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### John Locke and the trigeminal neuralgia of the Countess of Northumberland

Although early descriptions of tic douloureux can be inferred from the writings of Avicenna, the most convincing early description was of the suffering physician and philosopher Johannes Laurentius Bausch (1605-65) described by Drs JM Fehr and Elias Schmidt in volume 2 of the published proceedings of the Imperial Leopoldinian Academy of Natural Sciences in 1671.<sup>1</sup> Of the English contributions, John Locke the famous physician and philosopher described the condition in a series of letters to Dr John Mapletoft in 1677.<sup>2</sup> The unfortunate patient was the Countess of Northumberland, wife of the Ambassador to France:

*Paris, 4th December, 1677*

“... On Thursday night last I was sent for to My Lady Ambassadeice, whom I found in a fit of such violent and exquisite torment that ... it forced her to such cries and shrieks as you would expect from one upon the rack, to which I believe hers was an equal torment, which extended itself all over the right side of her face and mouth. When the fit came, there was, to use My Lady's own expression of it, as it were a flash of fire all of a suddaine shot into all those parts, and at every one of those twitches made her shreeke out, her mouth was constantly drawn on the right side towards the right eare by repeated convulsive motions ... These violent fits terminated on a suddaine, and then My Lady seemed to be perfectly well ... Speaking was apt to put her into

these fits; sometimes opening her mouth to take anything, or touching her gums, especially in places where she used to finde these throbbings; pressing the side of her face by lying on it were also apt to put her in these fits. These fits lasted sometimes longer, sometimes shorter ... at intervals between them not halfe an hower, commonly much shorter ...”

*Paris, 22 December, '77*

“... I believe the drawing of those two teeth, especially the last, hath injur'd some nerve, and soe makes it very apt to be provoked, and draws its neighbours into consent; yet by what My Lady informed me, since violence of her pains have been over, I have reason to suspect there is an ancients fault in the nerves of that side ...”

Later accounts by Wepfer, Nicolaus André (who called it tic douloureux), John and his nephew Samuel Fothergill, and later Charles Bell were to elaborate and elucidate some of the features, possible causes and treatments.

JMS PEARCE

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