεφέλαι δὲ ἐναιωρεῦμεναι τοῖσιν οὖροισι λευκαὶ μὲν ἀγαθαί, μέλαιναι δὲ φλαῦραι. ἔστ' ἂν δὲ λεπτὸν ἢ τὸ οὖρον καὶ πυρρὸν, ἅπεπτον σημαίνει τὸ νόσημα εἶναι· εἰ δὲ καὶ πολυχρόνιον εἴη τὸ νόσημα, τὸ δὲ οὖρον τοιοῦτον εἶναι, κίνδυνος μὴ οὐ δυνήσεται ὁ ἄν-
- 20 θρωπος διαρκέσαι, ἔστ' ἂν πεπανθῇ ἢ νοῦσος. θανατωδέστερα δὲ τῶν οὖρων τά τε δυσώδεα καὶ ὑδατώδεα καὶ μέλανα καὶ παχέα· ἔστι δὲ τῇσι μὲν γυναιξὶ καὶ τοῖσιν ἀνδράσι τὰ μέλανα τῶν οὖρων κίκιστα, τοῖσι δὲ παιδίοις τὰ ὑδατώδεα. ὀκόσοι δὲ οὖρα λεπτὰ καὶ ὠμὰ οὐρέουσι πολὺν χρόνον, ἣν καὶ τὰ ἄλλα σημεία ὥς περιεσομένοις ἢ, τούτοις ἀπόστασιν δεῖ προσδέχεσθαι ἐς τὰ κάτω τῶν φρενῶν χωρία. καὶ τὰς λιπαρότητας δὲ τὰς ἄνω ἐφισταμένας ἀραχνοει-
- 30 δέας μέμφεσθαι· συντήξιος γὰρ σημεία. σκοπεῖν δὲ τῶν οὖρων, ἐν οἷς εἰσιν αἱ νεφέλαι,² ἣν τε κάτω ἔωσιν ἣν τε ἄνω, καὶ τὰ χρώματα ὁκοῖα ἴσχουσιν καὶ τὰς μὲν κάτω φερομένας σὺν τοῖσι χρώμασιν, οἷα εἴρηται ἀγαθὰ εἶναι, ἐπαινεῖν, τὰς δὲ ἄνω

¹ C' omits πεταλώδεις κακίους αἱ, the scribe passing from the first κακίους αἱ to the second, omitting the intervening words.

be longer and recovery less likely. Should the urine be reddish and the sediment reddish and smooth, recovery will be sure, although the illness will be longer than in the former case. Sediments in urine which are like coarse meal are bad, and even worse than these are flaky sediments. Thin, white sediments are very bad, and even worse than these are those like bran. Clouds suspended in the urine are good when white but bad when black.¹ So long as the urine is thin and of a yellowish-red colour, it is a sign that the disease is unconcocted; and if the disease should also be protracted, while the urine is of this nature, there is a danger lest the patient will not be able to hold out until the disease is concocted. The more fatal kinds of urine are the fetid, watery, black¹ and thick; for men and women black urine is the worst, for children watery urine. Whenever the urine is for a long time thin and crude, should the other symptoms too be those of recovery, an abscession is to be expected to the parts below the diaphragm. Fatty substances like spiders' webs settling on the surface are alarming, as they are signs of wasting. The urine in which the clouds are, whether these be on the bottom or at the top, must be examined, as well as the colours of these clouds, and those that float at the bottom with the colours I have stated to be good, should be welcomed, while clouds on the top,

¹ *I. e.* like port wine. See p. 9.

² After *νεφέλαι* C' has *σὺν τοῖς χρώμασιν ὡς εἴρηται*, and omits the phrase *σὺν . . . εἴρηται* lower down. The text in this part is very uncertain, the variants being numerous but unimportant. I follow Kühlewein, but with no confidence. Fortunately the sense is quite clear.

σὺν τοῖσι χρώμασιν, οἷα εἶρηται κακὰ εἶναι, μέμφεσθαι. μὴ ἐξαπατάτω δέ σε, ἣν τι αὐτὴ ἢ κύστις νόσημα ἔχουσα τῶν οὖρων τὰ τοιαῦτα ἀποδιδῶ· οὐ γὰρ τοῦ ὅλου σώματος σημεῖον,
 39 ἀλλ' αὐτῆς καθ' ἑωυτήν.

XIII. Ἐμετος δὲ ὠφελιμώτατος φλέγματός τε καὶ χολῆς συμμεμειγμένων ὡς μάλιστα καὶ μὴ παχὺς μηδὲ πολὺς κάρτα ἐμείσθω· οἱ δὲ ἀκρητέστεροι κακίους. εἰ δὲ εἴη τὸ ἐμεύμενον πραιοειδὲς ἢ πελιδνὸν ἢ μέλαν, ὅ τι ἂν ἢ τούτων τῶν χρωμάτων, νομίζειν χρή πονηρὸν εἶναι· εἰ δὲ καὶ πάντα τὰ χρώματα ὁ αὐτὸς ἄνθρωπος ἐμέοι, κάρτα ὀλέθριον ἤδη γίνεται· τάχιστον δὲ θάνατον σημαίνει τὸ πελιδνὸν τῶν ἐμεσμάτων, εἰ ὅζοι δυσ-
 10 ῶδες· πᾶσαι δὲ αἱ ὑπόσαπροι καὶ δυσώδες ὁδμαὶ
 11 κακαὶ ἐπὶ πᾶσι τοῖσιν ἐμεομένοισι.

XIV. Πτύελον χρή ἐπὶ πᾶσι τοῖσιν ἀλγήμασι τοῖσι περὶ τὸν πνεύμονά τε καὶ τὰς πλευρὰς ταχέως τε ἀναπτύεσθαι καὶ εὐπετέως, συμμεμειγμένον τε φαίνεσθαι τὸ ξανθὸν ἰσχυρῶς τῷ πτυέλῳ· εἰ γὰρ πολλῷ ὕστερον μετὰ τὴν ἀρχὴν τῆς ὀδύνης ἀναπτύοιτο ξανθὸν ἐὼν ἢ πυρρὸν ἢ πολλὴν βῆχα παρέχον ἢ μὴ ἰσχυρῶς συμμεμειγμένον, κάκιον γίνεται· τό τε γὰρ ξανθὸν ἄκρητον ἐὼν κινδυνῶδες, τὸ δὲ λευκὸν καὶ γλίσ-
 10 χρον καὶ στρογγύλον ἀλυσιτελές· κακὸν δὲ καὶ χλωρόν τε ἐὼν κάρτα καὶ ἀφρῶδες· εἰ δὲ εἴη οὕτως ἄκρητον, ὥστε καὶ μέλαν φαίνεσθαι, δεινότερόν ἐστιν τοῦτο ἐκείνων.¹ κακὸν δὲ καὶ ἣν μηδὲν ἀνακαθαίρηται μηδὲ προϊῇ ὁ πνεύμων, ἀλλὰ

¹ ἐκείνων MV : ἐκείνου C'.

with the colours I have stated to be bad, should be considered unfavourable. But be not deceived if the urine have these bad characters because the bladder itself is diseased; for they will not be a symptom of the general health,¹ but only of the bladder by itself.

XIII. That vomit is most useful which is most thoroughly compounded of phlegm and bile, and it must not be thick nor brought up in too great quantity. Less compounded vomits are worse. And if that which is brought up be of the colour of leeks, or livid, or black,² in all cases vomit of these colours must be considered bad. If the same patient brings up vomit of all these colours, he is quite at death's door. Of the vomits, the livid indicates the earliest death, should the odour be foul; but all odours which are rather putrid and foul are bad in the case of all vomits.

XIV. Sputum, in all pains of the lungs and ribs, should be quickly and easily brought up, and the yellow should appear thoroughly compounded with the sputum; for if long after the beginning of the pain yellow sputum should be coughed up, or reddish-yellow, or causing much coughing, or not thoroughly compounded, it is a rather bad sign. For yellow sputum, uncompounded, is dangerous, and the white, viscous and round bodes no good. Pale green, if pronounced, and frothy sputum is also bad. If it should be so uncompounded as to appear actually black,² this is a more alarming sign than the others. It is bad too if nothing be brought up, and the lungs eject nothing, but are full, and bubble in the throat. In

¹ Hippocratic prognosis is concerned only with "general" pathology.

² See p. 9.

- πλήρης ἐὼν ζέῃ ἐν τῇ φάρυγγι. κορύζας δὲ καὶ
 πταρμούς ἐπὶ πᾶσι τοῖσι περὶ τὸν πνεύμοινα
 νοσήμασιν κακὸν καὶ προγεγονέναι καὶ ἐπιγενέ-
 σθαι· ἀλλ' ἐν τοῖσιν ἄλλοισι τοῖσι θανατώδεσι
 νοσήμασιν οἱ πταρμοὶ λυσιτελέες.¹ αἷματι δὲ
 20 συμμεμειγμένον μὴ πολλῷ πτύελον ξανθὸν ἐν
 τοῖσι περιπνευμονικοῖσιν ἐν ἀρχῇ μὲν τῆς νούσου
 ἀναπτύόμενον περιεστικὸν κάρτα· ἐβδομαίῳ δὲ
 εἶναι ἢ παλαιότερῳ ἥσσον ἀσφαλές. πάντα δὲ
 τὰ πτύελα πονηρά ἐστίν, ὁκόσα ἂν τὴν ὁδύνην
 μὴ παύῃ· κίκιστα δὲ τὰ μέλανα, ὡς διαγέγρα-
 πται· παύοντα δὲ τὴν ὁδύνην πάντα ἀμείνω²
 27 πτυόμενα.

XV. Ὅκόσα δὲ τῶν ἀλγημάτων ἐκ τούτων τῶν
 χωρίων μὴ παύεται μήτε πρὸς τὰς τῶν πτυέλων
 καθάρσιαν μήτε πρὸς τὴν τῆς κοιλίης ἐκκόπρωσιν
 μήτε πρὸς τὰς φλεβοτομίας τε καὶ φαρμακείας καὶ
 διαίτας, εἰδέναι δεῖ ἐκπυήσονται. τῶν δὲ ἐκπυη-
 μάτων ὁκόσα μὲν ἔτι χολώδεος ἐόντος τοῦ
 πτυέλου ἐκπύσκεται, ὀλέθρια κάρτα, εἴτε ἐν
 μέρει τὸ χολώδες τῷ πύῳ ἀναπτύοιτο εἴτε ὁμοῦ.
 μάλιστα δέ, ἣν ἄρξῃται χωρεῖν τὸ ἐκπύημα ἀπὸ
 10 τούτου τοῦ πτυέλου, ἐβδομαίου ἐόντος τοῦ
 νοσήματος, ἐλπίς τὸν ἀλγέοντα³ ἀποθανεῖσθαι
 τεσσαρεσκαίδεκαταῖον, ἣν μὴ τι αὐτῷ ἐπιγένηται
 ἀγαθόν. ἐστὶν δὲ τὰ μὲν ἀγαθὰ τὰδε· εὐπετέως
 φέρειν τὸ νόσημα, εὐπνοον εἶναι, τῆς ὁδύνης
 ἀπηλλάχθαι, τὸ πτύελον ῥηιδίως ἀναβήσσειν, τὸ
 σῶμα πᾶν ὁμαλῶς θερμόν τε εἶναι καὶ μαλθακὸν
 καὶ δίψαν μὴ ἔχειν, οὖρα δὲ καὶ διαχωρήματα
 καὶ ὕπνου καὶ ἰδρῶτος, ὡς διαγέγραπται ἕκαστα⁴
 ἀγαθὰ ἐόντα, ταῦτα ἐπιγενέσθαι· οὕτω μὲν γὰρ
 30

all lung diseases it is bad for catarrhs and sneezing either to precede or to follow, but all other dangerous diseases are benefited by sneezing. For a little blood mixed with yellow sputum to be brought up in cases of pneumonia at the beginning of the disease is a very favourable sign of recovery, but less favourable on the seventh day or later. All sputum is bad if it does not remove the pain, but the worst, as I have said, is the black, while in all cases the removal of the pain by expectoration is a better sign.

XV. Such pains in these parts as do not give way before either purging of sputum, or evacuation of the bowels, or venesection, purges and regimen, must be regarded as about to turn to empyema. Such empyemas as form while the sputum is still bilious are very fatal, whether the bile and pus be brought up by turns or together. Especially should the empyema begin from sputum of this character when the disease has reached the seventh day, the patient may be expected to die on the fourteenth day unless some good symptom happen to him. The good symptoms are these: to bear up easily against the disease; to have good respiration; to be free from the pain; to cough up the sputum readily; the whole body to be evenly warm and soft; to have no thirst; urine, stools, sleep and sweat to get the characters that have been severally described as good.

¹ Ermerins transposes the whole passage κορύζας δὲ . . . λυσιτελέες to the end of the chapter.

² After ἀμείνω Kühlewein adds τὰ (perhaps rightly).

³ ἀλγέοντα C': τὰ τοιαῦτα πύοντα MV and other MSS.

⁴ After ἕκαστα the MSS. have εἰδέναι. Deleted by Ermerins and Reinhold.

- 20 τούτων πάντων τῶν σημείων ἐπιγενομένων οὐκ ἂν ἀποθάνοι ὁ ἄνθρωπος· ἦν δὲ τὰ μὲν τούτων ἐπιγένηται, τὰ δὲ μή, πλείω χρόνον ζήσας ἢ τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα ἡμέρας ἀπόλοιτ' αὖν. κακὰ δὲ τὰναντία τούτων· δυσπετέως φέρειν τὴν νοῦσον, πνεῦμα μέγα καὶ πυκνὸν εἶναι, τὴν ὀδύνην μὴ παύσθαι, τὸ πτύελον μόλις ἀναβήσκειν, διψῆναι κάρτα, τὸ σῶμα ὑπὸ τοῦ πυρὸς ἀνωμίλως ἔχεισθαι καὶ τὴν μὲν γαστέρα¹ καὶ τὰς πλευρὰς θερμὰς εἶναι ἰσχυρῶς, τὸ δὲ μέτωπον καὶ τὰς χεῖρας καὶ
- 30 τοὺς πόδας ψυχρά, οὐρα δὲ καὶ διαχωρήματα καὶ ὕπνους καὶ ἰδρῶτας, ὥς διαγέγραπται ἕκαστα κακὰ ἔοντα, τούτων εἴ τι ἐπιγίνοιτο τῷ πτυέλῳ τούτῳ, ἀπόλοιτ' αὖν ὁ ἄνθρωπος, πρὶν ἢ ἐς τὰς τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα ἡμέρας ἀφικέσθαι, ἢ ἐναταῖος ἢ ἐνδεκαταῖος. οὕτως οὖν συμβάλλεσθαι χρή, ὥς τοῦ πτυέλου τούτου θανατώδεος ἔοντος μύλα καὶ οὐ περιάγοντος ἐς τὰς τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα ἡμέρας ἀφικνεῖσθαι. τὰ δὲ ἐπιγινόμενα ἀγαθὰ τε καὶ κακὰ συλλογιζόμενον ἐκ τούτων χρή τὰς
- 40 προρρήσιας ποιεῖσθαι· οὕτω γὰρ ἂν μάλιστα ἀληθεύοις. αἱ δὲ ἄλλαι ἐκπυήσεις αἱ πλείσται ῥήγνυνται, αἱ μὲν εἰκοσταῖαι, αἱ δὲ τριηκοσταῖαι, αἱ δὲ τεσσαρακονθήμεροι, αἱ δὲ πρὸς τὰς ἐξήκοντα
- 44 ἡμέρας ἀφικνέονται.

XVI. Ἐπισκέπτεσθαι δὲ χρή τὴν ἀρχὴν τοῦ ἐμπυήματος² λογιζόμενον ἀπὸ τῆς ἡμέρης, ἥ τὰ πρῶτα ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἐπύρεξεν ἢ ἥ ποτε αὐτὸν ῥίγος ἔλαβεν καὶ ἥ φαίη³ ἀντὶ τῆς ὀδύνης αὐτῷ βάρος ἐγγενέσθαι ἐν τῷ τόπῳ, ᾧ ἥλγει·

¹ γαστέρα C' : κοιλίην MV.

If all these symptoms supervene, the patient will not die; if some, but not all, supervene, the patient will die after living for longer than fourteen days. Bad symptoms are the opposite of those I have just given: to bear up against the disease with difficulty; respiration to be deep and rapid; the pain not to have ceased; to cough up the sputum with difficulty; to be very thirsty; the body to be unevenly affected by the fever, the belly and the sides being exceedingly warm, and the forehead, hands and feet cold; urine, stools, sleep and sweat to have the characters already described severally as bad—should sputum of the kind mentioned above be followed by any of these symptoms the patient will die before completing the fourteen days, on the ninth or eleventh day. So that must be the conclusion drawn, as this sputum is very deadly, and does not allow the patient to survive fourteen days. You must take into account both the good signs and the bad that occur and from them make your predictions; for in this way you will prophesy aright. Most other empyemas break, some on the twentieth day, some on the thirtieth, some on the fortieth, while others last sixty days.

XVI. Consider that the beginning of the empyema dates from the day on which the patient was first attacked by fever or by rigor, or on which he said that a heaviness took the place of the pain in that

² After ἐμπυήματος the MSS. have ἔσεσθαι. It is deleted by Wilamowitz. Perhaps γερέσθαι should be read.

³ Possibly ἄν has here fallen out before ἀντί. In the Hippocratic collection, however, the optative is not seldom found with the sense of optative with ἄν. ᾗ is an emendation of Wilamowitz; C' has ἐάν and MV have εἰ.

ταῦτα γὰρ ἐν ἀρχῇσι γίνεται τῶν ἐμπυημάτων.
 ἐξ οὖν τούτου τοῦ χρόνου¹ χρὴ προσδέχεσθαι
 τοῦ πύου ἔσεσθαι τὰς ῥήξιας ἐς τοὺς χρόνους
 τοὺς προειρημένους. εἰ δὲ εἴη τὸ ἐμπύημα ἐπὶ
 10 θάτερα μούνον, στρέφειν τε καὶ καταμανθάνειν
 χρὴ ἐπὶ τούτοις, μή τι ἔχει ἄλγημα ἐν τῷ
 πλευρῷ· καὶ ἦν τι θερμότερον ἢ τὸ ἕτερον τοῦ
 ἑτέρου, κατακλινομένου ἐπὶ τὸ ὑγιαῖνον πλευρὸν
 ἐρωτᾶν, εἴ τι δοκεῖ βάρος αὐτῷ ἐκκρέμασθαι ἐκ
 τοῦ ἄνωθεν. εἰ γὰρ εἴη τοῦτο, ἐκ τοῦ ἐπὶ θάτερόν
 ἐστι τὸ ἐμπύημα, ἐφ' ὁκοτέρῳ ἂν πλευρῷ τὸ
 17 βάρος ἐγγίνηται.²

XVII. Τοὺς δὲ σύμπαντας ἐμπύους γινώσκειν
 χρὴ τοῖσδε τοῖς σημείοις· πρῶτον μὲν ὁ πυρετὸς
 οὐκ ἀφίησιν, ἀλλὰ τὴν μὲν ἡμέρην λεπτὸς ἴσχει,
 ἐς νύκτα δὲ πλείων, καὶ ἰδρῶτες πολλοὶ γίνονται,
 βῆξαί τε θυμὸς αὐτοῖσιν ἐγγίνεται καὶ ὑποπτύου-
 σιν οὐδὲν ἄξιον λόγου, καὶ οἱ μὲν ὀφθαλμοὶ
 ἔγκοιλοι γίνονται, αἱ δὲ γνάθοι ἐρυθρήματα
 ἴσχουσιν, καὶ οἱ ὄνυχες τῶν χειρῶν γρυποῦνται
 καὶ οἱ δάκτυλοι θερμαίνονται καὶ μάλιστα τὰ
 10 ἄκρα, καὶ ἐν τοῖσι ποσὶν οἰδήματα γίνονται³ καὶ
 φλύκταιναι γίνονται ἀνὰ τὸ σῶμα καὶ σιτίων οὐκ
 ἐπιθυμέουσιν.

Ὅκοσα μὲν οὖν ἐγχερονίζει τῶν ἐμπυημάτων,
 ἴσχει τὰ σημεία ταῦτα καὶ πιστεύειν αὐτοῖσι χρὴ
 κάρτα· ὁκοσα δὲ ὀλιγοχρόνιά ἐστι τούτοιςιν

¹ MV have *τουτέων τῶν χρόνων*.

² I have followed C' here, but I feel sure that the text must remain uncertain, since it is probably mutilated, with gaps from εἰ δὲ εἴη to the end of the chapter.

³ After γίνονται C' has *ιστάμενα καὶ καταπαυόμενα*.

part in which he had been aching. These symptoms occur at the beginning of empyema. Expect then that the gathering will break after the intervals mentioned above from the date of the beginning. Should the empyema be one-sided only, turn the patient in this case, and inquire whether he has a pain in the side. And if one side be somewhat hotter than the other, ask the patient, while he is lying on the sound side, if he feels a weight hanging from the upper part. Should this be so, the empyema is one-sided, on whichever side the weight occurs.¹

XVII. All sufferers from empyema may be distinguished by the following symptoms. In the first place the fever never stops, being slight during the day but more severe at night; copious sweats occur; the patient has a desire to cough, without bringing up any sputum worth speaking of; the eyes become sunken; the cheeks are flushed; the finger-nails are bent and the fingers grow hot, especially at the tips; the feet swell up; blisters rise about the body, and the appetite fails.

Prolonged empyema has these symptoms, which may be implicitly relied on; when recent it is indicated by the same signs, should there appear those

¹ I have done my best to make sense out of this very obscure passage. Why should the physician make these experiments, if he know sthat the empyema is on one side, and knows also which is "the sound side"? Was it to confirm his suspicions? Was it to persuade the patient that he had empyema, and so get his consent to an operation, should one prove necessary? I have long suspected that the text is very mutilated, and that several sentences have dropped out. If the text could be restored, we should probably see that the writer considered not one case only, but two or three.

ἐπισημαίνεται, τοιούτων ἦν τι ἐπιφαίνεται οἷα
καὶ τοῖσιν ἐξ ἀρχῆς γινομένοισιν, ἅμα δὲ καὶ ἦν
τι δυσπνούστερος ἢ ὁ ἄνθρωπος. τὰ δὲ ταχύ-
τερόν τε καὶ βραδύτερον ῥηγνύμενα γινώσκειν
20 χρὴ τοῖσδε τοῖς σημείοισι· ἦν μὲν ὁ πόνος ἐν
ἀρχῇσι γίνηται καὶ ἡ δύσπνοια καὶ ἡ βῆξις καὶ ὁ
πτυελισμὸς διατελῇ¹ ἔχων, ἐς τὰς εἴκοσι ἡμέρας
προσδέχεσθαι τὴν ῥῆξιν ἢ καὶ ἔτι πρόσθεν· ἦν
δὲ ἡσυχέστερος ὁ πόνος ἢ καὶ τὰ ἄλλα πάντα
κατὰ λόγον, τούτοις προσδέχεσθαι τὴν ῥῆξιν
ὕστερον· προγενέσθαι δὲ ἀνάγκη καὶ πόνον καὶ
δύσπνοιαν καὶ πτυελισμόν πρὸ τῆς τοῦ πύου
ῥήξιος.

Περιγίνοινται δὲ τούτων μάλιστα οὓς ἂν ἀφῇ ὁ
30 πυρετὸς αὐθημερὸν μετὰ τὴν ῥῆξιν καὶ σιτίων
ταχέως ἐπιθυμέωσιν καὶ δίψης ἀπηλλαγμένοι
ἔωσιν καὶ ἡ γαστήρ σμικρά τε καὶ συνεστηκότα
διαχωρῇ καὶ τὸ πῦον λευκὸν τε καὶ λεῖον καὶ
ὁμόχροον ἐκχωρῇ καὶ φλέγματος ἀπηλλαγμένον
καὶ ἄνευ πόνου τε καὶ βηχὸς ἀνακαθαίρηται.²
ἄριστα μὲν οὕτω καὶ τάχιστα ἀπαλλάσσουσιν·
εἰ δὲ μή, οἷσιν ἂν ἐγγυτάτω τούτων γίνηται.
ἀπόλλυνται δὲ οὓς ἂν ὁ πυρετὸς αὐθημερὸν μὴ
ἀφῇ, ἀλλὰ δοκέων ἀφιέναι αὐθις φαίνεται ἀνα-
40 θερμαινόμενος, καὶ δίψαν μὲν ἔχωσι, σιτίων δὲ μὴ
ἐπιθυμέωσιν καὶ ἡ κοιλίη ὑγρὴ ἢ καὶ τὸ πῦον
χλωρὸν καὶ πελιδνὸν ἢ φλεγματώδες καὶ ἀφρώδες·
οἷσι ταῦτα πάντα γίνεται, ἀπόλλυνται· ὁκόσοις
δὲ τούτων τὰ μὲν γίνεται, τὰ δὲ μή, οἱ μὲν αὐτῶν
ἀπόλλυνται, οἱ δὲ ἐν πολλῷ χρόνῳ περιγίνοινται.
ἀλλ' ἐκ πάντων τῶν τεκμηρίων τῶν ἐόντων ἐν τού-
47 τοῖς τεκμαίρεσθαι³ καὶ τοῖσιν ἄλλοις ἅπασιν.

symptoms which occur at the beginning, if at the same time there be some difficulty of breathing. Whether the gathering will break earlier or later may be determined by the following signs. If the pain take place at the beginning, and if the difficulty of breathing, the coughing and the expectoration be continued,¹ expect the breaking by the twentieth day or even earlier. If, however, the pain be milder, and all the signs be proportionately mild, expect the breaking later. Before the gathering breaks there must occur pain, difficulty of breathing and expectoration.

Those chiefly recover who lose the fever on the same day after the gathering breaks, quickly recover their appetite, and are rid of thirst; when the bowels pass small, solid motions, and the pus evacuated is white, smooth, uniform in colour, rid of phlegm and brought up without pain and coughing. These make the best and quickest recovery; the nearer the approximation to their symptoms the better. Those die who are not left on the same day by the fever, which seems to leave them and then appears again with renewal of heat; who are thirsty but have no appetite; whose bowels are loose, and who evacuate pus that is yellow and livid or full of phlegm and froth. Those who show all these symptoms die; those who show some only either die or recover after a long illness. In these cases, as in all others, it is from the sum-total of the symptoms that an appreciation of the illness should be made.

¹ Or, reading διατείνη, "severe."

¹ διατελῇ ἔχων C' (with the spelling διατελέει): διατείνη MV.

² ἀνακαθαίρηται omitted by MV.

³ τεκμαίρεσθαι C': σημαίνεισθαι MV.

XVIII. Ὁκόσοισι δὲ ἀποστάσιες γίνονται ἐκ τῶν περιπνευμονικῶν νοσημάτων παρὰ τὰ ὦτα καὶ ἐκπνέουσιν ἐς τὰ κάτω χωρία καὶ συριγγοῦνται, οὗτοι δὲ περιγίνονται. ὑποσκεπτεσθαι δὲ χρὴ τὰ τοιαῦτα ὥδε· ἦν ὅ τε πυρετὸς ἔχῃ καὶ ἡ ὀδύνη μὴ πεπαυμένη ἢ καὶ τὸ πτύελον μὴ ἐκχωρῇ κατὰ λόγον, μηδὲ χολώδεις αἱ διαχωρίσιες τῆς κοιλίης ἔωσι μηδὲ εὐλυτοὶ καὶ εὐκρητοὶ γίνωνται, μηδὲ τὸ οὔρον παχὺ τε κάρτα καὶ 10 πολλὴν ὑπόστασιν ἔχον, ὑπηρετῆται δὲ περιεστικῶς ὑπὸ τῶν λοιπῶν πάντων τῶν περιεστικῶν σημείων, τούτοις χρὴ τὰς τοιαύτας ἀποστάσιες ἐλπίζειν ἔσεσθαι. γίνονται δὲ αἱ μὲν ἐς τὰ κάτω χωρία, οἷσιν ἂν τι περὶ τὸ ὑποχόνδριον τοῦ φλέγματος ἐγγίνηται, αἱ δὲ αἶω, οἷσιν ἂν τὸ μὲν ὑποχόνδριον λαπαρόν τε καὶ ἀνώδυνον διατελῇ 15 ἔόν, δύσπνοος δὲ τινα χρόνον γενόμενος παύσῃται ἄτερ φανερῆς προφύσιος ἄλλης.

Αἱ δὲ ἀποστάσιες αἱ ἐς τὰ σκέλεα ἐν τῇσι 20 περιπνευμονίῃσι τῇσιν ἰσχυρῇσι καὶ ἐπικινδύνοισι λυσιτελεές μὲν πᾶσαι, ἄρισται δὲ αἱ τοῦ πτυέλου ἐν μεταβολῇ ἔοντος ἤδη γινόμεναι· εἰ γὰρ τὸ οἶδημα καὶ ἡ ὀδύνη γίνοιτο, τοῦ πτυέλου ἀντὶ τοῦ ξανθοῦ πυώδους γινομένου καὶ ἐκχωρέοντος ἔξω, οὕτως ἂν ἀσφαλέστατα ὅ τε ἄνθρωπος περιγίνοιτο, καὶ ἡ ἀπόστασις τάχιστα ἀνώδυνος ἂν παύσαιοτο· εἰ δὲ τὸ πτύελον μὴ ἐκχωρέοι καλῶς, μηδὲ τὸ οὔρον ὑπόστασιν ἀγαθὴν ἔχον φαίνοιτο, 30 κίνδυνος γενέσθαι χολὸν τὸ ἄρθρον ἢ πολλὰ πρήγματα παρασχεῖν. εἰ δὲ ἀφανίζονται αἱ ἀποστάσιες τοῦ πτυέλου μὴ ἐκχωρέοντος τοῦ τε πυρετοῦ ἔχοντος, δεινόν· κίνδυνος γὰρ μὴ παρα- 38

XVIII. Whenever from pneumonia an abscession takes place to the ears, while gatherings occur in the lower parts and fistula forms, the patient recovers. Judge of such cases in the following way. Expect abscessions of this kind when the fever holds, if the pain have not ceased and the expectoration be not normal, if the stools be not bilious, nor become loose and concocted, if the urine have not a very thick, copious deposit, but be assisted favourably by all the other favourable symptoms. The abscessions occur, some to the lower parts, whenever some of the phlegm appears in the region of the hypochondrium, others to the upper parts, whenever the hypochondrium continues to be soft and painless, and the patient suffers from a temporary shortness of breath which ceases without any manifest cause.

Abscessions to the legs in severe and critical pneumonia are all beneficial, but the best are those that occur when the sputum is already changing. For if the swelling and the pain take place at the same time as the sputum is turning from yellow to purulent and is being evacuated, the patient is quite certain to recover, and the abscession will very quickly come to an end without pain. Should, however, the sputum be not well evacuated, and the urine do not show a good deposit, there is a danger that the limb will be lamed or else cause much trouble. Should, however, the abscessions disappear without the evacuation of sputum and while the fever lasts, the prognosis is bad, as there is a danger lest the patient become delirious and die. When empyema occurs as the result of pneu-

φρονήσῃ καὶ ἀποθάνῃ ὁ ἄνθρωπος. τῶν δὲ ἐμπύων τῶν ἐκ τῶν περιπνευμονικῶν οἱ γεραίτεροι μᾶλλον ἀπόλλυνται· ἐκ δὲ τῶν ἄλλων ἐμπυημά-
 36 των οἱ νεώτεροι μᾶλλον ἀποθνήσκουσιν.¹

XIX. Αἱ δὲ σὺν πυρετῷ ὀδύναι γινόμεναι περὶ τὴν ὀσφύν τε καὶ τὰ κάτω χωρία, ἣν τῶν φρενῶν ἄπτωνται, ἐκλείπουσιν τὰ κάτω χωρία, ὀλέθριαί κάρτα. προσέχειν οὖν δεῖ τὸν νόον καὶ τοῖσιν ἄλλοισι σημείοισιν, ὥς ἦν τι καὶ τῶν ἄλλων σημείων πονηρὸν ἐπιφαίνεται, ἀνέλπιστος ὁ ἄνθρωπος· εἰ δὲ ἀναίσσωντος τοῦ νοσήματος² πρὸς τὰς φρένας τὰ ἄλλα σημεία μὴ πονηρὰ ἐπιγίνοιτο, ἐμπυον ἔσεσθαι πολλαὶ ἐλπίδες
 10 τοῦτον.

Κύστιες δὲ σκληραὶ τε καὶ ἐπώδυνοι δειναὶ μὲν πᾶσαι· ὀλεθριώταται δὲ ὀκόσαι σὺν πυρετῷ συνεχεῖ γίνονται· καὶ γὰρ οἱ ἀπ' αὐτέων τῶν κυστίων πόνοι ἱκανοὶ ἀποκτείνειν, καὶ αἱ κοιλίαι οὐ διαχωρέουσιν ἐπὶ τῶν τοιούτων, εἰ μὴ σκληραὶ τε καὶ πρὸς ἀνάγκην. λύει δὲ οὖρον πυῶδες οὖρηθέν, λευκὴν καὶ λεῖπν ἔχον ὑπόστασιν· ἣν δὲ μήτε τὸ οὖρον μηδὲν ἐνδῶ μήτε ἡ κύστις μαλ-
 20 θαχθῇ ὅ τε πυρετὸς συνεχὴς ἦ, ἐν τῇσι πρώτῃσι
 20 περιόδοισι τοῦ νοσήματος ἐλπίς τὸν ἀλγέοντα ἀποθανεῖσθαι· ὁ δὲ τρόπος οὗτος μάλιστα τῶν παιδίων ἄπτεται τῶν ἀπὸ ἐπτά ἐτέων, ἔστ' ἂν
 23 πεντεκαίδεκαετές γένωνται.

¹ After ἀποθνήσκουσιν many of the MSS. have (with slight variations) ὀκόσαι δὲ τῶν ἐμπύων καίονται ἢ τέμνονται, οἷσιν ἂν καθαρὸν μὲν τὸ πῦον ἢ καὶ λευκὸν καὶ μὴ δυσῶδες, σφάζονται· οἷσι δὲ ὑφαιμόν τε καὶ βροβοῶδες ἀπόλλυνται. Neither the scholiast nor Galen comments upon the words,

monia, older patients are the more likely to die; with other kinds of empyema younger people more easily succumb.

XIX. Pains occurring with fever in the region of the loins and lower parts, if they leave the lower parts and attack the diaphragm, are very mortal. So pay attention to the other symptoms also, since, if another bad symptom supervene, the case is hopeless; but if, when the disorder jumps to¹ the diaphragm, the other symptoms that supervene are not bad, confidently expect that empyema will occur in this case.

Hardness and pain in the bladder are always serious, and whenever attended with continuous fever, very fatal. In fact, the pains from the bladder alone are enough to cause death, and in such cases the bowels are not moved, except with hard and forced² stools. The disease is resolved by the passing of purulent urine, with a white, smooth sediment. If, however, neither the urine becomes favourable nor the bladder be softened, while the fever is continuous, expect the patient to die in the first periods of the illness. This form attacks especially children between the ages of seven and fifteen years.

¹ ὥς πρὸς τὰς φρένας would suggest that the determination of the pain to the diaphragm was only apparent—which is contrary to the first sentence of the chapter.

² Either through constipation, or by the use of purgatives.

and they are omitted in the Paris MS. 2269. They are deleted by Ermerins, Reinhold and Kühlewein. See also Littré's long note on the passage.

² After νοσήματος the MSS. have ὥς, which I delete as a repetition of the last syllable of νοσήματος.

XX. Οἱ δὲ πυρετοὶ κρίνονται ἐν τῇσιν αὐτῇσιν
 ἡμέρησι τὸν ἀριθμόν, ἐξ ὧν τε περιγίνονται οἱ
 ἄνθρωποι καὶ ἐξ ὧν ἀπόλλυνται. οἳ τε γὰρ
 εὐηθέστατοι τῶν πυρετῶν καὶ ἐπὶ σημείων
 ἀσφαλεστίων βεβῶτες τεταρταῖοι παύονται ἢ
 πρόσθεν. οἱ δὲ κακοηθέστατοι τῶν πυρετῶν¹
 καὶ ἐπὶ σημείων δεινοτάτων γινόμενοι τεταρταῖοι
 κτείνουσιν ἢ πρόσθεν. ἡ μὲν οὖν πρώτη ἔφοδος
 αὐτῶν οὕτω τελευτᾷ· ἡ δὲ δευτέρη ἐς τὴν ἐβδόμην
 10 περιιάγει, ἡ δὲ τρίτη ἐς τὴν ἐνδεκάτην, ἡ δὲ
 τετάρτη ἐς τὴν τεσσαρεσκαίδεκάτην, ἡ δὲ πέμπτη
 ἐς τὴν ἑπτακαίδεκάτην, ἡ δὲ ἕκτη ἐς τὴν εἰκοσ-
 τήν. αὗται μὲν ἐπὶ τῶν ὀξυτάτων νοσημάτων
 διὰ τεσσάρων ἐς τὰς εἴκοσιν ἐκ προσθέσιος τελευ-
 τῶσιν. οὐ δύναται δὲ ὅλησιν ἡμέρησιν ἀριθ-
 μεῖσθαι οὐδὲν τούτων ἀτρεκέως· οὐδὲ γὰρ ὁ
 ἐνιαυτός τε καὶ οἱ μῆνες ὅλησιν ἡμέρησιν
 πεφύκασιν ἀριθμεῖσθαι.

Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ τρόπῳ κατὰ τὴν
 20 αὐτὴν πρόσθεσιν ἡ μὲν πρώτη περίοδος τεσσάρων
 καὶ τριήκοντα ἡμερέων, ἡ δὲ δευτέρη τεσσαρά-
 κοντα ἡμερέων, ἡ δὲ τρίτη ἐξήκοντα ἡμερέων.
 τούτων δὲ ἐν ἀρχῇσιν ἐστὶ χαλεπώτατα προγινώ-
 σκειν τὰ μέλλοντα ἐν πλείονι χρόνῳ κρίνεσθαι·
 ὁμοιόταται γὰρ αἱ ἀρχαὶ αὐτῶν εἰσιν· ἀλλὰ χρὴ
 ἀπὸ τῆς πρώτης ἡμέρης ἐνθυμεῖσθαι καὶ καθ'
 ἐκάστην τετράδα προστιθεμένην σκέπτεσθαι καὶ
 οὐ λήσει, ὅπῃ τρέψεται. γίνεται δὲ καὶ τῶν
 τεταρταίων ἡ κατάστασις ἐκ τούτου τοῦ κόσμου.
 30 τὰ δὲ ἐν ἐλαχίστῳ χρόνῳ μέλλοντα κρίνεσθαι

¹ τῶν πυρετῶν, C'.

XX. Fevers come to a crisis on the same days, both those from which patients recover and those from which they die. The mildest fevers, with the most favourable symptoms, cease on the fourth day or earlier. The most malignant fevers, with the most dangerous symptoms, end fatally on the fourth day or earlier. The first assault of fevers ends at this time; the second lasts until the seventh day, the third until the eleventh, the fourth until the fourteenth, the fifth until the seventeenth, and the sixth until the twentieth day. So in the most acute diseases keep on adding periods of four¹ days, up to twenty, to find the time when the attacks end. None of them, however, can be exactly calculated in whole days; neither can whole days be used to measure the solar year and the lunar month.

Afterwards, in the same manner and by the same increment, the first period is one of thirty-four days, the second of forty days and the third of sixty days.² At the commencement of these it is very difficult to forecast those which will come to a crisis after a protracted interval, for at the beginning they are very much alike. From the first day, however, you must pay attention, and consider the question at the end of every four days, and then the issue will not escape you. The constitution³ of quartans too

¹ In the modern way of counting, three.

² The series apparently are these:—

1, 4, 7, 11, 14, 17, 20

[24, 27, 31,] 34

[37] 40

[44, 47, 51, 54, 57,] 60.

The whole question, however, is involved in uncertainty, as critical days are not discussed elsewhere, except incidentally in *epidemics*. See Vol. I., General Introduction, p. liv.

³ Κατάστασις is here practically equivalent to φύσις. See Vol. I. p. 141 (note).

εὐπετέστερα γινώσκεισθαι· μέγιστα γὰρ τὰ διαφέ-
 ροντα αὐτῶν ἐστὶν ἀπ' ἀρχῆς· οἱ μὲν γὰρ περισσό-
 μενοι εὐπνοοί τε καὶ ἀνώδυνοί εἰσιν καὶ κοιμῶνται
 τὰς νύκτας τά τε ἄλλα σημεῖα ἔχουσιν ἀσφαλές-
 τατα· οἱ δὲ ἀπολλύμενοι¹ δύσπνοοι γίνονται,
 ἀγρυπνέοντες, ἀλλοφάσσκοντες τά τε ἄλλα σημεῖα
 ἔχοντες κάκιστα. ὥς οἷν τούτων προγινωσκο-
 μένων συμβάλλεσθαι χρή κατὰ τε τὸν χρόνον
 καὶ κατὰ τὴν πρόσθεσιν ἐκάστην ἐπὶ τὴν κρίσιν
 10 ἰόντων τῶν νοσημάτων. κατὰ δὲ τὸν αὐτὸν τρό-
 πον καὶ τῇσι γυναιξὶν αἱ κρίσεις ἐκ τῶν τόκων
 42 γίνονται.

XXI. Κεφαλῆς δὲ ὀδύνη ἰσχυραί τε καὶ
 συνεχές σὺν πυρετῷ, εἰ μὲν τι τῶν θανατωδῶν
 σημείων προσγίνοιτο, ὀλέθριον κάρτα· εἰ δὲ ἄτερ
 σημείων τοιούτων ἢ ὀδύνη ὑπερβάλλοι εἴκοσιν
 ἡμέρας ὃ τε πυρετὸς ἔχοι, ὑποσκέπτεσθαι χρή
 αἵματος ῥῆξιν διὰ ῥινῶν ἢ ἄλλην ἀπόστασιν ἐς
 τὰ κάτω χωρία. ἔστ' ἂν δὲ ἢ ὀδύνη ἢ γερά,
 προσδέχεσθαι χρή αἵματος ῥῆξιν διὰ ῥινῶν² ἢ
 ἐκπύσιν, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἢν ἢ ὀδύνη περὶ τοὺς
 10 κροτάφους ἢ καὶ τὸ μέτωπον. μᾶλλον δὲ λρὴ
 τοῦ μὲν αἵματος τὴν ῥῆξιν προσδέχεσθαι τοῖσι
 νεωτέροισι πέντε καὶ τριήκοντα ἑτέων, τοῖσι δὲ
 13 γεραιτέροισι τὴν ἐκπύσιν.

XXII. Ὡτὸς δὲ ὀδύνη ὀξεῖα σὺν πυρετῷ
 συνεχεῖ τε καὶ ἰσχυρῷ δεινόν· παραφρονῆσαι
 γὰρ κίνδυνος τὸν ἄνθρωπον καὶ ἀπολέσθαι. ὥς
 οἷν τούτου τοῦ τρόπου σφαλεροῦ ἔοντος ὀξέως³
 δεῖ προσέχειν τὸν νόον καὶ τοῖσιν ἄλλοις

¹ ἀπολλύμενοι MC': ἀπολούμενοι Liltré and Kühlewein from

is of this order. Those that will reach a crisis after the shortest interval are easier to determine, for their differences are very great from the commencement. Those who will recover breathe easily, are free from pain, sleep during the night, and show generally the most favourable symptoms; those who will die have difficulty in breathing, are sleepless and delirious, and show generally the worst symptoms. Learning these things beforehand you must make your conjectures at the end of each increment as the illness advances to the crisis. In the case of women too after delivery, the crises occur according to the same rules.

XXI. Violent and continuous headaches, should there be in addition one of the deadly signs, is a very fatal symptom. But if without such signs the pain continue more than twenty days and the fever last, hemorrhage through the nose is to be expected, or some abscession to the lower parts. And while the pain is recent, one must look for hemorrhage through the nose, or a suppuration, especially if the pain be in the temples and forehead; hemorrhage is rather to be expected in patients under thirty-five years, suppuration in older patients.

XXII. Acute pain of the ear with continuous high fever is dangerous, for the patient is likely to become delirious and die. Since then this type of illness is treacherous, the doctor must pay sharp attention to all the other symptoms also from the

Galen's commentary. Kühlewein would spell it ἀπολεύμενοι. I take ἀπολλύμενοι to be a present with future sense.

² From ἡ to ῥινῶν is omitted by C', the eye of the scribe passing from the first διὰ ῥινῶν to the second.

³ ὀξέως C', ταχέως MV (apparently a gloss on ὀξέως).

- σημείοισι ἅπασιν ἀπὸ τῆς πρώτης ἡμέρης. ἀπόλλυνται δὲ οἱ μὲν νεώτεροι τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἑβδομαῖοι καὶ ἔτι θᾶσσον ὑπὸ τούτου τοῦ νοσήματος, οἱ δὲ γέροντες πολλῶ βραδύτερον· οἱ
- 10 γὰρ πυρετοὶ καὶ αἱ παραφροσύναι ἥσσον αὐτοῖσιν ἐπιγίνονται, καὶ τὰ ὦτα αὐτοῖσι διὰ τοῦτο φθάνει ἐκπνεύμενα· ἀλλὰ ταύτησι μὲν τῇσιν ἡλικίησιν ὑποστροφὰι τοῦ νοσήματος ἐπιγενόμεναι ἀποκτείνουσιν τοὺς πλείστους· οἱ δὲ νεώτεροι, πρὶν ἐκπυῆσαι τὸ οὖς, ἀπόλλυνται. ἐπὴν δὲ ῥύη πῦον λευκὸν ἐκ τοῦ ὠτός, ἐλπίς περιγενέσθαι τῷ νέῳ, ἣν
- 17 τι καὶ ἄλλο χρηστὸν αὐτῷ ἐπιγένηται σημεῖον.

XXIII. Φάρυγξ δὲ ἐλκουμένη σὺν πυρετῷ δεινόν· ἀλλ' ἦν τι καὶ ἄλλο σημεῖον ἐπιγένηται τῶν προκεκριμένων ποιηρῶν εἶναι, προλέγειν ὡς ἐν κινδύνῳ ἔοντος τοῦ ἀνθρώπου. αἱ δὲ κυνάγχαι δεινόταται μὲν εἰσι καὶ τάχιστα ἀναιρέουσιν, ὁκόσαι μῆτε ἐν τῇ φάρυγγι μηδὲν ἔκδηλον ποιέουσι μῆτε ἐν τῷ αὐχένι, πλείστον δὲ πόνον παρέχουσι καὶ ὀρθόπνοϊαν· αὗται γὰρ καὶ αὐθημερὸν ἀποπνίγουσι καὶ δευτεραῖαι καὶ τριταῖαι καὶ

10 τεταρταῖαι. ὁκόσαι δὲ τὰ μὲν ἄλλα παραπλησίως ἔχουσι πόνον τε παρέχουσιν, ἐπαίρονται δὲ καὶ ἐρύθημα ἐν τῇ φάρυγγι ἐμποιέουσιν, αὗται ὀλέθριαι μὲν κάρτα, χρονιώτεραι δὲ μᾶλλον τῶν πρόσθεν.¹ ὁκόσοισι δὲ συνεξερεύθει ἡ φάρυγξ καὶ ὁ αὐχὴν, αὗται μὲν χρονιώτεραι, καὶ μάλιστα ἐξ αὐτέων περιγίνονται, ἦν ὃ τε αὐχὴν καὶ τὸ στῆθος ἐρύθημα ἴσχωσιν καὶ μὴ παλινδρομῇ τὸ ἐρυσίπελας ἔσω. ἦν δὲ μῆτε ἐν ἡμέρησι κρισίμῃσι

¹ After πρόσθεν M adds ἣν τὸ ἐρύθημα μέγα γίγνεται.

very first day. Younger patients die from this disease on the seventh day or even earlier; old men die much later, for the fever and the delirium attack them less, and for this reason their ears quickly suppurate. At this time of life, however, relapses occur and prove fatal to most, while younger men die before the ear suppurates. When white pus flows from the ear, you may hope that a young man may recover, if besides he show some other favourable symptom.

XXIII. An ulcerated throat with fever is serious; but if some other symptom also supervene that has been already classed as bad, forecast that the patient is in danger. Angina is very serious and rapidly fatal, when no lesion is to be seen in either throat or neck, and, moreover, it causes very great pain and orthopnoea;¹ it may suffocate the patient even on the first day, or on the second, third or fourth. Such cases as show swelling and redness in the throat, while they are generally similar, and cause pain, are very deadly, though they tend to be more protracted than the former. When throat and neck are both red, the illness is more protracted, and recovery is most likely should neck and chest be red and the erysipelas² does not turn back³ inwards. Should, however, the erysipelas disappear neither on the critical days nor with the formation

¹ Difficulty of respiration, when the patient can breathe only in an upright condition.

² See Vol. I., General Introduction, p. lviii.

³ The word so translated is used to describe the action of peccant humours when, instead of "working off" in an abscess or eruption, etc., they return into the system and cause a relapse or another form of illness.

τὸ ἐρυσίπελας ἀφανίζεται μήτε φύματος συστρα-
 20 φέντος ἐν τῷ ἔξω χωρίῳ, μήτε πῦον ἀποβίβσση
 ῥηϊδίως τε καὶ ἀπόνως,¹ θάνατον σημαίνει ἢ
 ὑποστροφὴν τοῦ ἐρυθήματος. ἀσφαλέστατον δὲ
 τὸ ἐρύθημα ὡς μάλιστα ἔξω τρέπεσθαι· ἦν δὲ
 ἐς τὸν πνεύμονα τρέπηται, παράνοιάν τε ποιεῖ
 καὶ ἔμπυοι ἐξ αὐτῶν² γίνονται ὡς τὰ πολλά.

Οἱ δὲ γαργαρεῶνες ἐπικίνδυνοι καὶ ἀποτά-
 μνεσθαι καὶ ἀποσχάζεσθαι, ἔστ' ἂν ἐρυθροί τ'
 ἔωσι καὶ μεγάλοι· καὶ γὰρ φλεγμοναὶ ἐπιγίνονται
 τούτοις καὶ αἰμορραγίαι· ἀλλὰ χρὴ τὰ τοιαῦτα
 30 τοῖσιν ἄλλοις μηχανήμασι πειρῆσθαι κατισχνάι-
 νειν ἐν τούτῳ τῷ χρόνῳ. ὁκόταν δὲ ἀποκριθῇ
 ἡδὴ, ὃ δὴ σταφυλὴν καλέουσι, καὶ γένηται τὸ
 μὲν ἄκρον τοῦ γαργαρεῶνος μέζον καὶ πελιδνόν,
 τὸ δὲ ἀνωτέρω λεπτότερον, ἐν τούτῳ τῷ καιρῷ
 ἀσφαλὲς διαχειρίζειν. ἄμεινον δὲ καὶ ὑπο-
 κενώσαντα τὴν κοιλίην τῇ χειρουργίᾳ χρῆσθαι,
 ἦν ὃ τε χρόνος συγχωρῇ καὶ μὴ ἀποπνίγηται ὁ
 33 ἄνθρωπος.³

XXIV. 'Οκόσοις δ' ἂν οἱ πυρετοὶ παύωνται
 μήτε σημείων γενομένων λυτηρίων μήτε ἐν ἡμέρησι
 κρισίμῃσιν, ὑποστροφὴν προσδέχεσθαι τούτοιςιν.
 ὅστις δ' ἂν τῶν πυρετῶν μακύνῃ περιεστικῶς
 διακειμένου τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, μήτε ὀδύνης ἐχούσης
 διὰ φλεγμονὴν τινα μήτε διὰ πρόφασιν ἄλλην
 μηδεμίαν ἐμφανέα, τούτῳ προσδέχεσθαι ἀπό-
 στασιν μετ' οἰδήματός τε καὶ ὀδύνης ἐς τι τῶν
 ἄρθρων καὶ οὐχ ἡσσον τῶν κάτω. μᾶλλον δὲ
 10 γίνονται καὶ ἐν ἐλάχιστον χρόνῳ αἱ τοιαῦται

¹ For τε καὶ ἀπόνως C' reads ὃ τε ἄνθρωπος ἀπόνως ἔχειν
 δοκέει.

of an abscess on the exterior, and if the patient should not cough up pus easily and without pain, it is a sign of death or of a relapse of the redness. The most hopeful sign is for the redness to be determined as much as possible outwards; but if it be determined to the lungs it produces delirium, and such cases usually result in empyema.

It is dangerous to cut away or lance the uvula while it is red and enlarged, for inflammation and hemorrhage supervene after such treatment; but at this time try to reduce such swellings by the other means. When, however, the gathering is now complete, forming what is called "the grape," that is, when the point of the uvula is enlarged and livid, while the upper part is thinner, it is then safe to operate. It is better, too, to move the bowels gently before the operation, if time permit and the patient be not suffocating.¹

XXIV. In all cases where the fevers cease neither with signs of recovery nor on critical days a relapse may be expected. If a fever be protracted, although the patient is in a state indicating recovery, and pain do not persist through inflammation or any other obvious cause, you may expect an abscession, with swelling and pain, to one of the joints, especially to the lower ones. Such abscessions come more often, and earlier, when patients are under thirty. You must suspect

¹ See note 3 below.

² ἐξ αὐτῶν is bracketed by Kühlewein.

³ The whole of this section is bracketed by Kühlewein and deleted by Ermerins. The reason for so doing is that it deals with treatment rather than prognosis.

ἀποστάσιες τοῖσι νεωτέροισι τριήκοντα ἐτέων.
 ὑποσκέπτεσθαι δὲ χρὴ εὐθέως τὰ περὶ τῆς ἀπο-
 στάσιος, ἣν εἵκοσιν ἡμέρας ὁ πυρετὸς ἔχων
 ὑπερβάλλῃ. τοῖσι δὲ γεραιτέροισιν ἡσσον γίνεται
 πολυχρονιωτέρου ἔontos τοῦ πυρετοῦ. χρὴ δὲ
 τὴν μὲν τοιαύτην ἀπόστασιν προσδέχεσθαι συνε-
 χέως ἔontos τοῦ¹ πυρετοῦ, ἐς δὲ τεταρταῖον
 καταστήσεσθαι, ἣν διαλείπῃ τε καὶ καταλαμβάνῃ
 πεπλανημένον τρόπον καὶ ταῦτα ποιέων τῷ
 20 φθινοπώρῳ πελάζῃ. ὥσπερ δὲ τοῖσι νεωτέροισι
 τριήκοντα ἐτέων αἱ ἀποστάσιες γίνονται, οὕτως
 οἱ τεταρταῖοι μᾶλλον τοῖσι τριηκονταέτεσι καὶ
 γεραιτέροισιν. τὰς δὲ ἀποστάσιος εἰδέναι χρὴ
 τοῦ χειμῶνος μᾶλλον γινομένης χρονιώτερόν τε
 πανομένης, ἡσσον δὲ παλινδρομεούσας.

“Οστις δ’ ἂν ἐν πυρετῷ μὴ θανατώδει φῇ
 κεφαλὴν ἀλγεῖν καὶ ὀρφνῶδες τι πρὸ τῶν ὀφθαλ-
 μῶν γίνεσθαι, ἣν² καὶ καρδιωγμὸς τούτῳ προσ-
 γένηται, χολώδης ἔμετος παρέσται· ἣν δὲ καὶ
 30 ῥίγος προσγένηται καὶ τὰ κάτω τοῦ ὑποχονδρίου
 ψυχρὰ ἔχῃ, καὶ θᾶσσον ἔτι ὁ ἔμετος παρέσται·
 ἣν δὲ τι πῖνῃ ἢ φάγῃ ὑπὸ τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον,
 κάρτα ταχέως ἐμείται. τούτων δὲ οἷσιν ἂν
 ἄρξηται ὁ πόνος τῇ πρώτῃ ἡμέρῃ γίνεσθαι,
 τεταρταῖοι πιεζεῦνται μάλιστα καὶ πεμπταῖοι·
 ἐς δὲ τὴν ἐβδόμην ἀπαλλάσσονται· οἱ μέντοι
 πλείστοι αὐτῶν ἄρχονται μὲν πονεῖσθαι τριταῖοι,
 χειμάζονται δὲ μάλιστα πεμπταῖοι· ἀπαλλάσ-
 σονται δὲ ἐναταῖοι ἢ ἐνδεκαταῖοι· οἱ δ’ ἂν
 40 ἄρξωνται πεμπταῖοι πονεῖσθαι καὶ τὰ ἄλλα κατὰ

¹ V omits from the preceding τοῦ to this. The scribe passed over the intervening words.

at once the occurrence of an abscession if the fever last longer than twenty days; but in older patients it is less likely, even if the fever be more protracted. If the fever be continuous you must expect the abscession to be of this type, but the disease will resolve into a quartan if it intermit and attack in an irregular fashion, and if autumn approach while it acts in this way. Just as the abscessions occur when the patients are under thirty, so the quartans supervene more often when they are thirty or over. You must know that in winter the abscessions are more likely to occur and are longer in coming to an end, though there is less risk of a relapse.

If a patient in a fever that is not mortal says that his head aches, and that a darkness appears before his eyes, should he also feel heart-burn, a bilious vomiting will soon occur. If a rigor also supervene, and the parts below the hypochondrium be cold, the vomiting will occur sooner still; while if the patient eat or drink something at this time he will vomit very soon indeed. When in such cases the pain begins on the first day, the patients are most distressed on the fourth and fifth, recovering on the seventh. Most of them, however, begin to feel pain on the third day, are at their worst on the fifth, recovering on the ninth or eleventh. When they begin to feel pain on the fifth day, and the

² ἥν is my emendation. The MSS. have ἥ, but the scholiast, I find, has ἥν δὲ καί.

λόγον αὐτοῖσι τῶν πρόσθεν γίνηται, ἐς τὴν τεσσαρεσκαίδεκάτην κρίνεται ἢ ροῦσος. γίνεται δὲ ταῦτα τοῖσι μὲν ἀνδράσι καὶ τῇσι γυναιξιν ἐν τοῖσι τριταίοισι μάλιστα· τοῖσι δὲ νεωτέροις γίνεται μὲν καὶ ἐν τούτοις, μᾶλλον δὲ ἐν τοῖσι συνεχεστέροις πυρετοῖς καὶ ἐν τοῖσι γνησίοις τριταίοις.

Οἷσι δ' ἂν ἐν τοιουτοτρόπῳ πυρετῷ κεφαλὴν ἀλγέουσιν ἀντὶ μὲν τοῦ ὀρφνῶδές τι πρὸ τῶν 50 ὀφθαλμῶν φαίνεσθαι ἀμβλυωγμὸς γίνηται ἢ μαρμαρυγαὶ προφαίνωνται, ἀντὶ δὲ τοῦ καρδιώσσειν ἐν τῷ ὑποχονδρίῳ ἐπὶ δεξιᾷ ἢ ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ συντείνηταί τι μήτε σὺν ὀδύνῃ μήτε σὺν φλεγμονῇ, αἷμα διὰ ῥινῶν τούτοις ῥαγῆναι προσδόκιμον ἀντὶ τοῦ ἐμέτου. μᾶλλον δὲ καὶ ἐνταῦθα τοῖσι νέοις τοῦ αἵματος τὴν ῥῆξιν προσδέχεσθαι· τοῖσι δὲ τριηκονταέτεσι καὶ γεραιτέροις ἦσσαν, ἀλλὰ τοὺς ἐμέτους τούτοις προσδέχεσθαι.

60 Τοῖσι δὲ παιδίοις σπασμοὶ γίνονται, ἢν ὅτε πυρετὸς ὀξύς ἢ καὶ ἡ γαστήρ μὴ διαχωρῇ καὶ ἀγρυπνέωσί τε καὶ ἐκπλαγέωσι καὶ κλαυθμυρίζωσι καὶ τὸ χρῶμα μεταβάλλωσι καὶ χλωρὸν ἢ πελιδνὸν ἢ ἐρυθρὸν ἴσχωσιν. γίνεται δὲ ταῦτα ἐξ ἐτοιμοτάτου μὲν τοῖσι παιδίοις τοῖσι νεωτάτοις ἐς τὰ ἑπτὰ ἔτα· τὰ δὲ πρεσβύτερα τῶν παιδίων καὶ οἱ ἄνδρες οὐκ ἔτι ἐν τοῖς πυρετοῖς ὑπὸ τῶν σπασμῶν ἀλίσκονται, ἢν μὴ τι τῶν σημείων προσγένηται τῶν ἰσχυροτάτων τε 70 καὶ κακίστων, οἷά περ ἐπὶ τῇσι φρενίτις γίνεται. τοὺς δὲ περισσομένους τε καὶ ἀπολλυμένους¹ τῶν παιδίων τε καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τεκμαίρεσθαι τοῖς

symptoms proceed after the manner I have described, the disease reaches a crisis on the fourteenth day. Men and women experience these symptoms mostly in tertian fevers; younger people too experience them in tertians, but more often in the more continuous fevers and in genuine¹ tertians.

All those who with headache in a fever of this character experience not a darkness before the eyes but a dimness of vision, or see flashes of light, while instead of heart-burn there is a tension of the right or left hypochondrium without pain or inflammation, these you may expect will not vomit but bleed from the nose. In this case too expect the hemorrhage more especially in young people. It occurs less frequently if the patient be of thirty years or more; in these cases expect the vomiting.

Children suffer from convulsions if the fever be acute and the alvine discharges cease; if they cannot sleep but are terrified and moan; if they change their colour and become yellow, livid or red. Convulsions are most likely to attack very young children before they are seven years old; older children and adults are not attacked by convulsions in fevers unless some of the worst and most violent symptoms supervene, as happens in cases of phrenitis. Whether children and whether adults will survive or die you must infer from a combination of all the symptoms,

¹ *I. e.* tertians that *intermit*, the fever ceasing entirely every other day. Many tertians *remit* only, the fever growing less instead of ceasing altogether.

¹ ἀπολλυμένων C'M: ἀπολουμένων many MSS. I take ἀπολλυμένων to be a present with future sense.

σύμπασι σημείοισιν, ὡς ἐφ' ἑκάστοις ἕκαστα
 διαγέγραπται. ταῦτα δὲ λέγω περὶ τῶν ὀξέων
 15 νοσημάτων καὶ ὅσα ἐκ τούτων γίνεται.

XXV. Χρὴ δὲ τὸν μέλλοντα ὀρθῶς προ-
 γινώσκειν τοὺς τε περιεσομένους καὶ τοὺς ἀπο-
 θανευμένους οἷσί τε ἂν μέλλῃ τὸ νόσημα πλείονας
 ἡμέρας παραμένειν καὶ οἷσιν ἂν ἐλάσσους, τὰ
 σημεῖα ἐκμανθάνοντα πάντα δύνασθαι κρίνειν
 ἐκλογιζόμενον τὰς δυνάμιας αὐτῶν πρὸς ἀλλήλας,
 ὥσπερ διαγέγραπται περὶ τε τῶν ἄλλων καὶ
 τῶν οὖρων καὶ τῶν πτυέλων.¹ χρὴ δὲ καὶ τὰς
 10 φορὰς τῶν νοσημάτων τῶν αἰεὶ ἐπιδημούντων
 ταχέως ἐνθυμεῖσθαι καὶ μὴ λανθάνειν τὴν τῆς
 ὥρης κατάστασιν. εὖ μέντοι χρὴ εἰδέναι περὶ
 τῶν τεκμηρίων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων σημείων,² ὅτι ἐν
 παντὶ ἔτει καὶ πάσῃ χώρῃ³ τὰ τε κακὰ κακόν τι
 σημαίνει καὶ τὰ χρηστὰ ἀγαθόν, ἐπεὶ καὶ ἐν
 Λιβύῃ καὶ ἐν Δήλῳ καὶ ἐν Σκυθίῃ φαίνεται τὰ
 προγεγραμμένα σημεῖα ἀληθεύοντα. εὖ οὖν χρὴ
 εἰδέναι, ὅτι ἐν τοῖς αὐτοῖσι χωρίοισιν οὐδὲν
 20 δεινὸν τὸ μὴ οὐχὶ τὰ πολλαπλάσια ἐπιτυγχάνειν,
 ἣν ἐκμαθὼν τις αὐτὰ κρίνειν τε καὶ ἐκλογίζεσθαι
 ὀρθῶς ἐπίστηται. ποθεῖν δὲ χρὴ οὐδενὸς νοσ-
 ήματος ὄνομα, ὃ τι μὴ τυγχάνει ἐνθάδε γε-
 γραμμένον· πάντα γάρ, ὅκόσα ἐν τοῖσι χρόνοισι
 τοῖσι προειρημένοισι κρίνεται, γνώσῃ τοῖσιν
 24 αὐτοῖσι σημείοισιν.

¹ After πτυέλων the MSS. have ὅταν δμοῦ πῶδν τε ἀναβήσῃ καὶ χολήν. The clause is deleted by Gomperz and Wilamowitz.

² After σημείων C'M add καὶ μὴ λανθάνειν. So apparently Galen.

as I have severally described them in the several kinds of cases. My remarks apply to acute diseases and to all their consequences.

XXV. He who would make accurate forecasts as to those who will recover, and those who will die, and whether the disease will last a greater or less number of days, must understand all the symptoms thoroughly and be able to appreciate them, estimating their powers when they are compared with one another, as I have set forth above, particularly in the case of urine and sputa. It is also necessary promptly to recognize the assaults of the endemic diseases, and not to pass over the constitution of the season. However, one must clearly realize about sure signs and about symptoms generally, that in every year and in every land bad signs indicate something bad, and good signs something favourable, since the symptoms described above prove to have the same significance in Libya, in Delos, and in Scythia. So one must clearly realize that in the same districts it is not strange that one should be right in the vast majority of instances, if one learns them well and knows how to estimate and appreciate them properly. Do not regret the omission from my account of the name of any disease.¹ For it is by the same symptoms in all cases that you will know the diseases that come to a crisis at the times I have stated.

¹ Contrast with this the criticism of the Cnidian physicians in Chapter III of *Regimen in Acute Diseases*, and notice once more the insistence on "general" pathology as contrasted with diagnosis.

³ $\chi\acute{\omega}\rho\eta$ C': $\acute{\omega}\rho\eta$ other MSS. and Kühlewein. I adopt this reading (which, as Littré says, is not supported by Galen) because of the $\epsilon\pi\epsilon\iota$ -clause which follows.