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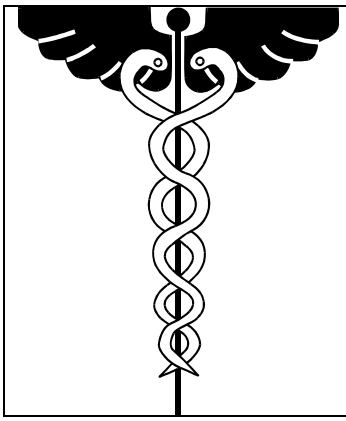

MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL NETWORK NEWSLETTER

December 2006

Dear Colleagues,

This issue of the *Newsletter* opens with a report by Maureen Thomas on the MedNet visit to the Chelsea Physic Garden back in July. Her contribution is supplemented by a glossary of botanical terms, compiled by Karin Band and originally featured in the September 1998 issue of the *Newsletter*. Its inclusion here means that we can all now benefit from having an electronic version of this useful list. And in our line of business, as the postscript reminds us, terminology is never wasted.

Again harking back to summer, Maggie Hook relates her experience of organising a charity concert in aid of Médecins sans Frontières. Now that 'alternative giving' is appealing to growing numbers of people, perhaps Maggie's account will encourage others among us to think creatively how to raise funds for deserving causes.

We close with two sets of Terminology Notes from Karin Band: the first listing terms encountered at a recent phlebology conference, and the second guiding us through the tricky terrain of general sensibility/sensation and the special senses. Must be the end of a long day, but I found myself recalling these lines:

There was a faith healer from Deal
Who said 'Although pain isn't real,
When I sit on a pin
And it punctures my skin,
I dislike what I fancy I feel.'

Looking to the future, the write-ups and terminology from the Madrid workshop will be included in our Spring 2007 issue, along with any other items you care to submit. Meanwhile, this comes with every good wish for Christmas and the New Year, and with special thanks to all those who have contributed to the Newsletter during 2006.

David Beattie

ITI Medical and Pharmaceutical Network visit to Chelsea Physic Garden

On 12th July Shirley Barrett organised another group visit to Chelsea Physic Garden. It was a beautiful sunny afternoon which enabled us to see the Garden at its best. Our guide gave us a tour of the Garden which covers 3.8 acres and was founded in 1673 by the Society of the Apothecaries so that their apprentices could learn how to grow medicinal plants and study their uses. 'Physic' was the old name for the healing arts. The Riverside position appealed to the apothecaries as it was ideal for housing their barge used for royal pageants and collecting plants and the free-draining soil and south-facing position allows non-native species to be cultivated there. The Garden is now dedicated to promoting education, conservation and scientific research.

In the mid-eighteenth century Philip Miller (1691-1771) made the Garden the most famous botanical garden in the world. Our guide showed us the *Ginkgo biloba* tree, called 'the Living Fossil' by Darwin, and explained some of the benefits. The leaves are used to stimulate the peripheral circulation, treat or prevent dementia and for transplant rejection, burns and Raynaud's syndrome. The *Ginkgo biloba* tree was native to China but then it was moved to Japan where it was the first vegetation to regenerate after the bomb was dropped on Hiroshima.

The Garden of World Medicine was laid out in 1993 and is divided into geographical areas. These medicinal plants are used by the indigenous population of various countries in Ayurvedic Medicine, Traditional Chinese Medicine and also by the North American Indians, the Maoris and the Aborigines. In each bed there is a plant which has been proved to be effective by a controlled clinical trial. It is Britain's first garden of ethnobotany (or the study of the botany of different ethnic groups and indigenous peoples). The Ethnomedica Project involves collecting data regarding herbal remedies.

Some seeds of *woad* (*Isatis tinctoria*) have been saved as the Garden tries to avoid losing old varieties. However, *woad* has now been superseded by *indigo* for blue pigment.

The plants in the Pharmaceutical Garden are used to manufacture drugs in contemporary medicine for therapeutic compounds today.

In veterinary medicine it was discovered in North America that rotting hay made from sweet clover (*Melilotus officinalis*) caused fatal haemorrhages in cattle. The haemorrhagic agent was dicoumarol, which led to the development of oral anticoagulants, with *warfarin* being the current standard synthetic drug used.

The compound *theophylline* is contained in the tea we drink but is now synthesised. It is also used for treating asthma.

The alkaloids *vincristine* and *vinblastine* are obtained from the sap of *Catharanthus roseus* or Madagascar periwinkle and are used in the treatment of childhood leukaemias, Hodgkin's disease and other cancers. The bark and needles of *Taxus baccata* or English yew are the source of the proprietary medicines *Taxotere* and *Taxol. Paclitaxel* (*Taxol*) is used to treat metastatic ovarian and breast cancers and also Kaposi's sarcoma. *Docetaxel* (*Taxotere)* is used to treat breast cancer, prostate cancer and non-small cell lung cancer. Etoposide, a semi-synthetic derivative of *Podophyllum peltatum* or May apple, is used to treat lung and testicular cancers.

The flower buds of meadowsweet (*Filipendula ulmaria,* [ex] *Spiraea ulmaria*) and willow bark (*Salix alba*) were used to produce salicylic acid in 1835. In 1899 the drug company Bayer formulated a new drug (acetylsalicylic acid) and called it Aspirin.

Atropa belladonna or deadly nightshade is used in cardiology for tachycardia and in ophthalmology for pupil dilation in eye examinations. It is also an important source of atropine as an antidote to the effects of poisoning.

Digoxin is extracted directly from the leaves of *Digitalis lanata* or woolly foxglove which contains cardiotonic glycosides. These control and prevent abnormal heart rhythms. *Amiodarone* is a khellin analogue used in current medical practice for heart disorders and is obtained from khellin *(Ammi visnaga*). It is used in cardiac tachyarrhythmias. *Hordeum vulgare* (barley) led to the synthesis of lignocaine, a local anaesthetic.

Opium is obtained from *Papaver somniferum*. It is an extract of the exudate derived from seedpods of the opium poppy. Other opiates such as morphine, heroin and codeine come from *Papaver rhoeas.*

There are four main procedures for obtaining a drug from a plant: (extracted from Shelley Nix's account in 1998)

First, the plant can actually contain the drug, which is then extracted and used without any alteration. Examples include *digoxin* from foxglove and *quinine* from the cinchona tree.

Second, an active principle in a plant can provide an improved drug by chemical synthesis. For example, *verapamil*, a drug for angina, is a synthetic derivative of a compound in the opium poppy.

Third, plants can contain compounds that provide the basic chemical substance for producing a synthetic drug. The yam and sisal are used in this way to produce steroid drugs.

Finally, a plant compound's mode of action can be copied to make an improved synthetic drug, as in the production of muscle relaxants from curare.

Chelsea Physic Garden is definitely well worth a visit and provides a delightful, peaceful haven away from the hustle and bustle of the city. Beehives in the southeast corner of the Garden provide delicious honey which can sometimes be purchased in the Shop. The Garden is open to the general public every Wednesday and Sunday afternoon from April to October and on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 18th July to 7th September. Admission costs £6.50 for adults and £3.50 for children (and concessions). Chelsea Physic Garden is situated at 66 Royal Hospital Road, SW3 4HS and the nearest tube station is Sloane Square (District & Circle Lines).

[Maureen Thomas]

Glossary of Botanical Terms

Plant	English	French	German
Atropa belladonna	deadly nightshade	belladone	Tollkirsche
	atropine	atropine	Atropin
	anticholinergic	anticholinergique	Anticholinergikum
	parasympatholytic	parasympatholytique; [less precise, but frequently used:] vagolytique	Parasympatholytikum; [ex] Parasympathikolytikum; [less precise, but also used:] Vagolytikum
	parasympathetic nervous system	système (nerveux) parasympathique	Parasympathikus; parasympathisches System
	vagus	(nerf) vague; [anc. nomenclature:] (nerf) pneumogastrique	Vagus
	muscarinic receptors	récepteurs muscariniques	Muskarinrezeptoren
	mydriasis; pupillary dilatation; dilated pupils	mydriase; dilatation de la pupille	Mydriasis; Pupillenerweiterung; Pupillenweitstellung
	hyperthermia	hyperthermie	Hyperthermie; Wärmestau
	tachycardia	tachycardie	Tachykardie
	dry mucous membranes	sécheresse des muqueuses	Trockenheit der Schleimhäute
	flushed skin; flushing	peau rouge	Hautrötung; gerötete Haut
	urinary retention	rétention urinaire	Harnsperre
	blurred vision	trouble de la vue	Akkommodationsstörung; Verschwommensehen
	restlessness	agitation motrice	motorische Unruhe
	hallucinations	hallucinations; folie (o: délire) atropinique	Halluzinationen
Datura stramonium	thorn apple; [AmE] jimson weed	datura; stramoine	Stechapfel [not to be confused with Stechpalme – *Ilex aquifolium* / holly / houx]
Hyoscyamus niger	henbane	jusquiame (noire)	Bilsenkraut
	premedication	prémédication; médication préanesthésique; en préanesthésie	Prämedikation (zur Narkose)
	travel sickness	mal des transports; cinétoses [effet antinaupathique]	Kinetosen; Reisekrankheit; Bewegungskrankheit
	to reduce secretions	diminuer les sécrétions; inhiber la sécrétion	die Sekretion hemmen; Dämpfung der Sekretion
Physostigma venenosum	Calabar bean	fève de Calabar	Kalabarbohne; Gottesurteilsbohne
	physostigmine	physostigmine	Physostigmin
	Note: In all 3 languages, it is ‘physo-‘, NOT ‘physio-‘.		
Podophyllum peltatum	May apple	podophylle	Maiapfel; Fußblatt
	podophyllin	podophylline	Podophyllin
	anogenital warts	condylomes génitaux	Feigwarzen; spitze Kondylome; Condylomata acuminata
	etoposide	étoposide	Etoposid
Digitalis purpurea	purple foxglove	digitale pourprée	Roter Fingerhut
Digitalis lanata	woolly foxglove	digitale laineuse	Wolliger Fingerhut

Plant	English	French	German
	cardiac glycosides	glucosides cardiotoniques; cardiotoniques; [specifically] digitaliques	Herzglykoside; herzwirksame Glykoside
	dropsy	hydropisie	Wassersucht
	heart failure	insuffisance cardiaque	Herzinsuffizienz; Herzschwäche
	digoxin [pron. with a –dz-]	digoxine	Digoxin
Convallaria majalis	lily of the valley	muguet	Maiglöckchen
Glycyrrhiza glabra	liquorice	réglisse	Süßholzstaude [liquorice as a substance, also:] Lakritze
	stomach ulcer	ulcère gastrique	Magengeschwür; Ulcus ventriculi
	mouth ulcers	ulcérations buccales; aphtes	Geschwüre im Mund; Mundhöhlenulzera; Aphthen
	carbenoxolone	carbénoxolone	Carbenoxolon
	salt and water retention	rétention hydrosodée; rétention hydrosaline	Salz-Wasser-Retention; Kochsalz- und Wasseransammlungen
	hypertension	hypertension artérielle HTA	Bluthochdruck; hoher Blutdruck; Hypertonus; (arterielle) Hypertonie; [deprecated by some, but used:] Hypertension
Oenothera biennis	evening primrose	onagre [The same term is used in Fr to denote a wild ass, and a military engine for throwing rocks – in E: *onager*, in G: *Onager*]	Nachtkerze
	gamma-linolenic acid	acide gamma-linolénique	Gamma-Linolensäure
	Note: DO NOT confuse ‘linoleic acid’ and ‘linolenic acid’ (and their Fr and G equivalents)!		
	atopic eczema; atopic dermatitis	dermatite atopique; eczéma atopique; eczéma constitutionnel	atopisches Ekzem; atopische Dermatitis; Neurodermitis (constitutionalis)
	premenstrual syndrome PMS; premenstrual tension PMT	syndrome prémenstruel SPM	prämenstruelles (Spannungs)syndrom PMS
	breast tenderness; breast pain; breast fullness and pain	mastodynie; tension douloureuse des seins	Mastodynie; Spannungsgefühl in den Brüsten; Spannungsgefühl der Mammae
Melilotus officinalis	sweet clover	mélilot	Gelber (o: Echter) Steinklee
	blood clotting	coagulation sanguine	Blutgerinnung
	oral anticoagulant	anticoagulant oral; antivitamine K AVK	orales Antikoagulans
	coumarin	coumarine	Cumarin
	warfarin (Takes its name from the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation)	warfarine	Warfarin
	rat poison	mort-aux-rats	Rattengift
	rodenticide	rodenticide	Rodentizid
	poison bait	appât (empoisonné)	(Gift)köder

Plant	English	French	German
Papaver somniferum	opium poppy	pavot; pavot blanc; pavot oeillette; pavot officinal	Schlafmohn
Papaver rhoeas	corn poppy; common red poppy	coquelicot; pavot rouge	Klatschmohn
	capsule; pod	capsule	Kapsel
	opium	opium	Opium
	opiates	opiacés	Opiate
	morphine	morphine	Morphin; [ex] Morphium
	diamorphine; diacetyl morphine; heroin	diamorphine; diacétylmorphine; héroine	Diamorphin; Diacetylmorphin; Heroin
	codeine	codéine	Codein
	poppy seed	graines de pavot	Mohnsamen
	poppy-seed oil	huile d'oeillette	Mohnöl
Filipendula ulmaria; [ex] *Spiraea ulmaria*	meadowsweet	reine des prés; ulmaire	Mädesüß
	salicylic acid	acide salicylique	Salicylsäure; Spirsäure
	keratolytic	kératolytique	Keratolytikum
	used to destroy warts and corns	verrucide et coricide	Mittel gegen Warzen und Clavi (o: Hühneraugen)
Salix spp	willow [The tree's other name, *sallow*, is related to the Latin and Fr names.]	saule	Weide
	aspirin; acetylsalicylic acid ASA	aspirine; acide acétylsalicylique	Acetylsalicylsäure ASS [Aspirin is a Bayer trade mark; in G, the term should not be used unless it refers to the Bayer product. In En. and Fr, it is a generic name.]
	anti-inflammatory	anti-inflammatoire	Antiphlogistikum
	analgesic	antalgique; analgésique	Analgetikum
Ricinus communis	castor-oil pant	ricin	Rizinus; Christuspalme
	castor oil	huile de ricin	Rizinusöl
	castor beans	graines de ricin	Rizinussamen; Kastorsamen
	ricin	ricine	Ricin
	(tropical) rain forest	forêt tropicale; forêt équatoriale; forêt pluviale	(tropischer) Regenwald
	to protect biodiversity	sauvegarder la diversité biologique (o: la biodiversité)	die Artenvielfalt erhalten; die biologische Vielfalt bewahren
	endangered species	espèces menacées	gefährdete Arten; (vom Aussterben) bedrohte Arten
Rubiaceae	rubiaceous plants; the madder family	rubiacées	Rubiazeen; Krappgewächse; Röten
Rubia tinctorum	madder	garance	Färberröte
	The colour produced from the root of this plant is known as *madder / garance / Krapprot.* In Fr, *garance* is well known as a uniform colour – used e.g. for infantrymen's trousers in the 19th century army ('pantalons garance').		
Cinchona spp	cinchona tree	quinquina	Chinarindenbaum; Fieberrindenbaum
	cinchona bark; Peruvian bark; Jesuits' bark	écorce du quinquina	Chinarinde; Fieberrinde

Plant	English	French	German
	quinine	quinine	Chinin
	quinidine	quinidine	Chinidin
	Jesuits' powder [hist.]	poudre des Jésuites	Jesuitenpulver
	ague [hist.]	fièvre des marécages; fiévre intermittente; [in contemporaneous texts;] fièvre quarte	Sumpffieber; Wechselfieber
	malaria	paludisme: [occ] malaria	Malaria
	protozoan	protozoaire	Protozoon; Urtierchen
	antimalarial	antipaludique	Malariamittel
Dioscoreaceae	dioscoreaceous plants; the yam family	dioscoréacées	Dioscoreazeen; Yamswurzelgewächse
	monocotyledonous twining plant	plante monocotylédone à tige volubile	einkeimblättrige windende Pflanze
Dioscorea villosa	wild yam	igname sauvage	Zottige Yamswurzel
	diosgenin	diosgénine	Diosgenin
	steroid hormones	hormones stéroïdiennes	Steroidhormone
	the Pill	la pilule	die Pille (o: Anti-Baby-Pille)
	oral contraceptive	contraceptif oral	orales Kontrazeptivum
	pharmaceutical companies	laboratoires (pharmaceutiques)	Pharmafirmen; Pharmaunternehmen
	screening	screening; triage; passage au tri; criblage	Screening
Castanospermum australe	Moreton Bay chestnut	châtaigne d'Australie	Australische Kastanie
	HIV	VIH; [more rarely:] HIV	HIV
Catharanthus roseus [ex] *Vinca rosea*	Madagascar periwinkle	pervenche de Madagascar; pervenche tropicale; pervenche rose	Tropisches Immergrün
	vinca alkaloids	vinca-alcaloïdes; alcaloïdes de la pervenche	Vinca-Alkaloide
	vincristine	vincristine	Vincristin
	vinblastine	vinblastine	Vinblastin
	Hodgkin's disease	maladie de Hodgkin	Morbus Hodgkin; Lymphogranulomatose
	leukaemia	leucémie; leucoses	Leukämie
	antineoplastic drug; cytotoxic drug; anti-cancer agent	anticancéreux; cytotoxique; antinéoplasique; médicament antitumoral	Zytostatikum; zytostatisches Medikament; Antineoplastikum
	A drug which arrests mitosis at the metaphase (o: which causes mitotic arrest in metaphase) [the term *spindle poison* is understood, but rarely used in En]	inhibiteur du fuseau	Spindelgift
Vetiveria zizanioides	vetiver	vétiver	Vetivergras
Pogostemon cablin	patchouli	patchouli	Patschuli; Patchouli
	aromatherapy	aromathérapie	Aromatherapie
	Ayurvedic medicine	médecine Ayurvédique	ayurvedische Medizin

Plant	English	French	German
Taxus brevifolia	Pacific yew	if du Pacifique	Pazifische Eibe
Taxus baccata	(English) yew	if	Eibe
	paclitaxel	paclitaxel	Paclitaxel
	ovarian cancer	carcinome de l'ovaire	Ovarialkarzinom; Eierstockkrebs
	docetaxel	docétaxel	Docetaxel
	breast cancer	cancer du sein	Mammakarzinom; Brustkrebs
Ginkgo biloba	ginkgo; maidenhair tree	ginkgo	Ginkgobaum
	circulatory stimulant; improves poor circulation	augmentation de l'irrigation tissulaire	durchblutungsförderndes Mittel
Hypericum perforatum	(perforate) St John's wort	millepertuis	(Echtes) Johanniskraut
	antidepressant	antidépresseur	Antidepressivum

Chelsea Physic Garden: Postscript

Thank you very much for the CPG trips
(thank you very much, thank you very, very, very much)

I used to think that those expeditions to the Chelsea Physic Garden organised every few years by the Medical Network were a bit of an indulgence. Certainly there are worse ways of spending a sunny summer afternoon than walking around this old garden, enjoying the trees and the plants and the pond – and finishing the outing in the café, which does wicked cakes and delicious lemonade.

The linguistic value of the exercise was brought home to me at a recent conference of phlebology [cf. pp. 12 and 13 of this issue], where I was working as a simultaneous interpreter. When one of the speakers mentioned – without prior warning – that the ginkgo was a 'zweihäusiger Baum', the guide's comments about this tree flashed back into my memory – 'the ginkgo is dioecious'. Problem solved, thanks to the Network trip.

I look forward to the next botanical Network expedition in a few years' time. I am sure it will be useful as well as delightful.

Karin Band

Filler: Nicholas Culpeper

In *The Herbalist: Nicholas Culpeper and the Fight for Medical Freedom* (Harper Collins, London: 2004. ISBN: 000 712657 3. Price: £16.99), Benjamin Woolley provides a fascinating account of '… hopes and fears about the power of medical science, professional institutions and government' in England in the mid-seventeenth century. *The Herbalist* tells the story of a medical rebel who took on the authorities and paid the price.

(David Beattie)

Concert in aid of Médecins sans Frontières

At the request of our Editor (and with the hope of spurring others on to do something similar), herewith a few words about the concert I organised in aid of Médecins sans Frontières (MSF) instead of a party to celebrate my 60th birthday at the end of June. Please skip the first bit if MSF isn't for you!

Why MSF?

For many years, I have admired the work of MSF – an organisation I like to think of as 'reaching those parts other charities can't reach' – to coin a phrase from a well-known advert and with every pun intended. Children of old friends have actually worked in the field for MSF and one of their sons died whilst running the Moscow marathon in aid of MSF when working as a logistics specialist in Russia; their daughter, who is a dietician, has been on missions to Darfur and the Sudan and her father trains MSF speakers. So on a personal level, it is a charity that means a lot to me. It seemed to fit the bill professionally too – as borne out by the hugely generous response from fellow ITI MedNet members, some of whom are long-standing supporters of this organisation that has been providing medical aid in crisis situations since the Biafran war of 1971. Those situations can be man-made or natural disasters: the roll-call of armed conflicts where MSF has been involved is a horrendous reflection of man's inhumanity to man over the last 35 years – Biafra, Vietnam, Lebanon, Sudan, Uganda, Afghanistan, Iraq, Somalia, Bosnia, Chechnya, Zaire, Angola, Palestine, Congo, Kosovo, Sierra Leone, Darfur etc etc etc. Add to this numerous natural disasters – earthquakes, floods, droughts, famines, hurricanes - and the list of places where MSF has worked seems endless.

What appeals so much to me about MSF is that it sends out its teams of volunteer doctors, nurses, other health professionals, logisticians, water and sanitation engineers to give emergency medical assistance and health care to people regardless of geographical, political, ethnic, religious or social issues. MSF also regards its mission to try to draw the attention of the world to the desperate plight of the people it helps. Indeed it was a mixture of doctors and journalists who founded MSF in 1971 in response to the obscenities of the Biafra war. MSF uses the word "témoinage" – to speak out and bear witness – to describe this aspect of its work.

I am particularly interested in MSF's Campaign for Access to Essential Medicines. The nurse who spoke at the start of the concert told me that she was faced, in her first mission to Africa before joining MSF, with the impossible and invidious task of 'selecting' 80 out of her thousand AIDS patients for whom she could offer antiretrovirals. MSF has also supported another 'pharmacological' project close to my heart - the 'orphan' drugs organisation, DNDi (Drugs for Neglected Diseases initiative) - and is funding research at Cambridge University Haematology Department into a neonatal screening test for HIV/AIDS.

Practical details

Enough of my soap box, now for some information from someone who had never organised a charity event before in her life – so this is more of a 'Fool's Guide' rather than advice from an expert.

We are very lucky in having a large garden that I have always thought would be well-suited to an open-air concert, but had never dared to hold. My birthday seemed the ideal excuse. I decided to ask fellow members of the largely amateur Cambridge Philharmonic Society if they would be willing to play, plus some local musicians who I thought I could persuade to perform for free if I gave them a buffet supper afterwards. The idea was a light classical concert, mixing a wind quintet (the string quartet was already booked months ahead – late June is a popular time for weddings etc), a 6-voice choir and two local sopranos plus their accompanist, who also performed some solo keyboard pieces.

Publicity/tickets/programmes

My aim was reduce overheads to an absolute minimum. MSF supplied me with two e-versions of their logo, which I used on simple A4 posters and a combined ticket/flyer in Word format that I created myself on a PC. The text on the posters and flyers included my telephone number and e-mail address, so I could keep account of how many people were coming by the number of requests for tickets. The 'tickets' started off as a two-column landscape A4 format page, with a reduced font size of the A4 poster text on the left hand side and printed instructions as to how to find our house and where to park, on the right. A friend in the village with a machine capable of double-sided printing printed out hard copies and the A4 sheets were then cut up with a guillotine to produce the A5 'tickets'. Having the 'tickets' in the form of a simple Word file, meant that I could e-mail them around, thereby saving postage costs. The programme (which in the true tradition of all such events, was only finalised 36 hours beforehand and printed out even later!) was merely a single A4 sheet of paper with the MSF logo at the top.

With the permission of the ITI MedNet committee, I advertised the concert via the e-group and had the most wonderful response from so many of you who were unable to come but bought 'virtual' tickets and/or made extremely generous donations. I also advertised the event to friends and relatives, fellow members of the Cambridge Philharmonic Society and locally through our monthly village newsletter.

Legal and financial matters

I wanted to keep the ticket price low in order to attract the maximum number of people, so I ended up charging £5 per ticket, which included a free glass of wine/soft drink in the interval to avoid a complicated and time-consuming payment process for drinks. My ex-bursar husband raised the issue of needing some form of entertainment licence for such an event, so when I first contacted MSF UK about the idea of holding a concert, I sought their advice. I was told that most people just went ahead without a licence, but the EBH wasn't happy until I contacted my local council, who were very helpful and told me that to be on the safe side in what appears to be a very grey area from a legal point of view, since I was 'providing' alcohol, no later than 21 days before the event I should apply to them for a 'Temporary Event Notice' (in triplicate - 2 copies to be returned to the council with the fee of £21, one to the local constabulary). The cost of this, plus the hire of our village marquee (£150) in case it rained, bottles of cheap red and white wine (bought during a special summer wine deal from Tesco) and some soft drinks were the only overheads and came out of my own pocket. I hired the glasses free from Tesco. We didn't bother with microphones or any lighting because the concert began around 7.30 pm and was due to end at about 9.15 pm. I decided to ask people to bring their own chairs or rugs to sit on to avoid having to pay to hire seating. Someone suggested holding a raffle with donated prizes and that proved a real money-spinner, with the only cost being the books of raffle tickets.

By asking people to make cheques payable to me, I avoided the need for me (and MSF) to deal with lots of individual Gift Aid forms, as I simply rolled up all the donations into one big cheque and then downloaded the Gift Aid declaration form available on the MSF website, filled it in and sent it off. The fact that cheques continued to come in several weeks after the event didn't matter in the slightest, as once I had sent in one Gift Aid form, all future donations by me were covered.

Epilogue

We were incredibly lucky with the weather and the marquee was only used to house the poster and leaflet display about the work of MSF and the tables with drinks. Over 100 people came to the concert and the final total (including Gift Aid) was an amazing £1800. Thanks once again to all of you who supported MSF so generously in this way.

Terminology Notes

Phlebology

The following (problem) terms were encountered at a recent DE-EN phlebology conference. FR equivalents have been added.

DE	EN	FR
die Parva = die Vena saphena parva (VSP)	the SSV [= the short saphenous vein] Note: The TA nomenclature recognizes both 'short saphenous vein' and 'small saphenous vein'.	la petite veine saphène (PVS) Note: This is the prescribed new ("*nomenclature internationale*") term; however, the proscribed *ancienne nomenclature* term 'veine saphène externe (SE)' is still widely used.
die Magna = die Vena saphena magna (VSM)	the GSV [= the great saphenous vein]; the LSV [= the long saphenous vein] Note: The TA nomenclature recognizes both 'great saphenous vein' and 'long saphenous vein'.	la grande veine saphène (GVS) Note: This is the prescribed new ("*nomenclature internationale*") term; however, the proscribed *ancienne nomenclature* term 'veine saphène interne (SI)' is still widely used.
die Krosse; die Crosse der Parva der Magna Note: The DE term has been borrowed from FR.	the junction; the terminal portion; the termination the saphenopopliteal junction (SPJ) the saphenofemoral junction (SFJ) Note: While the slightly curved course of the terminal part of the saphenous veins is shown anatomy textbooks, and described in such texts as *Diseases of the Veins. Pathology, Diagnosis and Treatment* [NL Browse et al. 1/e 1988 London, Edward Arnold p 41: "the long saphenous vein runs in a slight curve towards its junction"], the English language does not have a specific term – even though, for the FR 'crosse aortique' there is the EN term 'aortic arch' (DE: 'Aortenbogen'). The *Roche Lexikon Medizin* rendering ("cross") is unhelpful.	la crosse de la petite veine saphène; de la saphène externe de la grande veine saphène; de la saphène interne Note: In FR, 'crosse' is a native term – the image being that of a bishop's crook or crosier.
Krossektomie	high ligation (and division) of a saphenous vein; high tie of a saphenous vein Note: "Crossectomy" is typically used by non-native (German and French) users of EN.	crossectomie
Krossenrezidiv	saphenofemoral (or, where appropriate: saphenopopliteal) recurrence; junctional recurrence	récidive post-crossectomie
bündige Ligatur	flush ligation	ligature au ras de la veine
Häkeln	hook phlebectomy; hook avulsion; hook phlebextraction; stab avulsion	phlébectomie au crochet; mini-phlébectomie
Tumeszenzanästhesie [see definition below]	tumescent anaesthesia [see definition below]	anesthésie locale tumescente [see definition below]
ESDP endoskopische subfaziale Dissketion der Perforansvenen	SEPS subfascial endoscopic perforator surgery	chirurgie endoscopique sous-fasciale des perforantes
Venentherapeutika	venotropic drugs	veinotoniques

http://64.233.183.104/search?q=cache:xtTRzpYLpFcJ:flexicon.doccheck.com/Tumeszenzan%25E4sthesie+tumeszenzan%C3%A4sthesie&hl=en&gl=uk&ct=clnk&cd=1&ie=UTF-8
"Definition
Die Tumeszenzanästhesie ist eine Form der Lokalanästhesie. Die Anästhesie wird dadurch erzielt, dass in das Unterhautfettgewebe eine Tumeszenzlösung injiziert wird, die ein Lokalanästhetikum enthält.
Durchführung
Die Tumeszenzlösung wird mit Druck zwischen die Gewebeschichten der Unterhaut gespritzt, bis ein beträchtliches Reservoir unter der Haut deponiert ist.
Nach einer Einwirkzeit von ca. 20 Minuten besteht eine ausreichende Anästhesie, falls die Gewebeschichten gelöst werden sollen, sind Einwirkzeiten von über 60 Minuten einzuhalten."

http://64.233.183.104/search?q=cache:wAcU4Cmx0ogJ:www.op-bochum.de/ausstattung/anaesthesie.shtml+tumeszenzan%C3%A4sthesie&hl=en&gl=uk&ct=clnk&cd=2&ie=UTF-8
"Tumeszenzanästhesie
Die Tumeszenzanästhesie ist eine Regionalanästhesie der Haut und des Unterhautfettgewebes durch die Infiltration großer Volumina eines verdünnten Lokalanästhetikums. Auf diese Weise können große Körperareale in Lokalanästhesie operiert werden, die früher nur in Vollnarkose behandelt werden konnten. Trotz der Verdünnung erhält man mit der **Tumeszenzanästhesie** aufgrund verschiedener Zusätze eine hervorragende Schmerzfreiheit."

http://www.studentbmj.com/issues/03/07/education/227.php
"*Tumescent anaesthesia*
This procedure, which originated in cosmetic surgery, uses a high volume of infiltrate containing local anaesthetic and adrenaline to help haemostasis and anaesthesia. Tumescent anaesthesia is now widely used in many procedures on subcutaneous tissues, such as the breast or abdominal wall. Indeed, some surgeons use tumescent anaesthesia as the sole means of anaesthesia. Large volumes of infiltrate are quickly injected into the subcutaneous tissues until the area is swollen. (Tumescent is from the same Latin word as tumour.) One formula uses 25 ml of 2% lidocaine and 1 ml of 1:1000 adrenaline for each litre of sodium lactate intravenous infusion. It is possible to use huge volumes of local anaesthetics, up to 35 mg/kg of lignocaine without any apparent ill effects, although the dose depends on the site and the indication."

http://www.fmoq.org/Documents/MedecinDuQuebec/avril-2005/027-032Dupuy0405.pdf.
"Quels sont les avantages de l'anesthésie ambulatoire locale tumescente?
La technique tumescente consiste à infiltrer dans le tissu sous-cutané, à l'aide d'une aiguille spinale et d'une pompe péristaltique, une solution de trois médicaments très dilués dans du sérum physiologique."
[Note that 'sérum physiologique' = '(physiological [o:] isotonic) saline'.]

And two warnings:

1. In En, 'varices' and 'varicosities' are synonyms.
   In FR, there is a distinction between 'varices' [= larger lesions. EN: 'varices'; 'varicosities'; 'varicose veins'; DE: 'Varizen'; 'Krampfadern'] and 'varicosités' [= tiny superficial dilated venules. EN: 'hyphenwebs'; 'spider veins'; 'telangiectasias'; intradermal venulectases'. DE: Besenreiser]. In FR, 'télangiectasies' is used as a synonym of 'varicosités'.

2. In FR, the term 'collatérale' may be applied to a vein (in the sense of 'affluent', and without any implied meaning of a collateral pathway) - = EN: 'tributary', 'branch vein', branch'; DE: 'Seitenast (einer Stammvene)'; 'zuführender Ast'; 'Ast'; 'Zufluss'.

(Karin Band)

Filler: Biography of John Hunter

Last weekend, while visiting my medical illustrator sister-in-law, I spotted nestling among her anatomy textbooks a copy of *The Knife Man: The Extraordinary Life and Times of John Hunter, Father of Modern Surgery* by Wendy Moore (Bantam Press, London: 2005. ISBN: 0593052099 hardback). [Incidentally, the 2006 paperback edition is more eye-catchingly entitled *The Knife Man: Blood, Body-Snatching and the Birth of Modern Surgery* (ISBN: 0553816187), possibly as a deliberate attempt to appeal on airport bookshelves.] As I write this short note (12 December 2006), both editions are in stock at Amazon and can still be delivered in time for Christmas!

To quote one recent reviewer: 'With many of Hunter's specimens, preparations, papers and illustrations still being on view in the Hunterian Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, I cannot recommend enough this scholarly, but vividly written biography.' [*British Dental Journal* (2006); **200**, 595]

(David Beattie)

DE sensorisch-sensibel, sensorisch und sensibel
FR sensitivo-sensoriel, sensitif et sensoriel

Quotes from the literature

"Der N. glossopharyngicus ist ein sensibel-sensorischer Nerv."

"IX. N. glossopharyngeus (=Zungenschlundnerv)
sensibel, sensorisch, motorisch, parasympathisch"

"nerf optique – nerf crânien sensoriel"; "nerf saphène – nerf sensitif"

"Le nerf facial est un nerf mixte essentiellement moteur, mais aussi sensitif, sensoriel et sécrétoire. Le contingent sensitivo-sensoriel est formé par le VII bis (intermédiaire de Wrisberg)."

"[La langue] a une double fonction : organe sensitivo-sensoriel et organe moteur."

"Sensible Anfälle bzw. Auren" – "crise sensitive" vs "crise sensorielle"

The questions

These quotes raise several questions:
- Why two adjectives instead of one?
- If there is a difference, what is the distinction between the two adjectives? and
- Given that, in this (neurological) context, EN has only the adjective 'sensory' (e.g. DE 'sensible Wurzel' = EN 'sensory root'; DE 'sensibler Reiz' = EN 'sensory stimulus' / FR 'récepteurs sensitifs' = EN 'sensory receptors'; FR 'homonculus sensitif' = EN 'sensory homunculus'), while 'sensible' and 'sensitive' are potential *faux amis*, how does one render the difference reflected by the two adjectives used in DE and FR, respectively?

Definitions

DE
The difference in meaning is well illustrated by the following quotes:
http://augenärzte-praxis.de/index.php/Sensible_Innervation
Sensible Fasern/Nerven leiten Empfindungen, die von Rezeptoren registriert wurden aus dem Körper zum ZNS. Nach der Richtung der Erregungsleitung spricht man auch von afferenten Fasern. Im deutschen Sprachraum werden von den sensiblen häufig sensorische Fasern abgegrenzt. Sensorische Fasern leiten Erregungen von spezifischen Sinnesorganen (Auge, Ohr, Geschmack). Die Abgrenzung ist allerdings ziemlich künstlich, denn auch "sensible" Fasern haben spezialisierte Nervenendigungen. Im Englischen wird diese Differenzierung nicht durchgeführt, sowohl sensibel als auch sensorisch werden unter dem Begriff "sensitive" eingeordnet.

[Note: The last statement is wrong – in EN, it is 'sensory', not 'sensitive'.]

http://www.uni-mainz.de/FB/Medizin/Anatomie/Histologie/KursskriptWS200607.pdf
Oft wird der Begriff sensible Faser durch sensorische Faser ersetzt. Im deutschen Sprachgebrauch wird der Begriff sensorischer Nerv aber überwiegend für die Nervenfasern von speziellen Sinnesorganen (Auge, Ohr, Geschmacksorganen, Riechschleimhaut) gebraucht.

Roche Lexikon Medizin. Lexikonredaktion des Urban & Fischer Verlags. 5/e Urban & Fischer 2003.
Nerv – [...] Erregungsleiter, als motorischer N. für Efferenzen vom ZNS zu Muskeln, Gefäßen u. Drüsen, als sensibler bzw. sensor. N. für Afferenzen von der Körperoberfläche u. -tiefe bzw. von Sinnesorganen zum ZNS.

Anatomisches Bildwörterbuch der internationalen Nomenklatur. H Feneis 5/e Thieme 1982 p 404.
Nervus sensorialis. Ein sensibler Nerv. Er enthält afferente Fasern, die von einer Nervenendformation in das Zentralnervensystem leiten. Die im deutschen Sprachgebrauch übliche Unterscheidung zwischen sensorisch und sensibel ist in den Nomina anatomica nicht enthalten. Der Ausdruck sensorisch bezieht sich im Deutschen auf Afferenzen aus begrenzten Einzugsgebieten, z.B. Nase, Auge, Felsenbein und Geschmacksfeldern.

[Notes: 1. The 5/e (1982) of Feneis' text is based upon the 4/e (1975) *Nomina Anatomica*. The 6th (and final) edition (of 1989) uses the term 'nervus sensorius', which also figures in the current

Terminologia Anatomica (1998). Like its predecessor, the *TA* provides only one term, which covers all the afferences, regardless of the fibres carried.
2. The definition given in Feneis' is somewhat vague, and requires a certain amount of background knowledge. Not all the afferences from "the nose" are 'sensorisch' – those from the olfactory nerves are; those from the skin and from the ordinary mucosa are 'sensibel'.]

FR
While it has proved impossible, with the resources available, to find similar definitions in FR, it is obvious from the way in which the terms are handled in the literature that the distinction between 'sensitif' and 'sensoriel' matches that between DE 'sensibel' and 'sensorisch'.

DE sensibel / FR sensitif, sensitive =	pertaining to general ([o:] common) sensibility ([o:] sensation)
DE sensorisch / FR sensoriel(le) =	pertaining to the special senses

The special senses
Gray's Anatomy. The anatomical basis of clinical practice. S Standring et al (eds). 39/e Elsevier Churchill Livingstone 2005 p 431.
the special senses of olfaction, vision, taste, hearing and balance

The same definition is given by *Dorland's* 30/e:
special senses – the senses of seeing, hearing, taste, and smell. Touch is now usually considered a somatic sense, and sense of equilibrium is sometimes considered a special sense.

Stedman's 27/e, somewhat unusually, lists touch as a special sense:
special sense – one of the five senses related respectively to the organs of sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch.

Touch, as well as temperature, pain, vibration, pressure, position, discriminative sensation, stereognosis, and point localization, are not special senses, and come under the heading of general ([o:] common) sensibility ([o:] sensation).

Note: Since all the afferent impulses from the special sensory organs are conveyed by cranial nerves, the distinction discussed in this Terminology Note applies at the cranial-nerve level only. The spinal afferences convey general somatic or visceral afferent impulses only. Thus, in the spinal part of the peripheral nervous system, nerves that convey information from receptors to the CNS are known as 'sensory' nerves ('sensible Nerven', 'nerfs sensitifs'), without any further distinction. A 'mixed nerve' ('gemischter Nerv', 'nerf mixte') has an afferent (sensory) as well as an efferent (motor) component. All spinal nerves are mixed, at least at their site of exit in the intervertebral foramen. They may subsequently become purely motor or purely sensory. Thus, the saphenous nerve (the terminal branch of the – mixed – femoral nerve) is purely sensory ('der N. saphenus ist ein rein sensibler Nerv'; 'nerf saphène = branche uniquement sensitive'; 'le nerf saphène est purement sensitif').

English equivalents

Since the terminology is, to some extent, dependent on context, examples will be discussed under the following headings: Embryology, Anatomy, Neuroanatomy, and Epilepsy.

Yellow = sensibel / sensitif and their EN equivalents
Green = sensorisch / sensoriel and their EN equivalents.

1. Embryology

Taschenatlas der Embryologie U Drews Thieme 1993 p 308.
In der sensiblen und sensorischen Innervation [der Zunge] ist die Beziehung zu den drei Schlundbögen noch erkennbar: Der erste Schlundbogennerv (*N. mandibularis*) innerviert über den *N. lingualis* die ersten Zweidrittel der Zunge sensibel. Der Nerv des zweiten Schlungbogens, der *N. facialis*, versorgt über die Chorda tympani diesen Bereich der Zunge sensorisch. Das hintere Drittel der Zunge wird vom Nerv des dritten Schlundbogens, dem *N. glossopharyngeus*, sensibel und sensorisch innerviert.

http://www.embryology.ch/francais/sdigestive/gesicht04.html
Les nerfs crâniens des arcs pharyngés innervent la langue sur les plans moteur, sensoriel et sensitif

Sensitif: (tact)		
Deux tiers antérieurs de la langue	1er Arc pharyngien	N. lingual (NC V3)
Tiers postérieur de la langue	3ème Arc pharyngien	N. glosso-pharyngien (NC IX)
Plancher de la langue	4ème Arc pharyngien	N. vague (NC X)
Sensoriel: (goût)		
Deux tiers antérieurs de la langue	2ème Arc pharyngien	Corde du tympan (NC VII)
Tiers postérieur de la langue	3ème Arc pharyngien	N. glosso-pharyngien (NC IX)
	4ème Arc pharyngien	N. vague (NC X)

http://www.emedicine.com/plastic/topic216.htm
The general mucosal sensory innervation of the anterior two thirds of the tongue, derived from the first arch, is from the lingual branch of the trigeminal nerve, the nerve of the first branchial arch. The chorda tympani branch of the facial nerve, the nerve of the second branchial arch, supplies the taste buds of the anterior two thirds of the tongue, except the vallate papillae.
The glossopharyngeal nerve, the nerve of the third branchial arch, supplies the taste buds in the vallate papillae and most of the posterior one third of the tongue mucosal surface. The superior laryngeal branch of the vagus nerve, the nerve of the fourth branchial arch, innervates a small patch of the tongue mucosal surface anterior to the epiglottis.

http://www.nature.com/gimo/contents/pt1/full/gimo5.html
The complex patterns of both general and special sensation of the tongue are a reflection of its complex development. [...] a general sensory component, which includes the lingual nerve (V3) to the anterior two thirds, branches of the glossopharyngeal nerve (IX) to the posterior one third, and a small area near the base supplied by the internal laryngeal nerve (X). The special sensation of taste is supplied by the chorda tympani, a branch of the facial nerve (VII) to the anterior portion, and by the glossopharyngeal nerve (IX) and the internal laryngeal (X) to the posterior one third.

2. Anatomy

http://www.biologie.uni-regensburg.de/Anatomie/Studenten/SS_06/Mundhoehle.pdf
Innervation der Zunge
Geschmack = Sensorik
N. vagus [X] sensibel + sensorisch
N. glossopharyngeus [IX] sensibel + sensorisch
N. lingualis sensibel
sensorisch: N. facialis (Chorda tympani)
Cave: die sensorischen Fasern für die vorderen 2/ 3 der Zunge laufen zwar im N. lingualis, gehören aber zum N. facialis (VII, Intermediusanteil)!

http://www.univ-brest.fr/S_Commun/Biblio/ANATOMIE/Web_anat/Tete_Cou/Orale/Mm_langue.htm
innervation sensitivo-sensorielle de la langue
gustation sensibilité générale

http://perso.orange.fr/d.lefebvre/cavite_orale.htm
L'innervation de la langue est à la fois motrice, sensitive et sensorielle :
[...]
sensitive :
deux zones topographiques, en avant du V lingual le nerf lingual (V), en arrière du V lingual le nerf glosso-pharyngien (IX).
sensorielle :
également, en avant du V lingual le nerf facial (VII) (corde du tympan -> V), enarrière du V lingual le nerf glosso-pharyngien (IX).
L'épiglotte est innervé sur le plan sensitif et sensoriel par le nerf vague (X).

http://www.medunsa.ac.za/faculties/medicine/anatomy/Histo/BDS2/Embryo/Head%20and%20Neck.Embryology.pdf
Although the facial nerve (nerve of the 2nd pharyngeal arch) does not take part in the general sensory innervation of the tongue, the chorda tympani branch to the facial nerve does provide special sensation (taste) to the anterior 2/3 of the tongue

Gray's Anatomy. The anatomical basis of clinical practice. S Standring et al (eds). 39/e Elsevier Churchill Livingstone 2005 p 588.
Innervation of the tongue – The nerve of general sensation to the presulcal part is the lingual nerve, which also carries taste sensation. The nerve supplying both general and taste sensation to the postsulcal part is the glossopharyngeal nerve.

http://www.yalesurgery.org/surgery/sections/plastics/Core%20Curriculum%20Pages/Head_Neck%20Anatomy%20Page/H_N%20Anatomy.html
the innervation of the tongue for sensation, movement, and taste

3. Neuroanatomy

(a) Cranial Nerve IX – Glossopharyngeal

http://www.schmehr.de/anatomie/index.php?ana=hirnnerven1
IX. N.glossopharyngeus (=Zungenschlundnerv)
sensibel, sensorisch, motorisch, parasympathisch
sensibel: Schleimhaut der Paukenhöhle (Tuba auditiva), Trommelfell
sensibel: Tonsilla palatina, Palatum molle (=weicher Gaumen)
sensibel und sensorisch: hinteres Zungendrittel mit Geschmacksfasern

Neurologie. Ein Lehrbuch für Studierende und Ärzte. K Poeck. 5/e Springer 1978 p 10.
N. glossopharyngicus. Er ist ein sensibel-sensorischer Nerv. Sensibel versorgt er den obersten Teil des Pharynx und das Mittelohr, sensorisch leitet er die Geschmacksempfindungen vom hinteren Zungendrittel und vom Gaumen.

Nomenclature anatomique illustrée. M Guntz. Masson 1975 p 328.
N. glosso-pharyngien : nerf moteur, sensitif et sensoriel
sensibilité générale et gustative

Neurologie. J Cambier et al. Abrégés 5/e Masson 1985 p 89.
Le nerf glosso-pharyngien contient :
– Des fibres sensitives provenant du conduit externe, de l'amygdale, du voile, du pharynx, de la partie postérieure de la langue [...] sensibilité thermique et douloureuse, [...] sensibilité tactile [...].
– Les fibres gustatives provenant du tiers postérieur de la langue.

Essentials of Human Anatomy. RT Woodburne. 7/e OUP 1983 p 196.
[types of afferent nerve fibres carried]
general visceral afferent: visceral sensation from the parotid gland, carotid body and sinus, and from the mucous membrane of the pharynx, the middle ear, and the posterior one-third of the tongue.
Special visceral afferent: taste from the posterior one-third of the tongue.
General somatic afferent: cutaneous sensation from the external ear.

Brain's Clinical Neurology. R Bannister (rev). 6/e OUP 1985 p 79.
[The glossopharyngeal nerve] supplies common sensibility to the posterior third of the tongue, the tonsils, and the pharynx, and taste fibres to the same region...

http://cna.uc.edu/embryology/glossaries/CH12.doc
Glossopharyngeal nerve - The glossopharyngeal nerve (cranial nerve IX) innervates structures that develop from tissues within the third pharyngeal arch. This nerve contains branchial efferent, sensory (afferent), and visceral efferent (parasympathetic) fibers. It provides general sensory innervation to most of the posterior one-third of the tongue, to the pharyngeal cavity and superior esophagus. It also contains special afferent (taste) fibers that conduct impulses from the vallate papillae.
[Superior laryngeal branch of the vagus nerve - This nerve innervates the musculature (branchial efferent) that develops in association with the fourth pharyngeal arch including the cricothyroid, levator veli palatini and pharyngeal constrictors. It provides general and special (taste) sensory innervation to the very posterior region of the tongue, and general sensory fibers to the epiglottis and the mucous membrane of the larynx.
Trigeminal nerve - The maxillary and mandibular divisions of the trigeminal nerve (cranial nerve V) innervate the maxillary process and mandibular process respectively, of the first pharyngeal arch. These nerves contain branchial efferent and general sensory (afferent) fibers. The mandibular division provides general sensory innervation to the anterior two-thirds of the tongue while the maxillary

division provides general sensory innervation to the nasal passages and to the primary and hard palates.]

http://www.med.yale.edu/caim/cnerves/cn9/cn9_16.html
Cranial Nerve IX - Glossopharyngeal
Overview of general sensory component
This component of CN IX carries general sensory information (pain, temperature, and touch) from the skin of the external ear, internal surface of the tympanic membrane, the walls of the upper pharynx, and the posterior one-third of the tongue.

http://www.med.yale.edu/caim/cnerves/cn9/cn9_21.html
Cranial Nerve IX - Glossopharyngeal
Overview of Special Sensory Component
The special sensory component of CN IX provides taste sensation from the posterior one-third of the tongue.
Special sensory fibers from the posterior one-third of the tongue travel via the pharyngeal branches of CN IX to the inferior glossopharyngeal ganglion where their cell bodies reside.

(b) Lingual branches of glossopharyngeal nerve

Taschenatlas der Anatomie für Studium und Praxis. W Kahle et al. Vol 3 Nervensystem und Sinnesorgane. W Kahle. 5/e Georg Thieme 1986 pp 110-11.
Rami linguales, die das hintere Drittel der Zunge einschl. der Papillae vallatae sowohl mit sensiblen als auch mit Geschmacksfasern versorgen.
Zunge, sensible Versorgung und Geschmack

Dictionnaire atlas d'anatomie. P Kamina. Maloine 1983.
rameaux lingaux du nerf gloss-pharyngien
[...] des fibres sensitives ; – et des fibres sensorielles gustatives

Nomenclature anatomique illustrée. M Guntz. Masson 1975 p 328.
Rameaux lingaux : [...] sensibilité générale et gustative

Gray's Anatomy. PL Williams et al (eds). 37/e Churchill Livingstone 1989 p 1113.
lingual branches [of the glossopharyngeal nerve] [...] the nerve of special sense (gustation) and general sensibility to the posterior part of the tongue

(c) Cranial Nerve II - Optic Nerve

http://www.schmehr.de/anatomie/index.php?ana=hirnnerven
II. N.opticus (= Sehnerv) – rein sensorisch

http://etumed.unige.ch/neuroclub/docs/pec_tp3.pdf.
Le nerf optique (purement sensoriel) est responsable de la vision et est impliqué dans des réflexes pupillaires.

http://www.med.yale.edu/caim/cnerves/cn2/cn2_1.html
The optic nerve has only a special sensory component.

Classification of nerve fibres

The most detailed classification of nerve fibres (used in some of the examples in this section) is shown below. The classification covers motor fibres and afferent fibres; in this Terminology Note, only the items relating to afferent fibres are shown.

http://www.lab.anhb.uwa.edu.au/hfa213/week9/lec9cranerves.pdf. and
Synopsis of Neuroanatomy. HA Matzke & FM Foltz. 3/e OUP 1979 p19.
Composition of cranial nerves
Components found in nerves to other parts of the body
GSA (General somatic afferent): Cutaneous, joint, & muscle sense
GVA (General visceral afferent): Sense from internal organs
[...]

All these components are also found in cranial nerves.
Special components only found in cranial nerves
SSA (Special somatic afferent): Special senses: Vision, hearing & balance
SVA (Special visceral afferent): Special senses: Smell, taste

In this system,

the glossopharyngeal nerve =	SVA – from taste buds on posterior third of tongue
	GVA – from mucous membrane of pharynx
	GSA – from skin of external ear
the optic nerve =	SSA – from ganglion cells in the retina

The system is also used in DE and in FR:

Sobotta Atlas der Anatomie des Menschen. Einbändige Sonderausgabe. R Putz & R Pabst (eds). 21/e Elsevier Urban & Fischer 2004. Index.
AVA: allgemeine Viszero-Afferenz
SVA: spezielle Viszero-Afferenz
ASA: allgemeine Somato-Afferenz
SSA: spezielle Somato-Afferenz
Note: The EN abbreviations GVA and GSA are also found in DE texts.

http://neuroclub.homeip.net/neuro-nc_generalites.htm
SSG : fibres véhiculant la sensibilité somatique générale
SSS : fibres véhiculant la sensibilité somatique spéciale
SVG : fibres véhiculant la sensibilité viscérale générale
SVS : fibres véhiculant la sensibilité viscérale spéciale

4. Epilepsy

(a) Auras

http://www.swissepi.ch/web/swe.nsf/0/22E1791F1C1EB747C12569C5005F3C00?OpenDocument
Sensible Anfälle bzw. Auren
Sensible einfache partielle Anfälle (sensible Herdanfälle) haben ihren Ursprung in der sensiblen Hirnrinde des Scheitel- oder Parietallappens, der spiegelbildlich zur motorischen Hirnrinde liegt. Epileptische Entladungen der dort befindlichen Nervenzellen führen zu plötzlich auftretenden Kribbel-, Taubheits- oder Wärmegefühlen bzw. sonstigen Gefühlsstörungen in umschriebenen Körperpartien auf der Gegenseite.
Sensorische Anfälle bzw. Auren
Sensorische einfache partielle Anfalle können alle Sinne betreffen und zu Seh-, Hör-, Geruchs-, Geschmacks- und Gleichgewichtsstörungen führen. Entsprechende Störungen können in Sehen von Lichtblitzen oder sonstigen optischen Wahrnehmungen, Hören von klopfenden, klingelnden oder pfeifenden Geräuschen, Riechen bestimmter Düfte, Geschmacksempfindungen oder Schwindel bestehen.
Gefühlswahrnehmungen
sensible Anfälle bzw. Auren
Kribbeln, Taubheits-, Kälte- oder Wärmegefühl in einzelnen Körperabschnitten
Sinnesempfindungen
sensorische Anfälle bzw. Auren
eigenartige (angenehme oder unangenehme) Gerüche (olfaktorische Aura) eigenartige (angenehme oder unangenehme) Geschmackswahrnehmungen (gustatorische Aura), Blitze oder andere optische Wahrnehmungen (= visuelle oder optische Aura) einschliesslich - vergrössertes, verkleinertes oder verzerrtes Sehen, Töne oder Melodien, Schwindel

V Fattorusso & O Ritter. Vademecum clinique du diagnostic au traitement. 15/e Masson 1998 p 656
aura sensitive : fourmillements, sensation de souffle parcourant tout le corps [...], de brûlure.
aura sensorielle : elle peut être
- visuelle (photopsies, scotomes scintillants, lumières colorées, hallucinations visuelles élaborées),
- auditive (bourdonnements d'oreille, son de cloches, voix),
- olfactive (odeur de brûlé, de soufre),
- gustative (goût désagréable dans la bouche).

http://www.emedicine.com/NEURO/topic365.htm
Auras may be classified by symptom type; the types comprise somatosensory, special-sensory, autonomic, or psychic symptoms.

(b) Seizures

Fokale (partielle) Anfälle A: Einfache fokale Anfälle (ohne Bewußtseinsstörung) [...] 2. mit sensiblen (z.B, sensibler Jackson-Anfall) oder sensorischen Symptomen (z.B. Lichtblitze, akustische Sensationen, Geruchs- oder Geschmackshalluzinationen)	2. Crises partielles [...] 2.1 Crises partielles simples a) avec signes moteurs b) avec signes sensitifs ou sensoriels c) avec signes psychiques d) avec signes végétatifs Crises partielles simples (sans altération de la conscience) [...] avec signes somatosensitifs ou sensoriels avec signes végétatifs avec signes psychiques Crises partielles simples avec phénomènes sensitifs ou sensoriels Il peut s'agir de phénomènes somato-sensitifs (le plus souvent sous forme de fourmillements ou de picotements intéressant principalement la main et la face) mais aussi de crises visuelles (le plus souvent sous forme d'hallucinations simples: taches colorés), de crises auditives (hallucinations auditives élémentaires), gustatives (hallucinations ou troubles de la perception du goût) ou olfactives (hallucinations).	A. Simple partial seizures (*consciousness not impaired*) [...] 2. With somatosensory or special-sensory symptoms (simple hallucinations, e.g. tingling, light flashes, buzzing) (a) Somatosensory (b) Visual (c) Auditory (d) Olfactory (e) Gustatory (f) Vertiginous

EN-language version: Proposal for revised clinical and electroencephalographic classification of epileptic seizures. From the Commission on Classification and Terminology of the International League Against Epilepsy. *Epilepsia* 1981;22:489-501. [The FR and DE versions, found in the literature, are translations of the EN-language version.]

Notes: 1. The hyphen in 'special-sensory' makes it clear that these are symptoms related to the special senses (rather than a special kind of sensory symptoms). While the unhyphenated form is also found in the literature, hyphenation avoids misconstructions of the term.
2. The symptoms listed under (b) to (f) in the EN column are special-sensory symptoms.

(K. Band)