

THE TREATMENT OF DYSPEPSIA AND THE USES OF LACTOPEPTINE.

To be in perfect health the system should be entirely free from all traces of indigestion is a fact that requires no elaboration on our part.

The treatment of indigestion or dyspepsia has undergone almost a revolution during the past twenty years. Formerly, the common solution of this disease was endeavoured to be obtained from the *free use of cathartics*, under the mistaken idea that by giving the system a *thorough cleansing* the root of the evil was certainly to be reached; not knowing then, what science has since revealed, that the conditions under which dyspepsia takes its origin are almost as numerous as the symptoms that accompany the disease.

The late Prof. Robley Dunglison, M.D., in his work, *Therapeutics and Materia Medica*, denounces the prevalent employment of cathartics in no measured terms, and quotes Dr. Stokes of Dublin (vol. i, p. 176), who states that, "Here we have an organ in a highly irritable condition, exhibiting a remarkable excitement of its circulation, and yet we proceed to apply stimulants to that organ and increase the existing irritation. Would it not be absurd, in a case of inflammation of the knee-joint, to direct a patient to use constant exercise and motion? Yet something equally absurd and mischievous is done by those who employ violent purgatives in a case of inflammation of the digestive tube."

A great step taken towards a more rational course of treatment of indigestion and its attendant evils was obtained in the introduction of LACTOPEPTINE. The particular condition in which this preparation is applicable is that debility of the stomach, from whatever cause arising, in which the gastric juice is not produced in sufficient quantity or of sufficient power to enable the requisite amount of food to be digested. In such cases, the debility of the stomach is kept up by the want of proper nutrition, originating in its own defective function, and it has therefore no power of recovering its healthy tone. Artificial digestion supplies the deficient nutriment, and the stomach, being now duly nourished, assumes its normal condition. In short, what this organ requires in such cases as the above is rest, which of course it cannot obtain absolutely, from the nature of the functions imposed upon it; consequently the administration of LACTOPEPTINE carries out the process of digestion within the stomach, reduces its labours, and thereby enables the recuperative process to go on uninterruptedly.

It is conclusively ascertained that LACTOPEPTINE will bring about the digestion of food in a manner perfectly identical to that obtained under the influence of the natural gastric juice.

LACTOPEPTINE owes its great success solely to the medical profession, and is sold almost entirely by physicians' prescriptions. Its almost universal adoption by the profession is the strongest guarantee we can give that its therapeutic value has been most thoroughly established; and we are convinced that every physician who tries the preparation, either alone or in combination, in cases indicating its use, will be surprised at its varied applicability.

LACTOPEPTINE has digestive power seven times greater than any preparation of Pepsine, as it has the important advantage of dissolving all aliment used by mankind, while Pepsine acts only upon plastic food.

Pepsine is unquestionably valuable in some cases of indigestion; but as it acts only on one kind of food, and as its administration is only applicable when the gastric juice is not produced in sufficient quantity, it of course does not meet the requirements of many dyspeptic cases. Now it becomes almost a matter of necessity that the practising physician should have a preparation which, containing within itself all the elements of digestion as they are known to exist in the human system, would enable him to combat successfully the different cases that obtain their origin in the impairment of any of the digestive processes.

This want was more than filled when Lactopeptine was presented to the Medical Profession, and so ready were our medical friends to welcome this new addition to their list, on account of the disappointment met with in the use of Pepsine, that it is now almost impossible to find a physician who is not using more or less of this preparation in his practice.

From *Retrospect of Practical Medicine and Surgery*, July, 1877.—"A glance at the Formula of LACTOPEPTINE would convince even the most sceptical of the valuable results that must ensue through its administration. Composed of *ptyalin, pepsine, pancreatine, hydrochloric and lactic acids*, it is a combination of all the digestive agents, consequently can never be administered without giving the utmost satisfaction; for if there is a deficiency in the system of all or any of these agents, LACTOPEPTINE will supply it, and thus assist in digesting the food, enabling the organs that produce these principles of digestion to rest and recuperate their relaxed energies."

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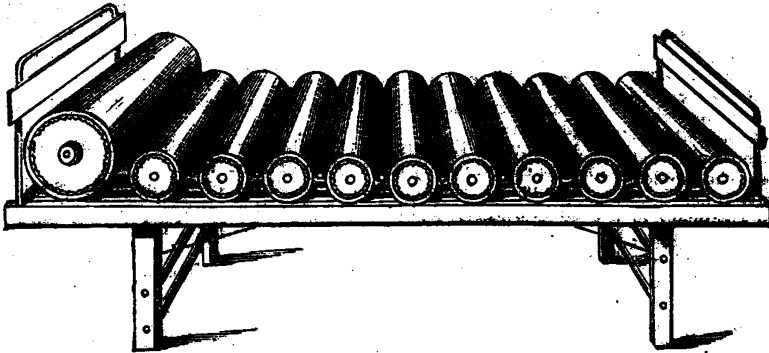
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