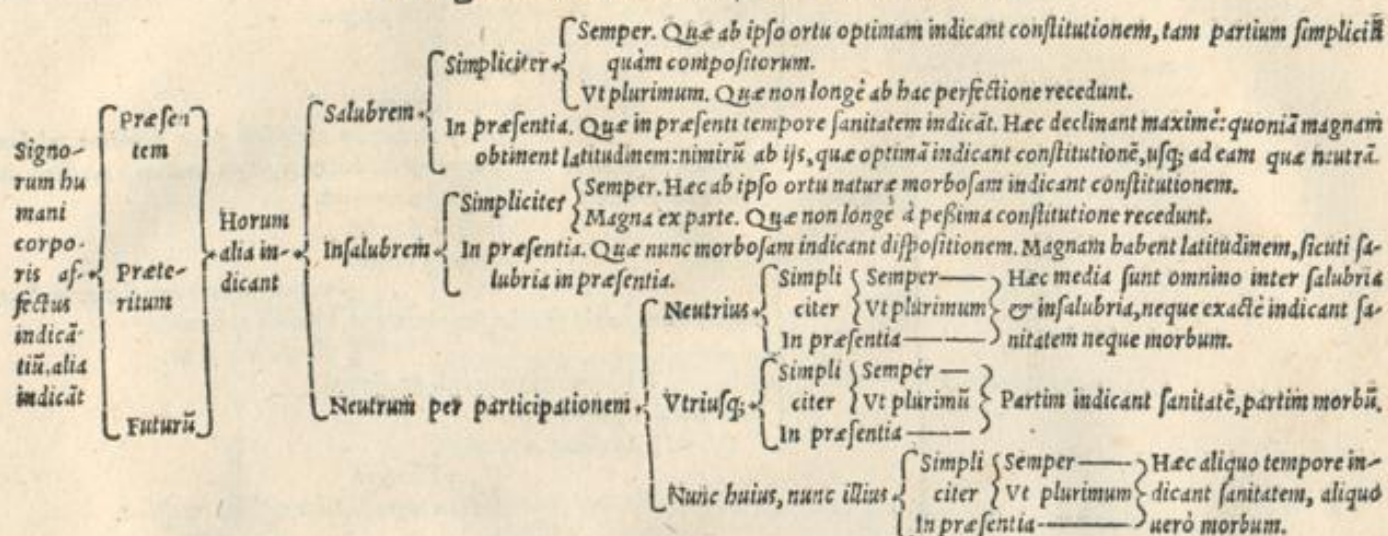


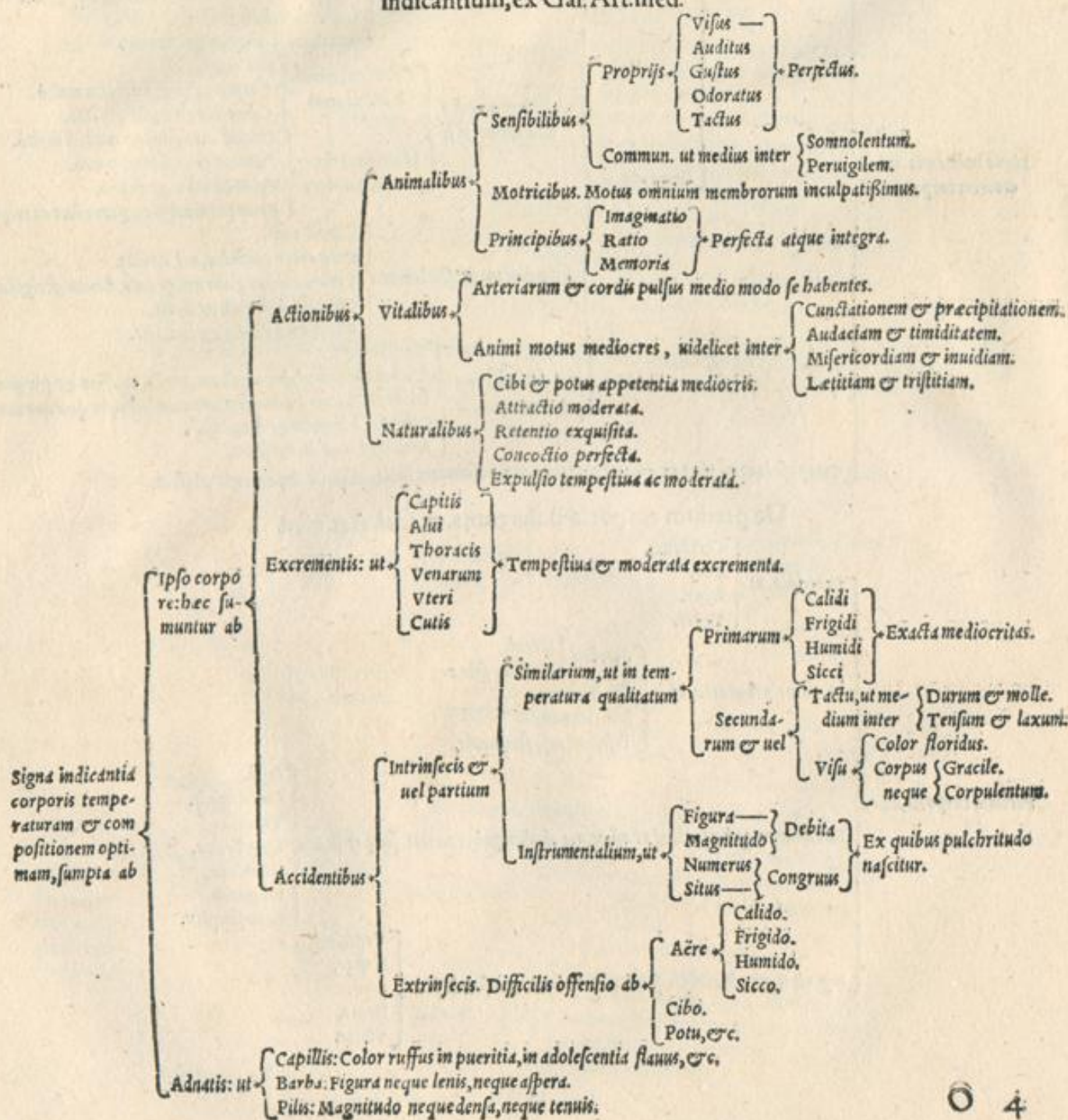
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΤΙΚΗ

De signorum differentijs, ex Gal. Art. med.

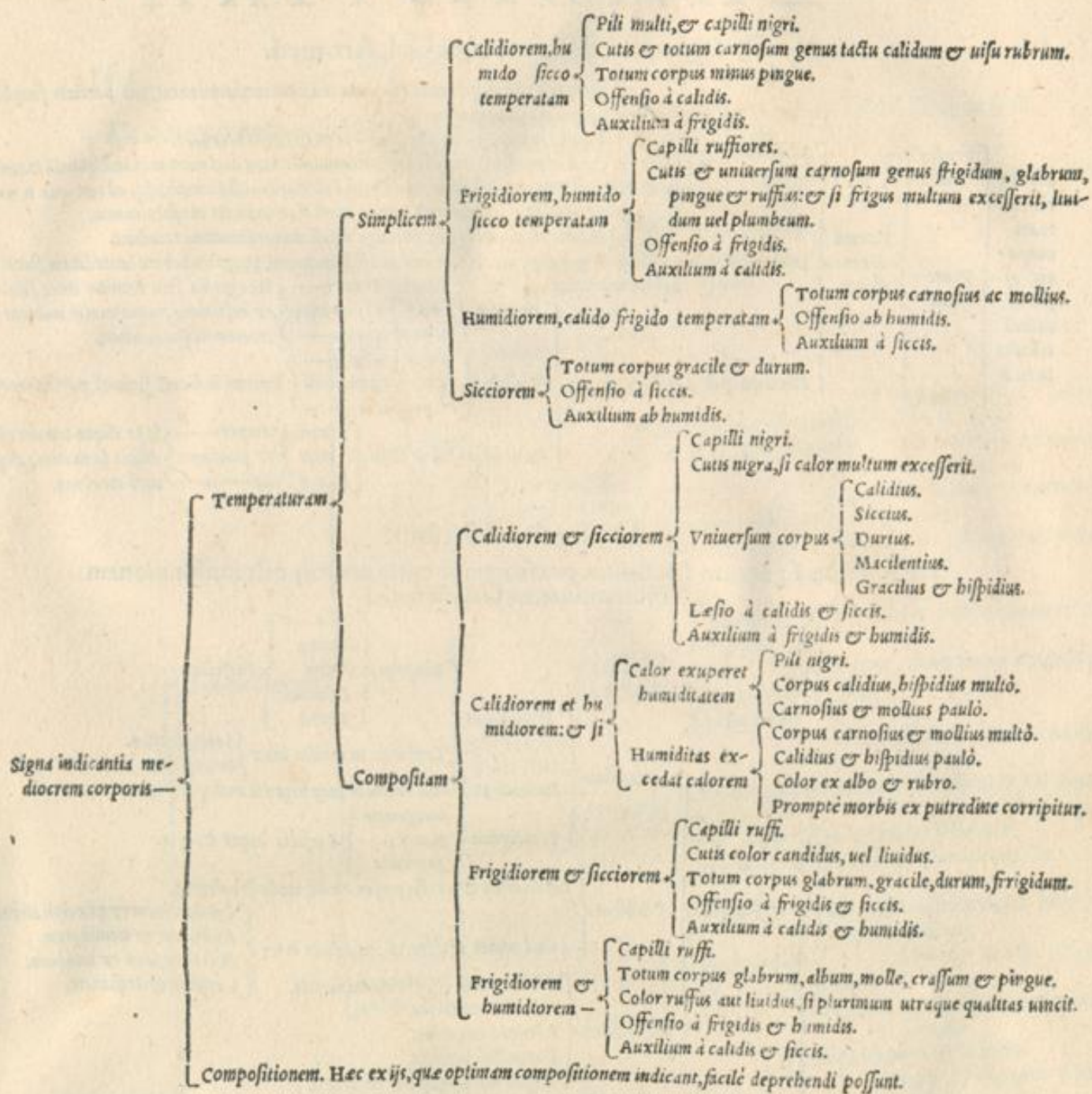


De signis salubribus.

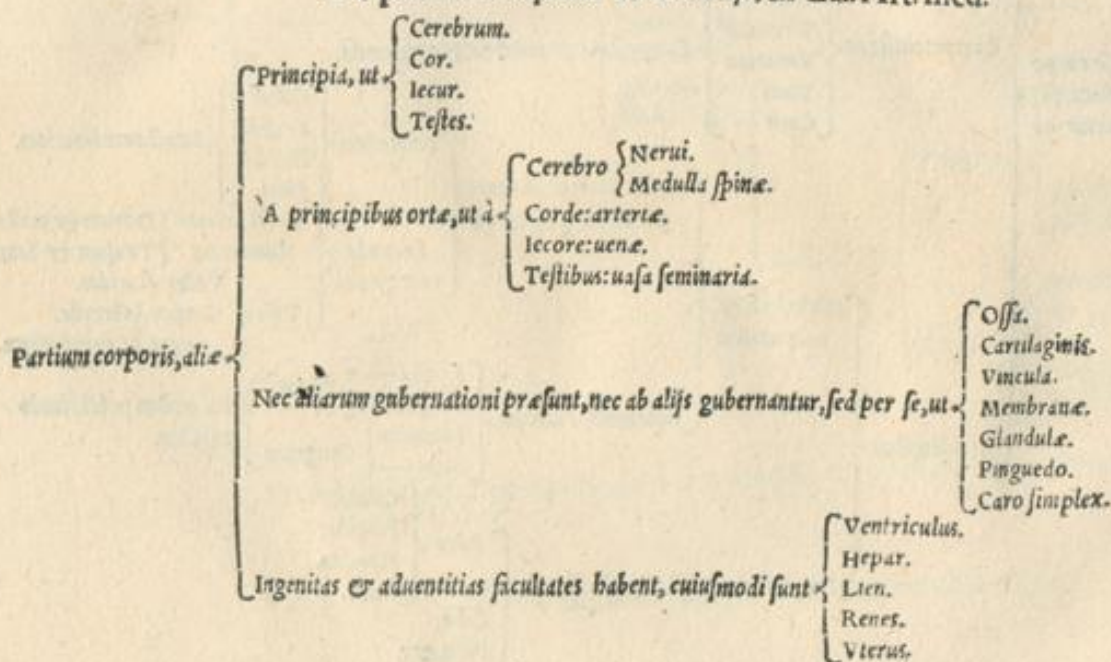
De fontibus signorum salubrium, præsentem ac optimam corporis constitutionem indicantium, ex Gal. Art. med.



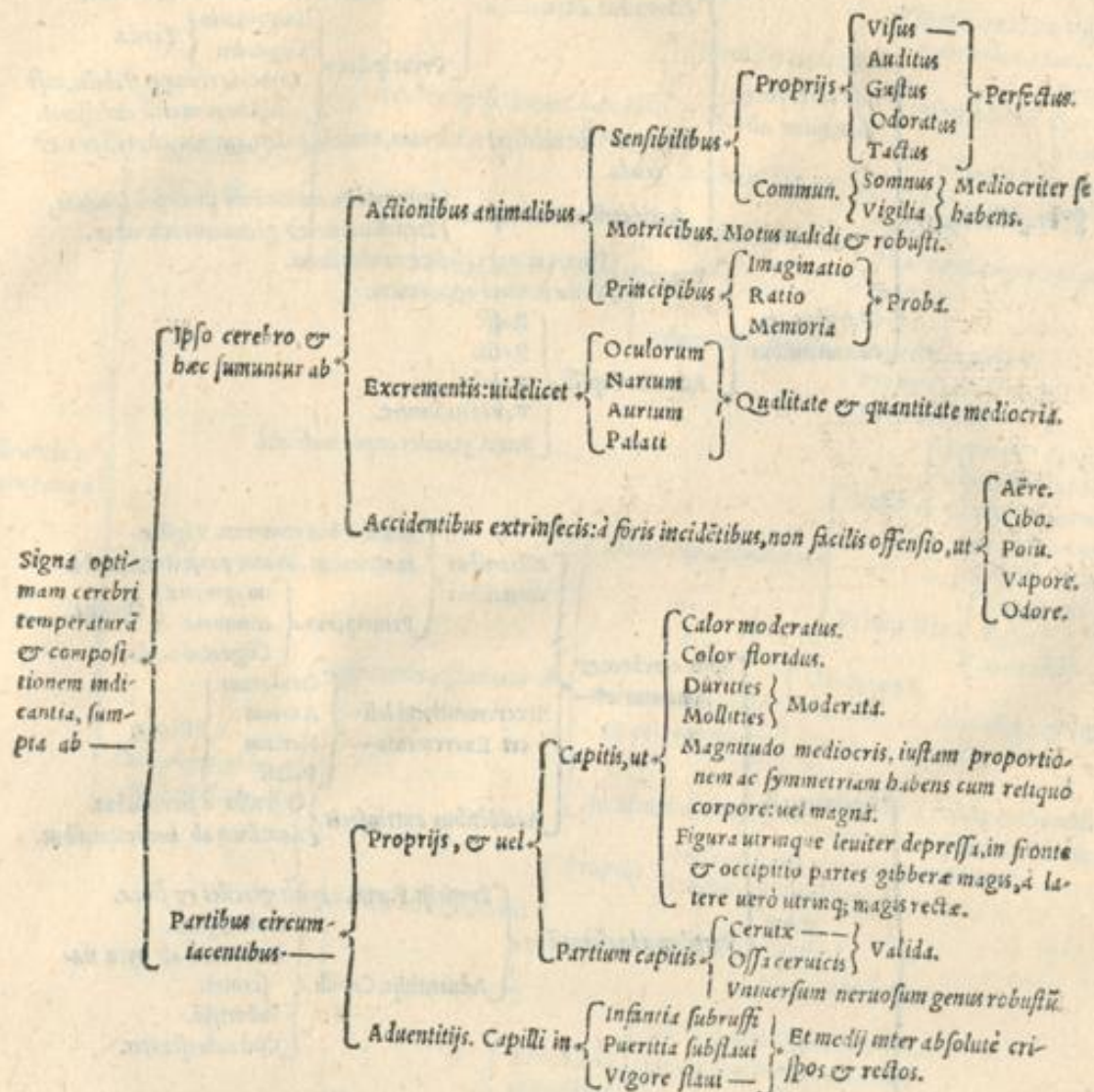
De signis mediocrem siue deficientem corporis temperaturam ac compositionem indicantibus, ex Gal. ibidem.



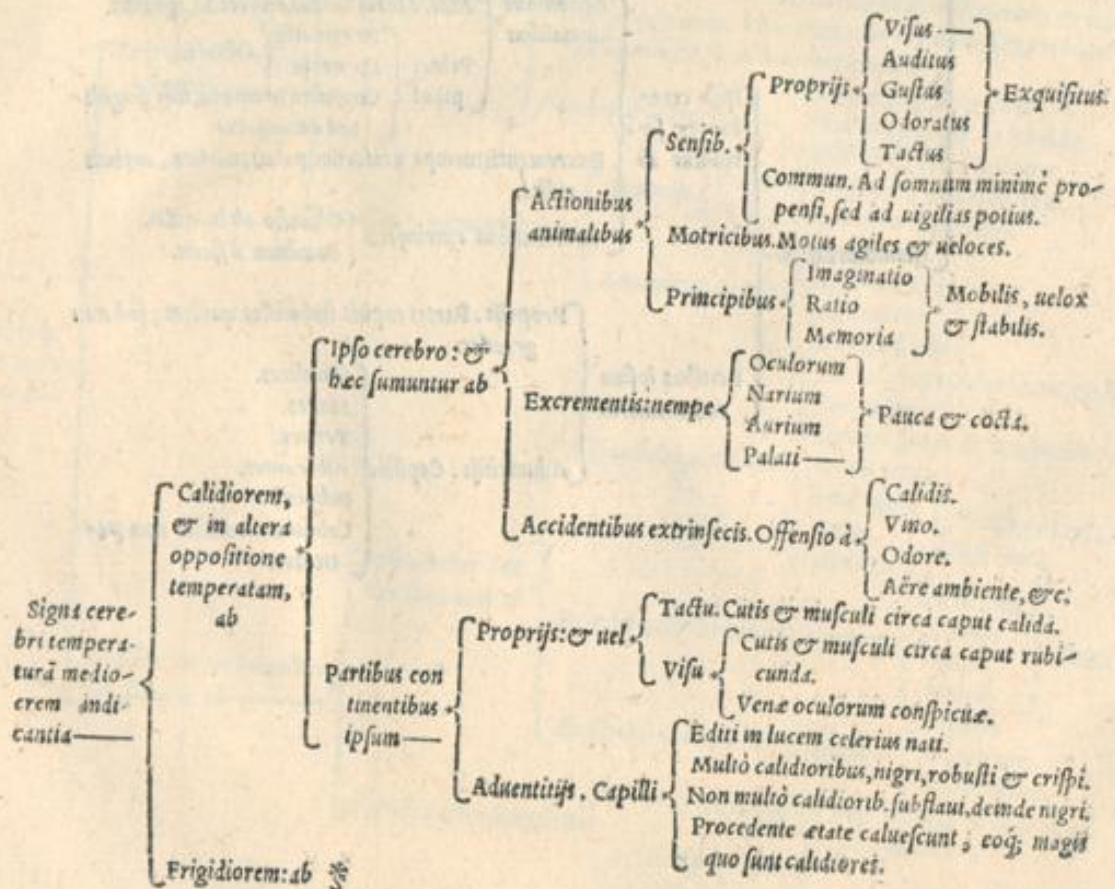
De partium corporis differentijs, ex Gal. Art. med.



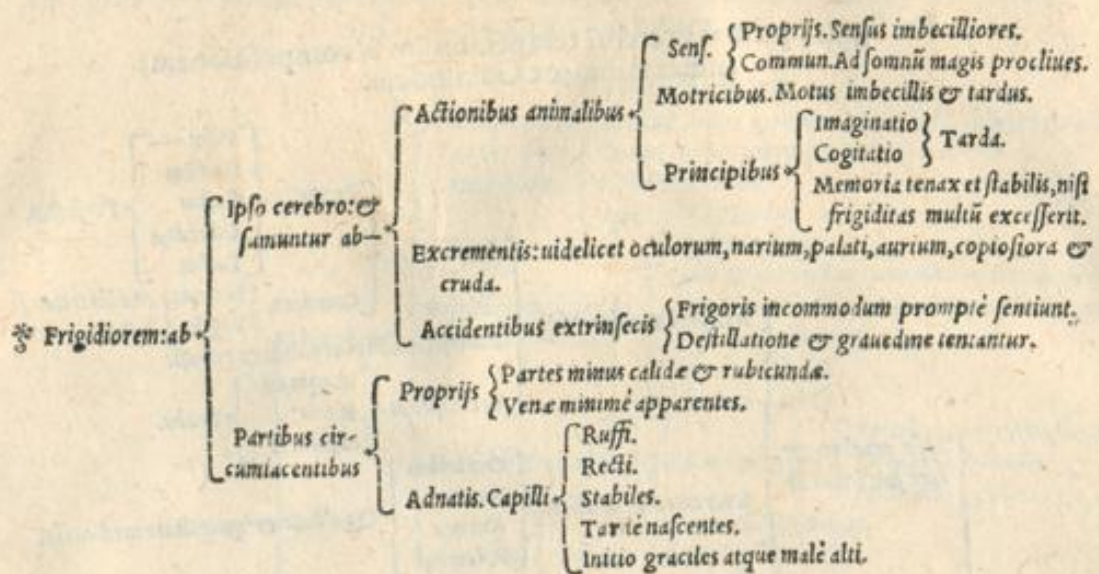
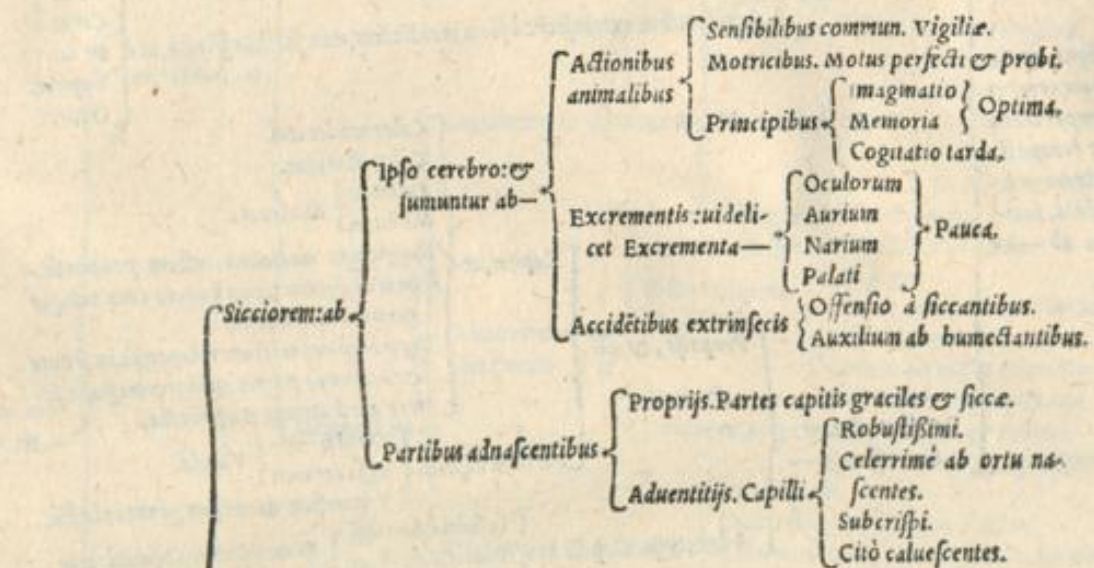
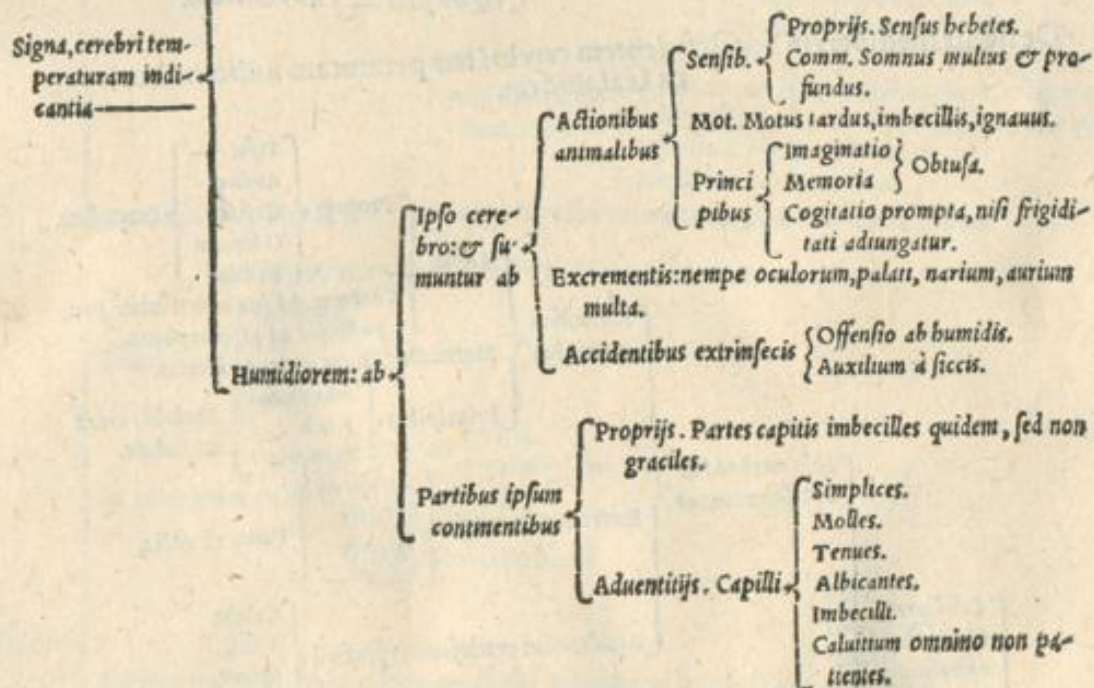
De signis optimam cerebri temperaturam & compositionem indicantibus, ex Gal. ibidem.

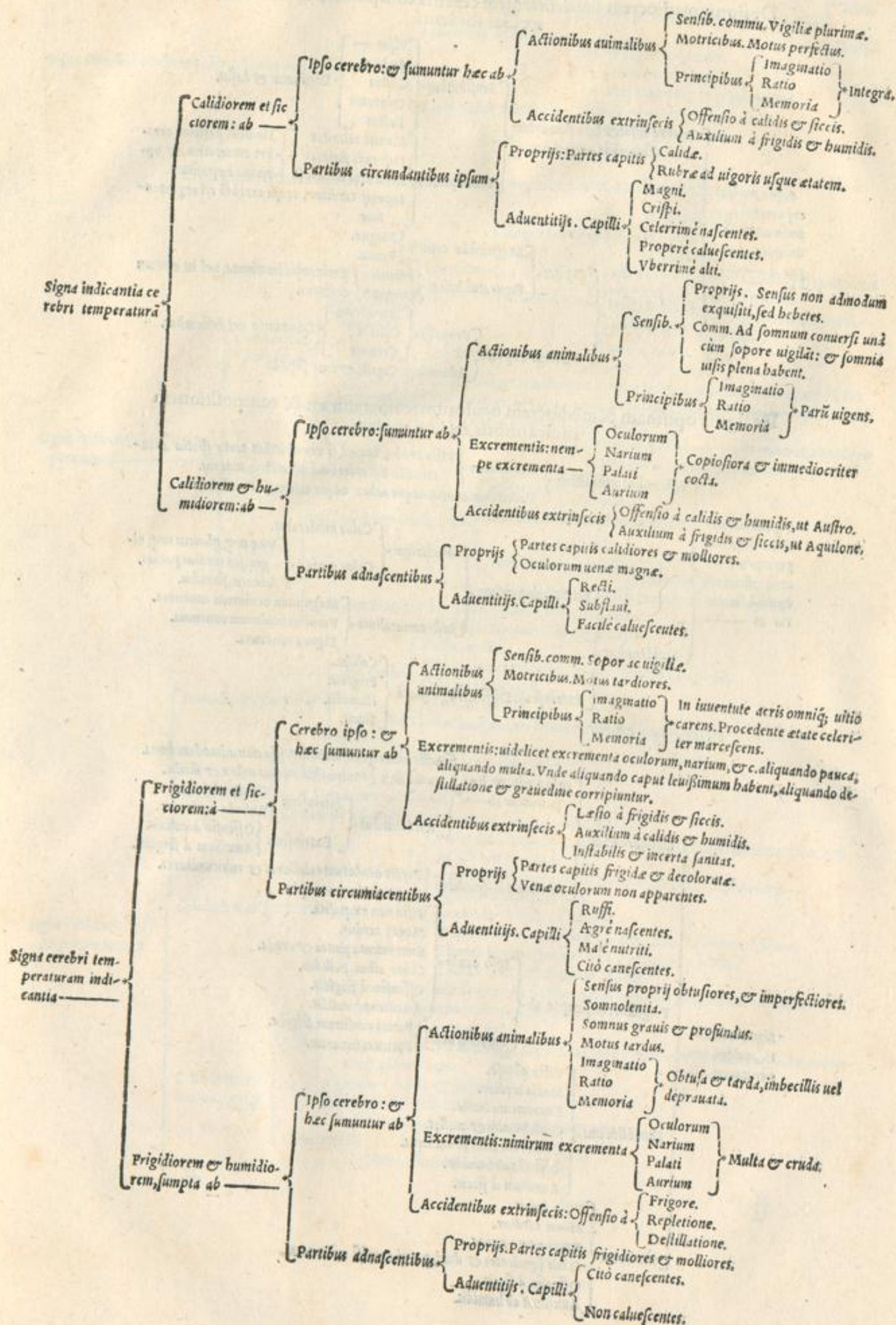


De signis mediocrem seu deficientem cerebri temperaturam indicantibus, ex Gal. ibidem.

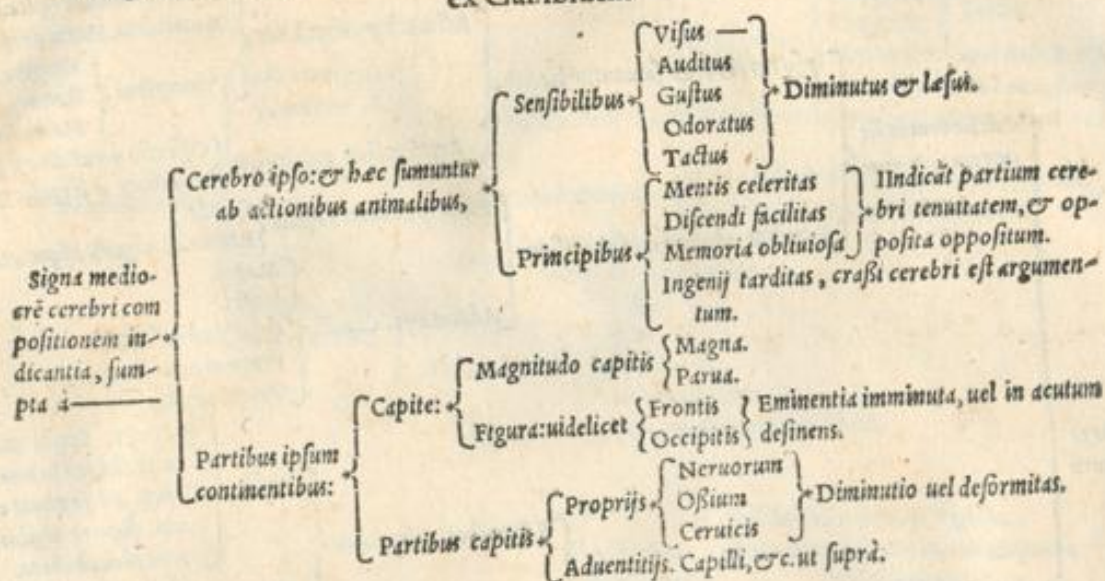


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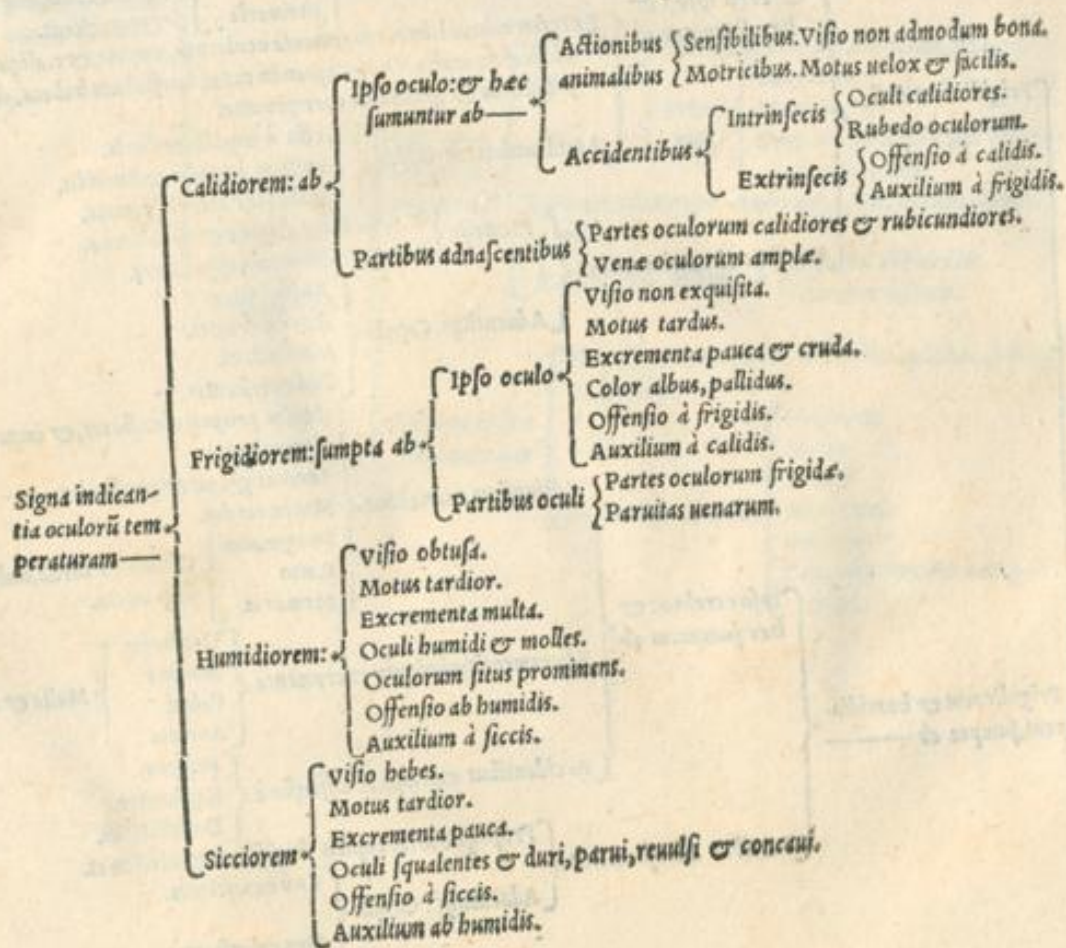


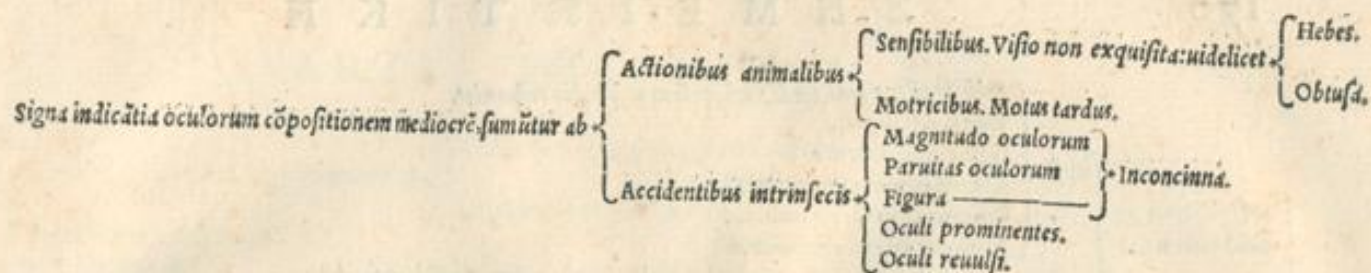


De signis mediocrem seu deficientem cerebri compositionem indicantibus,
ex Gal. ibidem.

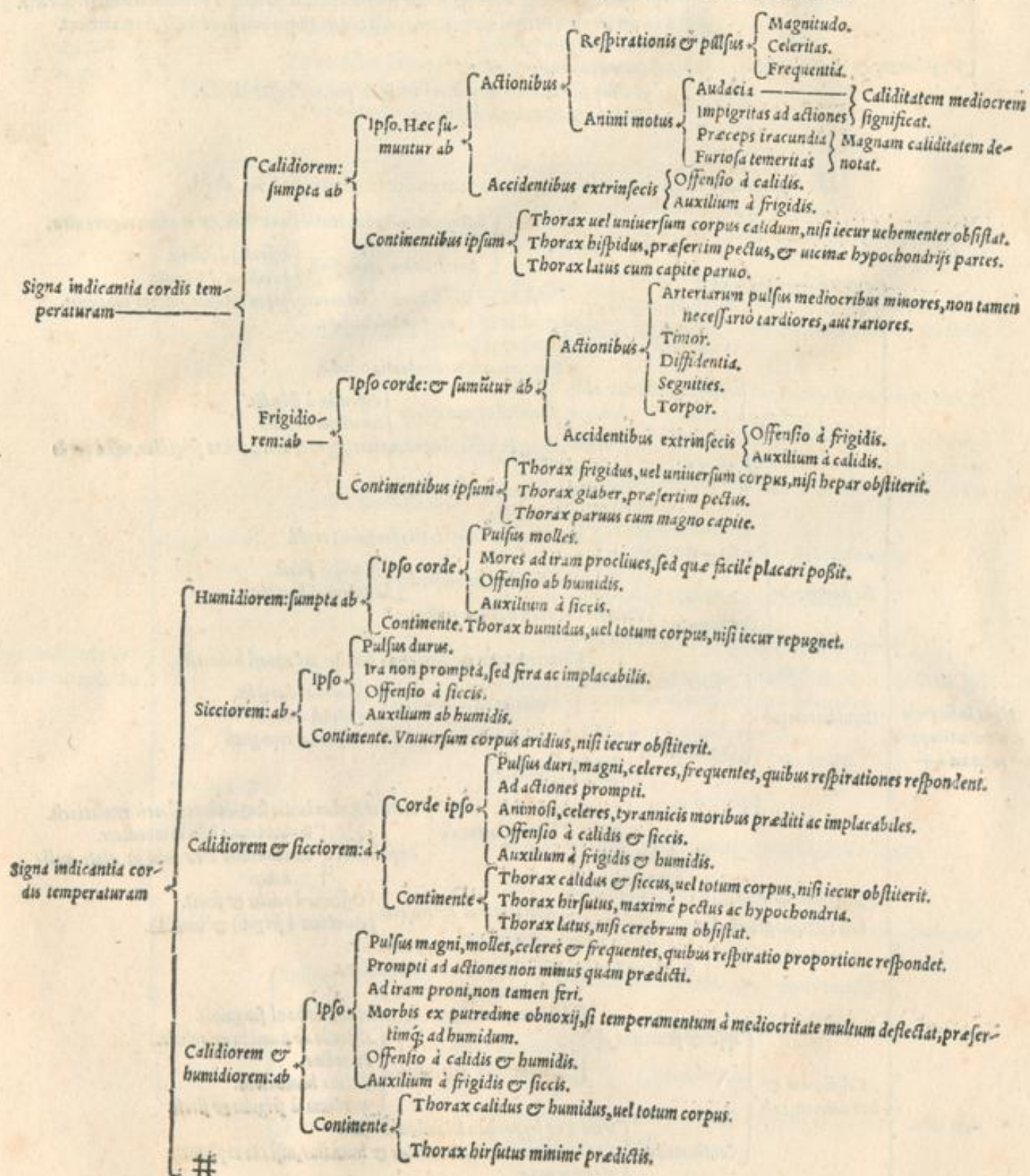


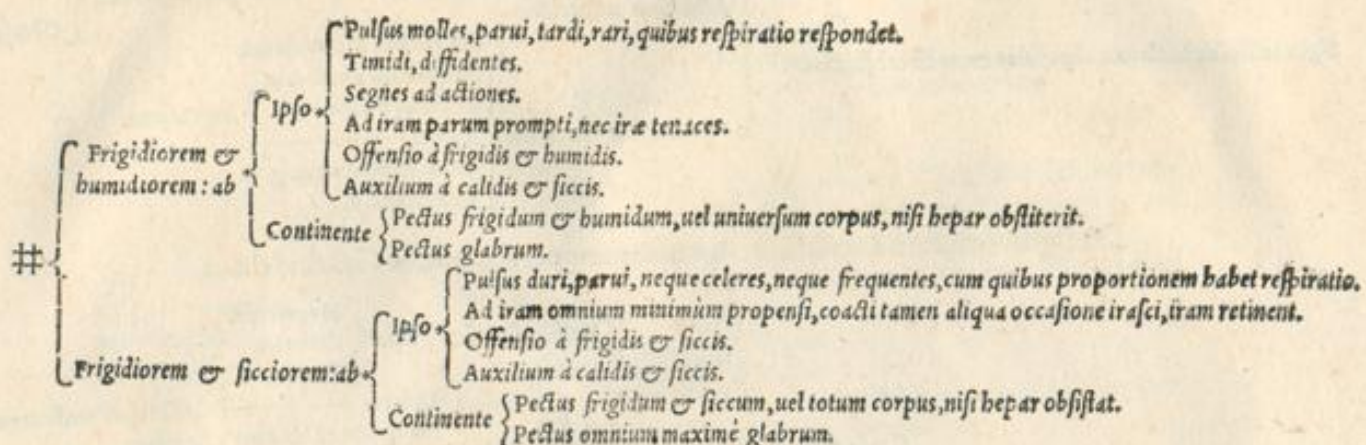
De signis optimam & mediocrem oculorum temperaturam & compositionem indicantibus, ex Gal. ibidem.



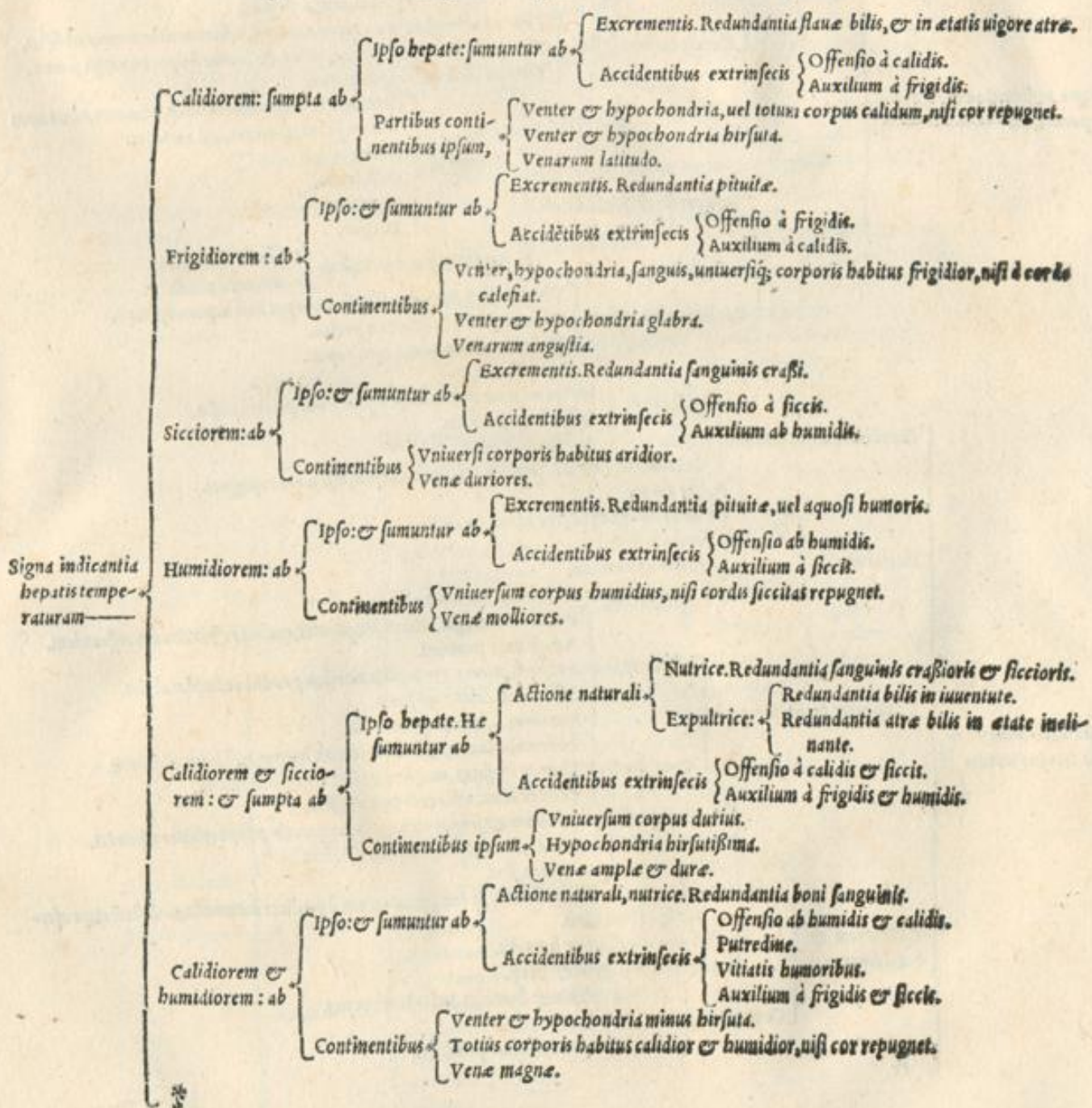


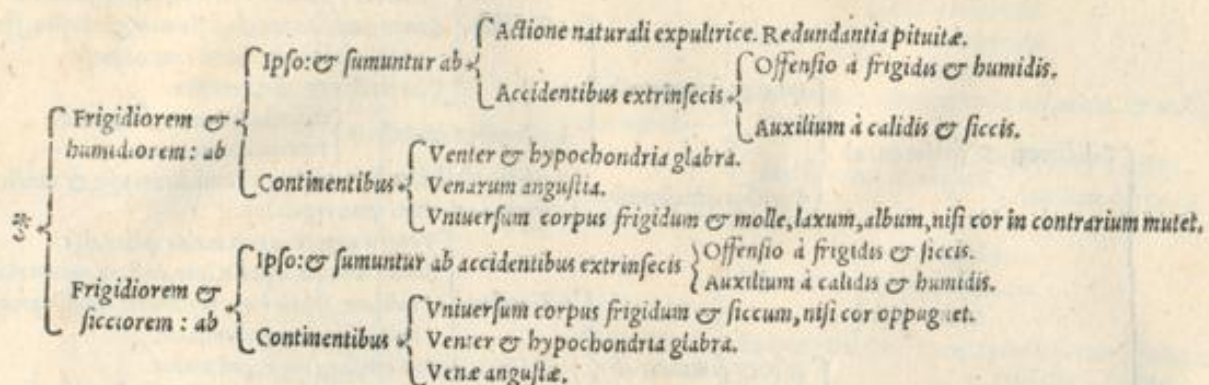
De signis indicantibus salubrem cordis temperaturam, ex Gal. ibidem.



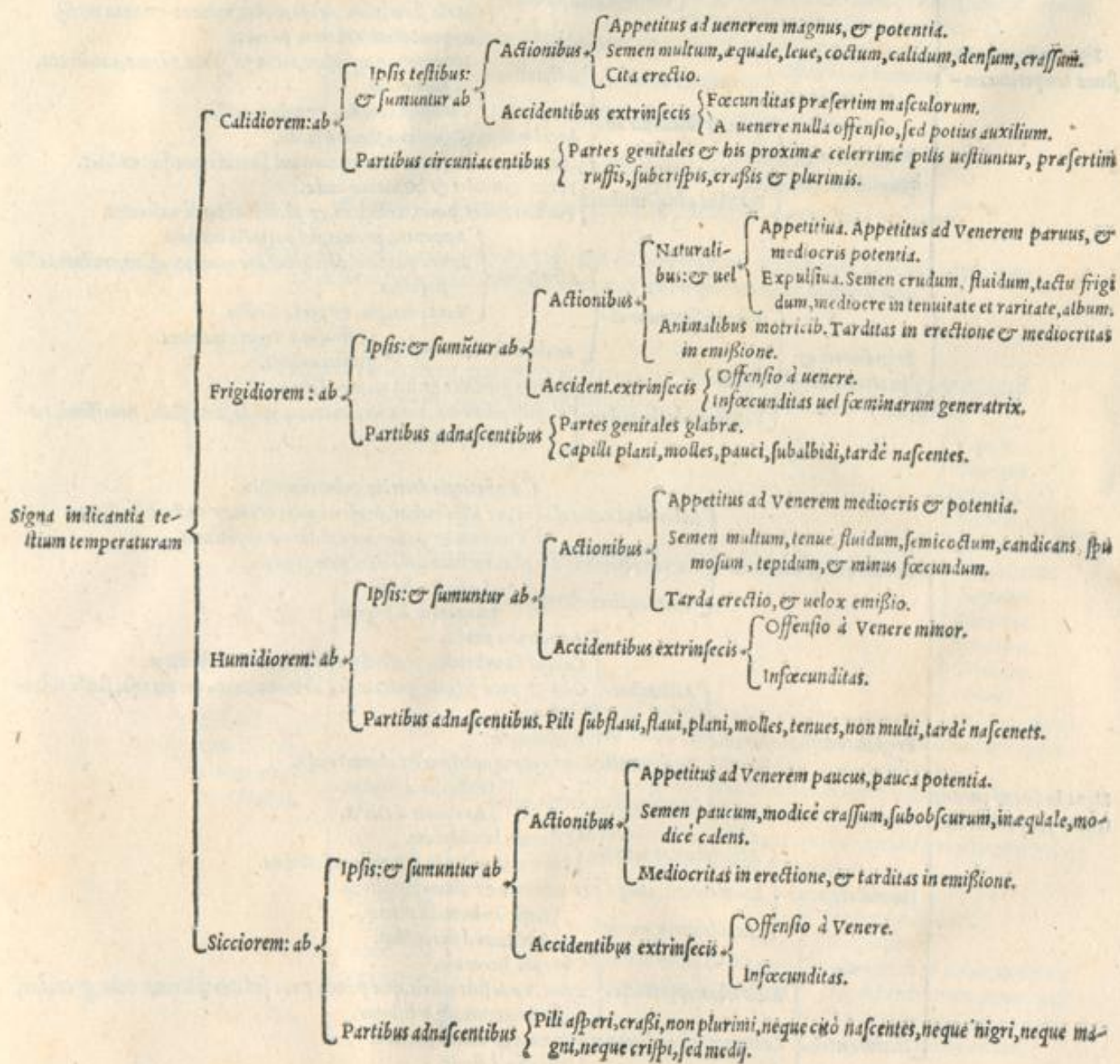


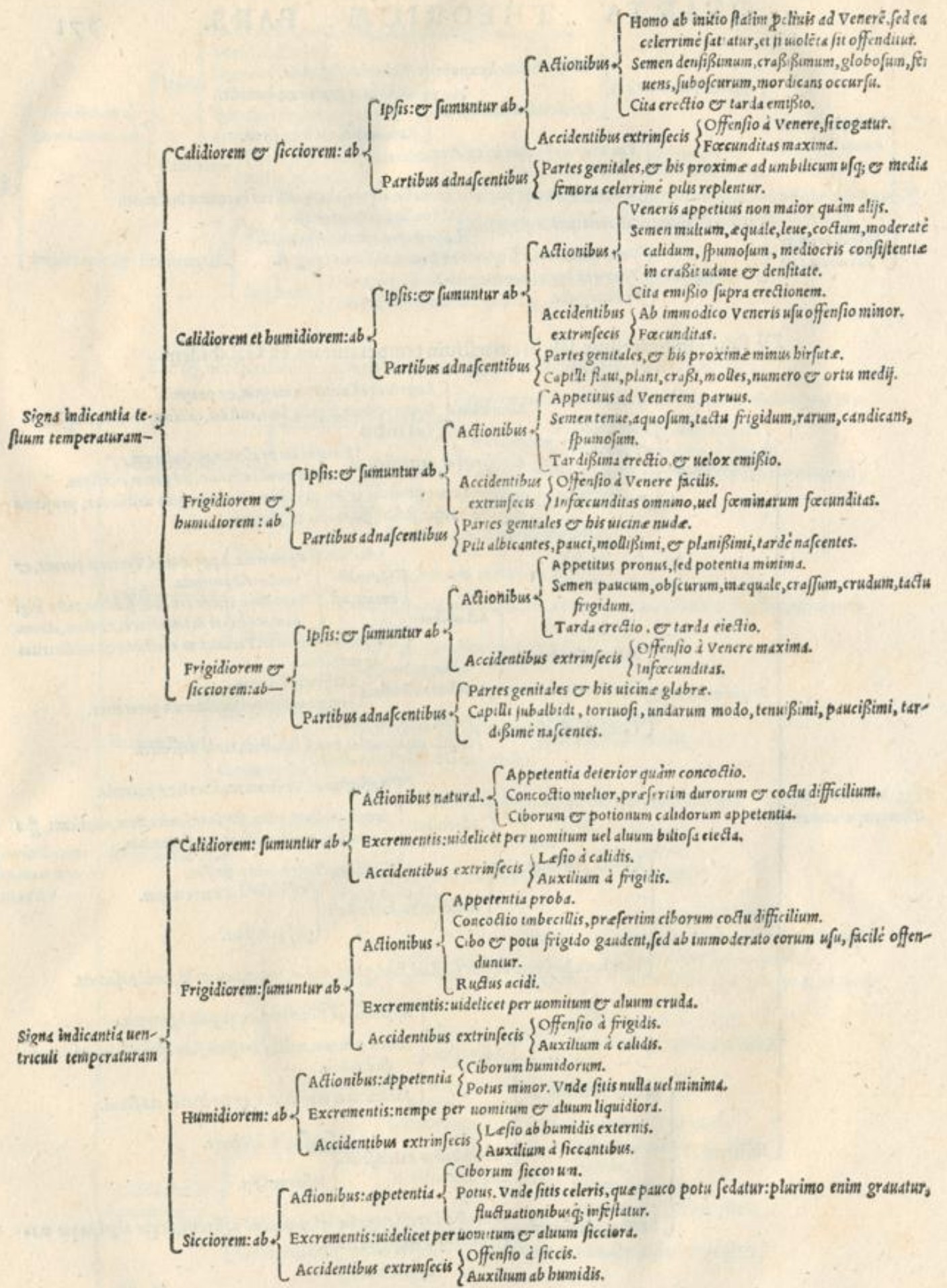
De signis salubrem hepatis temperaturam indicantibus, ex Gal. ibid.





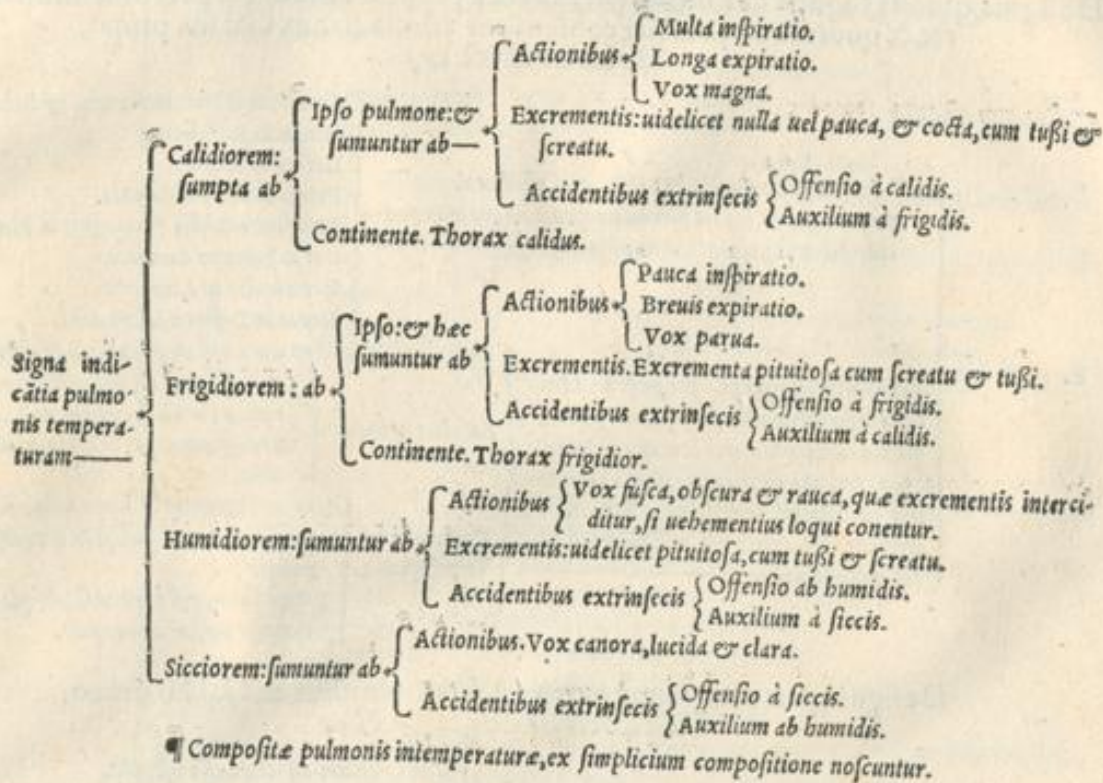
De signis indicantibus salubrem testium temperaturam, ex Galibidem.





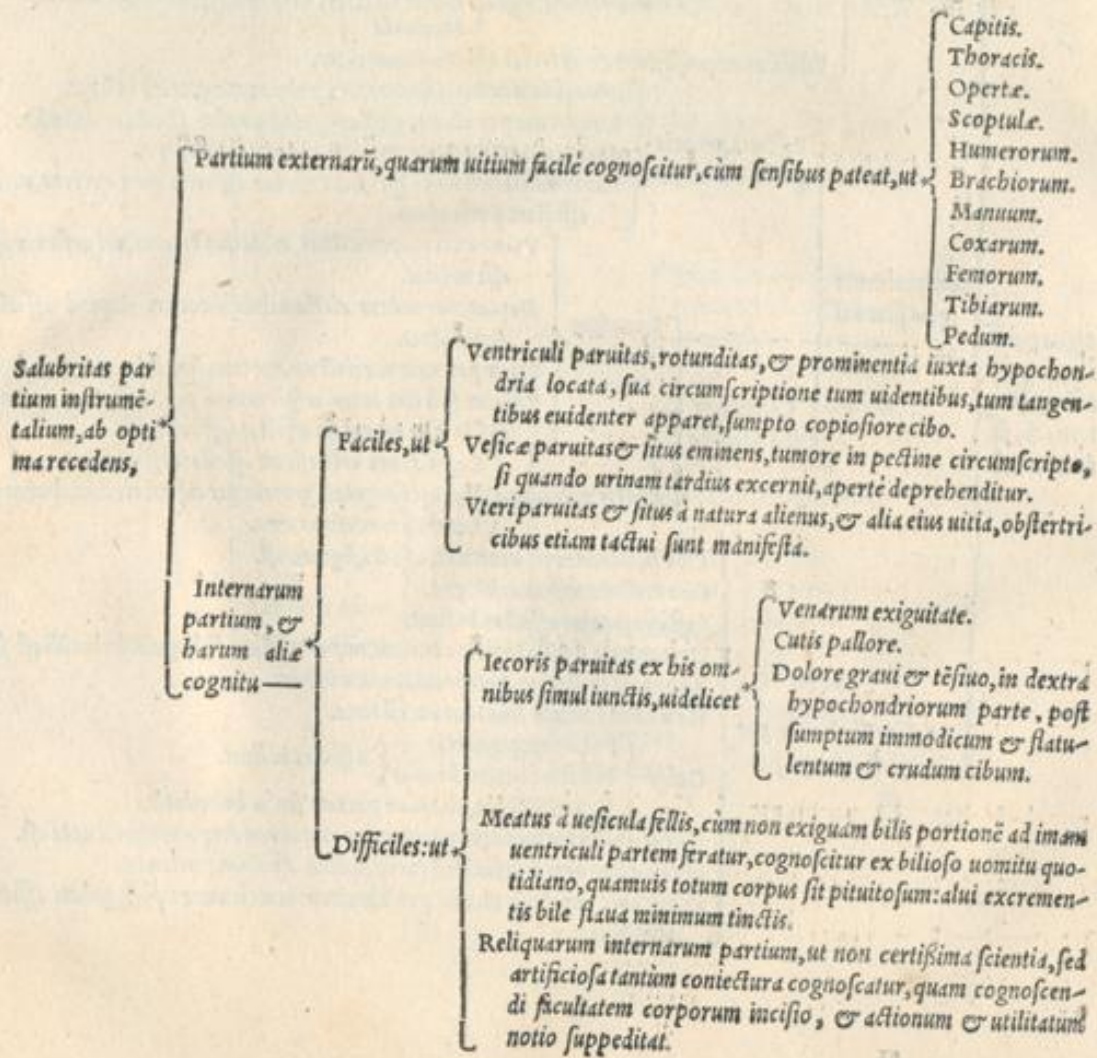
¶ Coniugata uentriculi intemperantia, ex simplicium compositione cognoscuntur.

De signis salubrem pulmonis temperaturam indicantibus,
ex Gal. ibid.



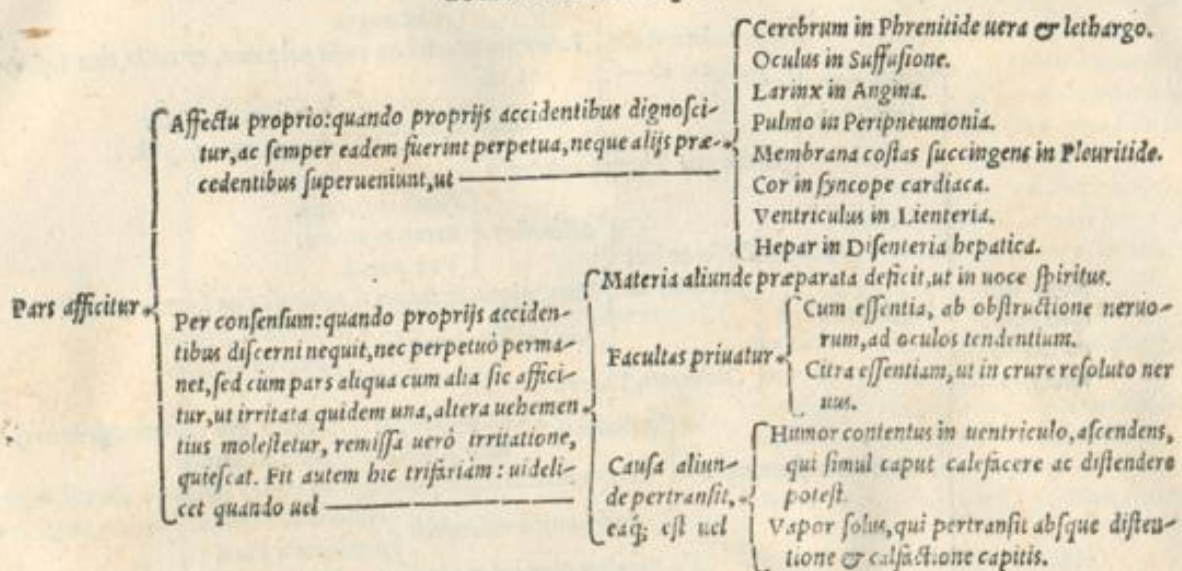
¶ Reliquæ internæ animantis partes obscuras sui temperamenti notas habent, ea tamen cognoscun-
tur ex naturalium facultatum functionibus, & ex his quæ iuuare & ledere solent.

De signis sanitatem partium instrumentalium, ab optima recedentem, indi-
cantibus, in figura, magnitudine, numero & situ, ex Gal. ibid.

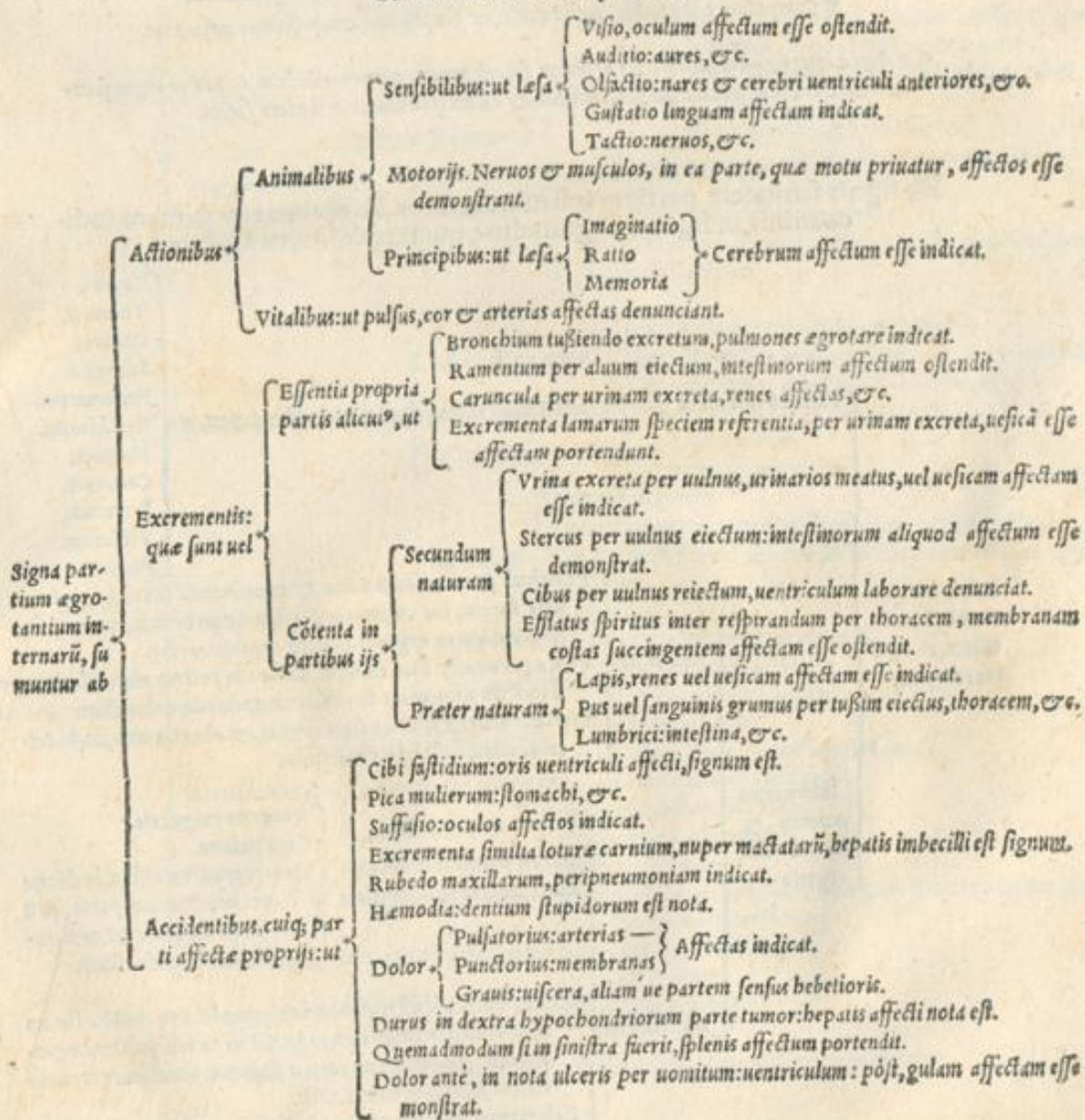


De signis infalubribus.

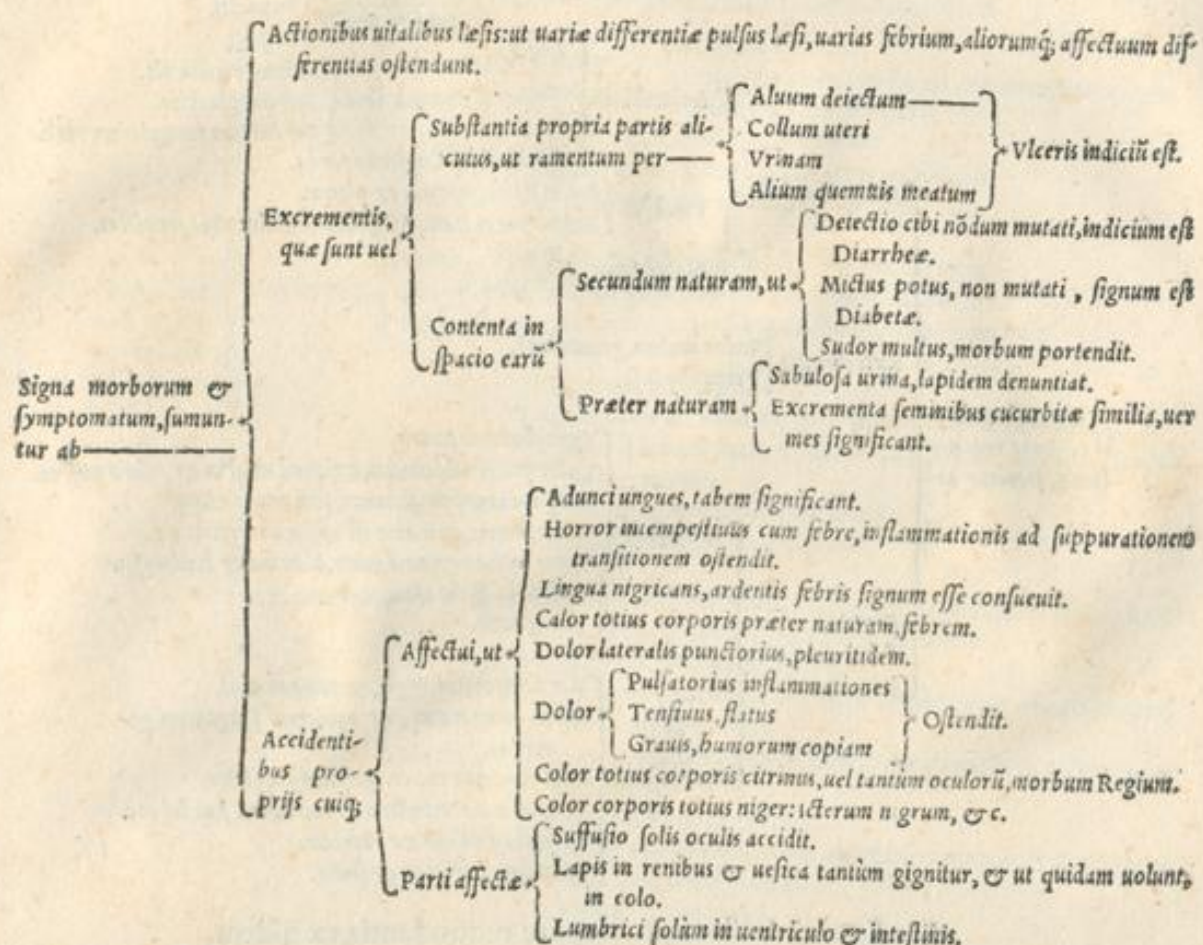
De signis, quibus cognoscitur, utrum pars affecta, proprio affectu, uel per consensum laboret, & quomodo pars per consensum affecta, fiat, ex Gal. lib. primo, de Locis affect. cap. 6.



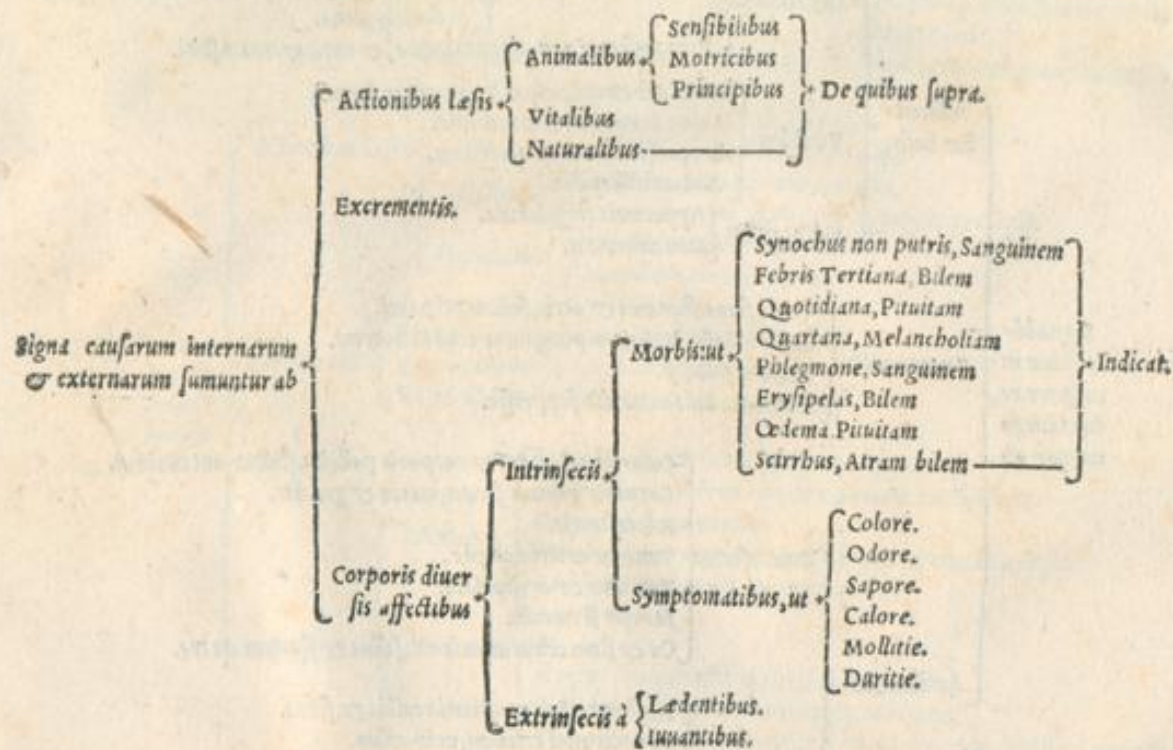
De signis, partes aegrotantes internas indicantibus, ex Gal. lib. primo, de Locis affectis, cap. 1. & 5.



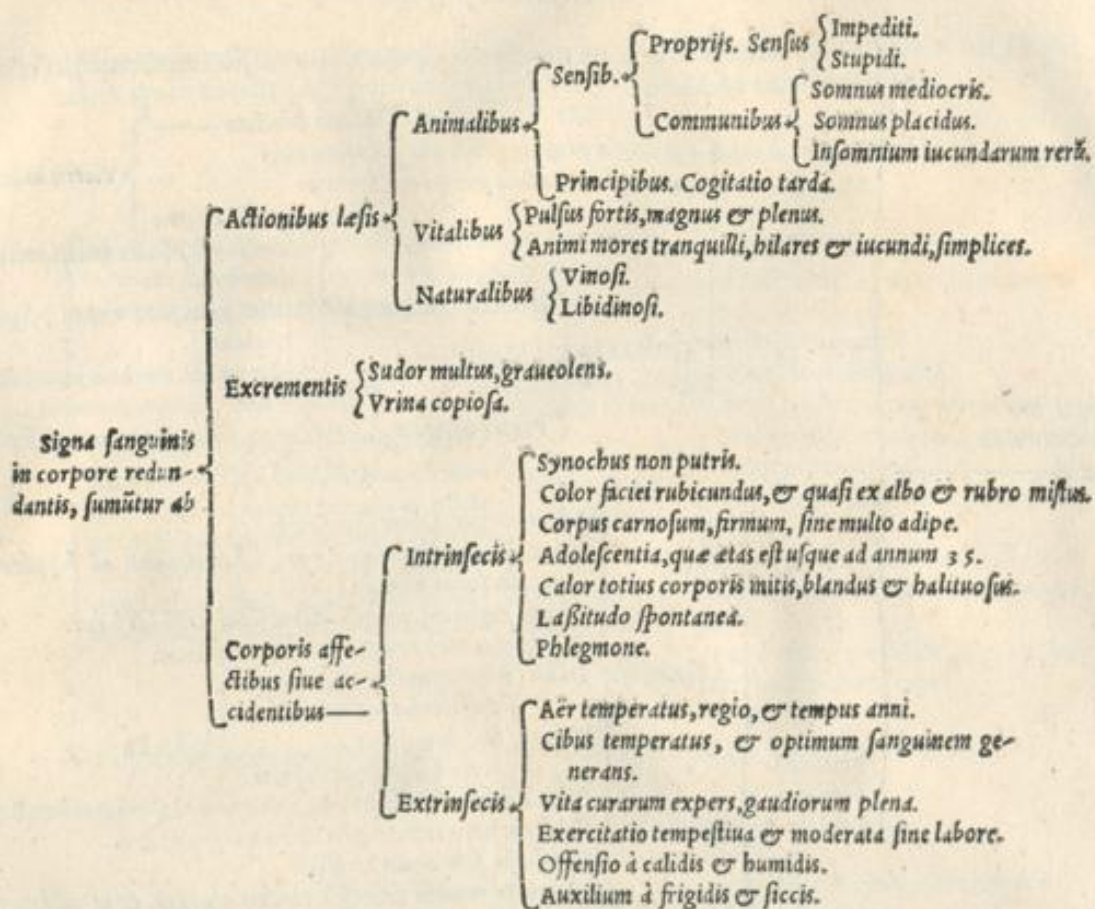
De signis, morbos & symptom. significantibus, ex Gal. primo, de Locis affectis, cap. 5.



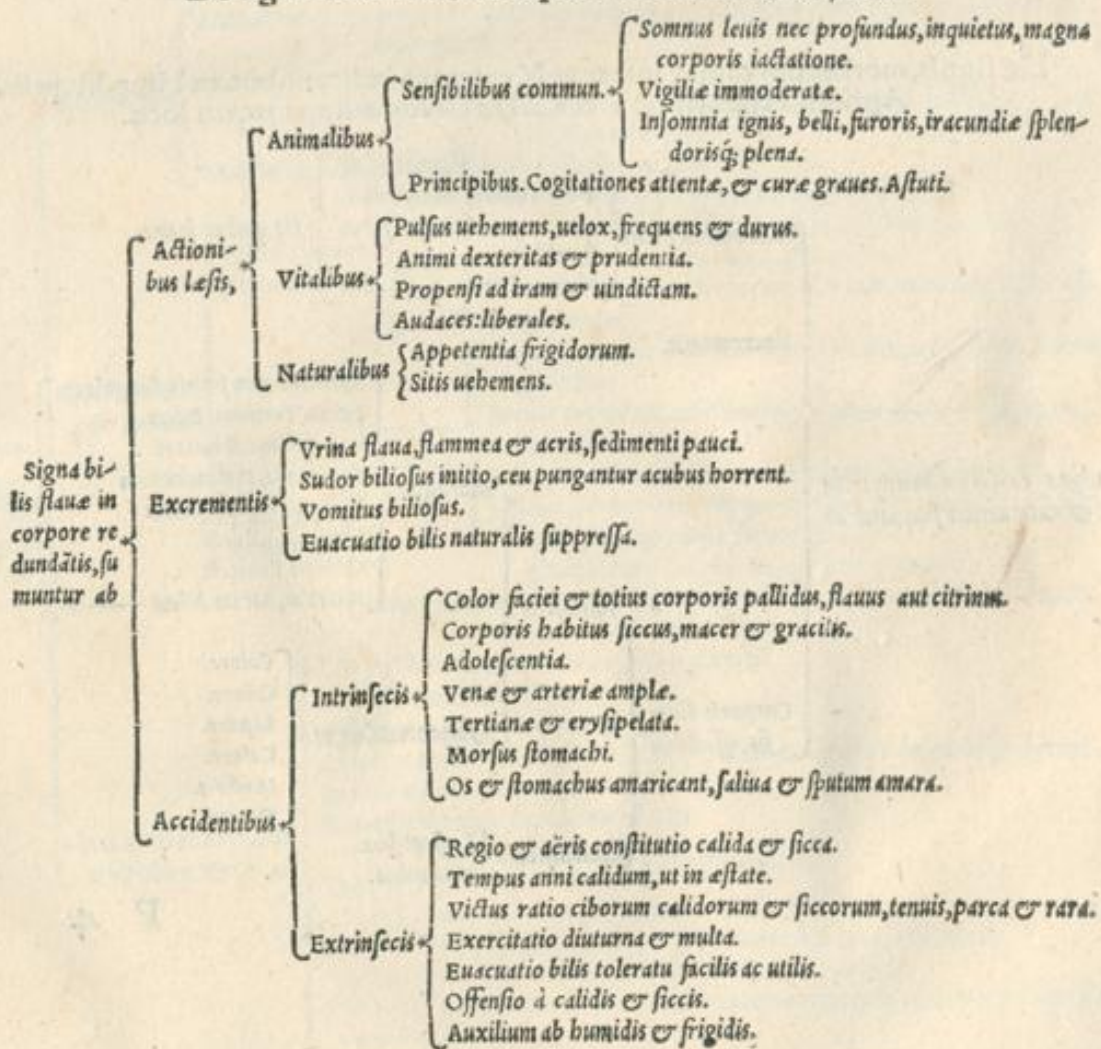
De signis, morborum causas internas & externas indicantibus, ex Hipp. lib. primo Aphorif. Aphorismo 2. & Gal. in Commento, alijsq; in locis.



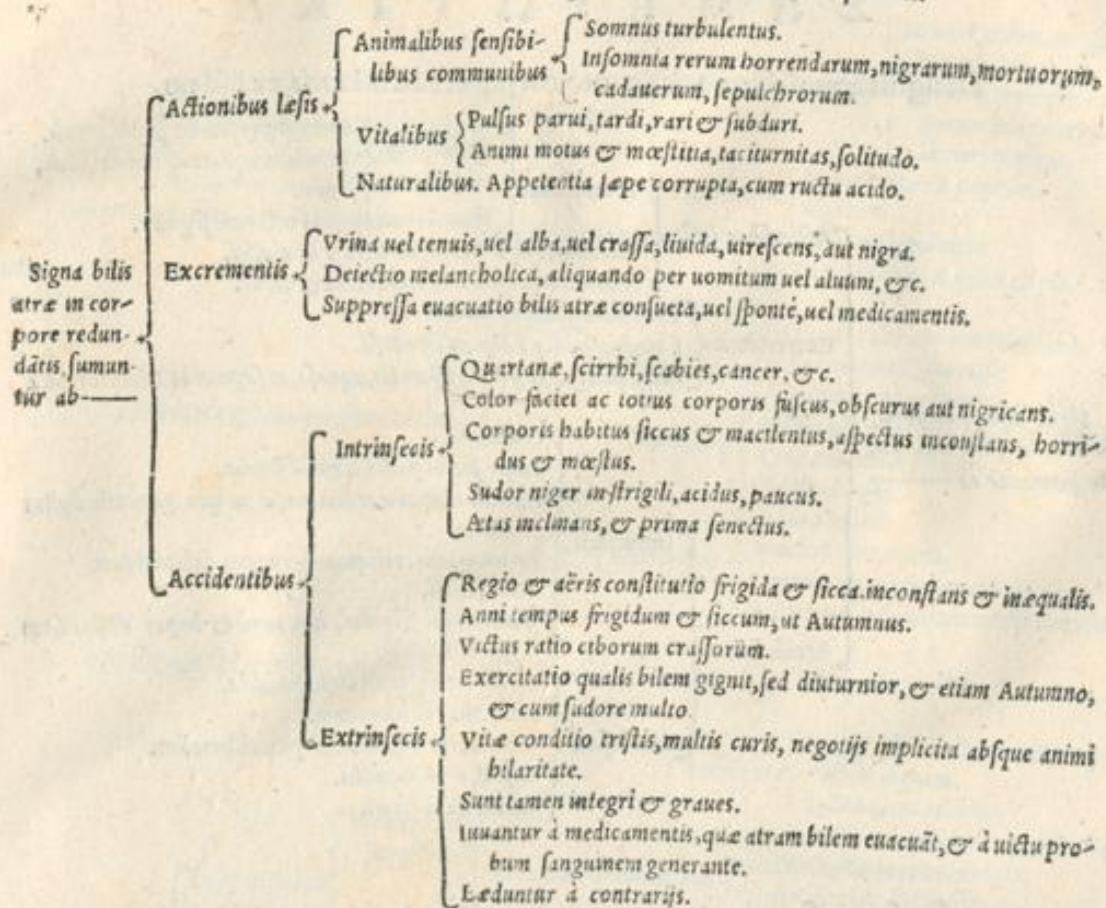
De signis sanguinis, in corpore redundantis, ex Hipp. & alijs.



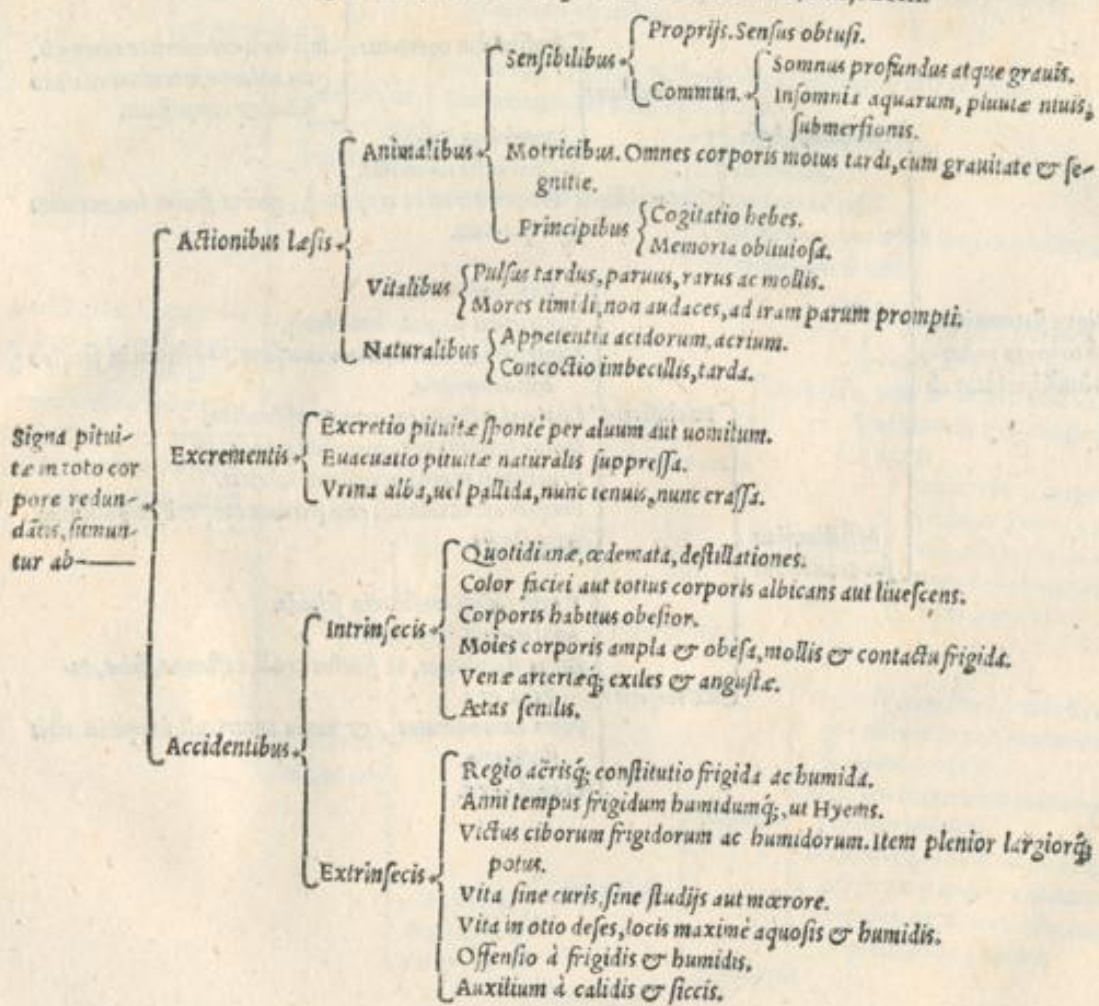
De signis bilis flavae, in corpore redundantis, ex iisdem.



De signis bilis atræ, in toto corpore redundantis, ex iisdem.

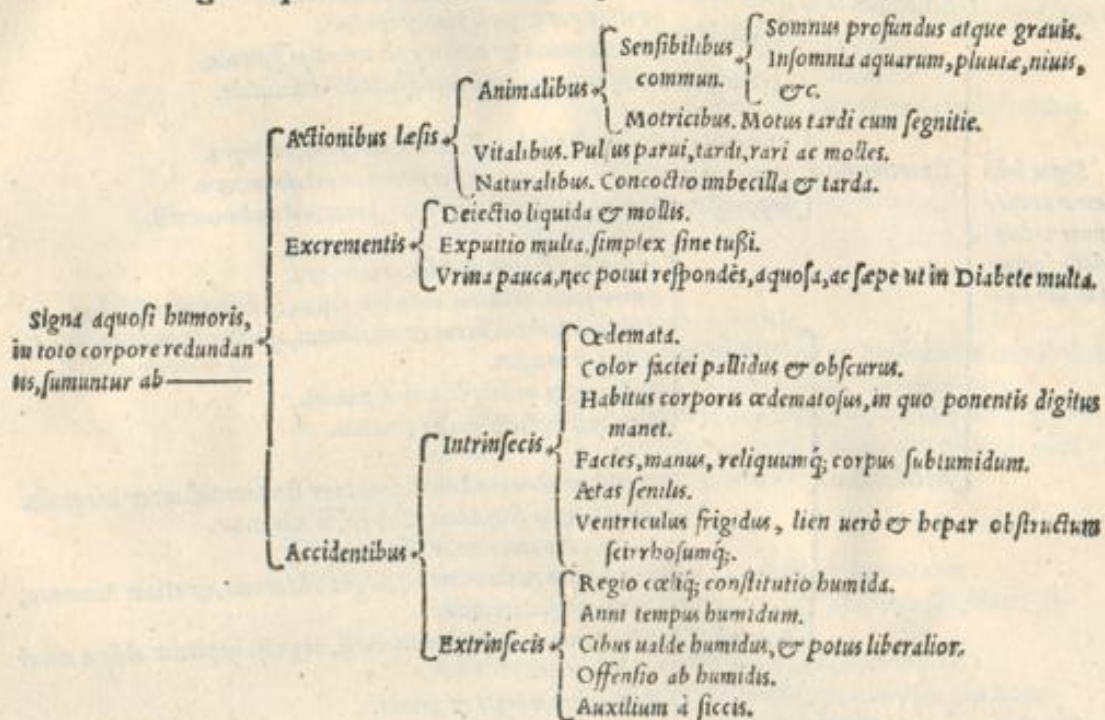


De signis pituitæ, in toto corpore redundantis, ex iisdem.

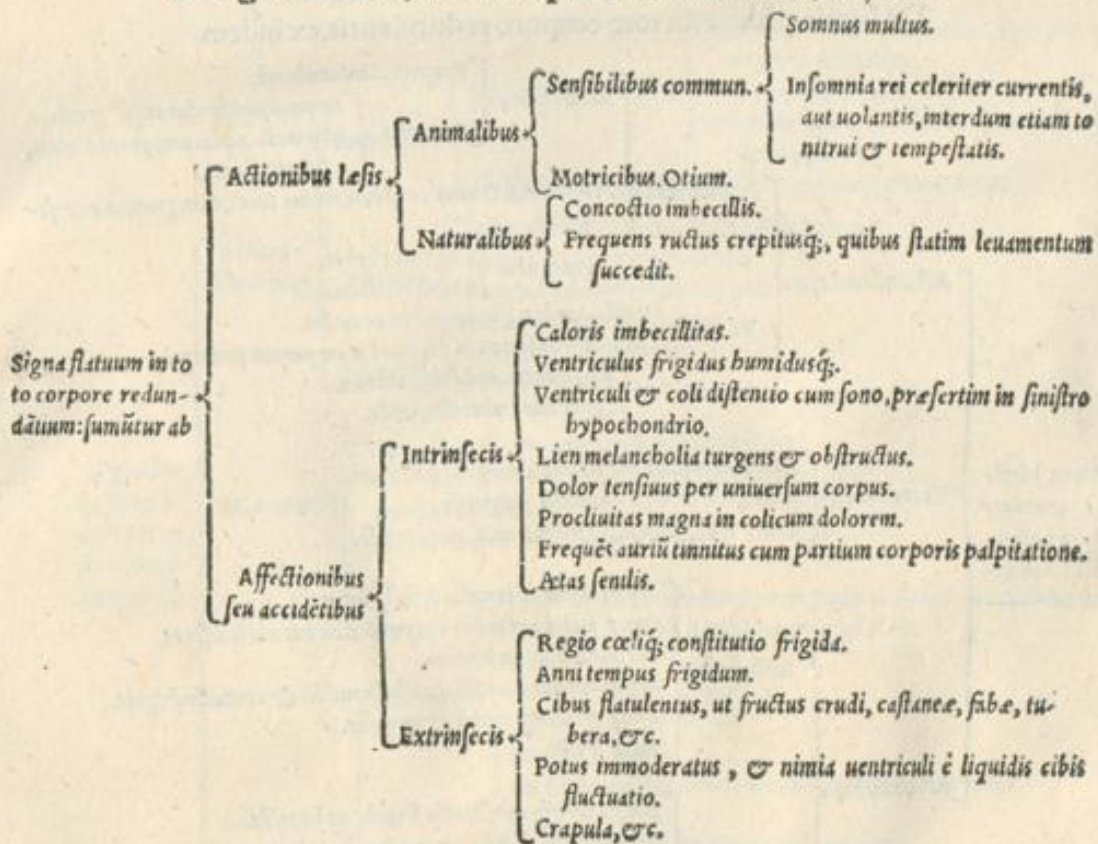


¶ Pituita falsa cum ob putredinem uel mistam bilem flauam fiat, mista quoque signa habebit.

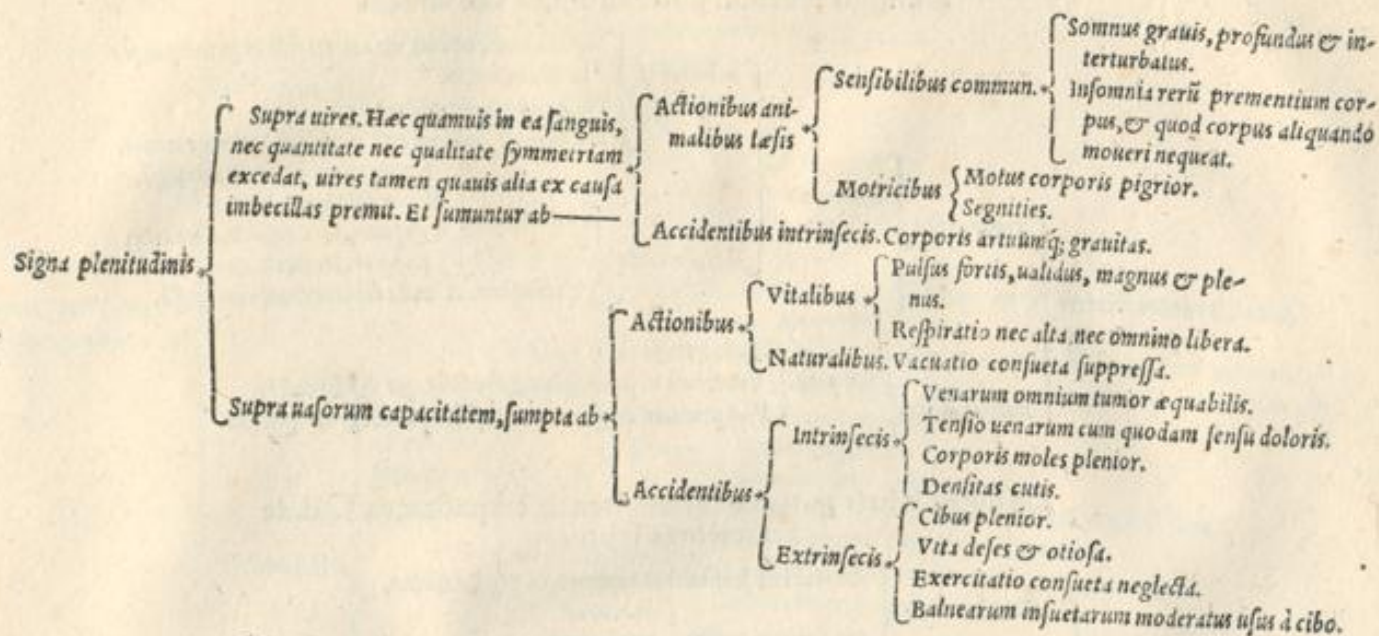
De signis aquosi humoris, in toto corpore redundantis, ex iisdem.



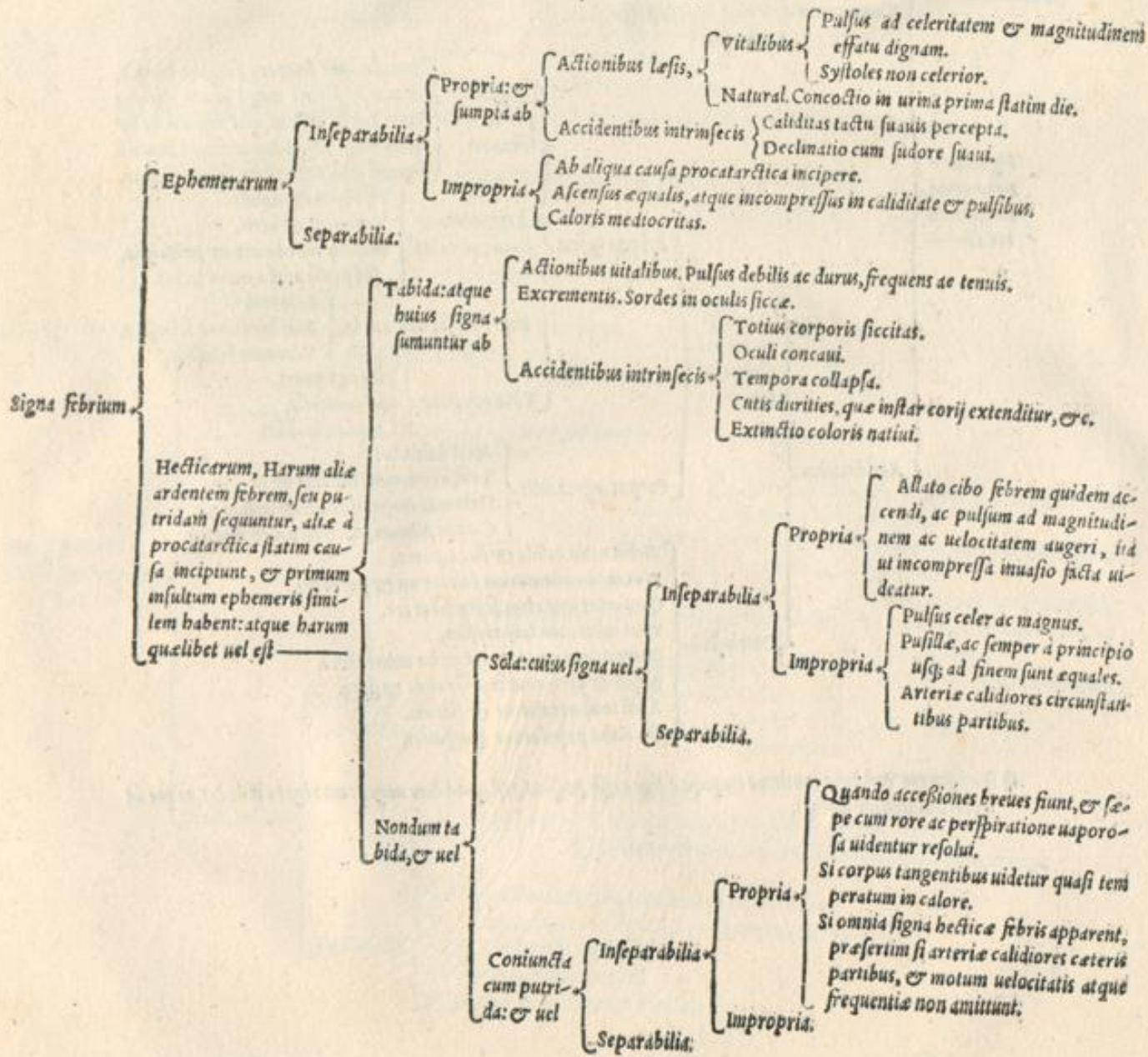
De signis flatuum, in toto corpore redundantium, ex iisdem.



De signis plenitudinis totius corporis, ex Gal. de Curandi ratione per sanguinis missionem, & alijs.



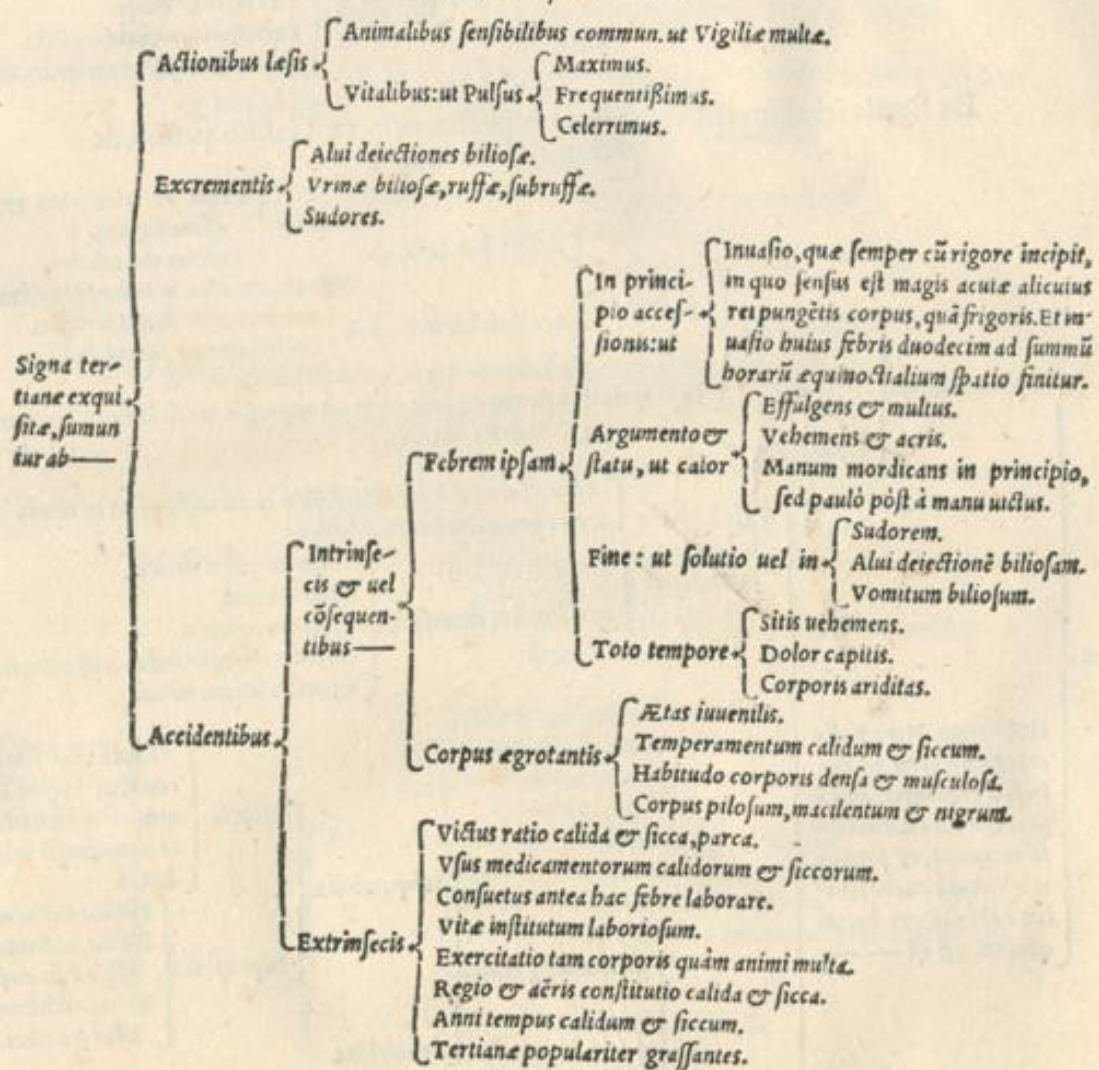
De signis februm ephemerarum & hecticarum, ex Gal. lib. primo, de Differentijs februm.



De signis febrium putridarum, ex Gal. ibidem.

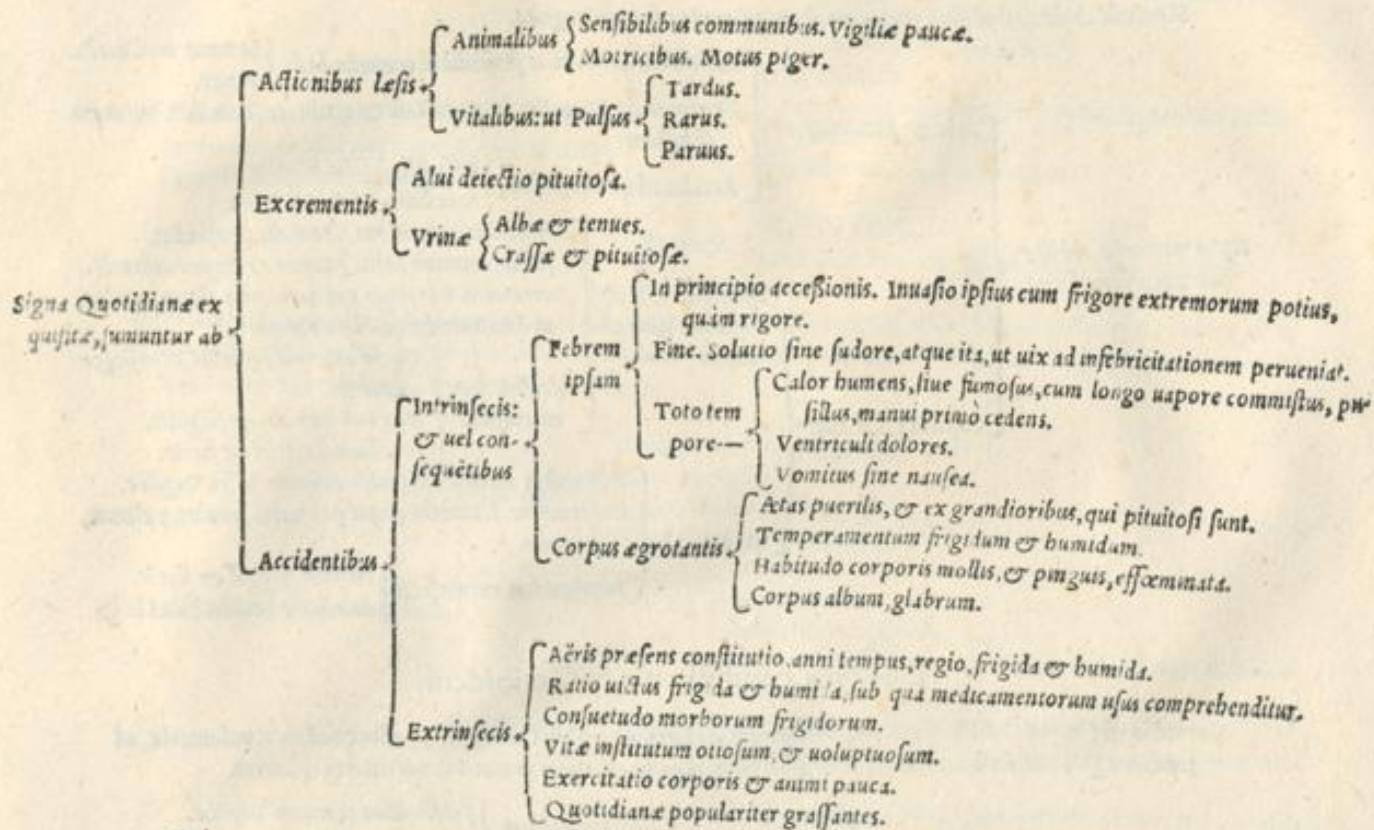


De signis febris tertianae intermittens, exquisitae, ex Gal. de Differentijs febrium.



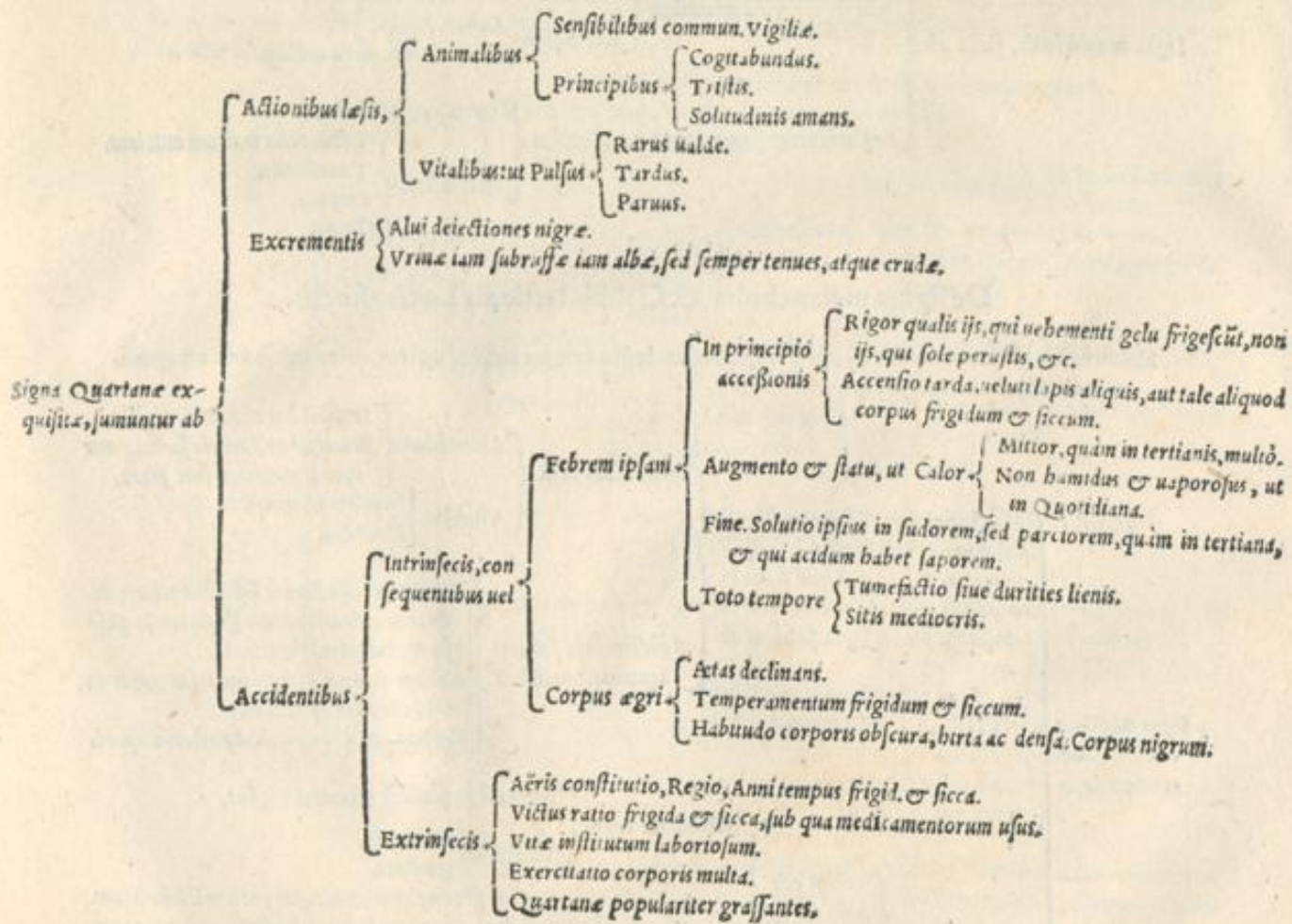
¶ Haec quoque Tertianae continuae exquisitae signa esse possunt, nisi quod haec neque cum rigore inuadat, neque ad infirmitatem desinat.

De signis Quotidianæ intermittentis exquisitæ, ex Galibid.



¶ Signa Quotidianæ intermittentis, continuæ sunt similia, nisi quod hæc ad infebrecitationem non perueniat.

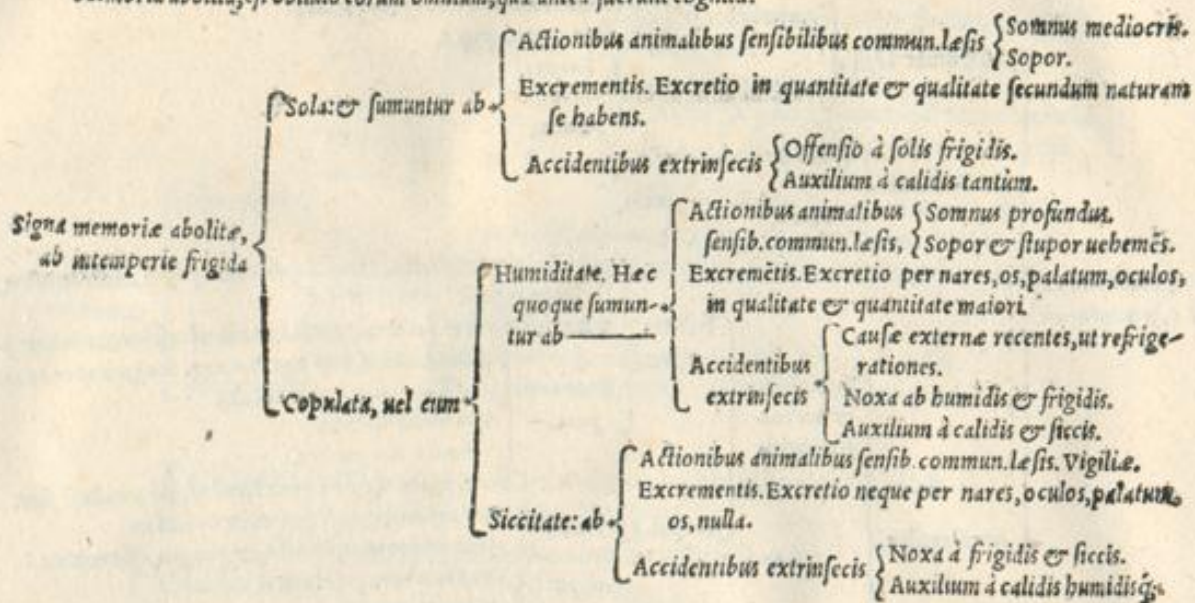
De signis Quartanæ intermittentis exquisitæ, ex Galibid.



Q

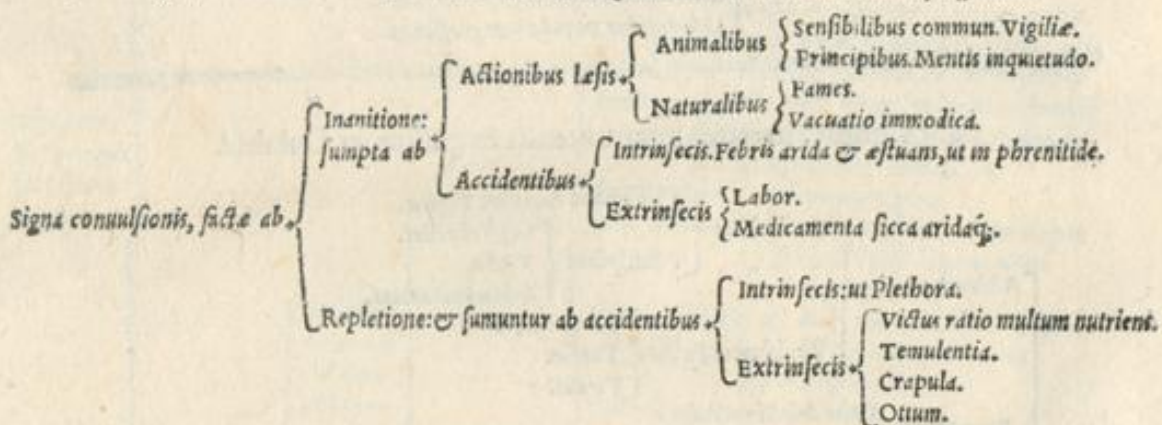
De signis memoriae abolitae, ex Gal. lib. tertio, de Locis affectis.

Memoria abolita, est oblitio eorum omnium, quae antea fuerunt cognita.



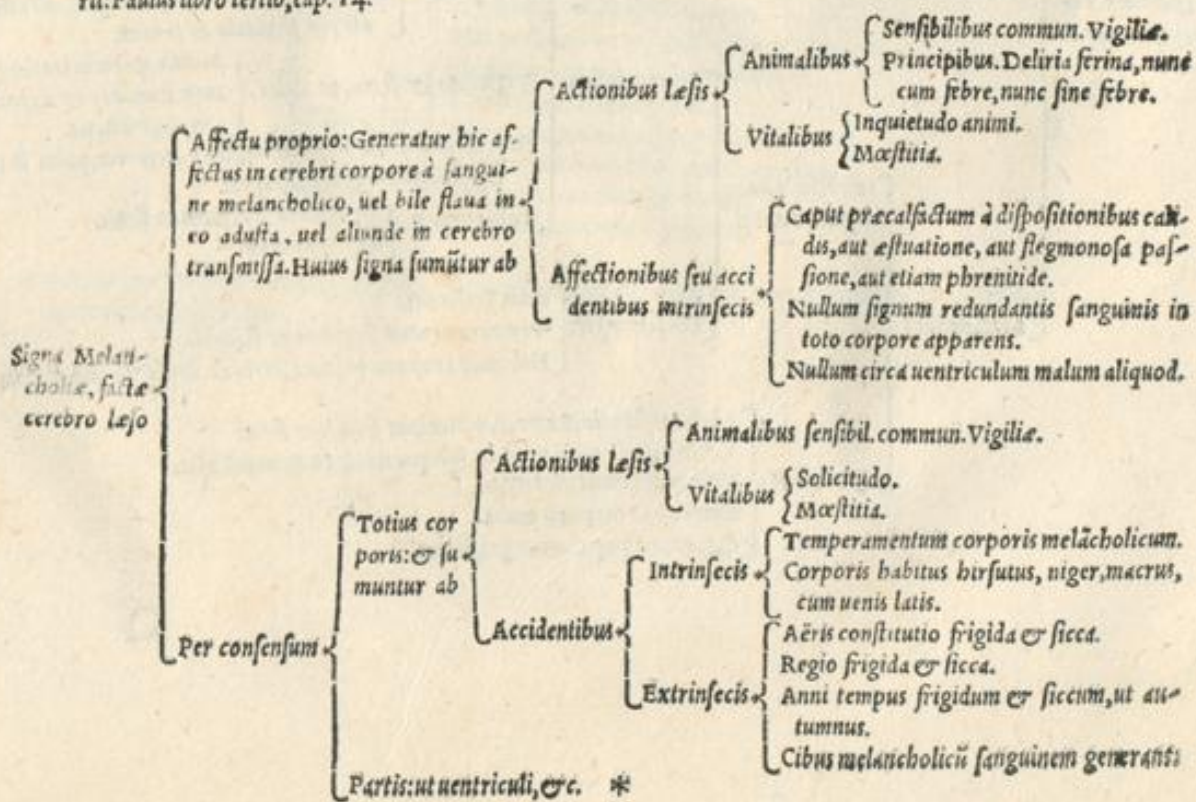
De signis conuulsionis, ex Gal. ibidem.

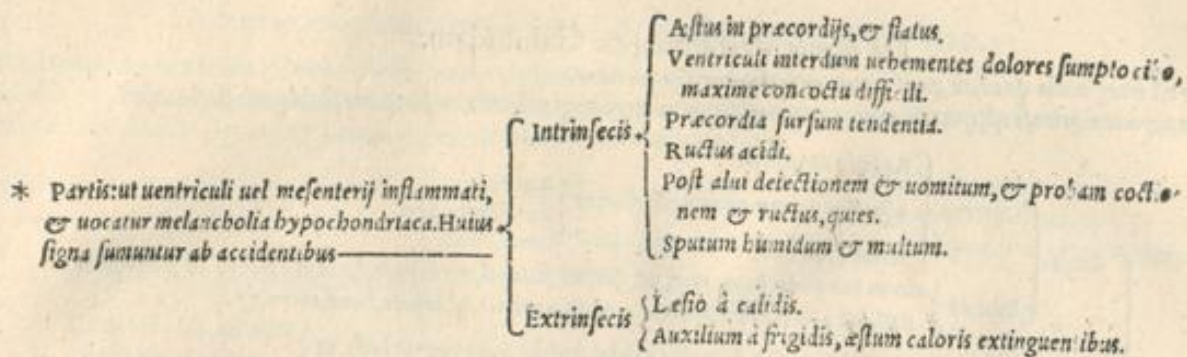
Conuulsio est (inquit Gal. lib. sexto Aphorismorum, Aphorismo 36. in Commento) passio quaedam inuoluntaria, ad similem dispositionem uenientibus partibus nervosis, in ea quam etiam in motibus uoluntarijs assumunt.



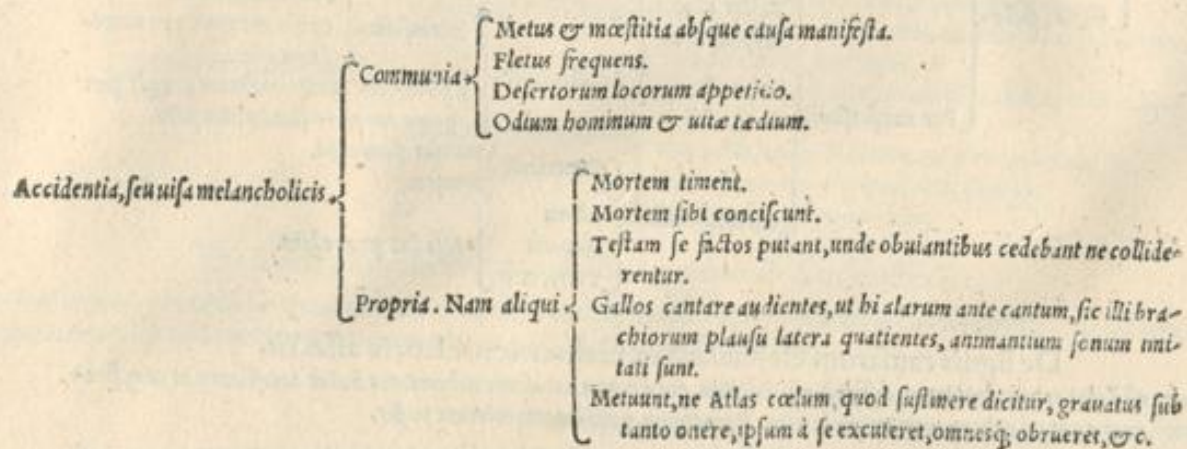
De signis melancholiae, ex Gal. lib. tertio, de Locis affectis.

Melancholia, delirium quoddam est sine febre, ex melancholico humore maxime nascens, qui mentis sedem occupauerit: Paulus libro tertio, cap. 14.



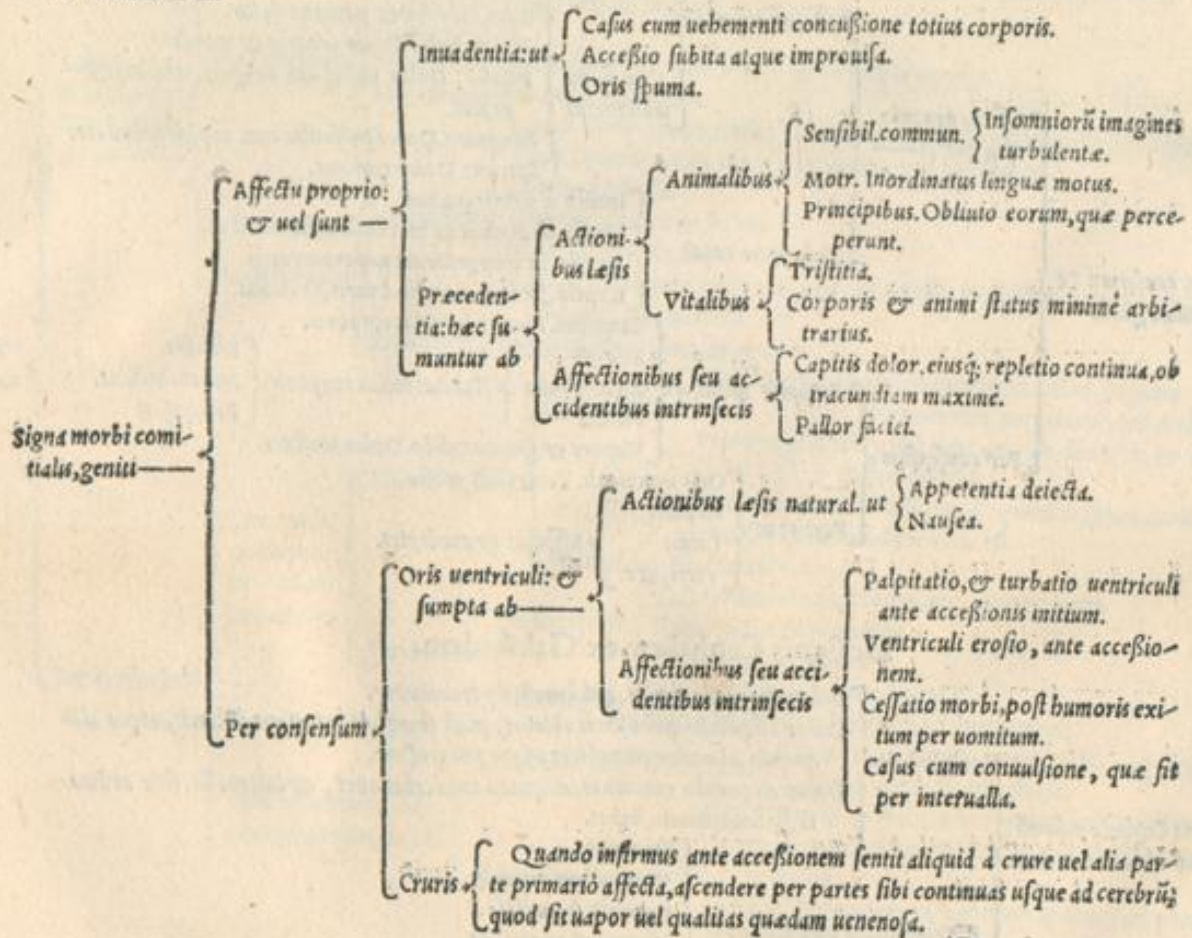


Melancholia hypochondriaca generatur, quando sanguis melancholicus uel in uentriculo, uel mesenterio, tanquam ab inflammatione combustus, ex quo facta ad cerebrum euaporatione, eoq; intemperato, atque tenebroso reddito, melancholia ipsa excitatur, cerebro ipso per consensum excitato.



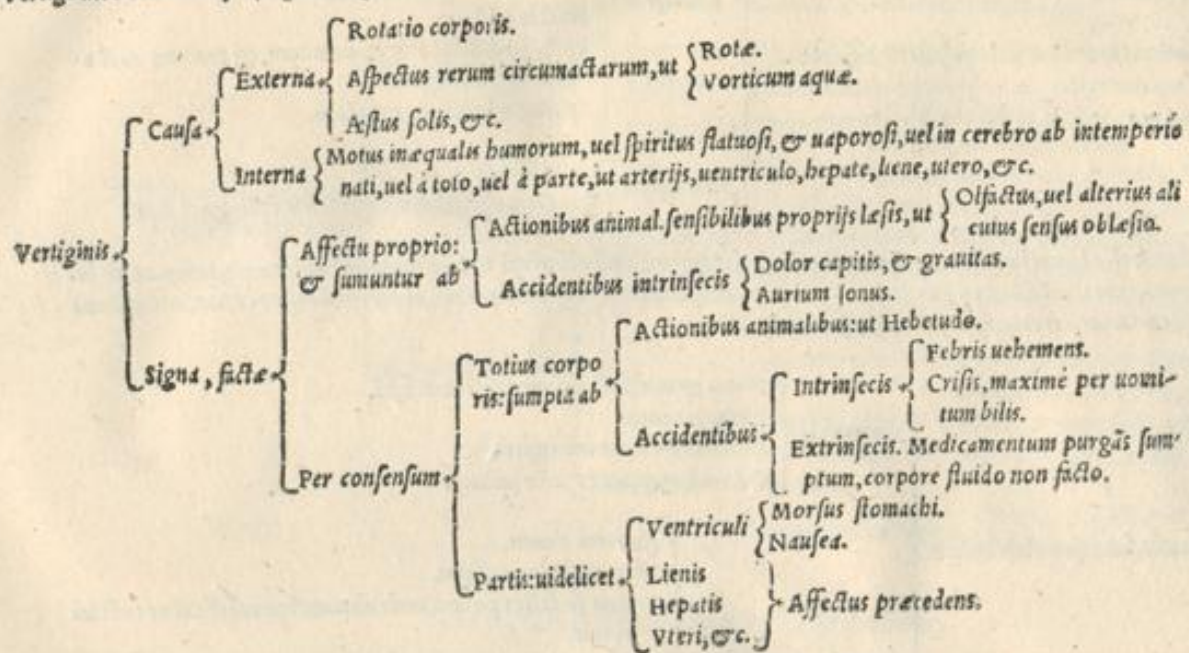
De signis morbi comitialis, ex Gal. de Locis affectis.

Morbus comitialis, est conuulsio omnium corporis partium non perpetua, sed quæ ex temporum accidet interuallis, cum mentis ac sensuum oblesione. Generatur autem ab humore crasso, lento, uentriculos cerebri obstruente, qui uel est pituitosus uel melancholicus.



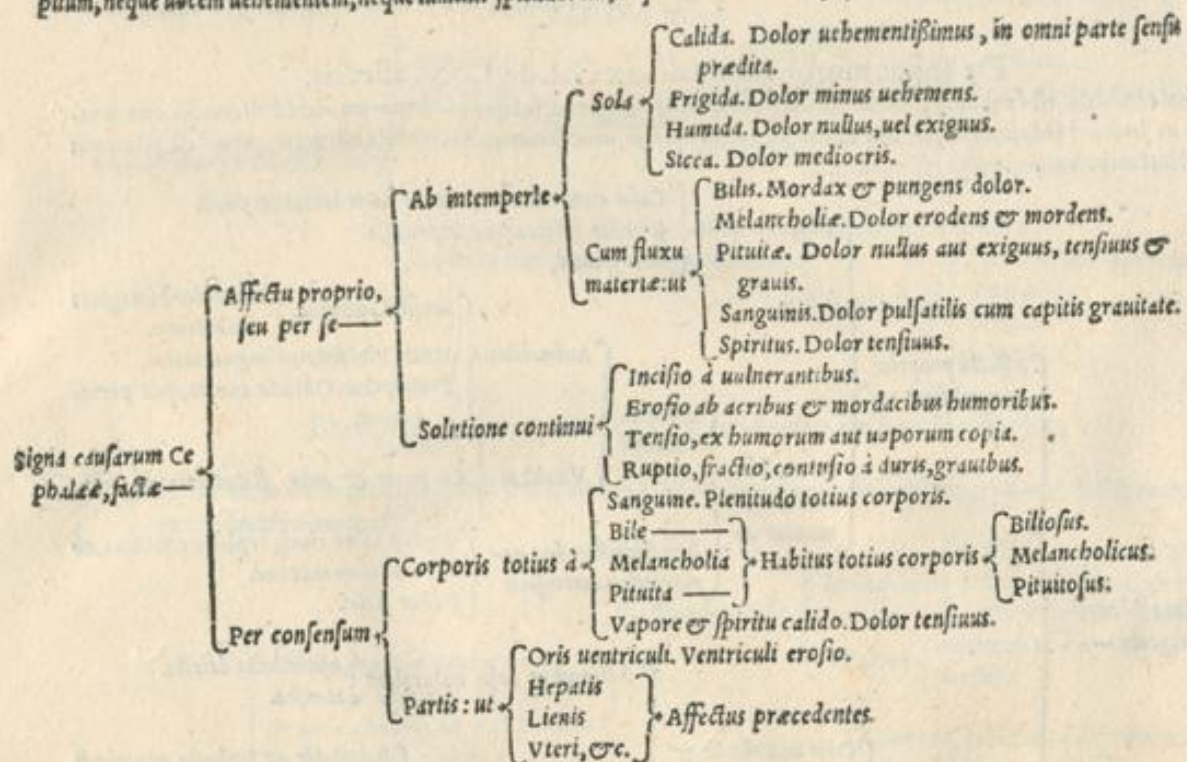
De signis Vertiginis, ex Gal. ibidem.

Vertigo est imaginatio quædam, quod caput circumferatur, seu uertatur.
Vertigo uero tenebrosa est, quando quæcunque conspiciuntur circumagi uidentur, ac derepente simul perit sensus uisionis.

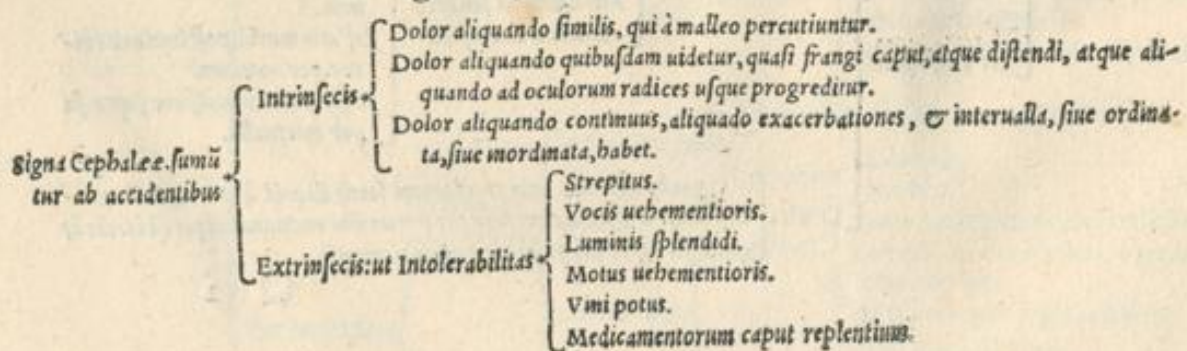


De signis causarum Cephalææ, ex Gal. tertio, de Locis affectis.

Cephalæa est dolor capitis diuturnus, difficulterq; solubilis, qui à parua occasione uehementes habet accessiones, ut neq; strepitum, neque uocem uehementem, neque luminis splendorem, neque motus tolerare possit.



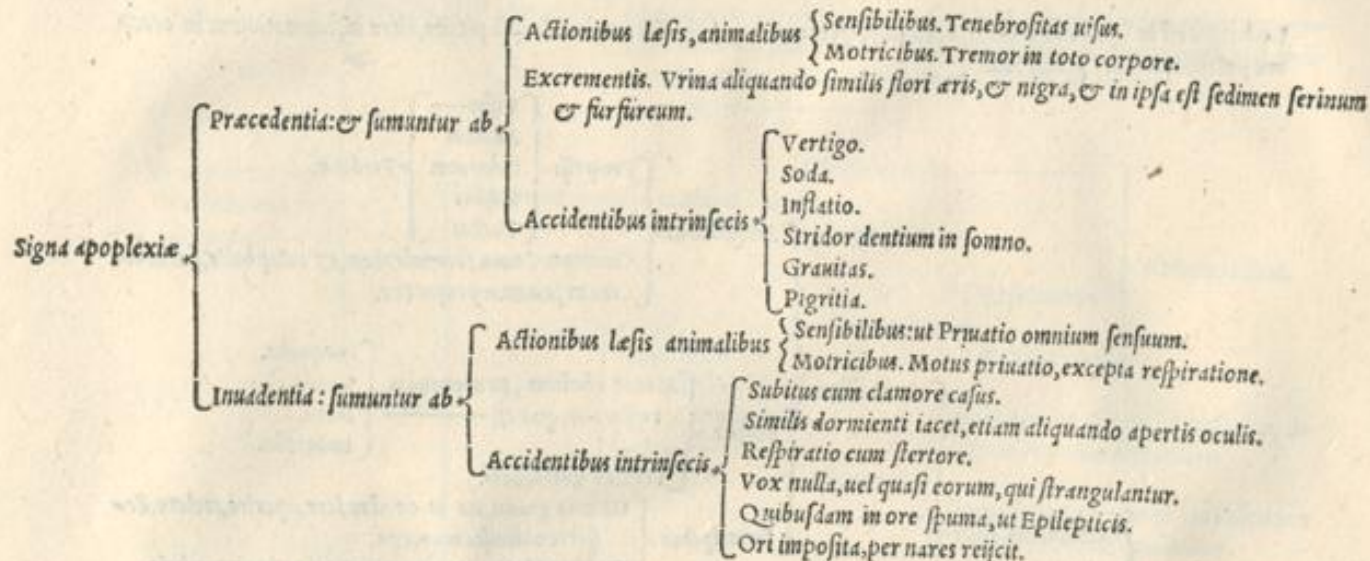
De signis Cephalææ, ex Gal. ibidem.



De signis apoplexiæ, ex Gal. lib. 1. & Auic. lib. tertio, Fen 2. cap. 13.

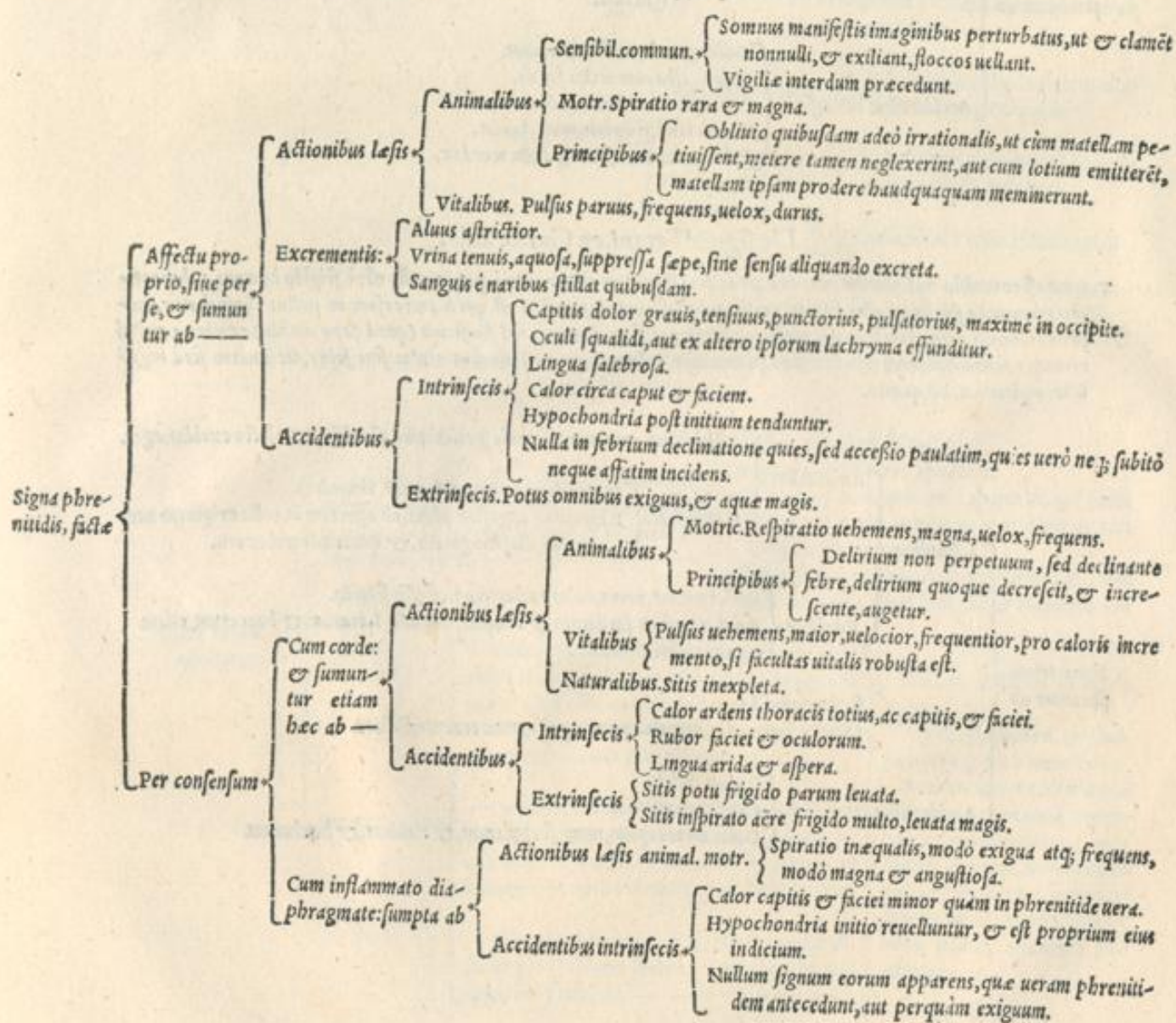
Apoplexia est totius corporis sensus & motus abolitio, cum principis animæ functionum noxa.

Apoplexia fit à frigido, aut crasso seu uiscido humore, uentriculos cerebri affatim obstruente, qui non solum pituitosus esse poterit, ut patet Comment. 42. lib. secundo Aphorif. & secundo de sympt. causis, sed etiam melancholicus.



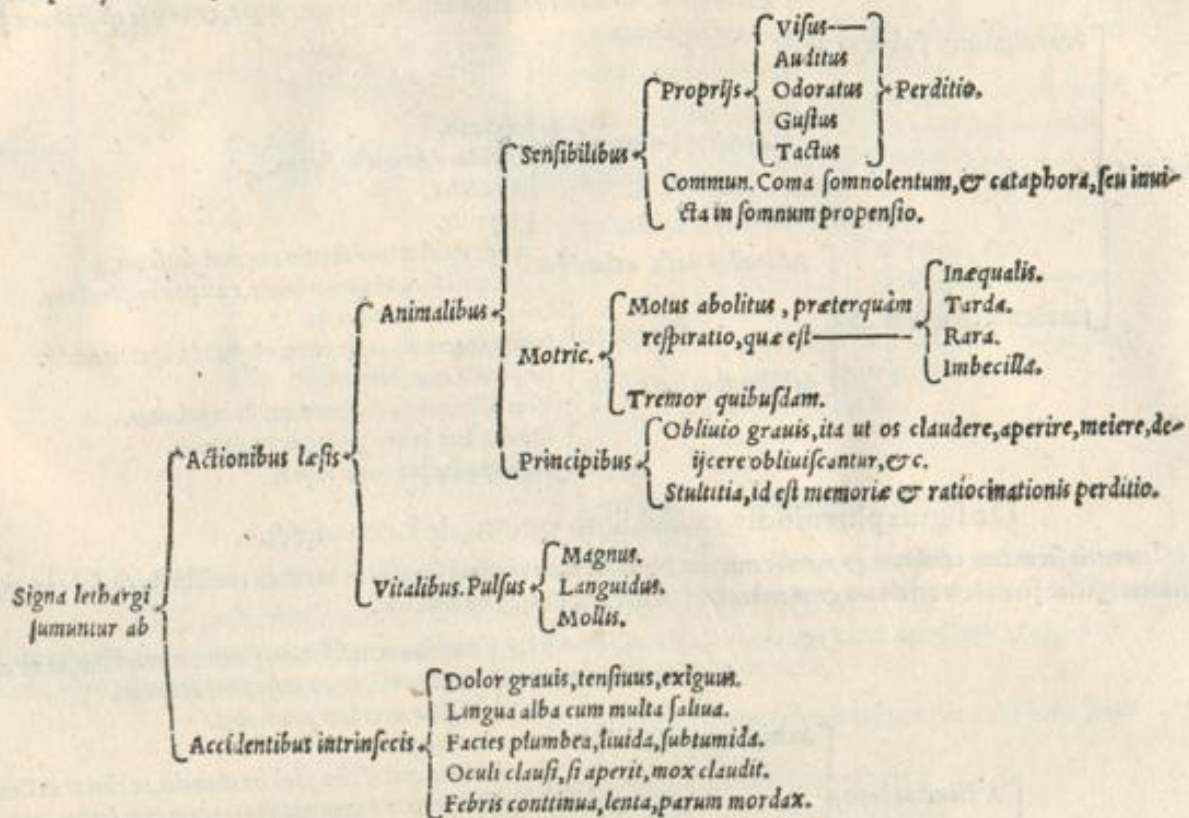
De signis phrenitidis, ex Gal. libro quinto, de Locis affectis.

Phrenitis est inflammatio secundum cerebrum & membranas eius. Phrenitis nanque neque simpliciter in calidis consistit succis, sed cum eo, quod inflammationem efficiat secundum cerebrum & membranas. Gal. lib. 2. de Caus. symptomatum.



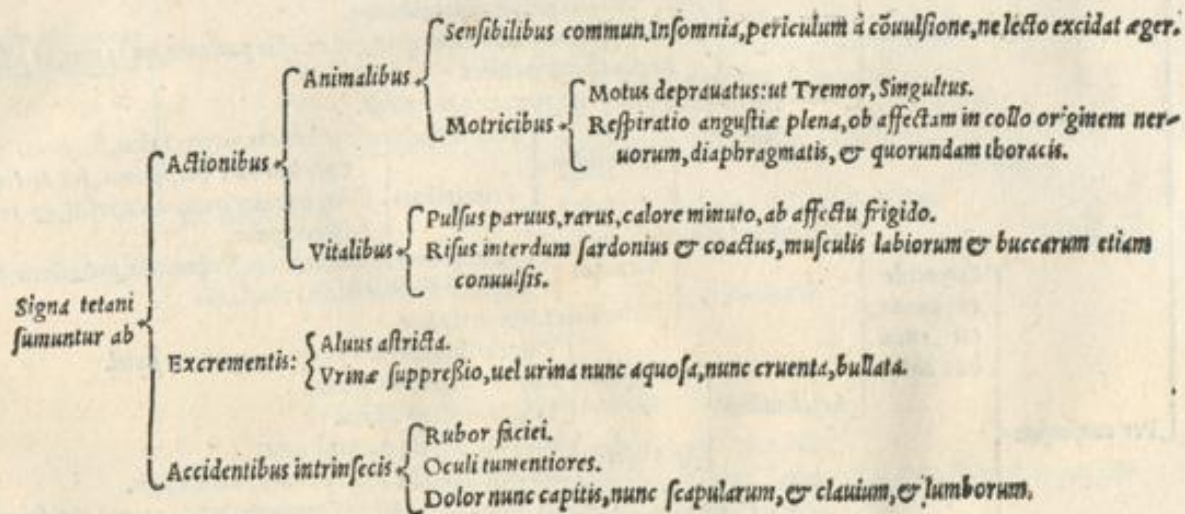
De signis Lethargi, ex Gal. ibidem.

Lethargus est in latione cerebri, à pituitoso succo orta: uel affectus cerebri ab ipsa pituita, citra inflammationem in cerebro putrefacta. Gal. 1. 3. Methodi.

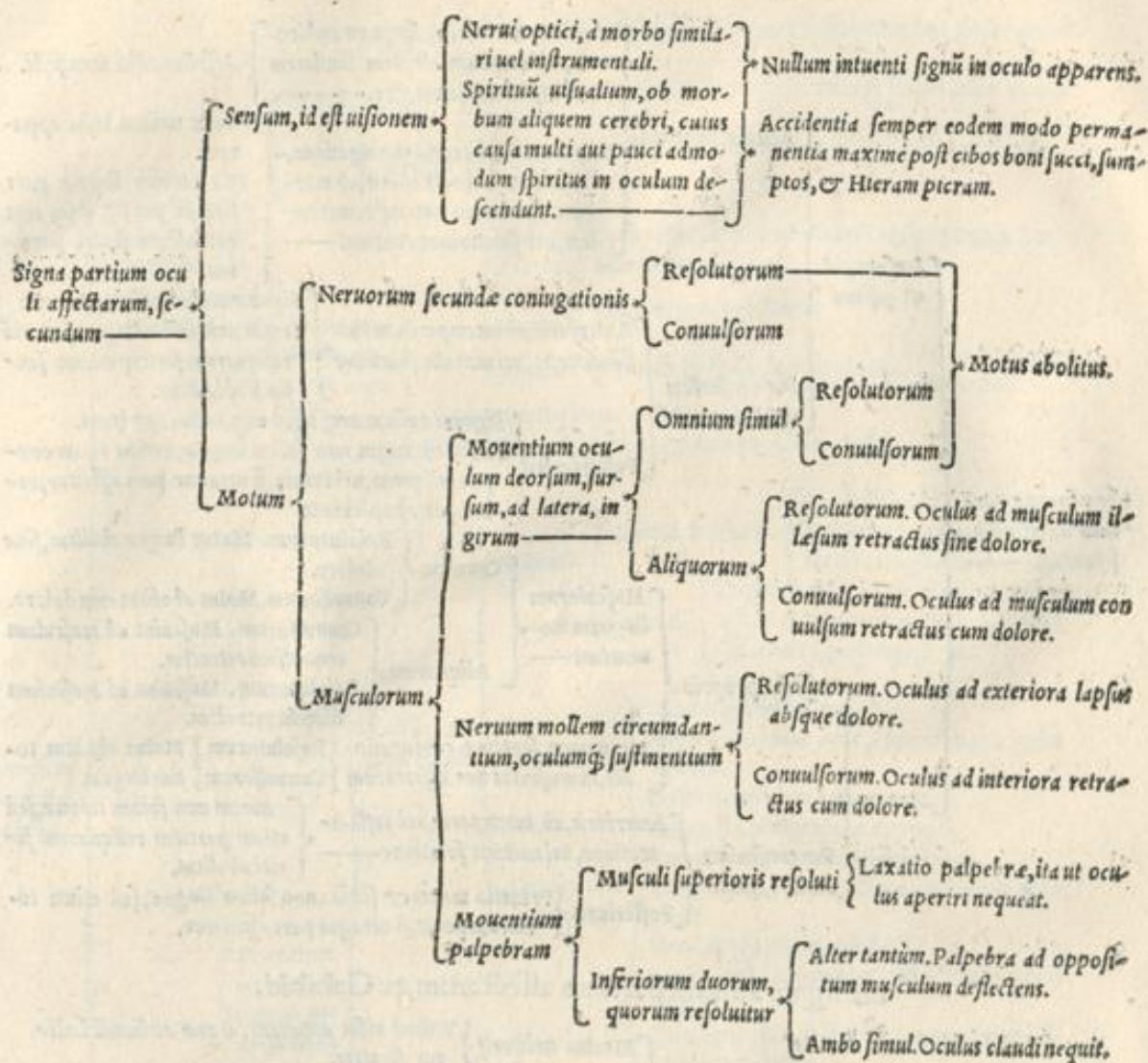


De signis Tetani, ex Gal. & alijs.

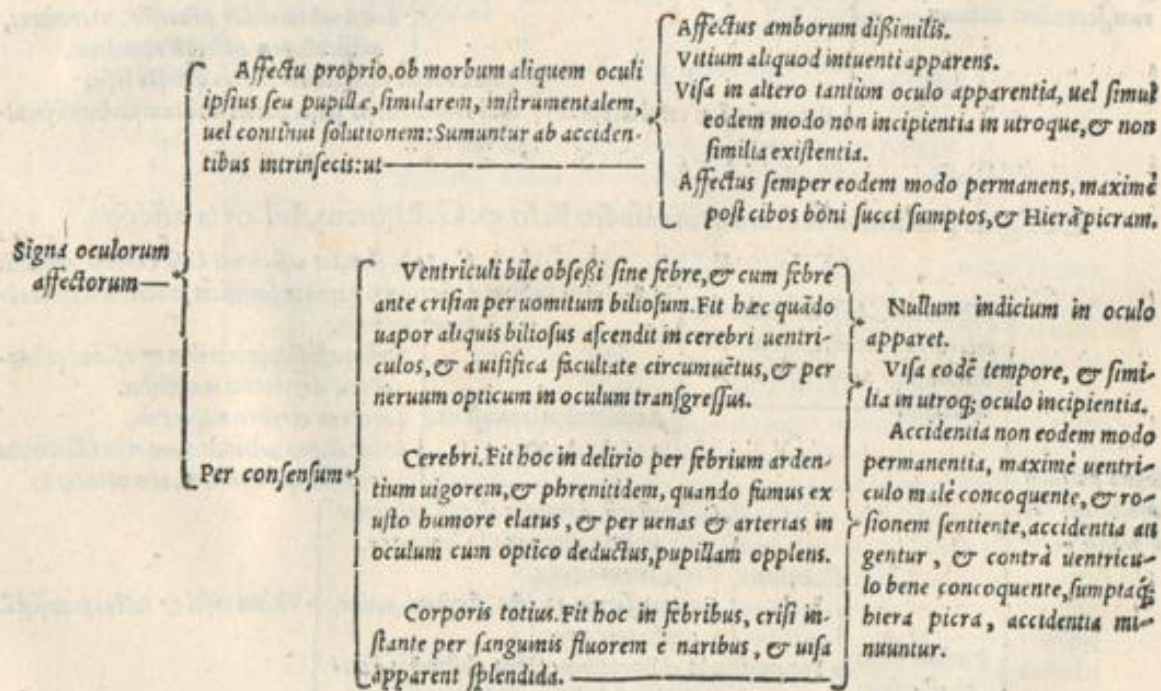
Tetanus est conuulsio musculorum corporis, præcipue spinæ, & eius maxime quæ in collo est: à frigido humore uelut conuulsorum: uel à spiritu & aëre frigido, crasso, nebuloso, ut Pelopiusum est. qui si antrosum in pectus contrahatur, emprostotonos: si retrorsum scapulas uersus, opisthotonos: si in dextrum uel sinistrum (quod sepe accidit) nomine caret: si utraq; partem æqualiter inflexi rigore contenditur collum, tetanus est, morbus acutus sine febre, die quarto ferè iugulans. Aphorif. 6. lib. quinto.



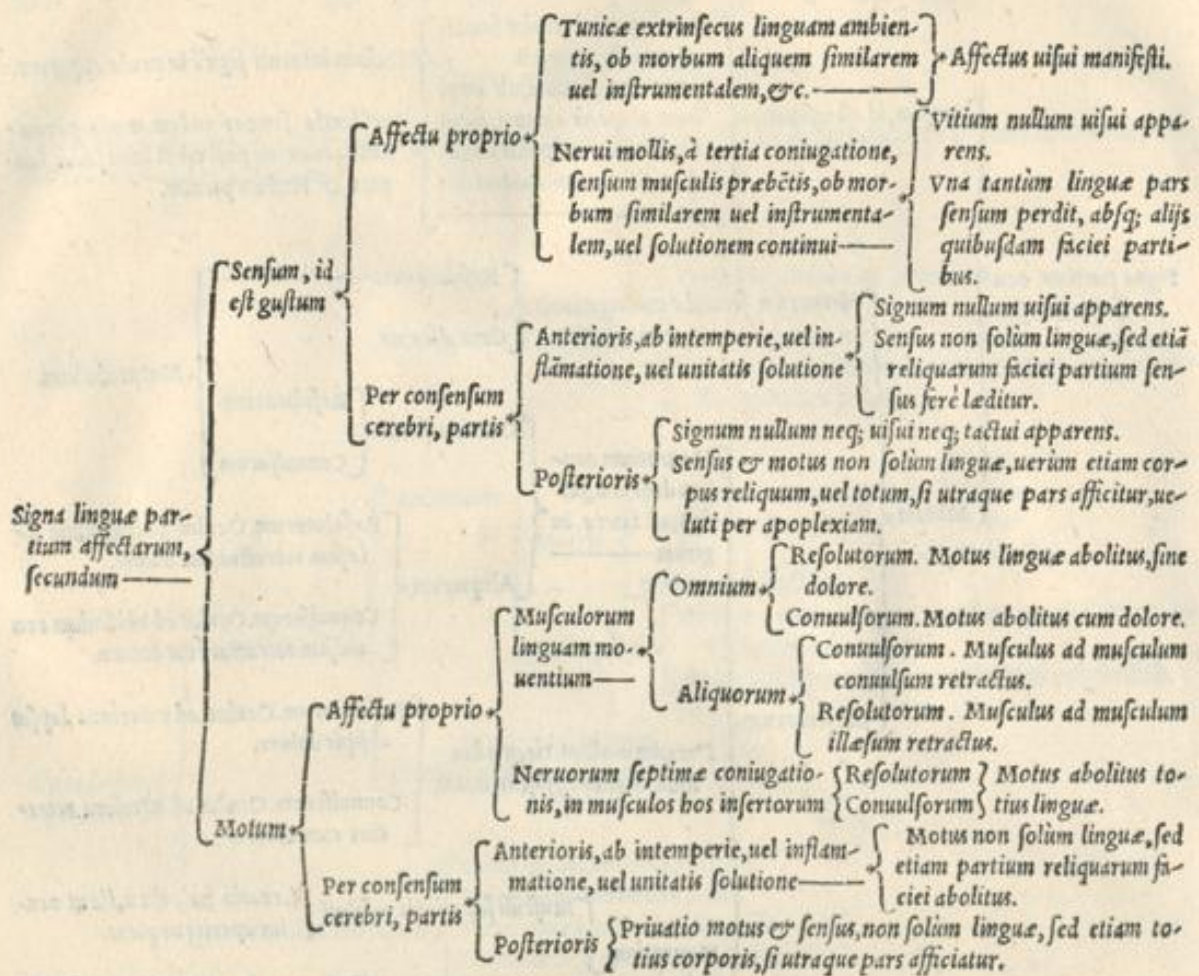
De signis partium oculi affectarum, ex Gal. tertio, de Locis affectis.



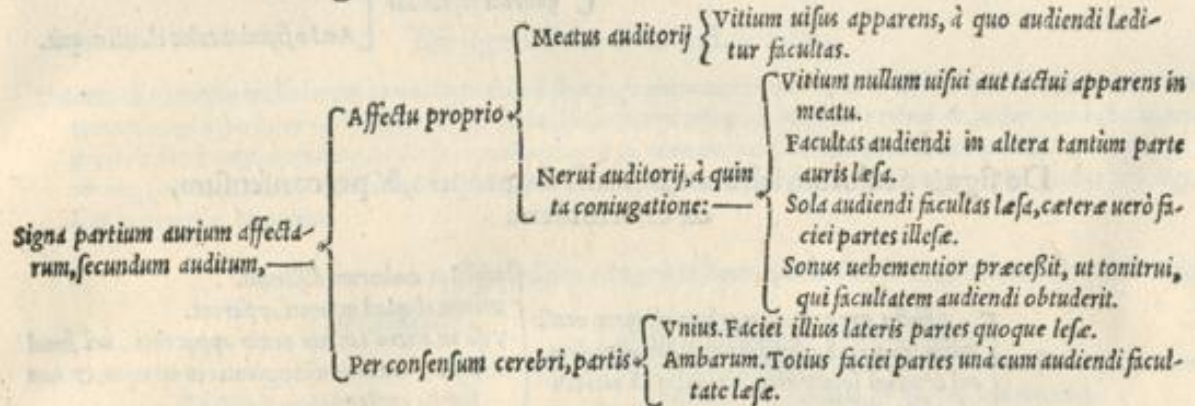
De signis oculorum laborantium affectu proprio, & per consensum, ex Gal. ibidem.



De signis partium linguæ affectarum, ex Gal. ibidem.



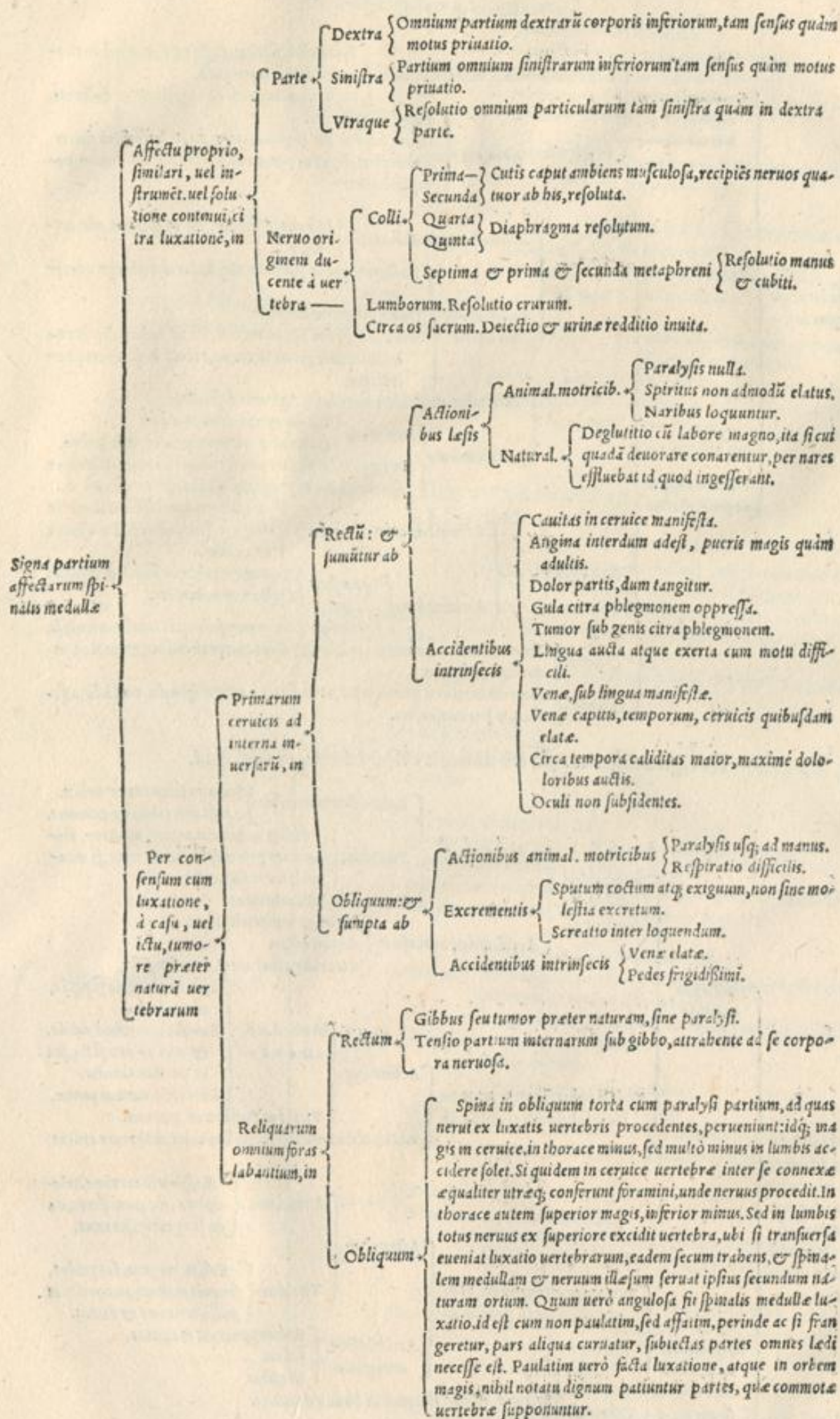
De signis aurium partium affectarum, ex Gal. ibid.



De signis partium affectarum in olfactu læso, ex Gal. quarto, de Locis affectis.

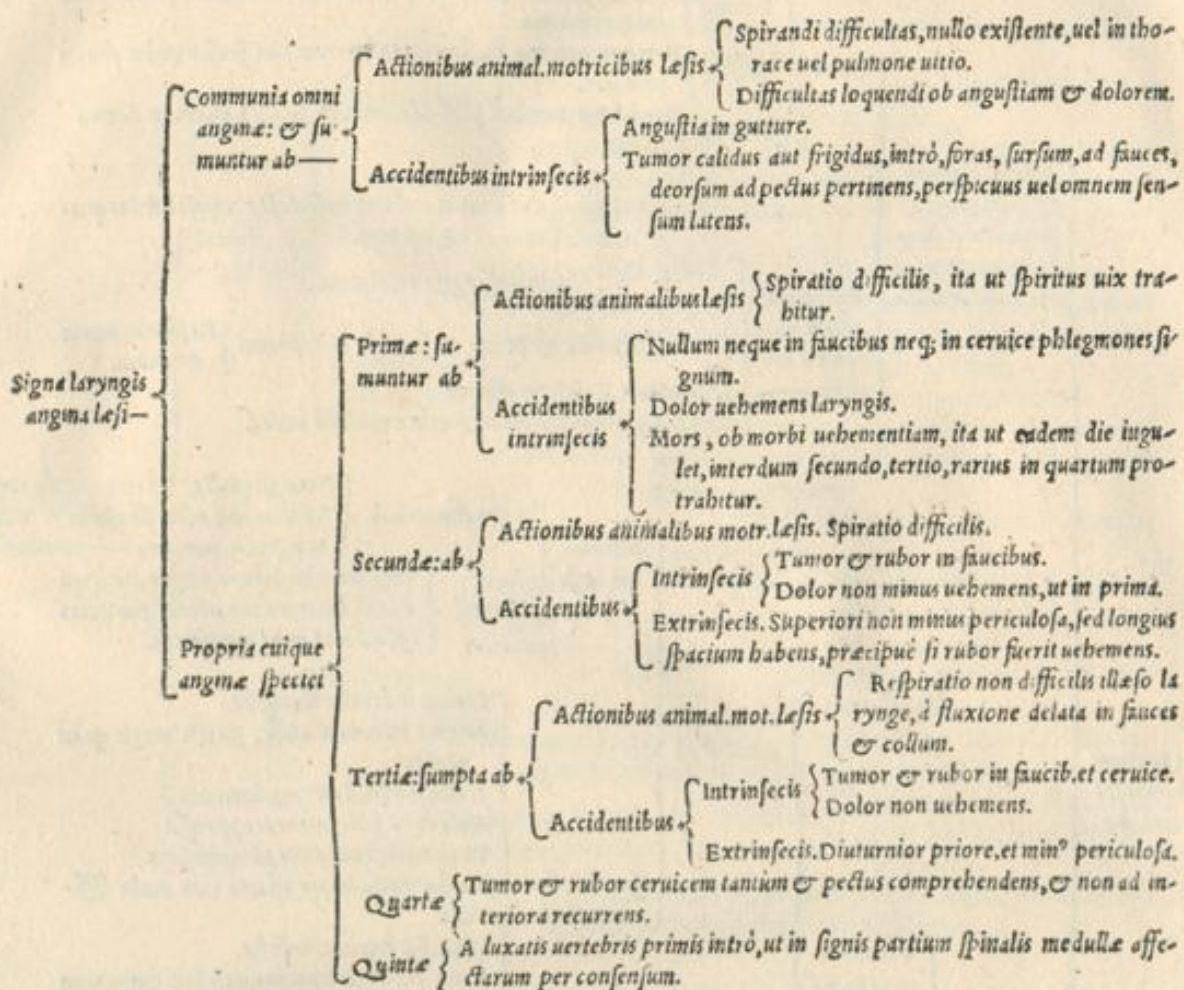


De signis partium spinalis medullæ affectarum, ex Gal. ibidem.

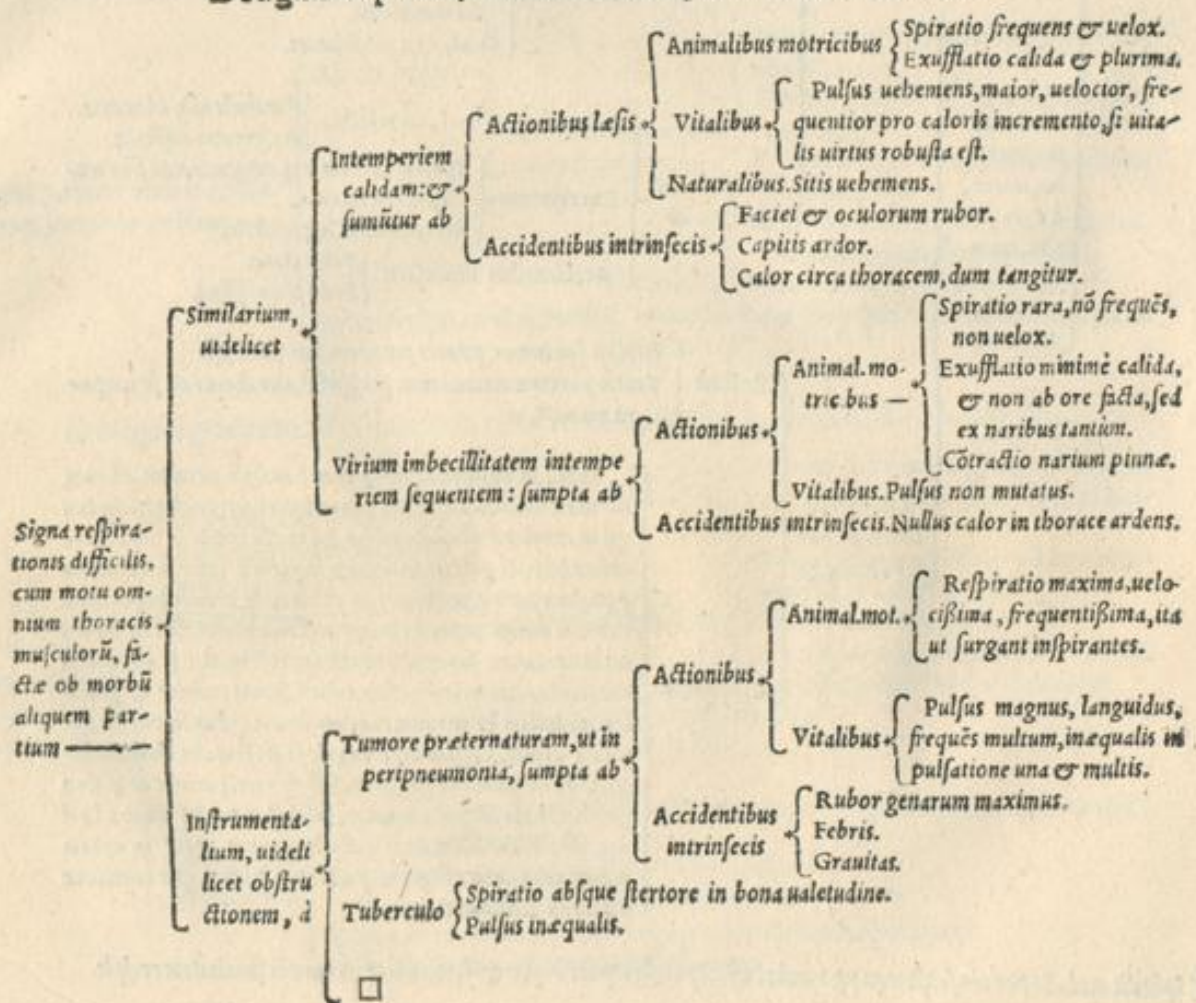


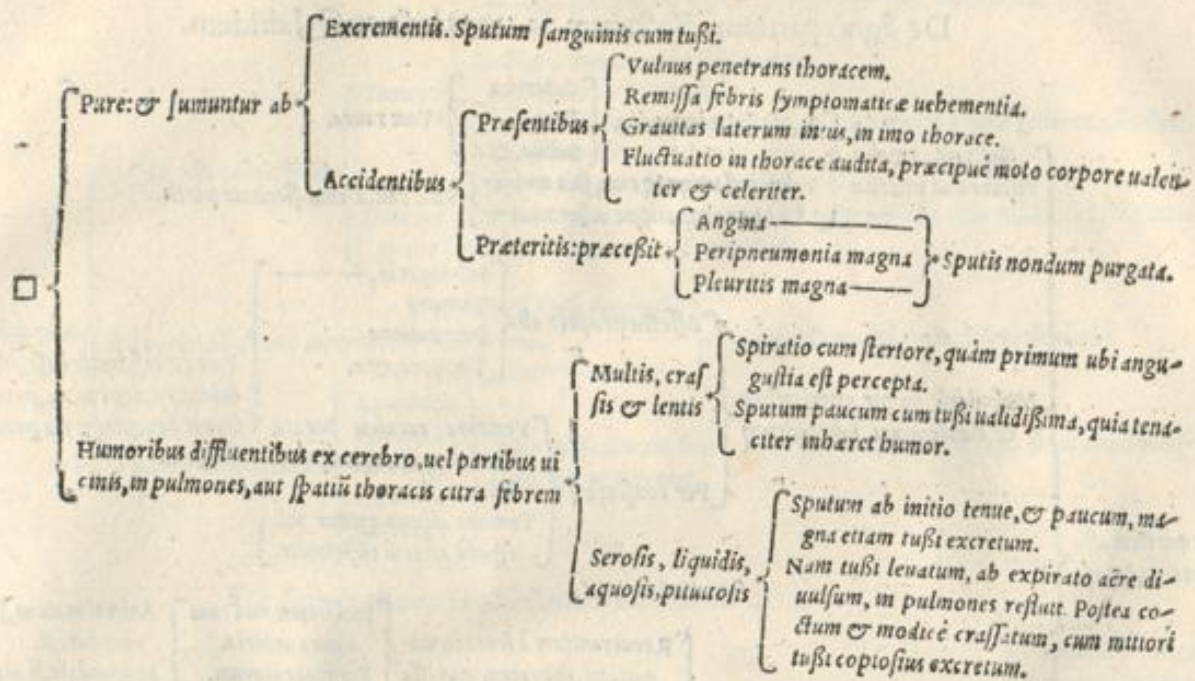
Spinalis medulla per consensum quoq; cerebri affici potest, utpote à quo & sentiendi & mouendi facultatem recipit.

De signis laryngis ab angina læsi, ex Gal. de Locis affectis, libro quarto.

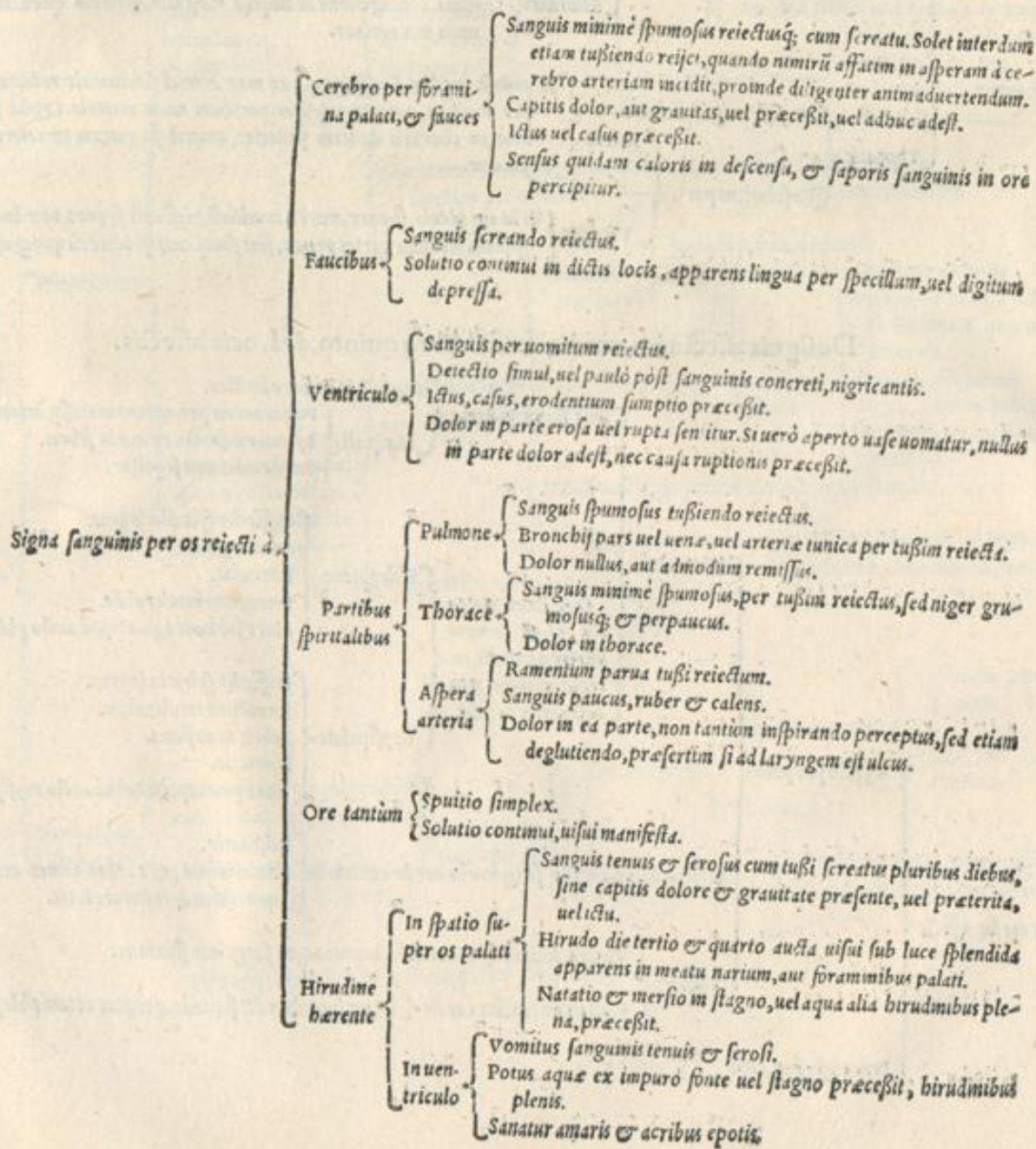


De signis dyspnœæ, id est difficultis respirationis, ex Gal. ibid.

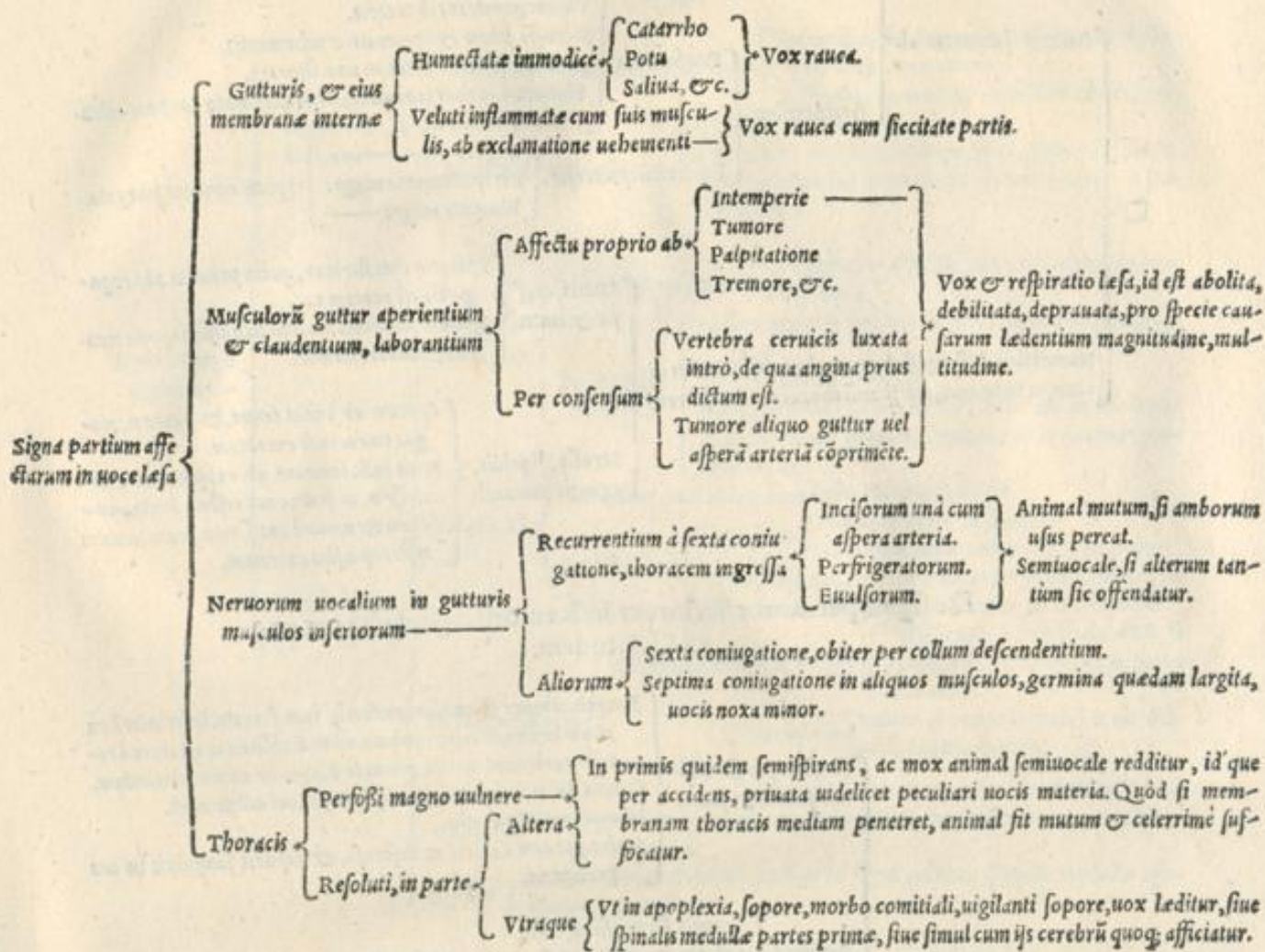




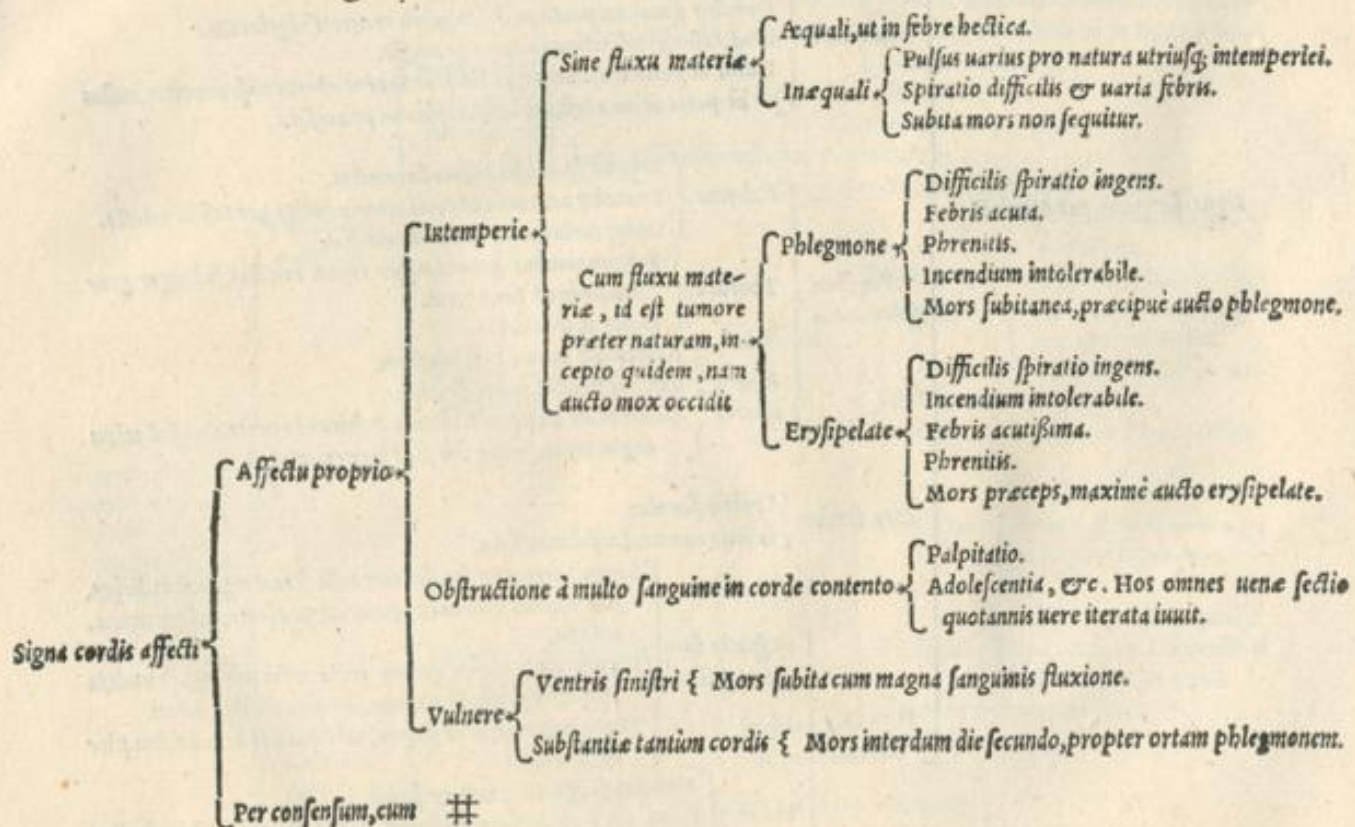
De signis partium affectarum in hæmorrhagia, facta per os, ex Gal. ibidem.

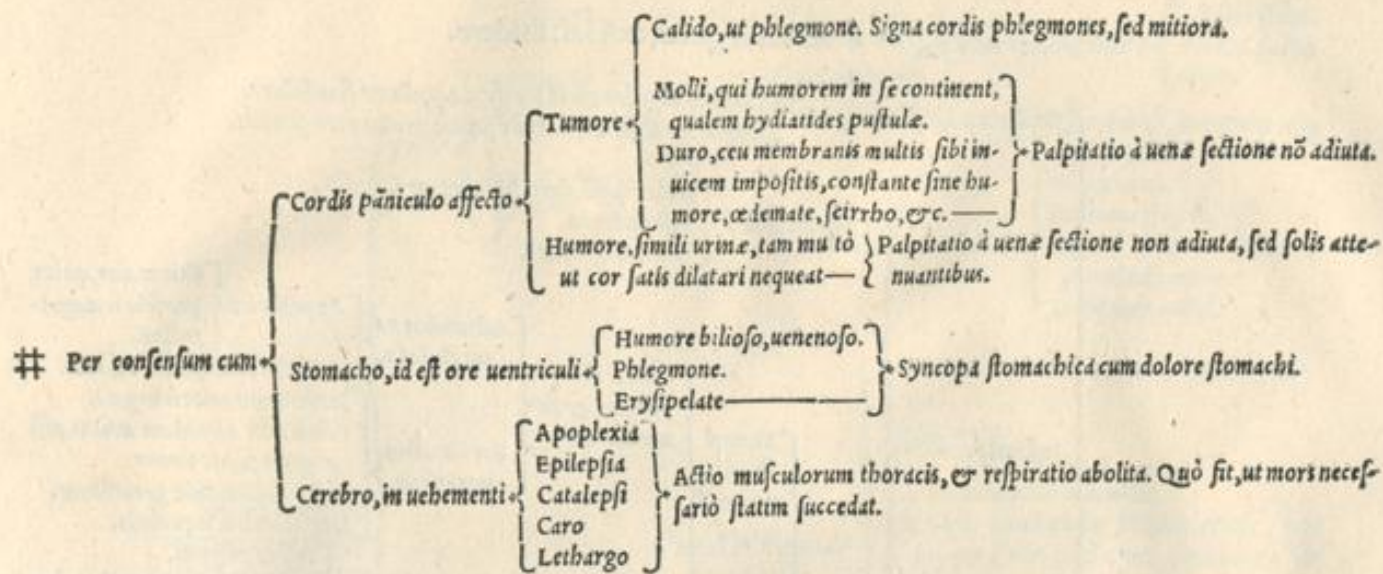


De signis partium affectarum in uoce laesa, ex Gal. libidem.

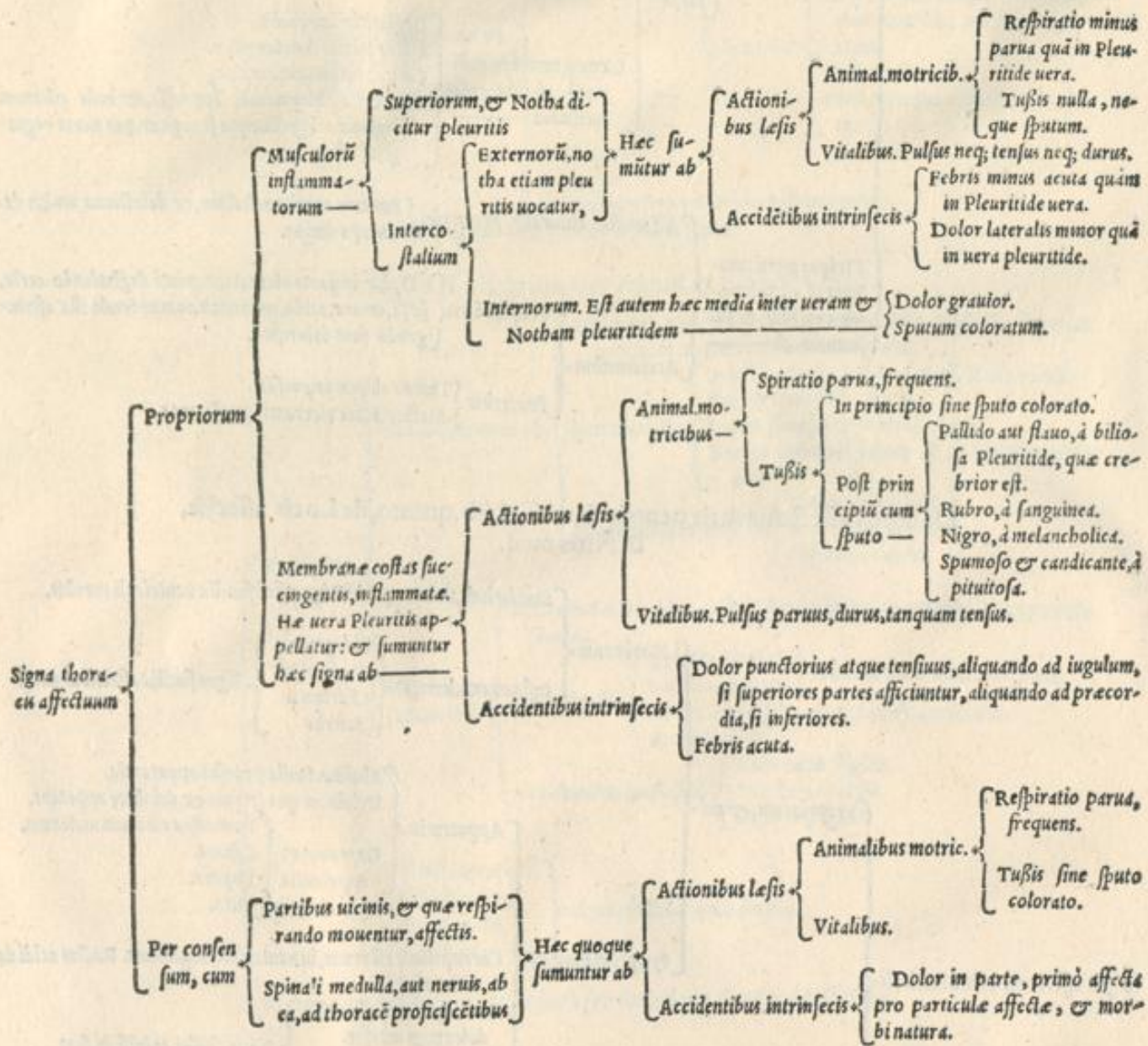


De signis affectuum cordis, ex Gal. libro quinto, de Locis affectis.





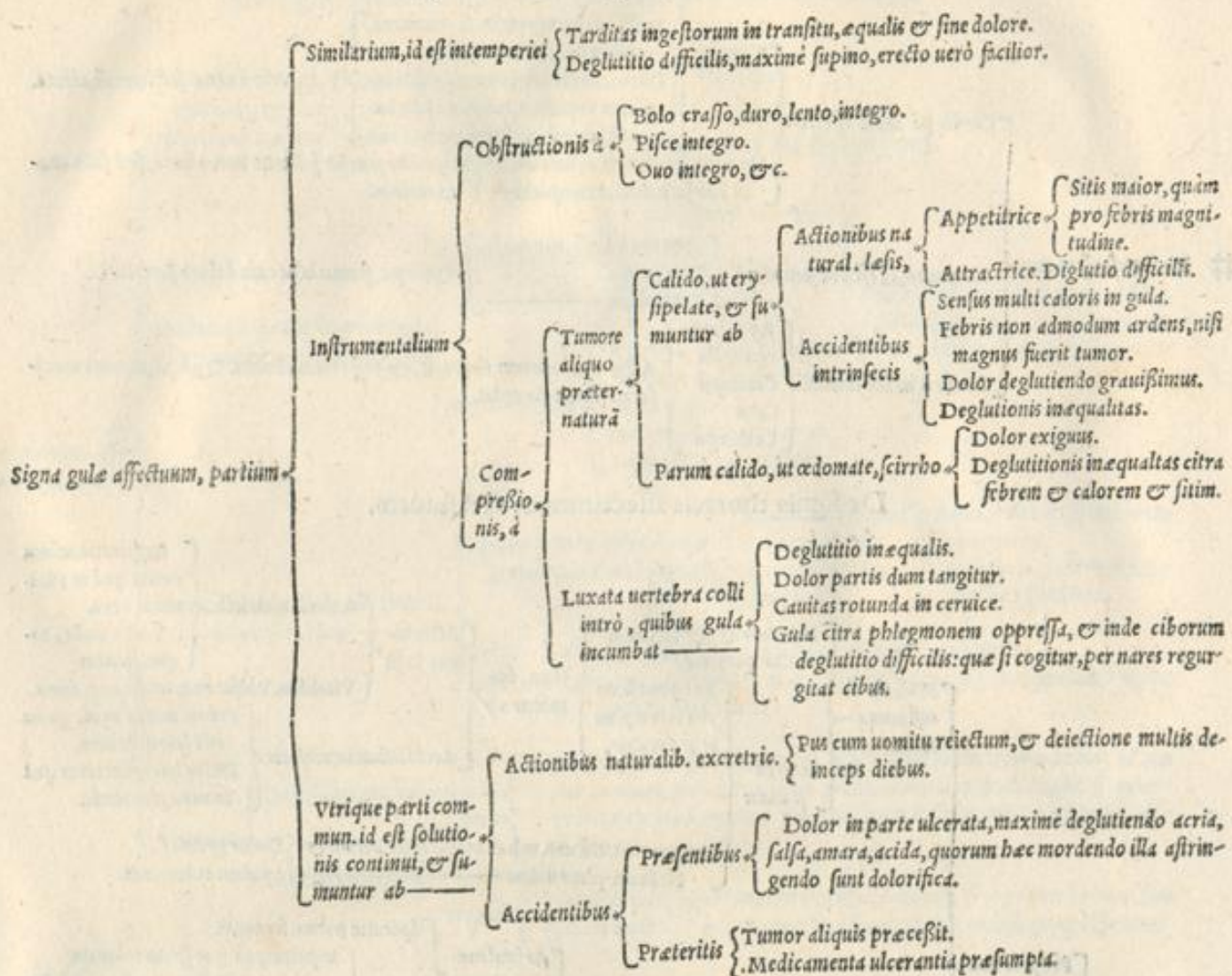
De signis thoracis affectuum, ex Gal. ibidem.



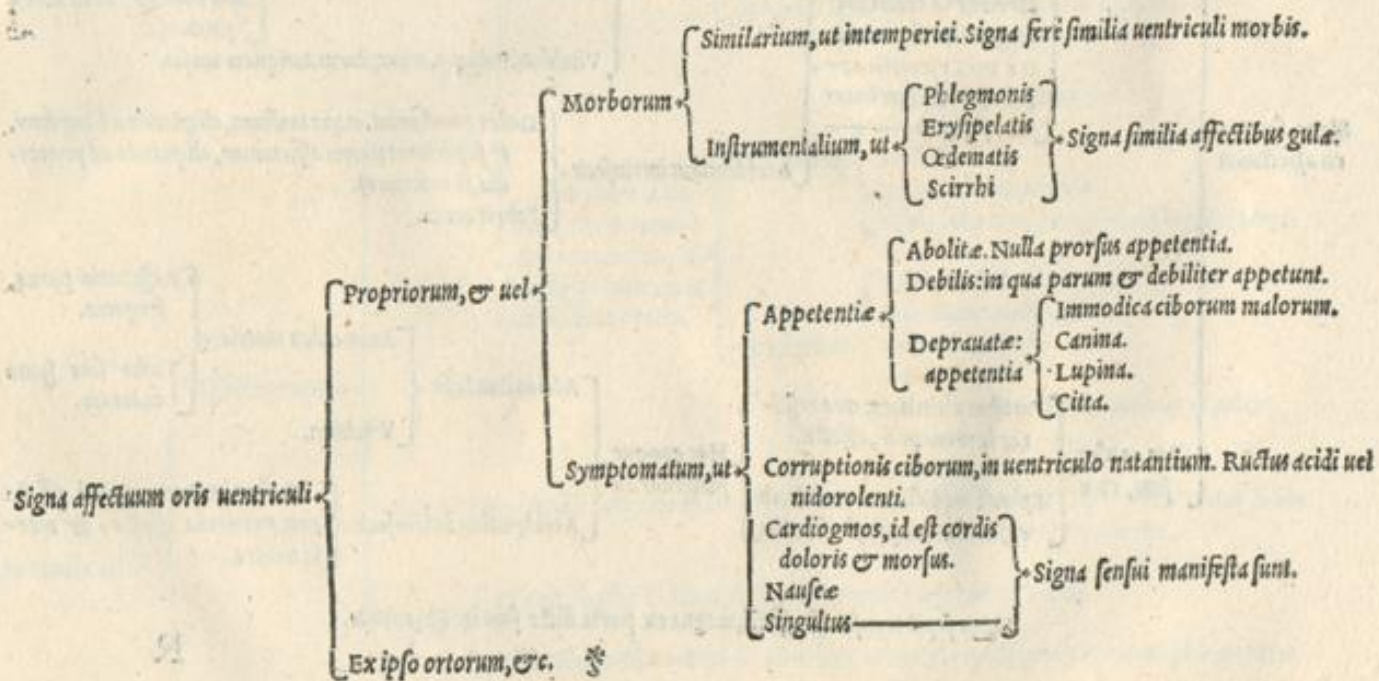
Signa septi transversus affecti, magna ex parte dicta sunt in Phrenitide.

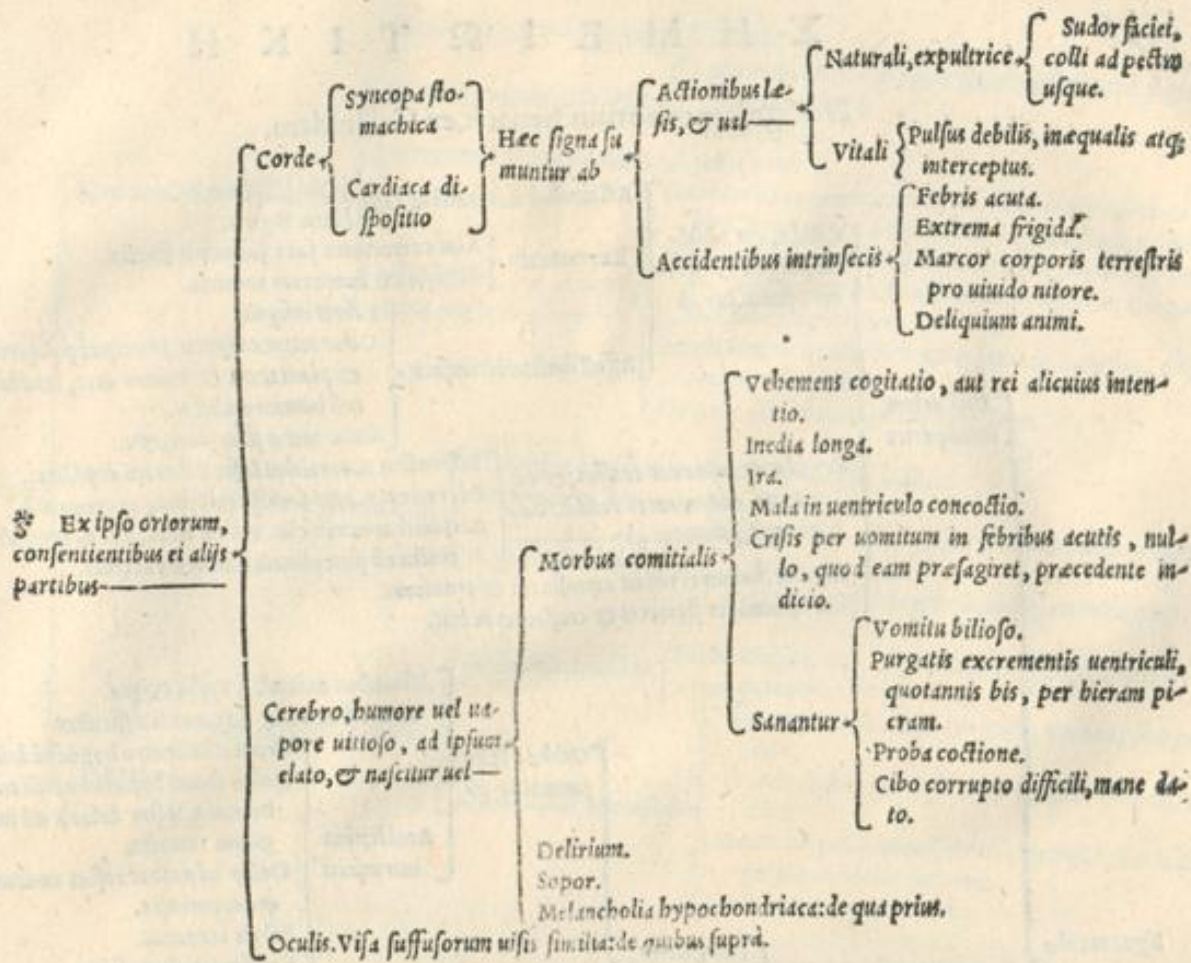
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De signis affectuum gulæ, ex Gal. ibidem.

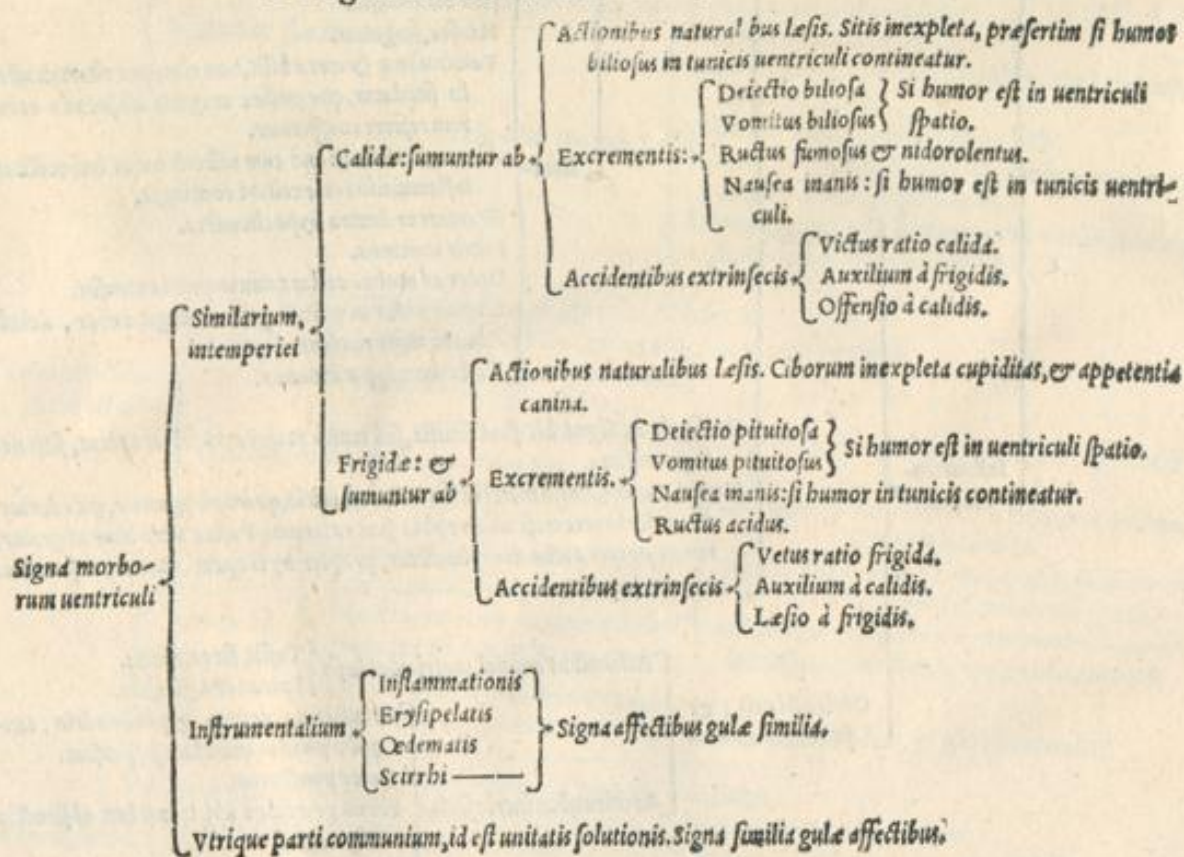


De signis affectuum oris uentriculi, ex Gal. lib. quinto, de Locis affectis, & Artis med.

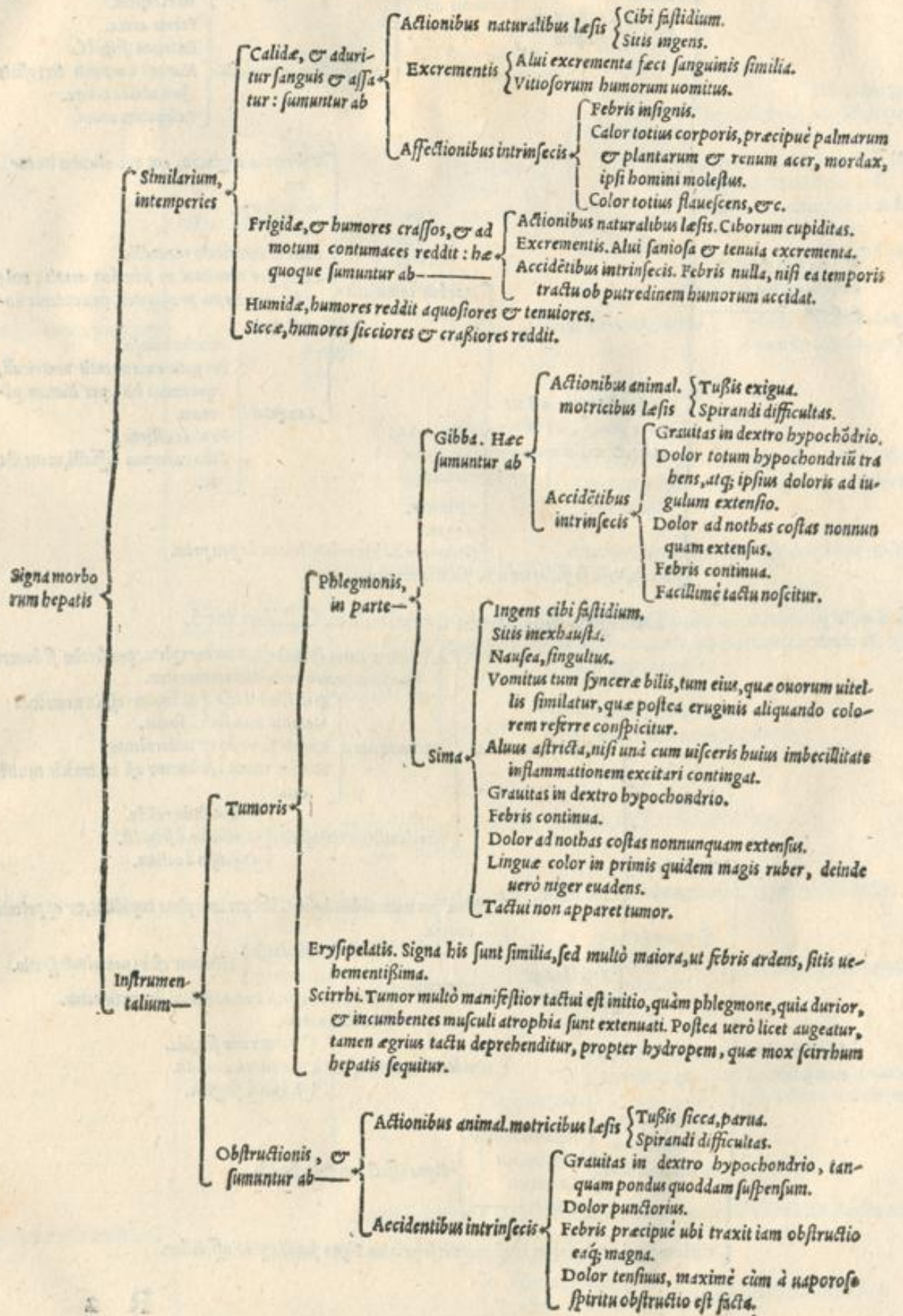




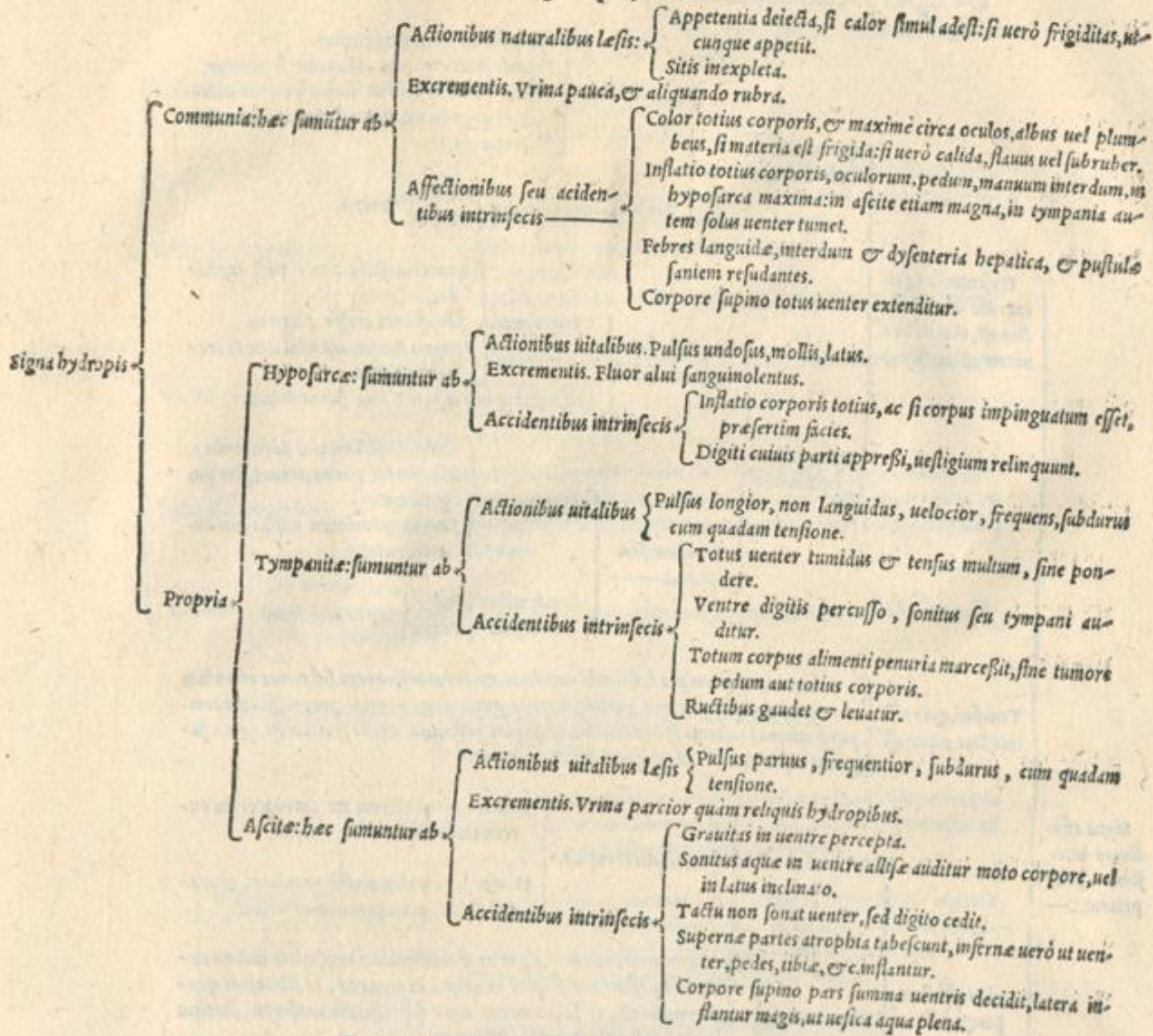
De signis morborum uentriculi, ex Gal. Art. med.



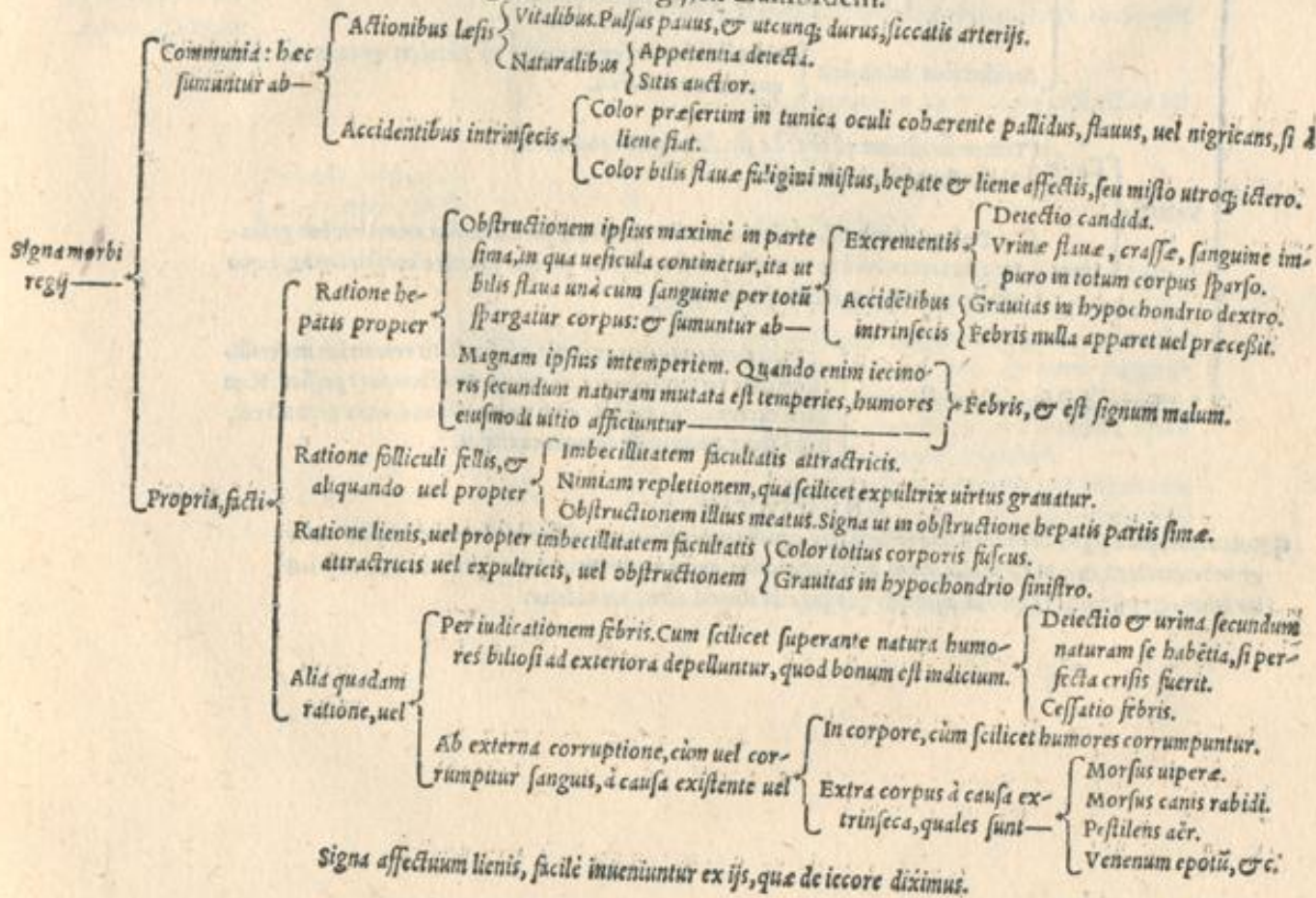
De signis morborum hepatis, ex Gal. ibidem.



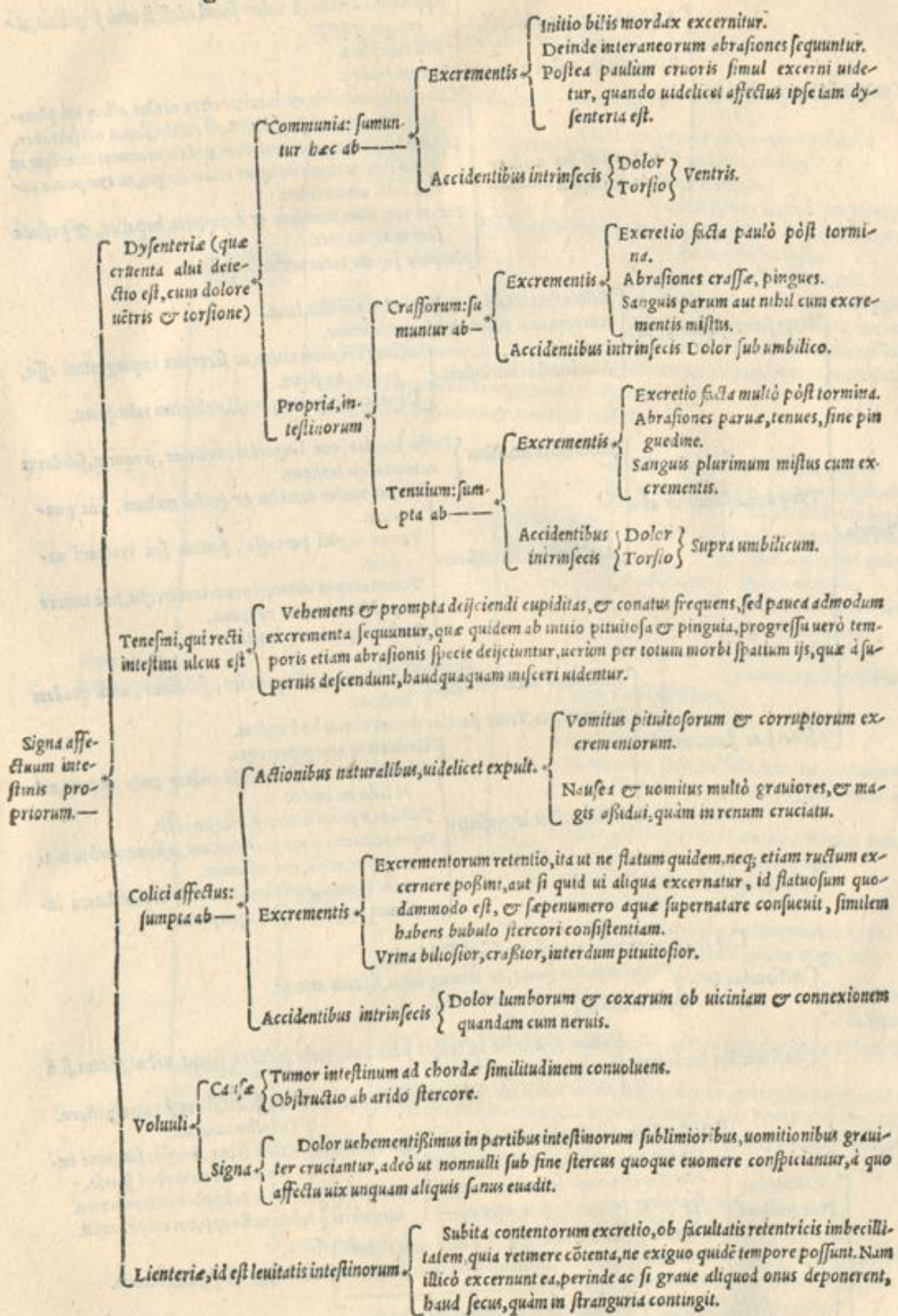
De signis hydropis, ex Galeno.



De signis morbi regij, ex Galibidem.



De signis affectuum, intestinis propriorum, ex Gal. ibid.



ANNOTATIO.

¶ Notandum, quod signa in colica passione sunt ferè equalia nephriticorum, nisi quod illa multo his sunt maiora & uehementiora, &c. Nam nausea magis instantur colici, quam nephritici, ita quod per uomitum reijciantur biliosa & pituitosa, in quibus assumpti quoque cibi aliquid admixtum uidetur.

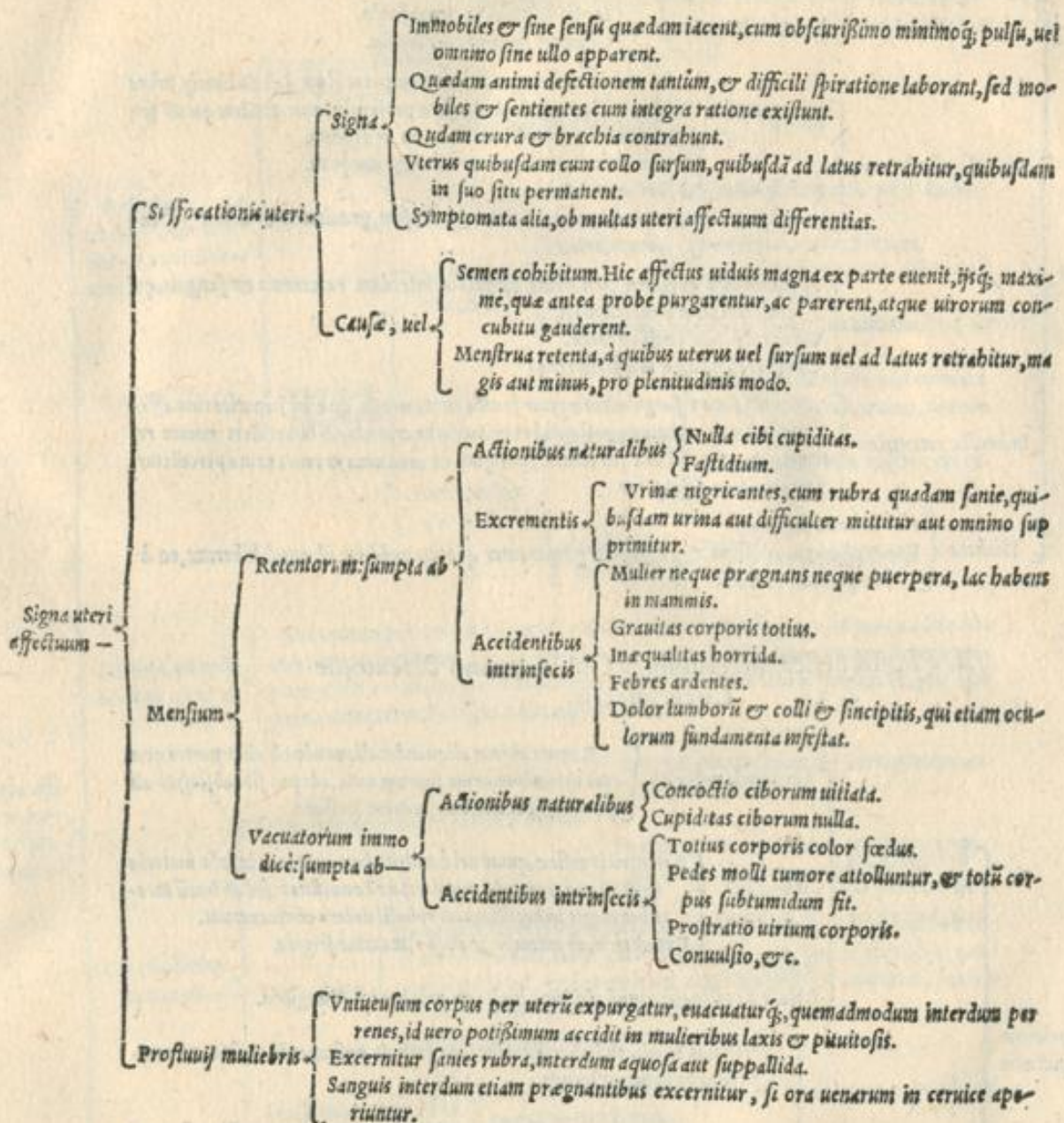
De signis renum affectuum, ex Gal. ibidem.

Signa renum affectuum	Calculi sumuntur ab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Actionibus natural. expultr. { Vomitus } Ob connexionem ac consensum renū cum Excrementis. Sabulosa in urina subsidit. { Nausea } uentriculo, &c. Accidentibus intrinsecis { Dolor lumborum in profundo. } Gravitas in renibus & lumbis.
	Abcessus sumpta ab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excrementis { Pus uel mucosum quiddam urina permistum defluit: hincq; urina redditur alba, turbida, lactis sero persimilis, quæ tandem quiete sedimentum id purulentum mucosum ue deponit. } Accidentibus intrinsecis { Dolor cum horrore interpolato, & inæquali. } Febris inordinata. Decubitus pronus uel in latus ille sum, gravitatem & ueluti suspensum infert.
	Ulcus perseverans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pus interdum exiguum cum urina excretum, interdum ramentum & sanguis, qui exosi tam ulcers indicium est. Caruncula cum urina excreta. Dolor creberrimus in affecto rene.
	Imbecillæ retentricis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tenuis sanies sanguinis mingitur similis excrementis, quæ in hepaticorum affectuum initio excreantur, nisi quod magis uidetur cruenta, ob imbecillæ renum retentrici, uel quod ora seu meatus, per quos ex caua uena in renes urina percolatur, supra modum dilatantur.
	Diabete	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sitis uehementissima. Potus plurimus ob sitim. Quapropter exuperanter quoque reddunt id, quod biberunt, eo & sua qualitate mutato.

De signis uesicæ affectuum, ex Gal. lib. primo & sexto, de Locis affectis.

Signa propriorum uesicæ affectuum	Acrimonia urinae ob	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renum uitium aliquando: aliquando ob alias partes quæ cum urinis humorum suorum uita, aut pus sibi abcessus aliquem infistauerit, transmutere possunt.
	Stranguria, id est stultitij urinae, facti ab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Imbecillitate facultatis { Retentricis uesicæ, quum uel à multitudine contentæ in ipsa materia uesicæ grauatur, uel à mordacitate conuellitur: sed ab horū utrolibet magis imbecilli, quam robusti dolere consueuerunt. } Expultrici, ab intemperie aliqua, maxime frigida. Ulcere. Resoluto colli uesicæ musculo, tunc inuita & indolens est stranguria.
	Ischuria, id est urinae retentæ, ob	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excreticis facultatis imbecillitatem: tunc declinui positus colli uesicæ, & compressio exprimit lottum.
	Tumore	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inflammatione in parte aliqua colli uesicæ uel uirge. Scirrhus. Abcessus. Tumore alio, &c.
	Obstructione colli uesicæ, à	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Innato aliquo ut caruncula, quod tunc euenire solet, quando ulcus præcessit. { Tunc immissa ænei fistula dolet in ea parte, & rupta caruncula sequitur sanguis, & carnis fragmenta. } Adueniente aliquo, ut { Lapide. Præcedit pudendi pruritus, aquæ urinae, & sabulosa hypostasis. Grumo, nulla signa lapidis, & sanguis cum urina exit, quamuis sine etiā ab ulcere fieri possit. Crasso lentog; humore: uictus ex crasis, lentis, multus cibus præcessit. }

De signis uteri affectuum, ex Gal. ibidem.



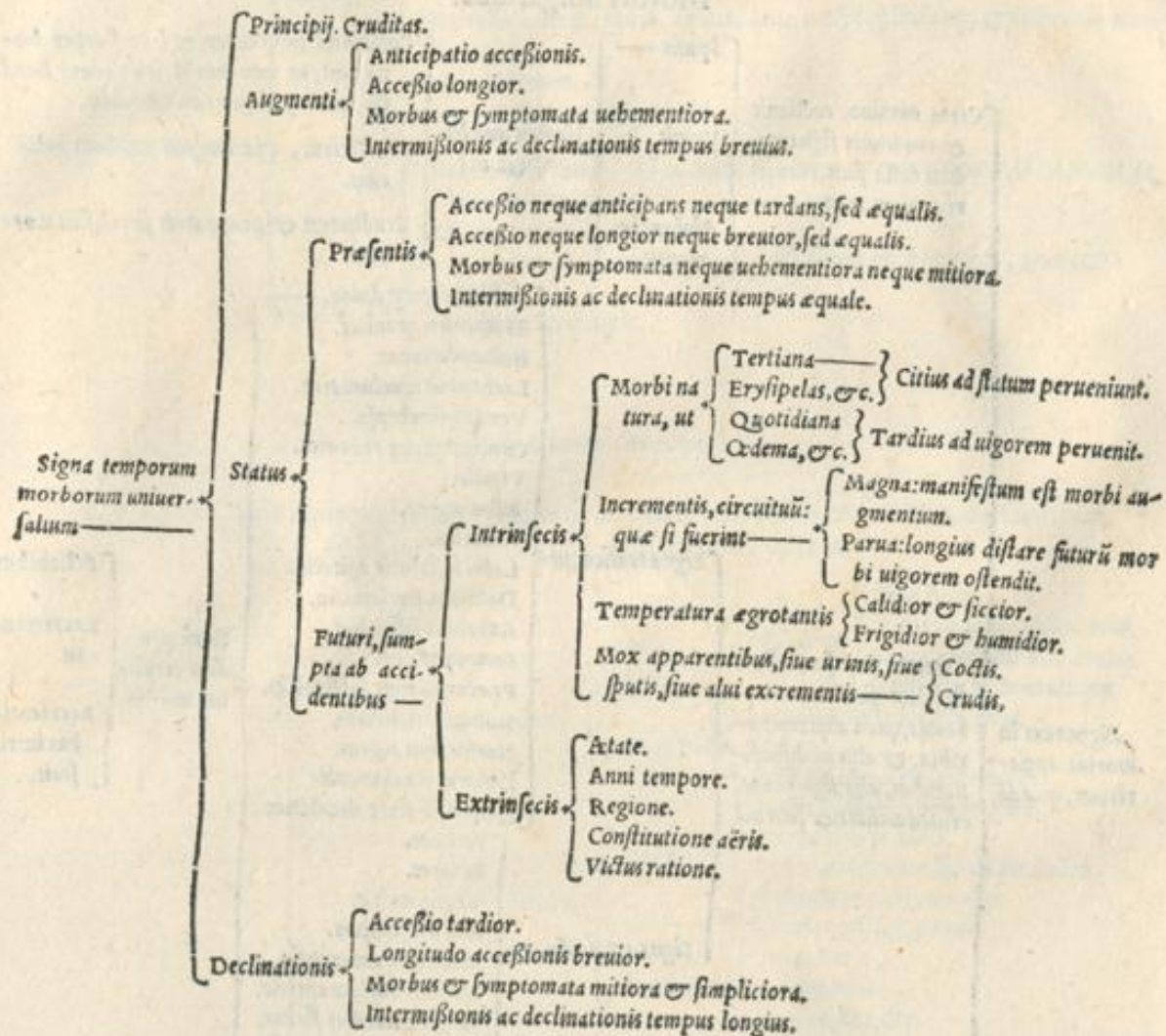
De signis ulceris in colis meatu, gonorrhoeae & priapismi, ex Gal. ibidem.

- Signa ulceris in colis meatu**
- Dolor inter meendum.
 - Pus urinam prauehit, quod uero à uestica, renibus, &c. egreditur urinae admixtum uidetur.
- Gonorrhoea** est seminis excretio inuita, quam inuoluntariam quoque nominare licet, quae si fiat pudendo intento, à conuulsione est partium spermaticarum: si laxo, ob retentricis facultatis & concoctricis imbecillitatem.
- Priapismus** est, quum colis & in longitudine & circulo totus augetur, nullo stimulante ad libidinem aut desiderio, aut acquisito calore, ut quibusdam accidere consuevit, qui supini decumbunt. Fit autem ab arteriarum oris immodice patentibus, uel usq; oroso spiritu in fistuloso neruo orto.

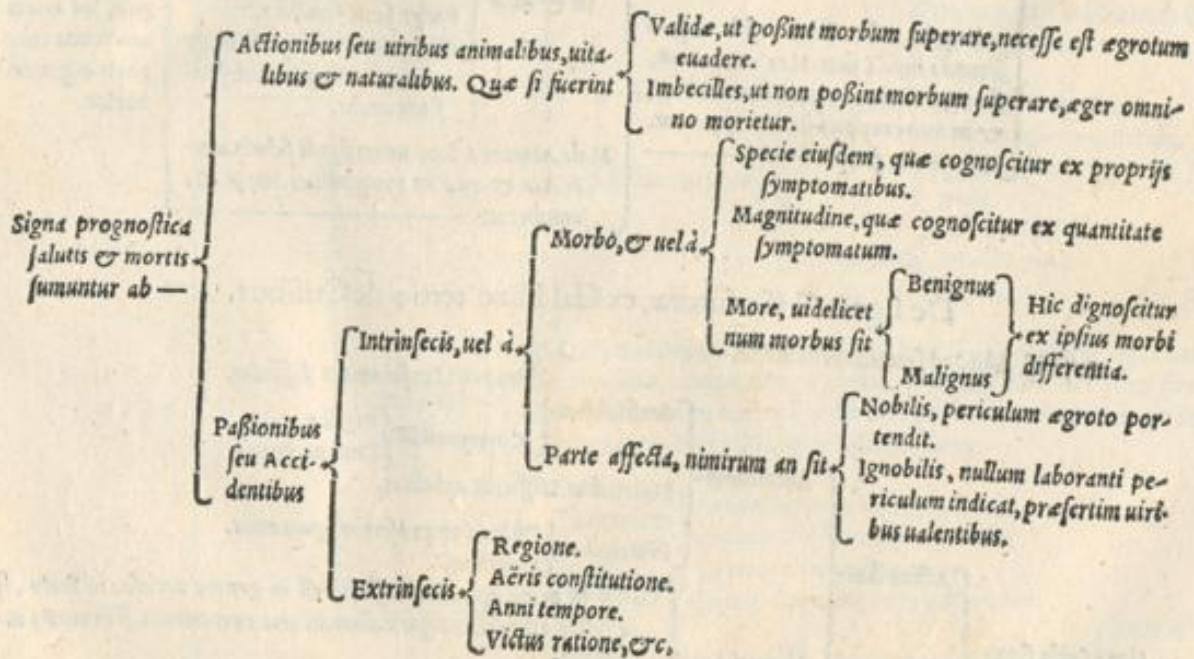
QVARTA THEORICÆ PARS.

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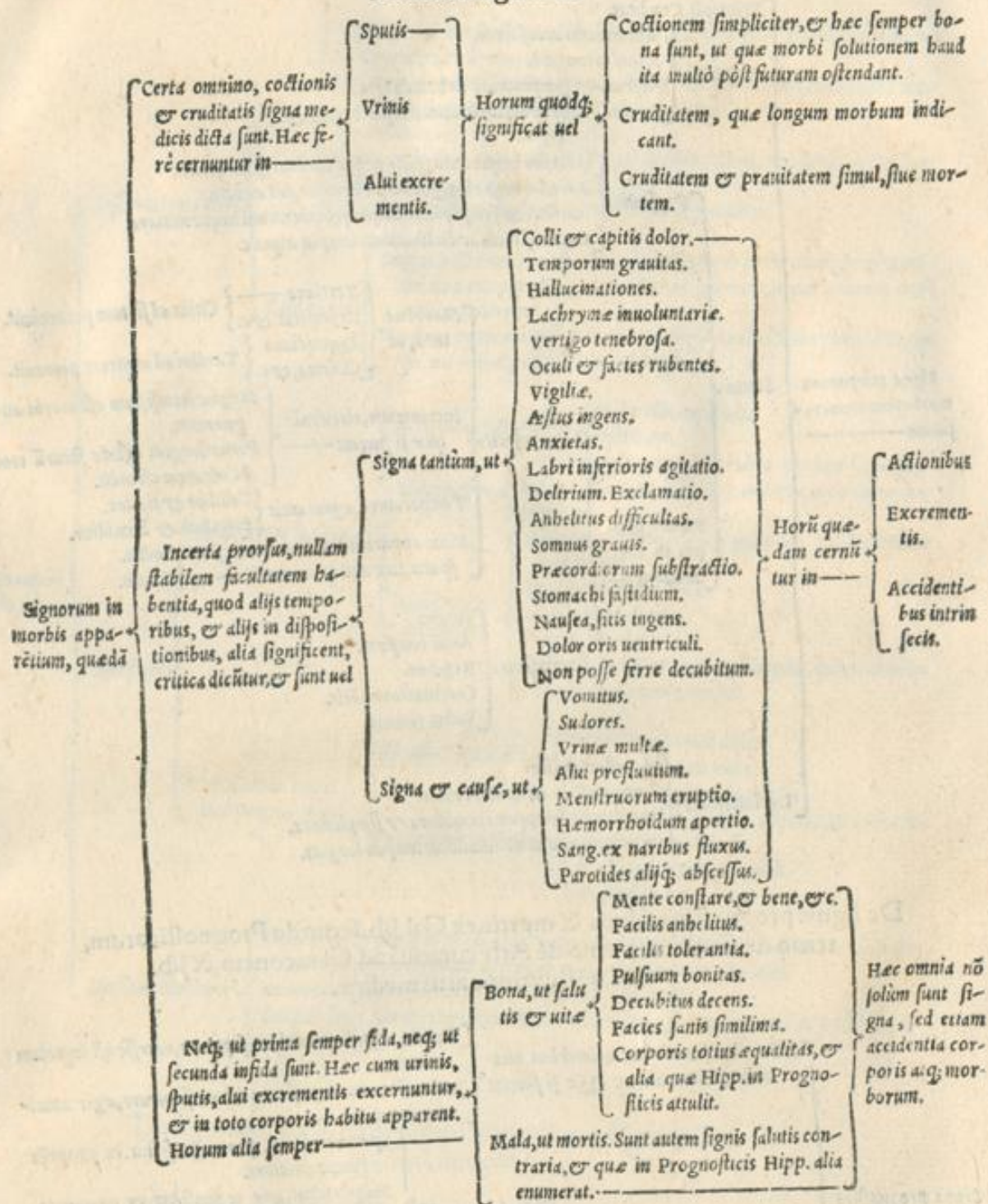
De signis temporum morborum uniuersalium, ex Gal. lib. primo de Crisibus, & primo Aphorismorum.



De signis prognosticis salutis & mortis, ex Gal. lib. secundo Prognosticorum, tertio de Crisibus, primo de Arte curatiua ad Glauconem, & lib. de Constitutione artis medicæ.



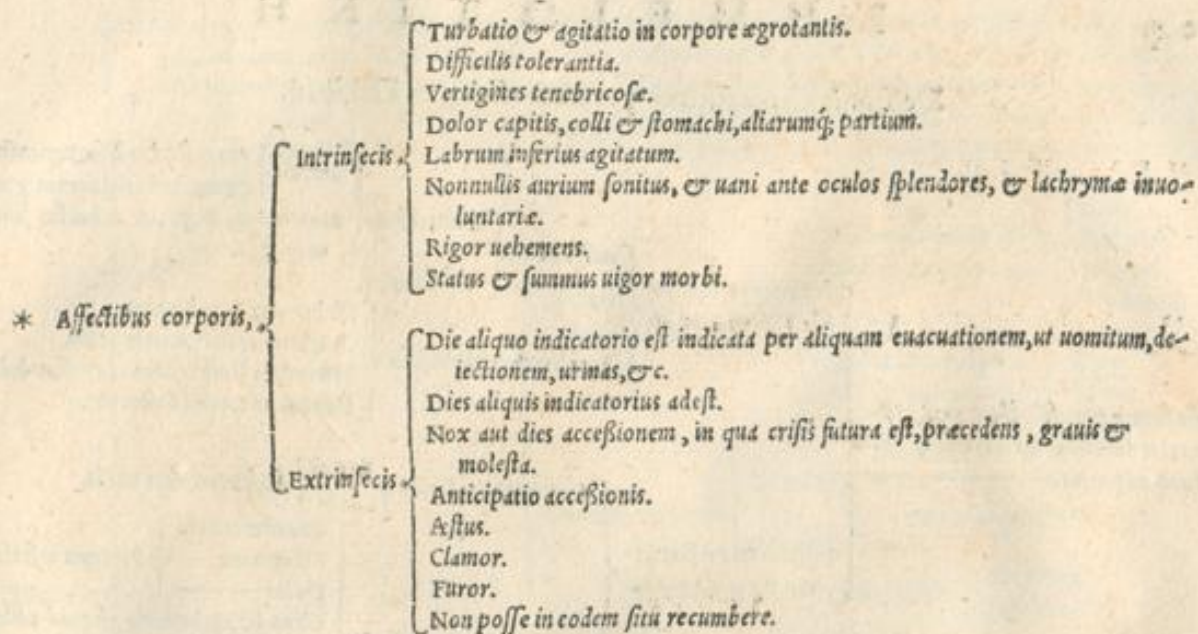
De signorum generibus, ac de singulorum natura, ex Gal. lib. primo de Crisibus,
& primo Aphorismorum comment. 12. & lib. tertio de
Morbis uulgaribus.



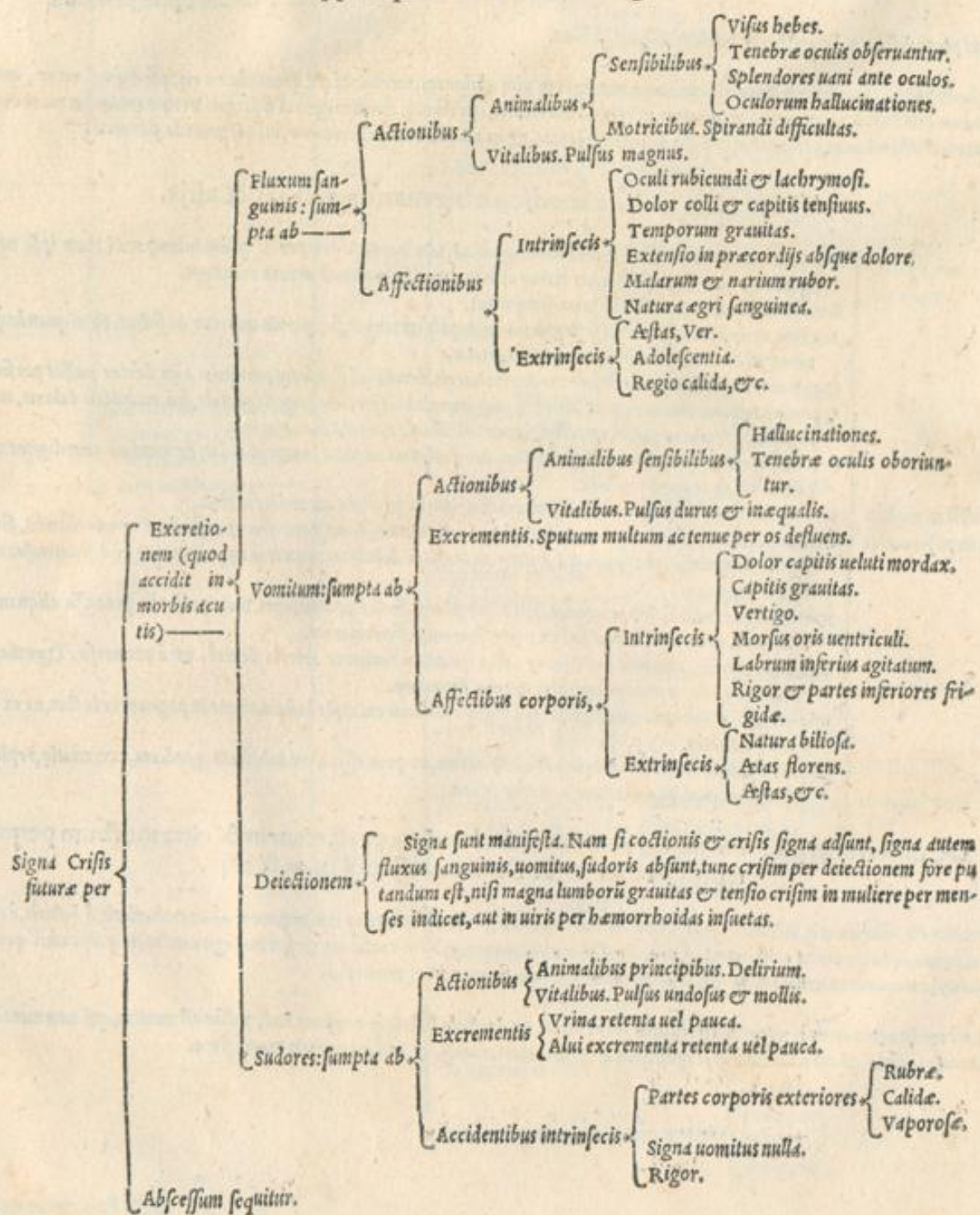
De signis Crisis futuræ, ex Gal. libro tertio de Crisibus.

Crisis est subita ad sanitatem conuersio.

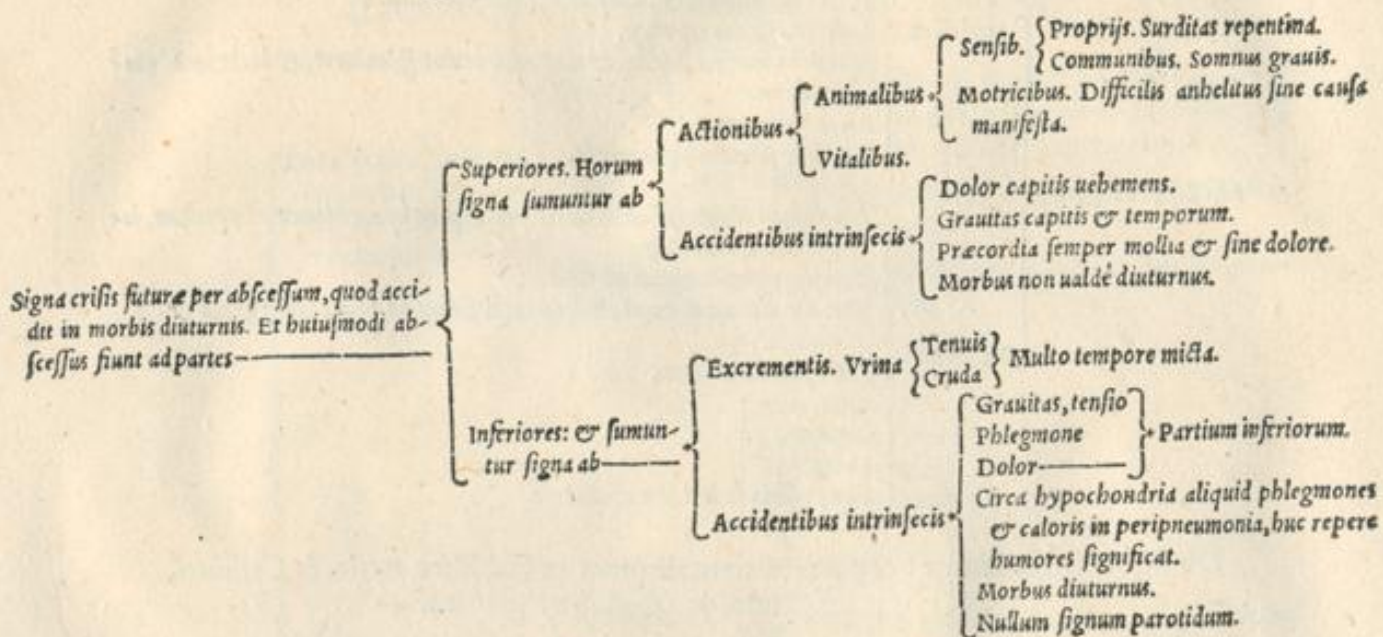




De signis Crisis futuræ per excretionem aliquam, ex Gal. libro tertio, de Crisibus, & Hipp. lib. primo de Morbis uulgaribus.



De signis Crisis futuræ per abscessum, ex Gal. ibid.



De his qui plura desiderat, legat librum tertium Gal. de Crisis.

Cum pulsus & urina, non parum demonstrandorum morborum uim obtineant, merito etiam, quomodo ex eis, ipsi dignoscantur, ante oculos ponendum erit. Pulsus namq; cordis, arteriarumq; urina uero iecoris, uenarumq; constitutionem indicant. Verum antequam morborum ex eis cognitionem ostendamus, prius utriusq; differentias atq; causas, & quæ medico circa utrumque sint obseruanda, ponemus.

Quæ circa pulsus medico obseruanda, ex Gal. & alijs.

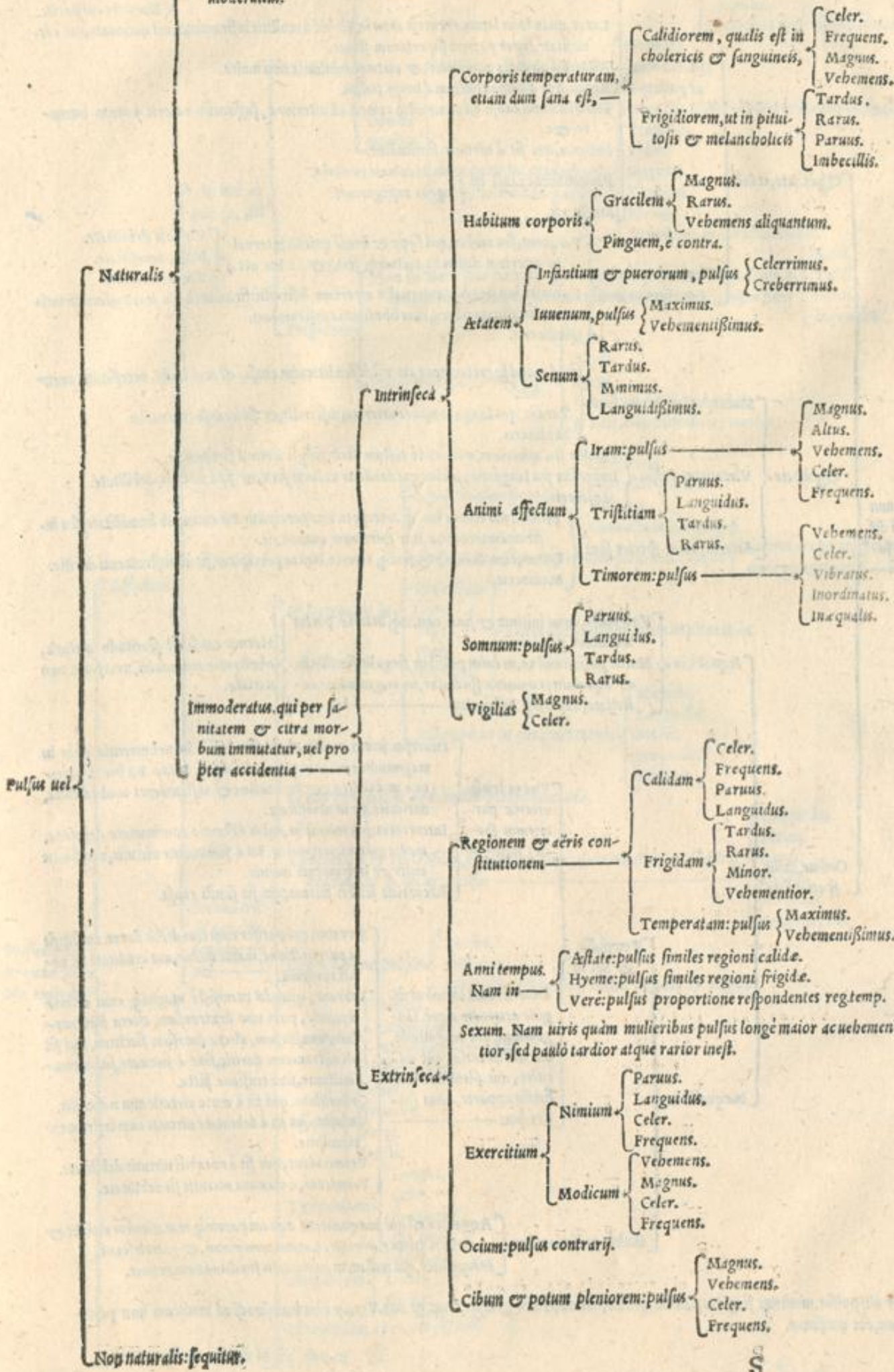
- In pulsibus medico duodecim obseruanda
- Primum, ut naturalis pulsus dispositionem agnoscat, tam hominis temperati quam intemperati. Nam ipsa non cognita, dubiosa tunc de pulsu infirmi ferriur opinio, atque sic medicum errare contingit.
 - Secundum, ut tactor non sit alteratus sed quietus.
 - Tertium, ut non subito, cum ad infirmum accedit, pulsus tangat, sed parum moretur ac sedeat. Nam quandoque ex reuerentia aut timore medici, fit in pulsu uariatio.
 - Quartum, tangendo incipiat ab arteria dextri lateris, deinde ad sinistram perueniat, cum dexter pulsus perfectior sit.
 - Quintum, tactoris manus non sit alterata, neq; in caliditate nimia, neq; frigiditate, sed mediocris caloris, ne ex nimia frigiditate sequatur pulsus retractio, aut ex caliditate expansio siue dilatatio.
 - Sexium, arteriam quatuor digitis, secundum longitudinem arteriæ comprehendat, & maximè cum digitorum pulpis, cum in eis sit maior tempestas.
 - Septimum, tactus cum digitis dextre manus fiat, cum hi sensibilitatis melioris sint.
 - Octauum, ut tactor, cum arteriam multa carne coopertam esse, aut naturaliter profundam comprehendit, fortiter cum digitis comprimat, non tamen ita fortiter, ut uirtus à debito motu arteriæ impediatur. Quod si carnosus non fuerit, leuiter tangat.
 - Nonum, digitos non statim remoueat, quo usque plures senserit pulsationes. Nam pulsus in processu aliquando uariatur ab eo, quod à principio fuit ex parte suarum differentiarum.
 - Decimum, ut cum infirmus tacet super latus sinistram, tangatur arteria dextri, & e conuerso. Quoniam propter compressionem impediuntur transitus debitus spirituum.
 - Vndecimum, ut animaduertat, ne infirmus digitos multum extensos habeat, neque in pugnum reductos, ne ex tali situ indicium uarietur.
 - Duodecimum, ut consideret extrinsecà circa ægrum, ne præcesserit ira uehemens, gaudium, exercitatio, repletio, fames, quæ omnia in pulsu mutationem facere solent.

De differentijs pulsuum naturalium & causis, à quibus per sanitatem & citra morbum permurantur, ex Gal. lib. de Diff. & causis pulsuum, & alijs.

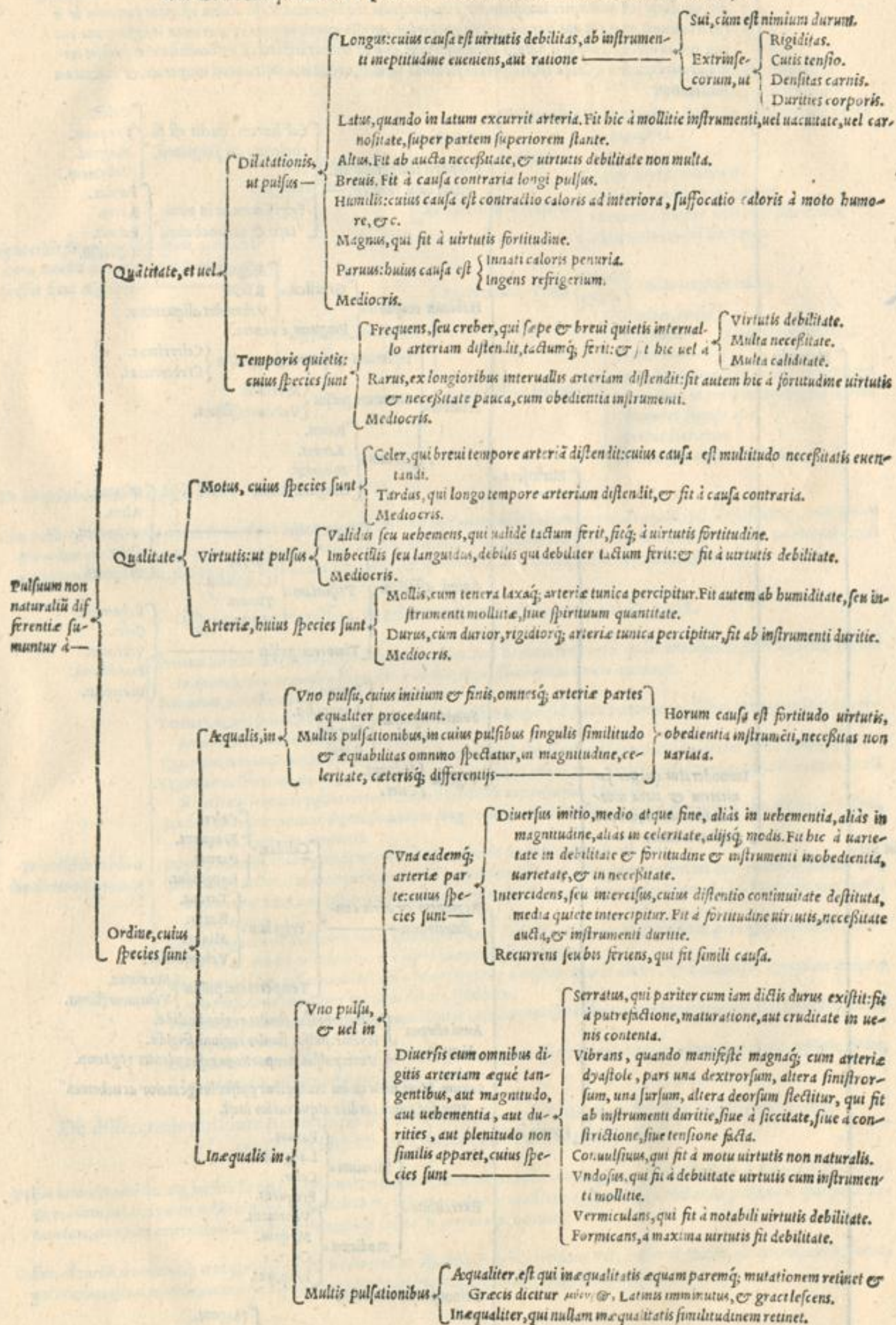
Pulsus naturalis, cum lex atq; mēsurā sit cæterorum omnium pulsuum, prius obseruandus erit, neq; mox ab exercitatione, à balneis, à cibo immodico, à uino, uel alijs causis calfacientibus, neq; illico ab ira uel timore, uel alijs causis cor & spiritus agitantibus, de pulsu nihil quicquam statuendum, antequam externarum uis deferbuerit, omnisq; sedata sit corporis permutatio.

Pulsus, est cordis arteriarumq; motus, natui caloris moderator, ex diastole systoleq; constans. Vel, pulsus est nuntius, qui non mentitur, præco, qui occulta refert, motibus contrarijs, dispositionem cordis arteriarumq; & totius corporis manifestans.

Moderatus, qui nec magnus est, nec parvus, nec celer uel tardus, nec frequens uel rarus, nec uehemens aut languidus, nec durus uel mollis, nec inæqualis, nec alio quoquam modo nimius. Talis autem est cuius comparatio re ceteros omnes, magnos aut paruos, celeres, aut tardos, aut alio quouis nomine exuperantia insigniuerunt. Hic non nisi in optima corporis natura animaduertitur, quæ & temperatissima est, & constitutione prorsus media, ac uerè quadrata: Causa est, temperata fortitudo uirtutis, obedientia instrumenti temperata, & contentum moderatius.

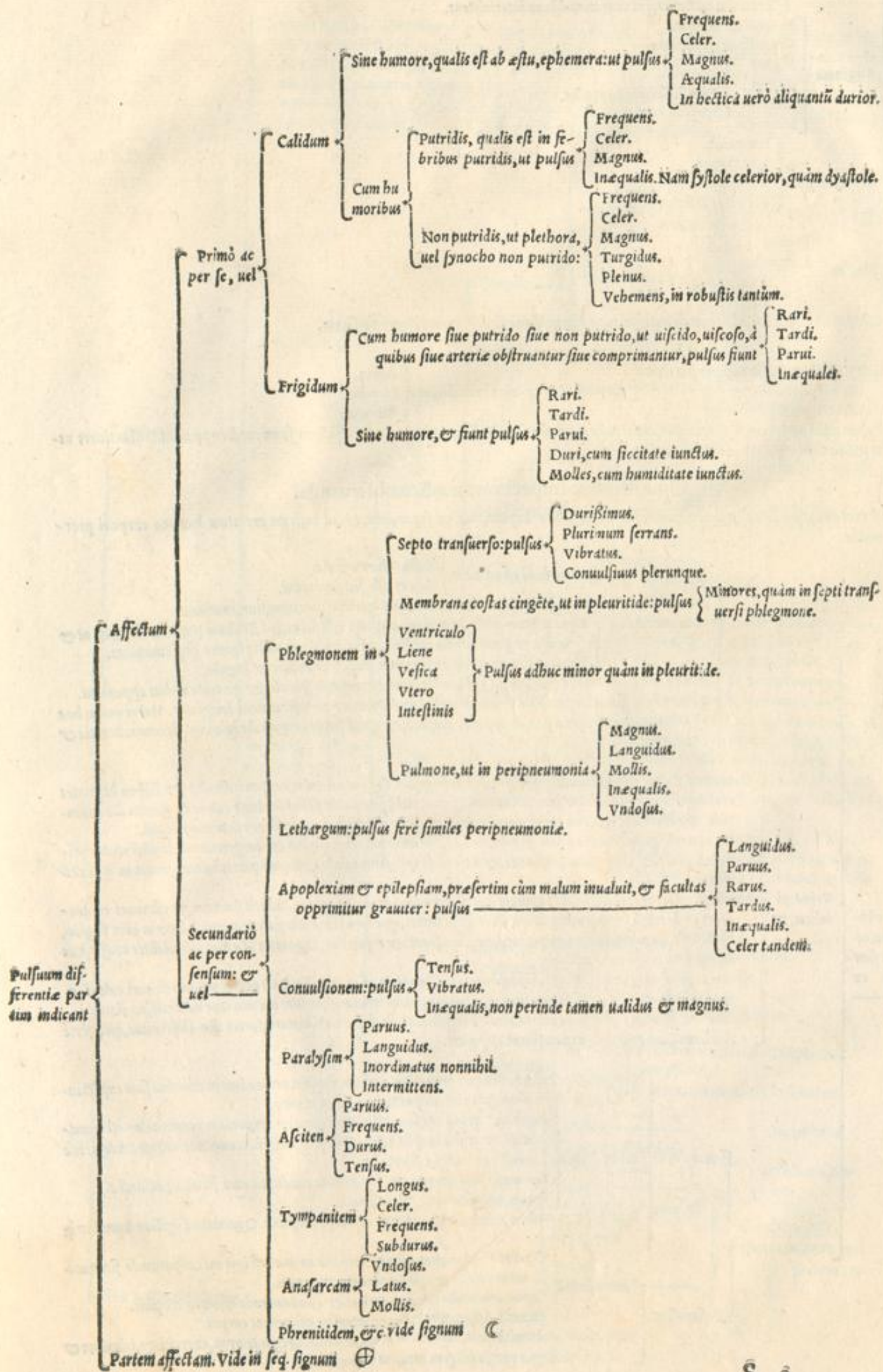


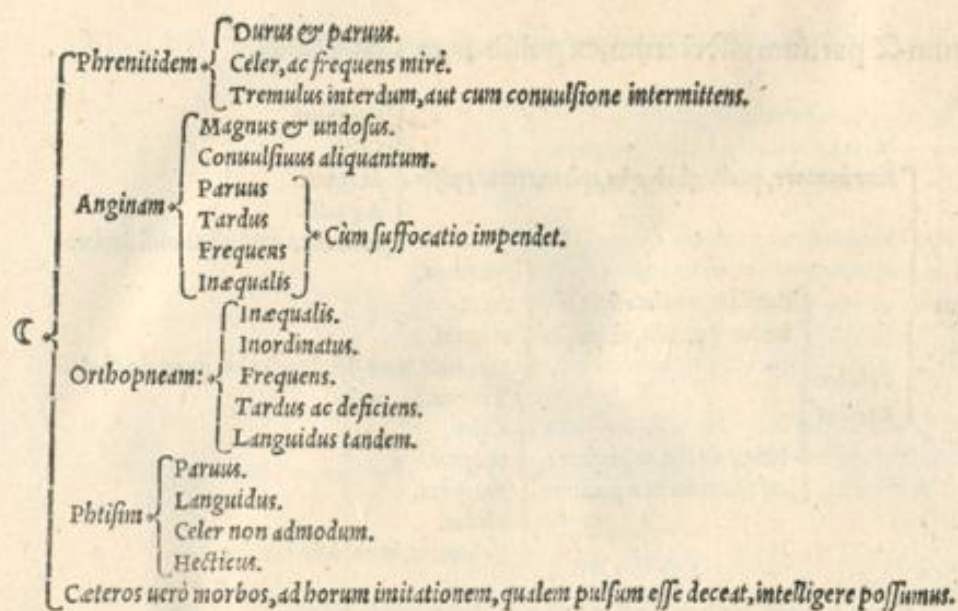
De differentiis & causis pulsuum non naturalium, ex Gal. ibid. & alijs.



Sunt & alij pulsus, nimirum frigidus, calidus, plenus, uacuus, tenuis, grossus, levis, grauis. Verum cum huiusmodi ad medicum non pertineant, eos omisimus.

De dignotione morborum & partium affectarum, ex pulsibus, ex Gal. & alijs.



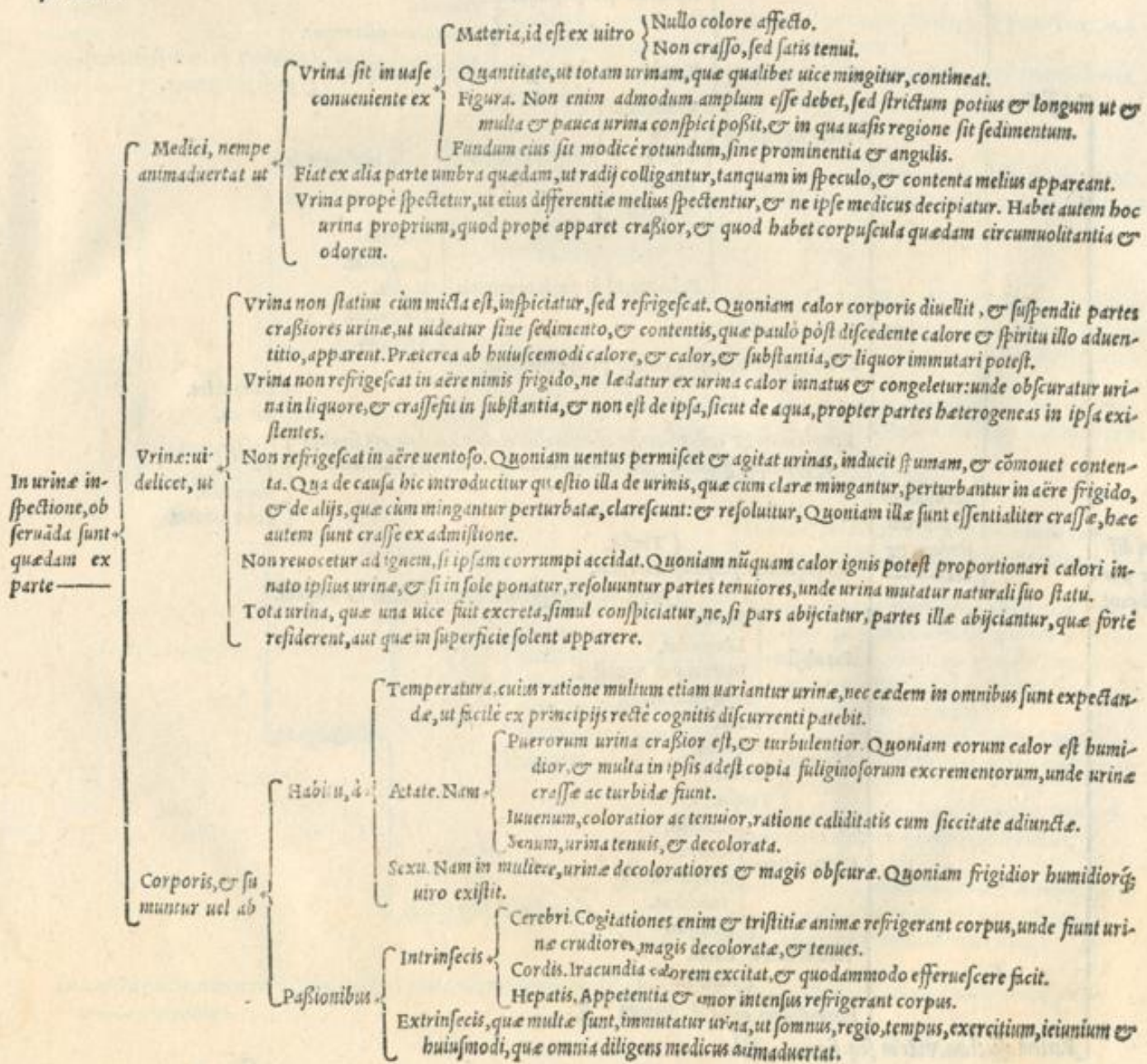


⊕ Partem affectam. Pulsus namque partium { Carnosarum, mollis existit.
Nervosarum & membranosarum { Durus.
Serrans.
Vibratus.

¶ Notandum quod partes cordi propinquæ, aut ei uasis maioribus coniunctæ, magis ac celerius affectum suum cordi impertiunt. Distantiores uero & paruis uasis copulatæ, minus & tardius.

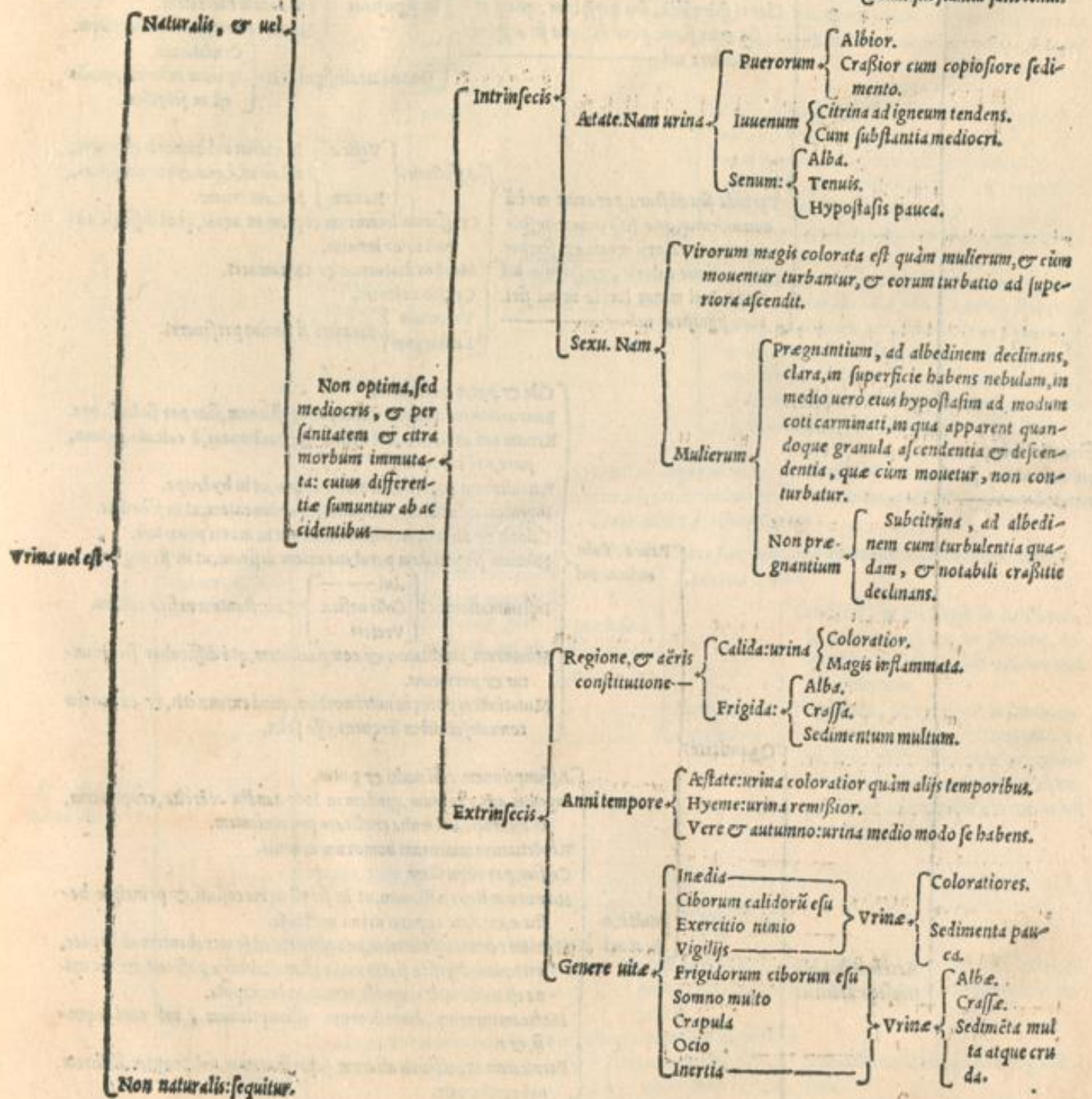
Quæ in urinæ inspectione medico obseruanda.

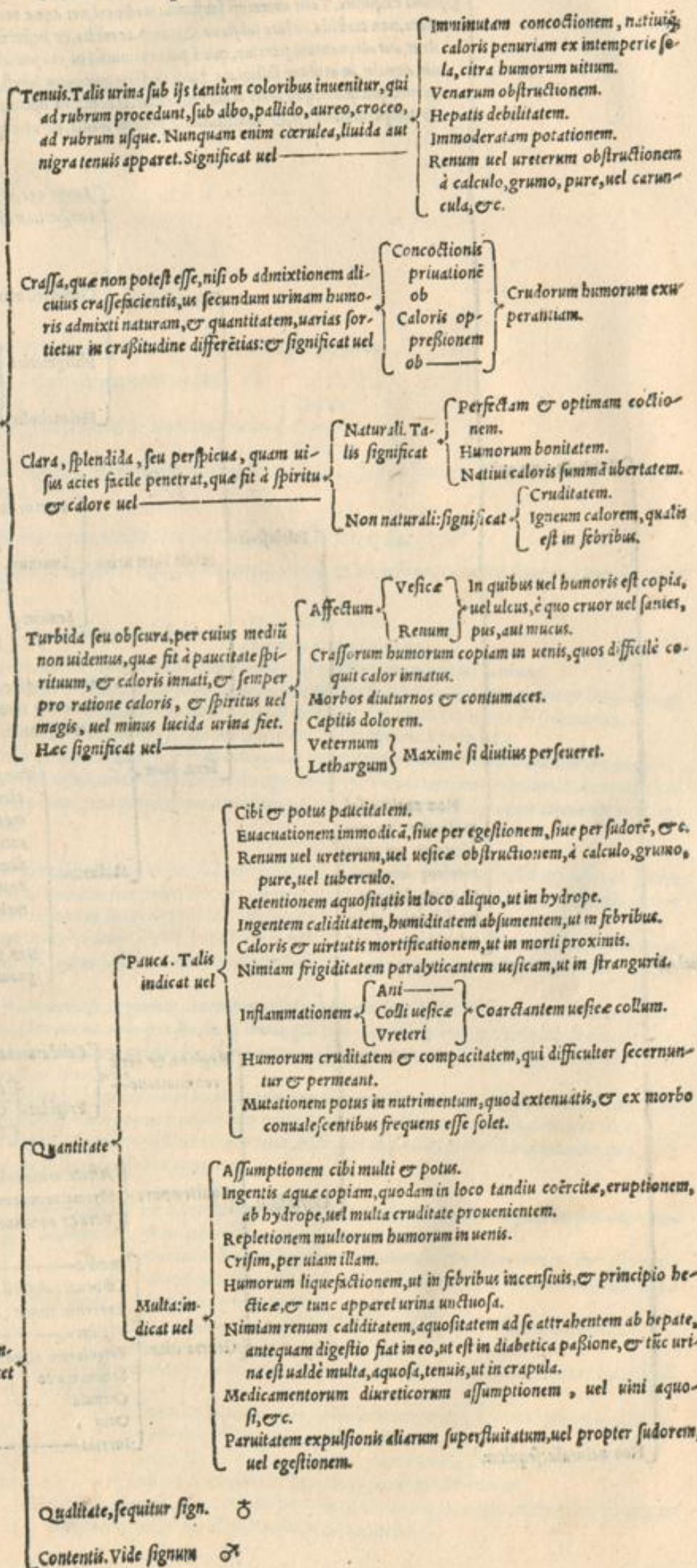
Urina est excrementum secundæ concoctionis, quæ sit in gibbo hepatis, renibus separatam, & ad uesicam excretam, humano corpori prorsus inutile.



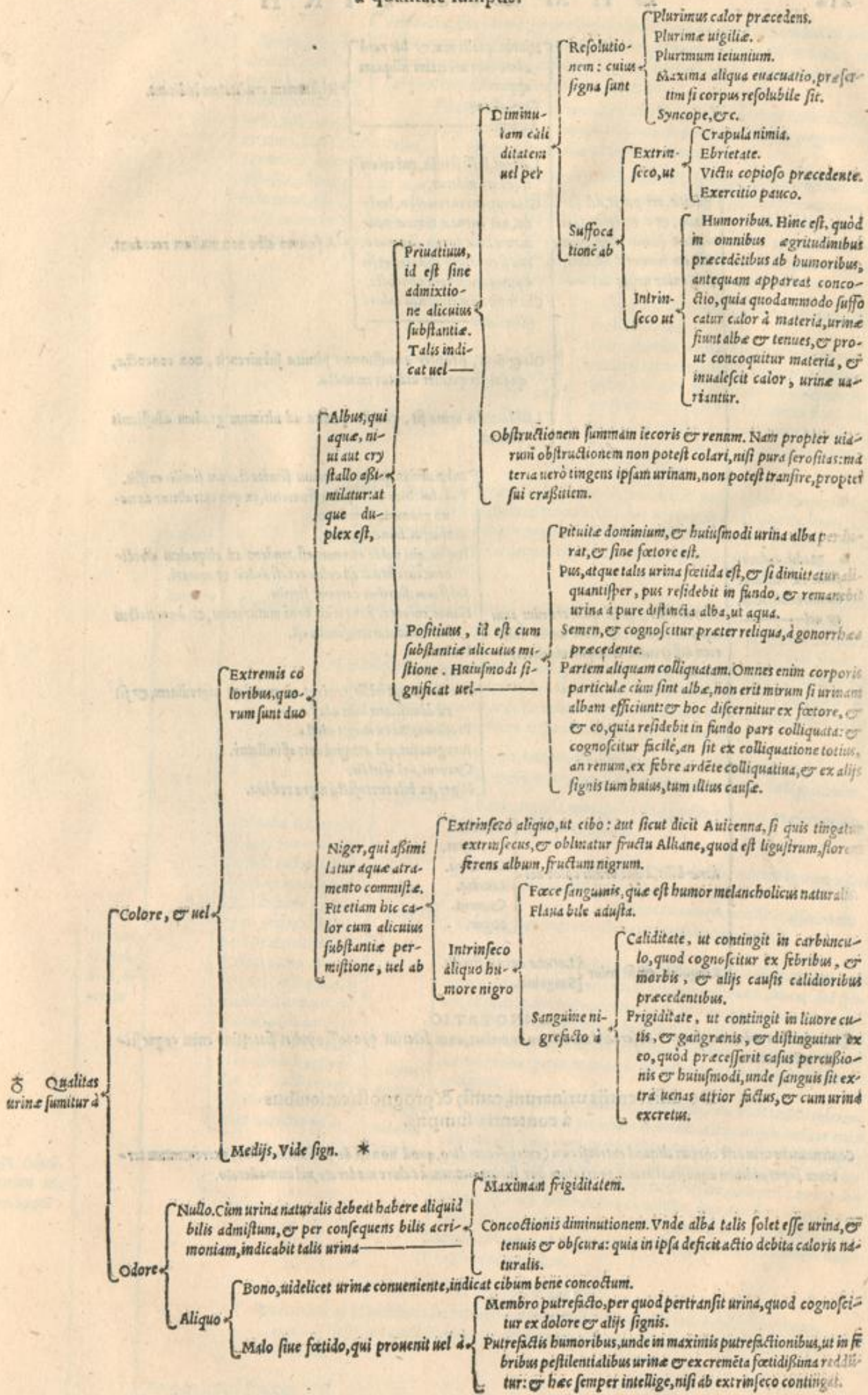
De differentijs urinæ naturalis, & causis, ex Gal. & alijs.

Optima exquisitè. Talis autem est substantia mediocri, nec aquæ modò tenuis, nec ut iumentorum crassa clara, non turbida, colore subflavo. Quantitate media, & hesterno, superiorumq; dierum potui respon- dens, aut aliquantum parior, quod potus nonnihil in corpus assumatur. Hypostasis subsidet alba, le- uis, æqualis, in acutum fastigiata. Neq; crassum quicquam subest, neque bulla, neque filamentum, neque eorum quicquam, quæ inter mala referuntur. Hæc nisi in optima corporis natura animaduertitur, quæ & temperatissima est, & constitutione prorsus media, & uerè quadrata.



De urinarum non naturalium differentiis, causis & prognosticationibus, à
substantia & quantitate sumptis.Differentie urinarum
non naturalium su-
muntur àAccidentibus in-
trinsecis: uidelicet

De differentijs urinarum non naturalium, causis, & prognosticationibus
à qualitate sumptis.



	<p>Niveus, qualis nix, & hic raro admodum uel etiam nunquam apparet.</p> <p>CrySTALLINUS.</p> <p>AQUEUS.</p>	Hi summam cruditatem indicant.
Pituita, uel puris, uel seminis, &c. & secundum uariam qualitatem & quantitatem humoris admisti, fitq; color urinae uel	<p>Lacteus, lacti similis, qui etiam ipse raro uidetur.</p> <p>Glaucus, qui cornu albo, lucido, uel corneae tunicae oculorum huic cornu comparate. Hic frequenter apparet, et fit a pituita non bene concocta.</p> <p>Charopus, qui cinericio colori assimilatur.</p>	A summo albo non multum recedens.
	Oleagineus, propter admisionem pituitae subuidentis, non concoctae, qualis frequenter uidetur emuncta.	
	Liuidus: talis urina fit, quando pituita ad ultimum gradum adustionis deuenit.	
Medij colores sunt ex mitione humoris alicuius, & uel	<p>Subpallidus, qui iuri carniū semicoctarum similis existit.</p> <p>Pallidus: hic colori paleae frumenti, ex qua extrahitur de nouo granum, assimilatur.</p> <p>Subruffus, hunc sequitur.</p> <p>Ruffus, qui ualde citrinus est, tendens ad aliqualem albedinem, cuiusmodi est color cerasi dulcis & maturi.</p> <p>Subflauus: floribus cartami similis.</p> <p>Flauus, colori castanearum bene maturarum, & a corticibus suis mundatarum, similis est.</p> <p>Rubeus.</p> <p>Purpureus.</p> <p>Violaceus, aut iridis, tendens ad quandam nigredinem, & fit ex admisione bilis adustae.</p> <p>Prasineus: fit ex magis adusta.</p> <p>Aeruginosus, qui aerugini aeris assimilatur.</p> <p>Cyaneus, uel isatidis.</p> <p>Niger, ex bile torrefacta nigra reddita.</p>	
	<p>Flauae bilis, quasi quis crocum cum aqua miscuerit, & hinc uariae colorum differentiae oriuntur: uidelicet, —</p>	
	<p>Atræ bilis, a qua oritur color uel</p>	
	<p>Glaucus.</p> <p>Charopus.</p> <p>Ceruleus.</p> <p>Liuidus.</p> <p>Cyaneus.</p> <p>Niger.</p>	
	<p>Sanguinis, & fit color</p>	<p>Loturæ carnis similis.</p> <p>Sanguinis.</p>

ANNOTATIO.

In coloribus urinarum semper obseruandum erit, an in melius, an in deterius processus indies fiat. Hinc enim cognoscitur actio naturæ.

De differentijs urinarum, causis & prognosticationibus à contentis sumptis.

Contentum in urina est corpus aliquod extrinsecum (extrinsecum dico, quod non est de substantia ipsius) excrementum terrenum superadditum aquositate urinae, generatum per sublimationem à calore moderato, uel immoderato.

Spuma, quæ nihil aliud est, quam extensio humidi viscosi cum spiritu crasso misti, facta à calore & motu. Hæc semper indicat materiã viscosam cõcoquendam in uenis, esse agitãtã à calore & motu: quæ si fuerint in

Vrina alba, sine fœtore, & sine hypostasi mala, indicat materiã crudam & pituitosam in uenis. Est quoq; plerumq; maximum signum catharri descendenti à capite per uenas. Nam si descendat per asperam arteriam, aut per gulam, aut per neruos, non est necesse ut spuma in urina appareat.

Sanis. Indicat materiã viscosam esse aggressam à calore naturali. Quia de causa, recta ac debita uiclus ratione utendum erit, ne aggregentur materiæ, & caloris actiones non impediuntur.

In principio morbi, malum est signum. Quoniam multam materiã concoquendam indicat, & à calore præternaturam agitari. Unde indicium sumitur, uel ægritudinem fore perniciosam, uel longam & difficilem, maxime si appareat cum alijs malis signis, & præterea cum debili uirtute. Spuma enim tunc tantum abest, ut detendat, ut etiam augeat malitiam.

Aggris. Bonis: indicat calorem naturalem incæpisse penetrare materiã.

Malis, colore & contentis: indicat calorem non naturalem agitare materiã, & cum non sit potens ipsam resolvere, mouet tantum, unde excitat flatũ, & spumam generat. Quod si uirtus fuerit fortis, periculum quidem indicat, tamen cum spe aliqua. Si uero debilis fuerit uirtus, periculum maximum denotat.

Congelate, quasi guttæ cere colligatæ, ut etiam manu tolli possit. Indicat pinguedinis & adipis sicciore colligationem. Igneus enim calor non tantum adurit partes leuiore, sed profundiores etiam attingit: & parum abest, quin ad solidationem etiam partium consumptionem deueniat. Indicat itaque uel principium heclicæ, si febris adsit, uel magnam renum colligationem.

Sicut guttæ quædã olei, tanquã oculi. Indicat calorem igneum in materiã agere adurendo & superassando. Indicat autem uel colligationem in Renibus, si febris non adsit. Toto corpore cum febre.

Sicut telæ araneæ, quemadmodum in leguminibus & pingui iure apparere solet. Indicat bonam fieri concoctionem à calore naturali, qui non uiolenter extrahit pingue utile pro sublimatione sanguinis, unde excrementa aliquid etiam eius utilis obtinent, modo uerum sit, quod semper proportionem respondeant rei, à qua excernuntur.

Magna, lata, profunda & uel in corpore. Pingui, minus malum significat. Macro, maximam indicat colligationem. Pauca, angusta, minorem indicat consumptionem, præsertim in corpore carnosio & pingui.

Quantitate. Qualitate & uel. Subnigricans: indicat calorem igneum assare & adurere humores. Calore. Nam circulus. Viridis: non extremam indicat assationem. Olore: fœtor enim certissimum putredinis indicium est.

Circulus uel corona, est quoddam urinae superficie ambiens, generatum ex humido natuo, colligato à calore igneo, unde ex toto genere præternaturã est. Indicat autem calorem igneum, colligantem humidum natuum, qui quidem admodum malignus est, & intensus, ut in febribus ardentibus & colligatiuis. Huiusmodi autem circulus uariatur uel in

Bonis, in colore, substantia, & cæteris conditionibus, & cum ægri uirtute robusta, humidum quidem natuum colligari indicat, sed spuma detrahit malitiam huiusmodi colligationis. Significat enim quod calor naturalis, aliquid hoc in loco facit, & quod aliquam materiã ad concoctionem præparat, unde tumescit & spumosa redditur: admiscetur autem corona: quoniam materia est admodum admista cum substantia colligata. Malis, in quantitate, qualitate, contentis, cum mala morbi tolerantia. Talis namq; indicat perfectam malitiam colligationis. Indicat enim calorem esse diminutum, in quantitate, non in malitia: & ratio est, quia diminutus est calor innatus, super quo fundatur calor igneus in subiectum, colligando. Verum cum non possit assare, sicut prius, in hac debilitate adurendi facit huiusmodi ampullas, quæ non sunt albæ, sed uirides, aut nigre, & tunc præter quàm quod indicat ægritudinem senisimam, indicat etiam desperatum omnino esse corpus, & calorem naturalem penè extinctum.

ANNOTATIO.

Notandum quod in ultima tabe non apparet huiusmodi corona, quia tunc humidum natuum, cum iam sit ferè totum absumptum & colligatum, paucum admodum est, ideo non apparet in urina.

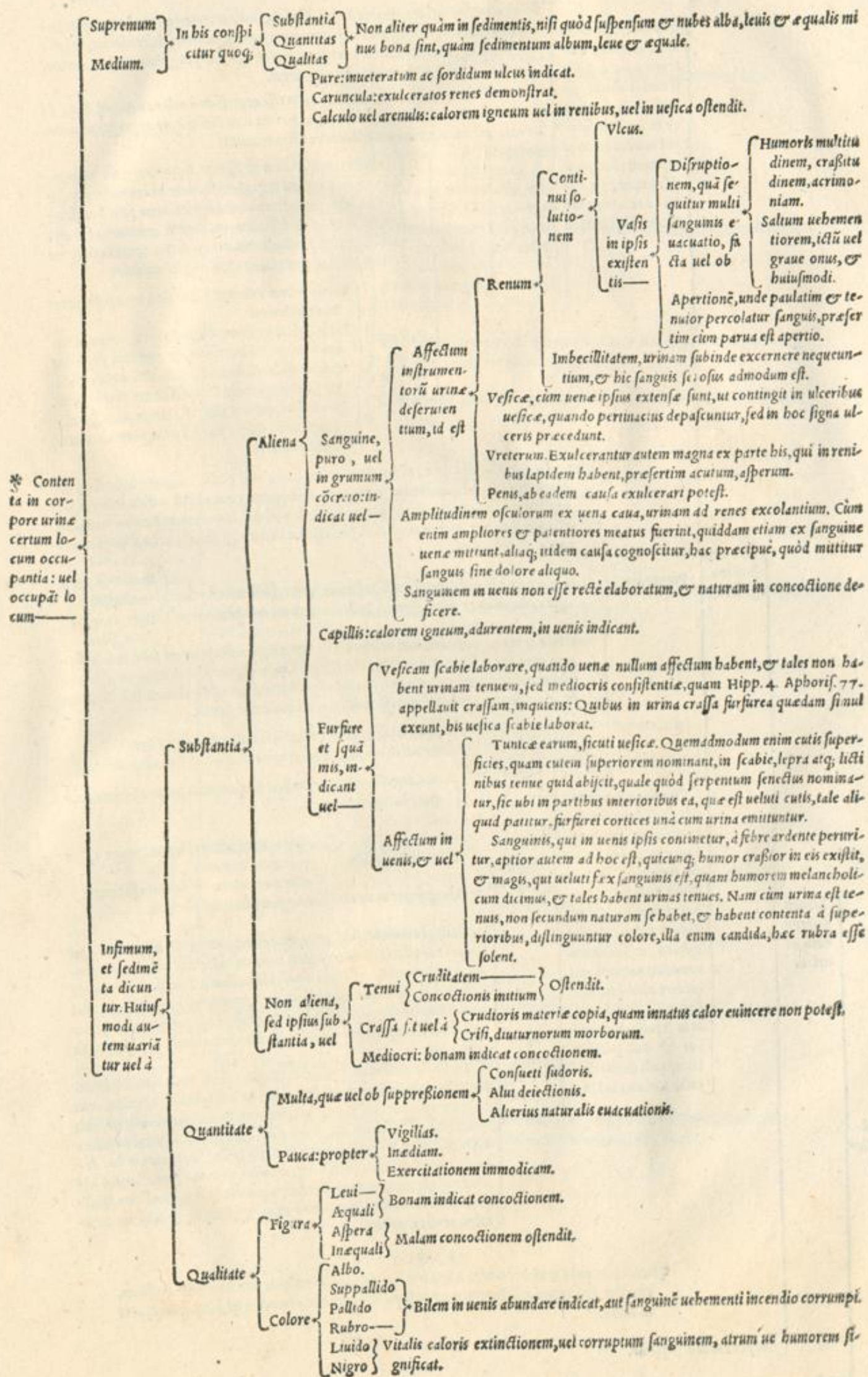
Corpore urinae sequitur. *

Nullum certum locum. Vide inferius, sign. #

Extima superficie, & sunt tria genera,

Locum determinati, et uel in

Contetorum alia occupant



In morbi principio pessimum est signum, tamen indicat multitudinem humoris putrescentis exagitari à calore igneo, tendente ad corruptionem, & non potest esse à calore naturali, qui semper ordinate procedit, nunquam in principio aggreditur materiam. Quod si hæc urina sit cum pulsu debili, ætate senili, tempore hyemis, virtute non constante, letalis erit ægritudo. Si autem ætas sit iuuenilis, & virtus constans, & alia bene attestentur, longa quidem erit ægritudo, & non periculosa, non tamen desperata.

Semper perseverant, & urina, ut turbida mingitur, talis etiam permanet. Indicat non esse perfectam sublimationem, sed actionem fieri in materiam crassam & densam, & permisceri humores. Quod si huiusmodi urina appareat,

Post principium, ut an urina clara appaeruerit, nunc perturbata incipiat apparere, ut cognoscamus, an talis ægritudo, quæ perturbationem istam facit, sit à calore naturali, an ab igneo, oportet constantiam virtutis & reliqua attendere: quæ si bona sint, cum bonis signis, indicat virtutem validam agere in morbum, & iam atesse propè statum. At si huiusmodi urinae sint cum alijs malis signis, indicat quod putredo augeatur, & quod calor igneus putredinalis incipiat humores vehementius exagitare, & dominare super ipsos, & hoc sepe videtur in febribus pestilentialibus.

¶ Contenta nullum certum locum occupantia, sed per totum urinæ corpus dispersa, uel

Cum mingitur, perturbata est, sed paulò post residet. Hæc bonam habet semper significationem. Indicat enim, quod in uenis bona inceperit fieri concoctio, & quod concoquitur, habet iam aliquam formam, licet imperfectam: sed dum calor feruet in uenis, partes aliquæ terrestres ipsi admiscantur, quæ adhuc ab ipso calore non sunt perfecte separate.

Clara quidem mingitur, sed paulò post perturbatio contingit, quæ si est in corpore

Sano, indicat sanitatem culpata. Quia calor subintravit materiam aliquam crudam, quæ est intra uenas, & ipsam pellucidam fecit, rarefaciendo partes ipsius, qui calor & spiritus, ubi exhalat, ab aëre extrinseco refrigerata, urina redit ad propriam naturam, & perturbatur. Hi admonendi sunt, ne plures cruditates colligant.

In principio, malum indicat: quia agitatio fit à calore igneo.

Agro

Post principium cum signis

Bonis: indicat futuram concoctionem.
Malis: calorem igneum augeri ostendit.

Quarta & ultimæ partis Theoricæ finis.

