1-1-1852

Dissertation on intestinal worms

Samuel Newell Rowell
Yale University.

BOUND BY J. DESMONTS
J. MAC DONALD CO.
NORWALK, CONN.

Dissertations

read by the

Candidates for the Degree

of

Doctor in Medicine

at the

Annual Examination

in the

Medical Institution of Yale College

January 14–15, — 1852.

The most important of the [illegible]
kinds of Acaris, the Scabies, the Demodex
the Tinea, the Pediculus; two kinds of [illegible]
the Lice [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] distinguished [illegible]

[illegible] by a greater tenuity of form, & generally more pointed at their extremities. [illegible] are alike in color. There is a difference in [illegible] position of the [illegible] surrounded by the [illegible]

[illegible] worms

in and of the [illegible]. "[illegible] the earthworm [illegible]

these openings just possible in [illegible] situation.

These worms are found for the most part in the

small intestines; but are sometimes met

with in every part of the alimentary canal.

Sometimes they crawl even into the esophagus,

pharynx causing strangulation even in some

instances. [illegible]

[illegible] proved by post mortem

examinations.

We should consider the [illegible] species in [illegible]

very rare; for instance [illegible] are recorded in

[illegible] or more, [illegible] in a case.

I will now proceed to give some description of

the Oxyuris Vermicularis, which [illegible]

[illegible] called Oxyuris. It is a small, round,

white worm from 2 to 5 lines in length; the female

also in this species being longer than the male.

Its anterior extremity is attenuated, the body

tapering towards the tail. It inhabits

the rectum [illegible]