

ORDINARY, MS.

9/8/90/RT

Public DEPARTMENT.	
G.O., DATED	7-7-91
No.	557 ✓

INDEXED.

When given for copying

Whole

[Despatch Abstract.]

Resignation of Mr. H.
L. Howell as Marine
Regimentary Surgeon.

READ AGAIN ORDER OF GOVERNMENT, DATED
18 , No. , MISCELLANEOUS.

ENCLOSURES.

CURRENT No.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH
IN ORIGINAL (not paged).

N.B.—

A = Copy in full.
B = Not to be copied.
P = Copy abstract only.
Q = Copy heading only.

BACK PAPER, No

OF 18

FURTHER PAPER, No.

OF 18

From

The Secretary of
Gauhati

The Chief Secretary
to Government
Ecclesiastical
Department
Dacca



Dated 1 May 1891

No 426 of 1891
Reg

Encl

Submitting the resignation
of Marriage Registrar
and promising to recom-
mend a suitable
person in his place.

I
7/7

HM

Order

7th July 91 No 551

Mr. Howell's resign-
ation is accepted. The
nomination of his suc-
cessor is awaited.

S.D.B.
12/5.

To

The Dist. Magistrate
of Gauhati
IN P.S.

Reference no 426 of 1891
Aug

Cro 1340

Gaujam District Magistrate's Office
Chakrapur 1st May 1891

From

E. C. Johnson Esquire
District Magistrate
Gaujam.

To

The Chief Secretary to Government
Ecclesiastical Department
Ootacamund.

Sir,

I have the honor to state that Mr.
H. L. Howell, Marriage Registrar at this
place being obliged to leave this District,
has tendered his resignation which is
herewith forwarded for acceptance.

2. I hope to recommend a suitable
person in his place shortly.

I have the honor to be
Sir

Your Most Obedient Servant

E. C. Johnson

For District Magistrate

Hand

From

The Registrar of
B. D. & Esquire
Gaujam

To

E. C. Johnson Esq
Dist Magistrate of
Gaujam
and Chakrapur & B. D.

Received

No 21

For forwarding records
of the Registration Dept.

DDW

R

10.21

C No 426 of 1891
From Reg

E.C. JOHNSON

1891

H. L. Horrell Esquire

Registrar of Births, Deaths, & Marriages
Gaujane

To

E. C. Johnson Esquire

District Magistrate of Gaujane

Dated of Kathapuri 4th April 91.

Sir,
Being about to leave the District, I
beg leave under clause 3 Section 7 of Act II
of 1872 to forward herewith the records of
my Office as per list in the accompanying
bundle.

I beg also to forward herewith Rs 5-8-0 in
Postal Service Stamps which is the balance remaining
with me.

I have the honor to be
Sir,

Yours most Obedient Servant

Henry L. Horrell

Registrar of Births, Deaths & Marriages

Received
10.21

Received
changed the bundle
OK. 10.21

retained in
this office

Hand

Public Current

No 1340.

Ref. 1340-27
Ref. 1340-27
27/15 May 1891

The Dist. Magte. is
requested to obtain and
forward a distinct
resignation by Mr. Howd
of his office appl. as Mar-
riage Registrar.

S.D.B.
13/5

Some from Mr. Howd

DESPATCHED

20 MAY 91

IN M.S.

H. Magt, Coimbatore

From

The District Magistrate,
Coimbatore.

To

The Chief Secretary
to Government,
Ecclesiastical Department,
Coimbatore.

Dated Coimbatore 18th June 91.

R No 426
Aug of 1891



Subject-

Forwarding a distinct
resignation of Mr. Howd
of his District Marriage
Registrarship.

Public Current

No 1340.

Received 1340- of N.

Ref. of 8 27/15 May 1891

The Dist. Magistrate is requested to obtain and forward a distinct resignation by Mr. Howett of his office as pl. assessor, Marriage Registrar.

20 B.
13/5

Same from Mr. Howett

DESPATCHED

20 MAY 91

IN M.S.

[32]

S. A

NOTE FOR THE UNDER SECRETARY.

I have seen what course
3 Dec. of the act has
to do with the matter. Mr
Smith has been long
in the request but
he has not done so before
I think the District
Magistrate should
be asked to obtain a
distinct
resignation

8/5/91

R No $\frac{426}{\text{Aug}}$ of 1891

Ganjam Collectorate
Dated Bhatrapur, 18th June 1891

From

E. C. Johnson Esquire
District Magistrate of
Ganjam.

To,

The Chief Secretary to Government
Ecclesiastical Department
Pootacamund.

Sir,

As requested in your Reference on current
No. 1340 of 1891 dated 12th May 1891. I have the
honor to forward herewith a distinct resignation
from Mr. H. L. Howell of his District Marriage
Registrarship.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servt.

L. P. Rice

For District Magistrate

The
Government

Thro the District
Ganjam
dated Bangalore

Sir

In Acknowledging
receipt of Proceeding of
Government No 1340 of
1891 dated 15th ult, Com-
municated to me by
the District Magistrate of
Ganjam with his forluate
No 426 dated 28th idem,

I beg to state that owing
to severe illness which
necessitated my leaving
that District I am oblig
to

No.

FROM

P. G. MELITUS, Esq.,

Under-Secretary to the Government of India,

To

Home Department.
Medical.

Simla, the June 1891.

SIR,

AS it has been brought to the notice of the Government of India that difficulties often arise in deciding whether a surgical operation should be placed in the major or minor category of the annual Dispensary Statements Nos. III and III-A, prescribed by Home Department Resolution No. 129, dated the 21st February 1877, I am directed to request that

the revised list of surgical operations now forwarded may be substituted for the list appended to Statement III-A.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

P. G. MELITUS,

Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

No.

COPY forwarded to the Surgeon-General with the Government of India, with reference to his letter No. 1950, dated the 22nd ultimo.

By order,

P. G. MELITUS,

Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

REVISED LIST OF SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

(Vide Home Department Resolution No. 129, dated 21st February 1877.)

In filling up Statements Nos. III and III-A the following list arranged according to Appendix of "Nomenclature of diseases" is to be observed:—

Major operations.	Minor operations.
-------------------	-------------------

REMOVAL OF TUMOURS FROM PARTS.

(State the method of operation, the site of the tumour, and its nature, according to the list of tumours.)

All other tumours.	Nonmalignant superficial tumours not larger than a walnut.
	Paracentesis of fluid tumours.
	(a) With galvano-puncture.
	(b) „ subsequent injections.
	(c) „ drainage.
Operations for hydatid cysts. (Specify the parts.)	
(a) By acupuncture.	
(b) „ galvano-puncture.	
(c) „ tapping or aspiration.	
(d) „ tapping and drainage.	
(e) „ removal.	

REMOVAL OF FOREIGN BODIES.

Bullets and shot in deep and dangerous situations.	} All others.
Other embedded or impacted substances in deep and dangerous situations.	

OPENING OF ABSCESSSES.

(Specify the method and the part.)

Large abscesses or those in an important region or dangerous neighbourhood.	All others.
---	-------------

OPERATIONS ON NERVES.

(Specify the nerve.)

Section of nerve.	
Stretching of nerve.	
Reunion of divided nerve.	

Major operations.

Minor operations.

OPERATIONS ON THE EYE AND ITS APPENDAGES.

Operations of the Eyelids.

For entropion.

„ ectropion.

„ symblepharon and ankyloblepharon.

„ trichiasis.

„ restoration of eyelid.

For entropion, by excision of integument simply.

Operations on other appendages of the Eye.

For strabismus.

„ pterygium.

„ epiphora.

„ fistula lacrymalis and lacrymal obstruction.

„ disease of the lacrymal gland.

Operations on the Eyeball.

Artificial pupil.

Iridectomy.

Solution of the lens.

Depression of the lens.

Extraction of the lens.

Laceration of opaque capsule.

Extraction of opaque capsule.

„ of foreign bodies from within the chambers.

For staphyloma.

Excision of the eyeball.

Extraction of foreign bodies embedded in the outer coats.

OPERATIONS OF THE EAR.

Removal of polypus.

Perforation of membrana tympani.

Tenotomy of the tensor tympani.

Perforation of mastoid cells.

Inflation of Eustachian tube.

Catheterism of Eustachian tube.

Removal of wax and foreign bodies from external meatus.

Major operations.	Minor operations.
-------------------	-------------------

OPERATIONS ON THE NOSE.

Removal of so-called lipoma.	Plugging nares for epistaxis.
Extraction of nasal polypus.	
(a) Through the natural passages.	
(b) By temporary displacement of nose.	
Removal of naso-pharyngeal polypus.	
For restoration of nose. (State the method.)	

OPERATIONS ON OTHER PARTS OF THE HEAD AND FACE INCLUDING THE MOUTH.

Trephining.	Tapping antrum.
Raising depressed bone.	For ranula.
Cephalic paracentesis.	Division of fraenum of tongue.
Excision of upper Jaw	Cutting of uvula.
„ of lower Jaw } (partial or complete).	For extraction of teeth.
Removal of tongue in part or in whole. (State the method.)	Stopping teeth.
For salivary fistula.	
„ salivary concretion.	
Removal of tonsils.	
„ of submaxillary gland.	
For hare-lip.	
„ cleft palate.	
(a) Soft palate only.	
(b) Hard and soft palate.	
„ restoration of lip.	

OPERATIONS ON THE CIRCULATORY ORGANS.

Paracentesis of pericardium.

OPERATIONS ON ARTERIES.

(Specify the arteries.)

Ligature. State the materials used.	Temporary constriction of small arteries
(a) With division of middle and internal coats.	Acupressure of small arteries.
(b) Without division of any coats.	
Temporary constriction of large arteries.	
Acupressure of large arteries.	

Major operations.

Minor operations.

OPERATIONS FOR THE CURE OF ANEURYSMS.

By compression of artery.

(a) Digital.

(b) Instrumental.

(State the nature of the apparatus used.)

By complete (or by partial) arrest of the circulation in a limb.

„ ligature of artery. (State where applied.)

„ incision of sac, and ligature from within the sac.

„ artificial coagulation of blood.

(a) By chemical agents.

(b) „ foreign bodies.

(c) „ acupuncture.

(d) „ galvano-puncture.

„ manipulation.

„ flexion.

„ direct compression of sac.

OPERATIONS ON VEINS.

(Specify the vein.)

Obliteration of varices. (State the method used.)

Excision of varices.

Phlebotomy.

OPERATIONS FOR HÆMORRHAGE.

Ligature at a distance from the bleeding point, on proximal side.

Compression.

(a) Direct.

(b) Indirect.

Ligature at bleeding point.

Acupressure.

Torsion.

Cauterisation.

Application of styptics.

(a) Mechanical.

(b) Chemical.

Major operations.

Minor operations.

OPERATIONS ON THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Removal of epiglottis.

Laryngotomy.

Tracheotomy.

Laryngo-tracheotomy.

Thyrotomy.

Extirpation of larynx.

Intubation of the larynx.

Paracentesis of pleura. (State for what condition and by what method.)

(a) With excision of part of a rib, or of ribs.

Catheterisation of larynx.

OPERATIONS ON THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

Extirpation of pharynx.

Excision of part of pharynx.

Œsophagotomy.

Gastrotomy.

Gastrostomy.

Excision of portion of stomach.

„ of portion of intestine.

For abdominal fistula.

Colectomy.

Colotomy.

(a) Inguinal.

(b) Lumbar.

For stricture of the rectum.

(a) By incision.

Division of the sphincter ani.

Removal of part of rectum for cancer.

„ of polypus of rectum.

For imperforate anus.

„ hæmorrhoids. (State the method.)

„ hydatid cyst of the liver.

(a) By acupuncture.

(b) „ galvano-puncture.

(c) „ tapping or aspiration.

(d) „ tapping and drainage.

Cholecystotomy, for impacted gallstone.

Excision of spleen.

Abdominal section. Synonym Laparotomy.

Paracentesis of the abdomen. (State for what condition and by what method.)

Catheterisation of œsophagus.

Application of the stomach pump.

Washing out of the stomach.

For stricture of rectum—

(a) By simple dilatation.

(b) By forcible dilatation.

For fistula in ano.

„ anal fissure.

„ ulcer of the rectum.

Plugging of the rectum for hæmorrhage.

Exploration of intestine per anum. (State method.)

Major operations.	Minor operations.
-------------------	-------------------

OPERATIONS FOR HERNIA.

(The nature of the hernia to be stated.)

For strangulation.

(a) with opening of sac.

(b) without opening of sac.

Radical cure. (The mode of operation to be stated.)

Reduction of hernia by taxis.

" of prolapsus of the rectum.

OPERATIONS ON THE LYMPHATIC ORGANS.

Removal of diseased lymphatic glands.

OPERATIONS ON THE THYROID BODY.

Removal of bronchocele. Thyrectomy. (State method used.)

Tapping of bronchocele.

Injection of bronchocele.

OPERATIONS ON THE URINARY ORGANS.

Nephrotomy.

Nephrectomy.

Removal of renal calculi. Syn. Nephro-lithotomy.

For hydronephrosis.

" pyonephrosis.

Tapping of bladder. (State the method.)

(a) Above the pubes.

(b) Through the rectum.

Removal of vesical calculi:—

By lithotomy.

(a) Supra-pubic.

(b) Lateral.

(c) Bilateral.

(d) Median.

(e) Medio-bilateral.

(f) Recto-perineal.

By lithotrity.

(a) Perineal lithotrity.

(b) Extraction of fragments.

By litholapaxy.

Vaginal lithotomy.

For stricture of the urethra.

(a) By forcible dilatation. } (State method.)

(b) " internal urethrotomy. }

(c) " external urethrotomy or perineal section.

Dilatation of female urethra.

Removal of urethral calculi.

For stricture of the urethra.

(a) By gradual dilatation.

(b) " continuous dilatation.

Passing of catheter.

Major operations.	Minor operations.
-------------------	-------------------

OPERATIONS ON THE MALE GENERATIVE ORGANS.

Penis.

For Hypospadias.

" Epispadias.

" Extroversion of bladder.

Amputation of penis.

For phimosis.

" paraphimosis.

Scrotum and Testis.

Radical cure of hydrocele. (State by what means effected.)

Tapping hydrocele.

For Hæmatocele.

Castration.

For fungus testis.

OPERATIONS ON THE FEMALE GENERATIVE ORGANS.

Ovariectomy. Removal of enlarged or diseased ovary.

Plugging of cervix uteri, or vagina, for hæmorrhage.

Oophorectomy. Removal of healthy ovaries. Syn., spaying.

Removal of remains of hymen.

Paracentesis of ovarian cysts and of cysts in broad ligament. (State method used.)

Cauterisation of cervix uteri.

Removal of cysts and growths in the broad ligament and parovarium.

Scarification of " "

" of the uterine appendages.

Dilatation of cervical canal.

Abdominal section for rupture of the uterus.

Removal of urethral carbuncles.

" for pelvic peritonitis, cellulitis or intraperitoneal hæmatocele.

" of polypi from cervix uteri.

Removal of fœtus in ectopic or extra-uterine gestation.

For labial abscess and fistulae.

" of cervix uteri.

Insertion of intra-uterine and vaginal pessaries.

For removal of uterus above cervix.

" " of whole uterus { (a) Abdominal.

" " of fœtal remains. { (b) Vaginal.

" enlarging os and cervix uteri.

" lacerated or fissured cervix uteri.

" retro-uterine hæmatocele and abscess.

Removal of warty growths or small tumours from the external genitals.

Scraping the cavity of the uterus.

Incision for imperforate hymen.

" atresia of vagina or uterus.

" for adherent labia.

" contracting the vagina.

Rectification of displacements of the uterus.

" recto-vaginal fistula.

" utero-vesical fistula.

Major operations.	Minor operations.
-------------------	-------------------

OPERATIONS ON THE FEMALE GENERATIVE ORGANS—*contd.*

For vesico-vaginal fistula.

- „ ruptured perineum.
- „ extraperitoneal hæmatocele or pelvic abscess.
- „ elephantiasis of labia.
- „ retained menstrual fluid.
- „ polypoid growths from interior of the uterus.
- „ malignant growth from the cervix uteri.
- „ coccygodynia.
- „ shortening broad ligaments (Alexander's operation).

OBSTETRIC OPERATIONS.

Application of lever.

„ of forceps.

Version, synonym Turning.

Embryotomy.

- (a) Craniotomy.
- (b) Decapitation.
- (c) Bisection of the body.
- (d) Evisceration.

Cephalotripsy.

Cæsarian section.

- (a) Simple.
- (b) Followed by removal of uterus or of uterine appendages.

For adherent placenta.

„ separation of placenta prævia, partial or complete, before birth of child.

Reduction of inverted uterus.

For induction of labour.

- „ removal of ovum.
- (1) In abortion.
- (2) „ moles or diseased membranes.

Transfusion. (The fluid used should be specified.)

Dilatation of the os and cervix uteri.

- (a) By hand.
- (b) „ incision.
- (c) „ artificial dilators.

Injection into uterus to arrest hæmorrhage.

- (1) Water, hot or cold.
- (2) Astringent fluid.

(The nature of the fluid should be specified.)

For removal of retained placenta.

- (1) by external manipulation.
- (2) „ introducing the hand.

OPERATIONS ON THE BREAST.

Removal. (State whether complete or partial.)

Major operations.	Minor operations.
-------------------	-------------------

OPERATIONS ON THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.

On bones.

(Specify the bones.)

Osteotomy.

Excision.

(State whether for necrosis, injury, or disease, and whether total or partial; and specify the seat and method of operation.)

Removal of large or deep sequestra.

Operation for ununited fracture.

(State the method.)

Periosteotomy.

Removal of small superficial sequestra. (State the method.)

Excision of an ungual phalanx of a finger or toe.

Re-fracture of bone.

Operations on joints.

(Specify the joints.)

Reduction of dislocations. State whether for recent or old dislocation.

Forcible extension or flexion.

Incision.

Excision, partial or complete.

Removal of loose bodies.

Tapping or aspiration.

Operations on Muscles, Tendons, Fasciæ, and Bursæ.

(Specify the part.)

Myotomy.

Tenotomy.

Division of fasciæ.

„ of cicatricial adhesions.

Operations on Connective Tissue.

For cicatrices.

OPERATIONS ON LIMBS AS A WHOLE. AMPUTATIONS.

(State in all cases the conditions on account of which the amputation was performed: the joint at which the limb was disarticulated; or the exact point at which the bone or bones were sawn.)

(State also the method as follows):—

Circular (pure or modified); oval; flap.

Amputations for injury.

- (a) Primary.
- (b) Intermediate.
- (c) Secondary.

Amputations for disease.

„ for deformity.

Amputations of fingers or toes.

Major operations.

Minor operations.

OPERATIONS ON THE SKIN.

Cupping.

For chronic ulcer. } (State the locality.)

For cicatrices.

Skin grafting.

Incision of boil or carbuncle.

OPERATIONS NOT CLASSIFIED.

Subcutaneous injection.

Artificial respiration.

Resuscitation of drowned persons.

" hanged persons.

Treatment of cases of poisoning.

Transfusion.

Injection of other fluid than blood into veins.

N.B.—With reference to any operations not mentioned in the above list, all which involve danger to life, or to an organ, or a limb, are to be classed as "Major," and all others as "Minor."

No.

FROM

P. G. MELITUS, Esq.,

Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

To

Home Department.

*Medical.**Simla, the June 1891.*

SIR,

AS it has been brought to the notice of the Government of India that difficulties often arise in deciding whether a surgical operation should be placed in the major or minor category of the annual Dispensary Statements Nos. III and III-A, prescribed by Home Department Resolution No. 129, dated the 21st February 1877, I am directed to request that

the revised list of surgical operations now forwarded may be substituted for the list appended to Statement III-A.

• I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

P. G. MELITUS,

Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

No.

COPY forwarded to the Surgeon-General with the Government of India, with reference to his letter No. 1950, dated the 22nd ultimo.

By order,

P. G. MELITUS,

Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

REVISED LIST OF SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

(Vide Home Department Resolution No. 129, dated 21st February 1877.)

In filling up Statements Nos. III and III-A the following list arranged according to Appendix of "Nomenclature of diseases" is to be observed:—

Major operations.	Minor operations.
-------------------	-------------------

REMOVAL OF TUMOURS FROM PARTS.

(State the method of operation, the site of the tumour, and its nature, according to the list of tumours.)

All other tumours.

Nonmalignant superficial tumours not larger than a walnut.

Paracentesis of fluid tumours.

(a) With galvano-puncture.

(b) „ subsequent injections.

(c) „ drainage.

Operations for hydatid cysts. (Specify the parts.)

(a) By acupuncture.

(b) „ galvano-puncture.

(c) „ tapping or aspiration.

(d) „ tapping and drainage.

(e) „ removal.

REMOVAL OF FOREIGN BODIES.

Bullets and shot in deep and dangerous situations.

Other embedded or impacted substances in deep and dangerous situations.

} All others.

OPENING OF ABSCESES.

(Specify the method and the part.)

Large abscesses or those in an important region or dangerous neighbourhood.

| All others.

OPERATIONS ON NERVES.

(Specify the nerve.)

Section of nerve.

Stretching of nerve.

Reunion of divided nerve.

Major operations.	Minor operations.
-------------------	-------------------

OPERATIONS ON THE EYE AND ITS APPENDAGES.

Operations of the Eyelids.

For entropion.	For entropion, by excision of integument simply.
„ ectropion.	
„ symblepharon and ankyloblepharon.	
„ trichiasis.	
„ restoration of eyelid.	

Operations on other appendages of the Eye.

For strabismus.	
„ pterygium.	
„ epiphora.	
„ fistula lacrymalis and lacrymal obstruction.	
„ disease of the lacrymal gland.	

Operations on the Eyeball.

Artificial pupil.	Extraction of foreign bodies embedded in the outer coats.
Iridectomy.	
Solution of the lens.	
Depression of the lens.	
Extraction of the lens.	
Laceration of opaque capsule.	
Extraction of opaque capsule.	
„ of foreign bodies from within the chambers.	
For staphyloma.	
Excision of the eyeball.	

OPERATIONS OF THE EAR.

Removal of polypus.	Inflation of Eustachian tube.
Perforation of membrana tympani.	Catheterism of Eustachian tube.
Tenotomy of the tensor tympani.	Removal of wax and foreign bodies from external meatus.
Perforation of mastoid cells.	

Major operations.	Minor operations.
-------------------	-------------------

OPERATIONS ON THE NOSE.

Removal of so-called lipoma.	Plugging nares for epistaxis.
Extraction of nasal polypus.	
(a) Through the natural passages.	
(b) By temporary displacement of nose.	
Removal of naso-pharyngeal polypus.	
For restoration of nose. (State the method.)	

OPERATIONS ON OTHER PARTS OF THE HEAD AND FACE INCLUDING THE MOUTH.

Trephining.	Tapping antrum.
Raising depressed bone.	For ranula.
Cephalic paracentesis.	Division of fraenum of tongue.
Excision of upper Jaw	Cutting of uvula.
„ of lower Jaw } (partial or complete).	For extraction of teeth.
Removal of tongue in part or in whole. (State the method.)	Stopping teeth.
For salivary fistula.	
„ salivary concretion.	
Removal of tonsils.	
„ of submaxillary gland.	
For hare-lip.	
„ cleft palate.	
(a) Soft palate only.	
(b) Hard and soft palate.	
„ restoration of lip.	

OPERATIONS ON THE CIRCULATORY ORGANS.

Paracentesis of pericardium.

OPERATIONS ON ARTERIES.

(Specify the arteries.)

Ligature. State the materials used.	Temporary constriction of small arteries.
(a) With division of middle and internal coats.	Acupressure of small arteries.
(b) Without division of any coats.	
Temporary constriction of large arteries.	
Acupressure of large arteries.	

Major operations.

Minor operations.

OPERATIONS FOR THE CURE OF ANEURYSMS.

By compression of artery.

(a) Digital.

(b) Instrumental.

(State the nature of the apparatus used.)

By complete (or by partial) arrest of the circulation in a limb.

„ ligature of artery. (State where applied.)

„ incision of sac, and ligature from within the sac.

„ artificial coagulation of blood.

(a) By chemical agents.

(b) „ foreign bodies.

(c) „ acupuncture.

(d) „ galvano-puncture.

„ manipulation.

„ flexion.

„ direct compression of sac.

OPERATIONS ON VEINS.

(Specify the vein.)

Obliteration of varices. (State the method used.)

Phlebotomy.

Excision of varices.

OPERATIONS FOR HÆMORRHAGE.

Ligature at a distance from the bleeding point, on proximal side.

Compression.

(a) Direct.

(b) Indirect.

Ligature at bleeding point.

Acupressure.

Torsion.

Cauterisation.

Application of styptics.

(a) Mechanical.

(b) Chemical.

Major operations.

Minor operations.

OPERATIONS ON THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Removal of epiglottis.

Laryngotomy.

Tracheotomy.

Laryngo-tracheotomy.

Thyrotomy.

Extirpation of larynx.

Intubation of the larynx.

Paracentesis of pleura. (State for what condition and by what method.)

(a) With excision of part of a rib, or of ribs.

Catheterisation of larynx.

OPERATIONS ON THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

Extirpation of pharynx.

Excision of part of pharynx.

Œsophagotomy.

Gastrotomy.

Gastrostomy.

Excision of portion of stomach.

„ of portion of intestine.

For abdominal fistula.

Colectomy.

Colotomy.

(a) Inguinal.

(b) Lumbar.

For stricture of the rectum.

(a) By incision.

Division of the sphincter ani.

Removal of part of rectum for cancer.

„ of polypus of rectum.

For imperforate anus.

„ hæmorrhoids. (State the method.)

„ hydatid cyst of the liver.

(a) By acupuncture.

(b) „ galvano-puncture.

(c) „ tapping or aspiration.

(d) „ tapping and drainage.

Cholecystotomy, for impacted gallstone.

Excision of spleen.

Abdominal section. Synonym Laparotomy.

Paracentesis of the abdomen. (State for what condition and by what method.)

Catheterisation of œsophagus.

Application of the stomach pump.

Washing out of the stomach.

For stricture of rectum—

(a) By simple dilatation.

(b) By forcible dilatation.

For fistula in ano.

„ anal fissure.

„ ulcer of the rectum.

Plugging of the rectum for hæmorrhage.

Exploration of intestine per anum. (State method.)

Major operations.	Minor operations.
OPERATIONS FOR HERNIA. (The nature of the hernia to be stated.)	
For strangulation.	Reduction of hernia by taxis.
(a) with opening of sac.	" of prolapsus of the rectum.
(b) without opening of sac.	
Radical cure. (The mode of operation to be stated.)	
OPERATIONS ON THE LYMPHATIC ORGANS.	
Removal of diseased lymphatic glands.	
OPERATIONS ON THE THYROID BODY.	
Removal of bronchocele. Thyrectomy. (State method used.)	Tapping of bronchocele.
Injection of bronchocele.	
OPERATIONS ON THE URINARY ORGANS.	
Nephrotomy.	Dilatation of female urethra.
Nephrectomy.	Removal of urethral calculi.
Removal of renal calculi. Syn. Nephro-lithotomy.	For stricture of the urethra.
For hydronephrosis.	(a) By gradual dilatation.
" pyonephrosis.	(b) " continuous dilatation.
Tapping of bladder. (State the method.)	Passing of catheter.
(a) Above the pubes.	
(b) Through the rectum.	
Removal of vesical calculi :—	
By lithotomy.	
(a) Supra-pubic.	
(b) Lateral.	
(c) Bilateral.	
(d) Median.	
(e) Medio-bilateral.	
(f) Recto-perineal.	
By lithotrity.	
(a) Perineal lithotrity.	
(b) Extraction of fragments.	
By litholapaxy.	
Vaginal lithotomy.	
For stricture of the urethra.	
(a) By forcible dilatation.	} (State method.)
(b) " internal urethrotomy.	
(c) " external urethrotomy or perineal section.	

Major operations.	Minor operations.
OPERATIONS ON THE MALE GENERATIVE ORGANS.	
<i>Penis.</i>	
For Hypospadias.	For phimosis.
" Epispadias.	" paraphimosis.
" Extroversion of bladder.	
Amputation of penis.	
<i>Scrotum and Testis.</i>	
Radical cure of hydrocele. (State by what means effected.)	Tapping hydrocele.
For Hæmatocele.	
Castration.	
For fungus testis.	
OPERATIONS ON THE FEMALE GENERATIVE ORGANS.	
Ovariectomy. Removal of enlarged or diseased ovary.	Plugging of cervix uteri, or vagina, for hæmorrhage.
Oophorectomy. Removal of healthy ovaries. Syn., spaying.	Removal of remains of hymen.
Paracentesis of ovarian cysts and of cysts in broad ligament. (State method used.)	Cauterisation of cervix uteri.
Removal of cysts and growths in the broad ligament and parovarium.	Scarification of " "
" of the uterine appendages.	Dilatation of cervical canal.
Abdominal section for rupture of the uterus.	Removal of urethral carbuncles.
" for pelvic peritonitis, cellulitis or intraperitoneal hæmatocele.	" of polypi from cervix uteri.
Removal of fœtus in ectopic or extra-uterine gestation.	For labial abscess and fistulae.
" "of cervix uteri.	Insertion of intra-uterine and vaginal pessaries.
For removal of uterus above cervix.	
" " of whole uterus { (a) Abdominal.	
" " of fœtal remains. { (b) Vaginal.	
" enlarging os and cervix uteri.	
" lacerated or fissured cervix uteri.	
" retro-uterine hæmatocele and abscess.	
Scraping the cavity of the uterus.	Removal of warty growths or small tumours from the external genitals.
" atresia of vagina or uterus.	Incision for imperforate hymen.
" contracting the vagina.	" for adherent labia.
" recto-vaginal fistula.	Rectification of displacements of the uterus.
" utero-vesical fistula.	

Major operations.

Minor operations.

OPERATIONS ON THE FEMALE GENERATIVE ORGANS—*contd.*

For vesico-vaginal fistula.

„ ruptured perineum.

„ extraperitoneal hæmatocele or pelvic abscess.

„ elephantiasis of labia.

„ retained menstrual fluid.

„ polypoid growths from interior of the uterus.

„ malignant growth from the cervix uteri.

„ coccygodynia.

„ shortening broad ligaments (Alexander's operation).

OBSTETRIC OPERATIONS.

Application of lever.

„ of forceps.

Version, synonym Turning.

Embryotomy.

(a) Craniotomy.

(b) Decapitation.

(c) Bisection of the body.

(d) Evisceration.

Cephalotripsy.

Cæsarian section.

(a) Simple.

(b) Followed by removal of uterus or of uterine appendages.

For adherent placenta.

„ separation of placenta prævia, partial or complete, before birth of child.

Reduction of inverted uterus.

For induction of labour.

„ removal of ovum.

(1) In abortion.

(2) „ moles or diseased membranes.

Transfusion. (The fluid used should be specified.)

Dilatation of the os and cervix uteri.

(a) By hand.

(b) „ incision.

(c) „ artificial dilators.

Injection into uterus to arrest hæmorrhage.

(1) Water, hot or cold.

(2) Astringent fluid.

(The nature of the fluid should be specified.)

For removal of retained placenta.

(1) by external manipulation.

(2) „ introducing the hand.

OPERATIONS ON THE BREAST.

Removal. (State whether complete or partial.)

Major operations.

Minor operations.

OPERATIONS ON THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.

On bones.

(Specify the bones).

Osteotomy.

Excision.

(State whether for necrosis, injury, or disease, and whether total or partial: and specify the seat and method of operation.)

Removal of large or deep sequestra.

Operation for ununited fracture.

(State the method.)

Periosteotomy.

Removal of small superficial sequestra. (State the method.)

Excision of an ungual phalanx of a finger or toe.

Re-fracture of bone.

Operations on joints.

(Specify the joints.)

Reduction of dislocations. State whether for recent or old dislocation.

Tapping or aspiration.

Forcible extension of flexion.

Incision.

Excision, partial or complete.

Removal of loose bodies.

Operations on Muscles, Tendons, Fasciæ, and Bursæ.

(Specify the part.)

Myotomy.

Tenotomy.

Division of fasciæ.

„ of cicatricial adhesions.

Operations on Connective Tissue.

For cicatrices.

OPERATIONS ON LIMBS AS A WHOLE. AMPUTATIONS.

(State in all cases the conditions on account of which the amputation was performed: the joint at which the limb was disarticulated: or the exact point at which the bone or bones were sawn.)

(State also the method as follows):—

Circular (pure or modified); oval; flap.

Amputations for injury.

(a) Primary.

(b) Intermediate.

(c) Secondary.

Amputations for disease.

„ for deformity.

Amputations of fingers or toes.

Major operations.	Minor operations.
OPERATIONS ON THE SKIN.	
	Cupping.
	For chronic ulcer. } (State the locality.)
	For cicatrices. }
	Skin grafting.
	Incision of boil or carbuncle.
OPERATIONS NOT CLASSIFIED.	
Transfusion.	Subcutaneous injection.
Injection of other fluid than blood into veins.	Artificial respiration.
	Resuscitation of drowned persons.
	„ hanged persons.
	Treatment of cases of poisoning.

N.B.—With reference to any operations not mentioned in the above list, all which involve danger to life, or to an organ, or a limb, are to be classed as "Major," and all others as "Minor."

No. .

FROM
P. G. MELITUS, Esq.,
Under-Secretary to the Government of India,

To

Home Department.
Medical.

Simla, the June 1891.

SIR,

AS it has been brought to the notice of the Government of India that difficulties often arise in deciding whether a surgical operation should be placed in the major or minor category of the annual Dispensary Statements Nos. III and III-A, prescribed by Home Department Resolution No. 129, dated the 21st February 1877, I am directed to request that

the revised list of surgical operations now forwarded may be substituted for the list appended to Statement III-A.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

P. G. MELITUS,
Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

No. .

COPY forwarded to the Surgeon-General with the Government of India, with reference to his letter No. 1950, dated the 22nd ultimo.

By order,

P. G. MELITUS,
Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

REVISED LIST OF SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

(Vide Home Department Resolution No. 129, dated 21st February 1877.)

In filling up Statements Nos. III and III-A the following list arranged according to Appendix of "Nomenclature of diseases" is to be observed:—

Major operations.	Minor operations.
-------------------	-------------------

REMOVAL OF TUMOURS FROM PARTS.

(State the method of operation, the site of the tumour, and its nature, according to the list of tumours.)

All other tumours.	Nonmalignant superficial tumours not larger than a walnut.
	Paracentesis of fluid tumours.
	(a) With galvano-puncture.
	(b) „ subsequent injections.
	(c) „ drainage.
Operations for hydatid cysts. (Specify the parts.)	
(a) By acupuncture.	
(b) „ galvano-puncture.	
(c) „ tapping or aspiration.	
(d) „ tapping and drainage.	
(e) „ removal.	

REMOVAL OF FOREIGN BODIES.

Bullets and shot in deep and dangerous situations.	} All others.
Other embedded or impacted substances in deep and dangerous situations.	

OPENING OF ABSCESSSES.

(Specify the method and the part.)

Large abscesses or those in an important region or dangerous neighbourhood.	All others.
---	-------------

OPERATIONS ON NERVES.

(Specify the nerve.)

Section of nerve.
Stretching of nerve.
Reunion of divided nerve.

Major operations.	Minor operations.
-------------------	-------------------

OPERATIONS ON THE EYE AND ITS APPENDAGES.

Operations of the Eyelids.

For entropion.

„ ectropion.

„ symblepharon and ankyloblepharon.

„ trichiasis.

„ restoration of eyelid.

For entropion, by excision of integument simply.

Operations on other appendages of the Eye.

For strabismus.

„ pterygium.

„ epiphora.

„ fistula lacrymalis and lacrymal obstruction.

„ disease of the lacrymal gland.

Operations on the Eyeball.

Artificial pupil.

Iridectomy.

Solution of the lens.

Depression of the lens.

Extraction of the lens.

Laceration of opaque capsule.

Extraction of opaque capsule.

„ of foreign bodies from within the chambers.

For staphyloma.

Excision of the eyeball.

Extraction of foreign bodies embedded in the outer coats.

OPERATIONS OF THE EAR.

Removal of polypus.

Perforation of membrana tympani.

Tenotomy of the tensor tympani.

Perforation of mastoid cells.

Inflation of Eustachian tube.

Catheterism of Eustachian tube.

Removal of wax and foreign bodies from external meatus.

Major operations.	Minor operations.
-------------------	-------------------

OPERATIONS ON THE NOSE.

Removal of so-called lipoma.

Extraction of nasal polypus.

(a) Through the natural passages.

(b) By temporary displacement of nose.

Removal of naso-pharyngeal polypus.

For restoration of nose. (State the method.)

Plugging nares for epistaxis.

OPERATIONS ON OTHER PARTS OF THE HEAD AND FACE INCLUDING THE MOUTH.

Trephining.

Raising depressed bone.

Cephalic paracentesis.

Excision of upper Jaw } (partial or complete).
„ of lower Jaw }

Removal of tongue in part or in whole. (State the method.)

For salivary fistula.

„ salivary concretion.

Removal of tonsils.

„ of submaxillary gland.

For hare-lip.

„ cleft palate.

(a) Soft palate only.

(b) Hard and soft palate.

„ restoration of lip.

Tapping antrum.

For ranula.

Division of fraenum of tongue.

Cutting of uvula.

For extraction of teeth.

Stopping teeth.

OPERATIONS ON THE CIRCULATORY ORGANS.

Paracentesis of pericardium.

OPERATIONS ON ARTERIES.

(Specify the arteries.)

Ligature. State the materials used.

(a) With division of middle and internal coats.

(b) Without division of any coats.

Temporary constriction of large arteries.

Acupressure of large arteries.

Temporary constriction of small arteries

Acupressure of small arteries.

Major operations.

Minor operations.

OPERATIONS FOR THE CURE OF ANEURYSMS.

By compression of artery.

(a) Digital.

(b) Instrumental.

(State the nature of the apparatus used.)

By complete (or by partial) arrest of the circulation in a limb.

„ ligature of artery. (State where applied.)

„ incision of sac, and ligature from within the sac.

„ artificial coagulation of blood.

(a) By chemical agents.

(b) „ foreign bodies.

(c) „ acupuncture.

(d) „ galvano-puncture.

„ manipulation.

„ flexion.

„ direct compression of sac.

OPERATIONS ON VEINS.

(Specify the vein.)

Obliteration of varices. (State the method used.)

Phlebotomy.

Excision of varices.

OPERATIONS FOR HÆMORRHAGE.

Ligature at a distance from the bleeding point, on proximal side.

Compression.

(a) Direct.

(b) Indirect.

Ligature at bleeding point.

Acupressure.

Torsion.

Cauterisation.

Application of styptics.

(a) Mechanical.

(b) Chemical.

Major operations.

Minor operations.

OPERATIONS ON THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

oval of epiglottis.

ngotomy.

heotomy.

ngo-tracheotomy.

otomy.

pation of larynx.

ation of the larynx.

centesis of pleura. (State for what condition and by what method.)

(a) With excision of part of a rib, or of ribs.

Catheterisation of larynx.

OPERATIONS ON THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

rpation of pharynx.

sion of part of pharynx.

phagotomy.

rotomy.

rostomy.

sion of portion of stomach.

, of portion of intestine.

abdominal fistula.

ctomy.

otomy.

(a) Inguinal.

(b) Lumbar.

stricture of the rectum.

(a) By incision.

ision of the sphincter ani.

noval of part of rectum for cancer.

„ of polypus of rectum.

imperforate anus.

hæmorrhoids. (State the method.)

hydatid cyst of the liver.

(a) By acupuncture.

(b) „ galvano-puncture.

(c) „ tapping or aspiration.

(d) „ tapping and drainage.

olecystotomy, for impacted gallstone.

ision of spleen.

dominal section. Synonym Laparotomy.

acentesis of the abdomen. (State for what condition and by what method.)

Catheterisation of œsophagus.

Application of the stomach pump.

Washing out of the stomach.

For stricture of rectum—

(a) By simple dilatation.

(b) By forcible dilatation.

For fistula in ano.

„ anal fissure.

„ ulcer of the rectum.

Plugging of the rectum for hæmorrhage.

Exploration of intestine per anum. (State method.)

Major operations.	Minor operations.
OPERATIONS FOR HERNIA. (The nature of the hernia to be stated.)	
For strangulation. (a) with opening of sac. (b) without opening of sac.	Reduction of hernia by taxis. " of prolapsus of the rectum.
Radical cure. (The mode of operation to be stated.)	
OPERATIONS ON THE LYMPHATIC ORGANS.	
Removal of diseased lymphatic glands.	
OPERATIONS ON THE THYROID BODY.	
Removal of bronchocele. Thyrectomy. (State method used.)	Tapping of bronchocele.
Injection of bronchocele.	
OPERATIONS ON THE URINARY ORGANS.	
Nephrotomy.	Dilatation of female urethra.
Nephrectomy.	Removal of urethral calculi.
Removal of renal calculi. Syn. Nephro-lithotomy.	For stricture of the urethra. (a) By gradual dilatation. (b) " continuous dilatation.
For hydronephrosis. " pyonephrosis.	Passing of catheter.
Tapping of bladder. (State the method.) (a) Above the pubes. (b) Through the rectum.	
Removal of vesical calculi :— By lithotomy. (a) Supra-pubic. (b) Lateral. (c) Bilateral. (d) Median. (e) Medio-bilateral. (f) Recto-perineal.	
By lithotrity. (a) Perineal lithotrity. (b) Extraction of fragments.	
By litholapaxy.	
Vaginal lithotomy.	
For stricture of the urethra. (a) By forcible dilatation. (b) " internal urethrotomy. (c) " external urethrotomy or perineal section.	(State method.)

Major operations.	Minor operations.
OPERATIONS ON THE MALE GENERATIVE ORGANS.	
<i>Penis.</i>	
For Hypospadias. " Epispadias. " Extroversion of bladder. Amputation of penis.	For phimosis. " paraphimosis.
<i>Scrotum and Testis.</i>	
Radical cure of hydrocele. (State by what means effected.)	Tapping hydrocele.
For Hæmatocele. Castration. For fungus testis.	
OPERATIONS ON THE FEMALE GENERATIVE ORGANS.	
Ovariectomy. Removal of enlarged or diseased ovary.	Plugging of cervix uteri, or vagina, for hæmorrhage.
Oophorectomy. Removal of healthy ovaries. Syn., spaying.	Removal of remains of hymen.
Paracentesis of ovarian cysts and of cysts in broad ligament. (State method used.)	Cauterisation of cervix uteri.
Removal of cysts and growths in the broad ligament and parovarium. " of the uterine appendages.	Scarification of " "
Abdominal section for rupture of the uterus. " for pelvic peritonitis, cellulitis or intraperitoneal hæmatocele.	Dilatation of cervical canal. Removal of urethral carbuncles. " of polypi from cervix uteri.
Removal of fœtus in ectopic or extra-uterine gestation. " of cervix uteri.	For labial abscess and fistulae. Insertion of intra-uterine and vaginal pessaries.
For removal of uterus above cervix. " " of whole uterus { (a) Abdominal. " " of fœtal remains. { (b) Vaginal.	
" enlarging os and cervix uteri. " lacerated or fissured cervix uteri. " retro-uterine hæmatocele and abscess.	Removal of warty growths or small tumours from the external genitals. Incision for imperforate hymen. " for adherent labia.
Scraping the cavity of the uterus. " atresia of vagina or uterus. " contracting the vagina. " recto-vaginal fistula. " utero-vesical fistula.	Rectification of displacements of the uterus.

Major operations.

Minor operations.

OPERATIONS ON THE FEMALE GENERATIVE ORGANS—*contd.*

For vesico-vaginal fistula.

- „ ruptured perineum.
- „ extraperitoneal hæmatocele or pelvic abscess.
- „ elephantiasis of labia.
- „ retained menstrual fluid.
- „ polypoid growths from interior of the uterus.
- „ malignant growth from the cervix uteri.
- „ coccygodynia.
- „ shortening broad ligaments (Alexander's operation).

OBSTETRIC OPERATIONS.

Application of lever.

„ of forceps.

Version, synonym Turning.

Embryotomy.

- (a) Craniotomy.
- (b) Decapitation.
- (c) Bisection of the body.
- (d) Evisceration.

Cephalotripsy.

Cæsarian section.

- (a) Simple.
- (b) Followed by removal of uterus or of uterine appendages.

For adherent placenta.

„ separation of placenta prævia, partial or complete, before birth of child.

Reduction of inverted uterus.

For induction of labour.

- „ removal of ovum.
- (1) In abortion.
- (2) „ moles or diseased membranes.

Transfusion. (The fluid used should be specified.)

Dilatation of the os and cervix uteri.

- (a) By hand.
- (b) „ incision.
- (c) „ artificial dilators.

Injection into uterus to arrest hæmorrhage.

- (1) Water, hot or cold.
- (2) Astringent fluid.

(The nature of the fluid should be specified.)

For removal of retained placenta.

- (1) by external manipulation.
- (2) „ introducing the hand.

OPERATIONS ON THE BREAST.

Removal. (State whether complete or partial.)

Major operations.	Minor operations.
-------------------	-------------------

OPERATIONS ON THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.

On bones.

(Specify the bones.)

Osteotomy.

Periosteotomy.

Excision.

Removal of small superficial sequestra. (State the method.)

(State whether for necrosis, injury, or disease, and whether total or partial: and specify the seat and method of operation.)

Excision of an ungual phalanx of a finger or toe.

Re-fracture of bone.

Removal of large or deep sequestra. } (State the method.)
Operation for ununited fracture.

Operations on joints.

(Specify the joints.)

Reduction of dislocations. State whether for recent or old dislocation.

Tapping or aspiration.

Forcible extension of flexion.

Incision.

Excision, partial or complete.

Removal of loose bodies.

Operations on Muscles, Tendons, Fasciæ, and Bursæ.

(Specify the part.)

Myotomy.

Tenotomy.

Division of fasciæ.

„ of cicatricial adhesions.

Operations on Connective Tissue.

For cicatrices.

OPERATIONS ON LIMBS AS A WHOLE. AMPUTATIONS.

(State in all cases the conditions on account of which the amputation was performed: the joint at which the limb was disarticulated: or the exact point at which the bone or bones were sawn.)

(State also the method as follows):—

Circular (pure or modified); oval; flap.

Amputations for injury.

Amputations of fingers or toes.

(a) Primary.

(b) Intermediate.

(c) Secondary.

Amputations for disease.

„ for deformity.

Major operations.	Minor operations.
-------------------	-------------------

OPERATIONS ON THE SKIN.

Cupping.

For chronic ulcer. } (State the locality.)

For cicatrices.

Skin grafting.

Incision of boil or carbuncle.

OPERATIONS NOT CLASSIFIED.

Transfusion.

Injection of other fluid than blood into veins.

Subcutaneous injection.

Artificial respiration.

Resuscitation of drowned persons.

" hanged persons.

Treatment of cases of poisoning.

N.B.—With reference to any operations not mentioned in the above list, all which involve danger to life, or to an organ, or a limb, are to be classed as "Major," and all others as "Minor."