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Reflections on Dermatology: Past, Present, and Future

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Poxes Great and Small: The Stories Behind Their Names

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ABSTRACT

The word “pox” indicated, during the late 15th Century, a disease characterized by eruptive sores. When an outbreak of syphilis began in Europe during that time, it was called by many names including the French term “La Grosse Verole” (“the great pox”) to distinguish it from smallpox which was termed “La Petite Verole” (“the small pox”). Chickenpox was initially confused with smallpox until 1767, when the English physician William Heberden (1710-1801) provided a detailed description of chickenpox, differentiating it from smallpox.

The cowpox virus was used by Edward Jenner (1749-1823) to develop a successful vaccine against smallpox. He devised the term “Variolae vaccinae” (“smallpox of the cow”) to denote cowpox. Jenner’s pioneering work on a smallpox vaccine has led to the eradication of this disease and opened the way to preventing other infectious diseases, such as monkeypox, a poxvirus that is closely related to smallpox, and which is currently infecting persons around the world.

This contributions tells the stories behind the names of the various “poxes” that have infected humans: the great pox (syphilis), smallpox, chickenpox, cowpox and monkeypox. These infectious diseases not only share a common “pox” nomenclature, they are also closely interconnected in medical history.

Key Words: The Great Pox (syphilis), smallpox, chickenpox, cowpox, monkeypox, etymology

Poxes Great and Small: The Stories Behind Their Names

The recent monkeypox outbreak has caught the world by surprise and during the first half of 2022, over 6,000 persons ,across multiple countries, have been infected by the virus. The outbreak has also given our simian friends widespread recognition in the news media, as monkeypox was first identified in 1958 among laboratory monkeys (2). Despite being named “monkeypox”, the source of the disease remains unknown (2). African rodents and non-human primates, like monkeys, might harbor the virus and infect people. Person to person transmission can then follow.

Names of diseases often have historic, cultural and even political significance. Thus, the World Health Organization is planning to change the name of the monkeypox virus over concerns that the term “monkeypox” is discriminating and stigmatizing to Africa and its people (3).

Whatever we choose to call it, the current monkeypox outbreak brings to mind distant memories of a far deadlier poxvirus, eradicated over 40 years ago: smallpox. Like monkeypox, the name “smallpox” has a story behind it. This contribution tells that story along with those of the other “poxes” that can infect people: the great pox (syphilis), chickenpox, and cowpox. These infectious diseases don’t all share a common pathogen. Monkeypox, smallpox and cowpox are caused by orthopoxviruses, while syphilis is a bacterial disease (*Treponema pallidum*) and chickenpox is caused by varicella zoster virus. Nonetheless, as will be seen in this contribution, these poxes are all interconnected by their “pox” nomenclature and in medical history.

The Word “Pox” and its Etymology

For centuries, the word “pox” generated images of fear, sickness, and death, as it denoted the rapidly spreading infectious diseases of syphilis and smallpox. William Shakespeare (1564-1616) used it as an insult in his play *The Tempest (Act 1, scene 1)*:

A pox o’ your throat, you bawling, blasphemous, incharitable dog! (4).

The term “pox” during the late 15th Century, described a disease characterized by eruptive sores (5). It was originally spelled as “pockes”, the plural of “pocke” (similar to “pock”) and meant a pustule, blister or ulcer on the skin.

Similar terms to pox, used in those times, included:

- 1) The German terms “Blattern” or “Plattern”
- 2) The word “pustule”, late 14th Century, from the Old French “pustule” and Latin “Pustula”, meaning blister or pimple (6).
- 3) The word “variola” was introduced by Marius Aventicensis (532-596), the Bishop of Aventicum, the capital of Roman Switzerland. He used it to describe an epidemic that afflicted Gaul and Italy in 570 (7). The term comes from the diminutive of the Latin word “varius” meaning “changing” or “various”, in this case indicating “speckled” or “spotted” (8).

.The Great Pox and Smallpox (FIGURE 1 and FIGURE 2)

When an outbreak of syphilis struck Europe during the 1490's, it was called by many names, such as the "French disease" (*morbus gallicus*), as it appeared during the siege of Naples by troops of Charles VIII (1470-1498) of France. Other, more medically related synonyms for syphilis included: "posen Plattern" and "bosen Blattern" both meaning "bad pox", "malattia delle cattive pustule" ("disease of the bad pox"), and by the French term "grosse verole" (great pox) to distinguish it from "petite verole" or smallpox (9).

The name "syphilis" comes from the Latin poem *Syphilis sive morbus Gallicus* written in 1530 by the Italian poet Hieronymus Fracastorius (1478-1553). The poetic verses describe this dreadful plague as something sent by the vengeful god, Apollo, to strike down the mythical shepherd named Syphilis. The term syphilis appears in the essays of Desiderius Erasmus, a Dutch philosopher and Catholic theologian (1466-1536) (10). Daniel Turner (1667-1741) a London physician who published in, 1714, the first English language textbook on dermatology, was the first English medical author to use the term. However the word syphilis was not in general use to describe the disease until the early nineteenth century (10). Until that time it was known as the French disease, the French pox, the Spanish pox or just simply "the pox" (10).

As mentioned above, the term smallpox was derived from the French words *petite verole*. *Variola* was used to denote smallpox during the late 1700's and after, especially with the introduction of Edward Jenner's (1749-1823) cowpox vaccine and his use of the term *Variolae vaccinae* ("smallpox of the cow") to describe it. The German physician Rudolph Augustin Vogel (1724-1774) used the term "variolae in 1757 (11).

Chickenpox

Chickenpox was confused with smallpox until 1767, when the English physician William Heberden (1710-1801) published his paper "On the Chicken-pox" in which he clinically

distinguished the two infections (12). The name chickenpox was used by the English physician Richard Morton (1637-1698) who characterized it as a mild form of smallpox (12). There are several theories about the origin of the term chickenpox. One theory, suggested by the British physician Thomas Fuller (1654-1734) in 1730, is that the lesions of chickenpox looked as if a "Child had been picked by the Bills of chickens" (13). In the dictionary of the English lexicographer, Samuel Johnson (1709-1784), it is mentioned that chickenpox is so called "from its being of no great danger" (13). The Latin term "varicella" is an irregular diminutive of the word variola (14) and is believed to have been used during the 18th century (15).

Cowpox

Cowpox was a term used in the late 1700's to denote a disease of the teats and udders of cows that infected milkmaids and was described by the British physician Edward Jenner in 1798 in his book *An Inquiry into the Causes and Effects of the Variolae Vaccinae* (16). Jenner had heard rumors that dairy maids who had been infected with cowpox were not capable of having smallpox. He put this theory to the test by inoculating patients with cowpox and proving that this procedure prevented smallpox. Jenner used the term Variolae vaccinae (smallpox of the cows) to denote cowpox and his procedure became known as vaccination from the Latin term vaccinus ("from cows") (17).

Jenner's vaccine helped to eradicate smallpox, one of humanity's most devastating diseases. It also opened the way to the development of other vaccines to prevent infectious diseases.

Conclusions

The surprise monkeypox (**FIGURE #3**) outbreak of 2022 has sent physicians around the

world scrambling back to medical textbooks to review the cutaneous manifestations of this poxvirus infection. The skin eruption is an important clinical finding for the diagnosis of monkeypox as it was for the diagnosis of smallpox years ago and for differentiating smallpox from syphilis. Both smallpox and syphilis spread death and misery to their many unfortunate victims.

Cowpox, another poxvirus, became a gift to humanity when Jenner used it to develop a successful vaccine against smallpox. We are fortunate to live today in a world that is free of the ravages of smallpox and when other vaccines, anti-viral drugs and antibiotics are available to prevent and treat syphilis, chickenpox, monkeypox and a whole array of other pathogens.

The WHO is concerned that we do not use the monkeypox outbreak to discriminate against a continent or to stigmatize a particular demographic group. Infectious diseases, WHO reminds us, do not discriminate against people and neither should we. Hopefully, if governments, physicians, and public health officials work together, the 2022 monkeypox epidemic will speedily be brought under control.

Legends for Figures

Figure 1: Syphilis treatment. Urine examination and treatment with ointments (mercury), Vienna 1497-1498. Woodcut by Bartholomaeus Steber (15th Century-1506). Wikimedia Commons. Public domain.

Figure 2: Portrait of Fernando II de Medici (1610-1670). Oil on canvas, 1626, by Justus Sustermans (1597-1681). Wikimedia Commons. Public domain. The painting was made on the ninth day of Fernando II's smallpox infection, showing a full eruption of the disease. Fernando II survived his illness and became grand duke of Tuscany, Italy.

Figure 3: An image of the rash of monkeypox. October 15, 2017. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Wikimedia Commons. Public domain

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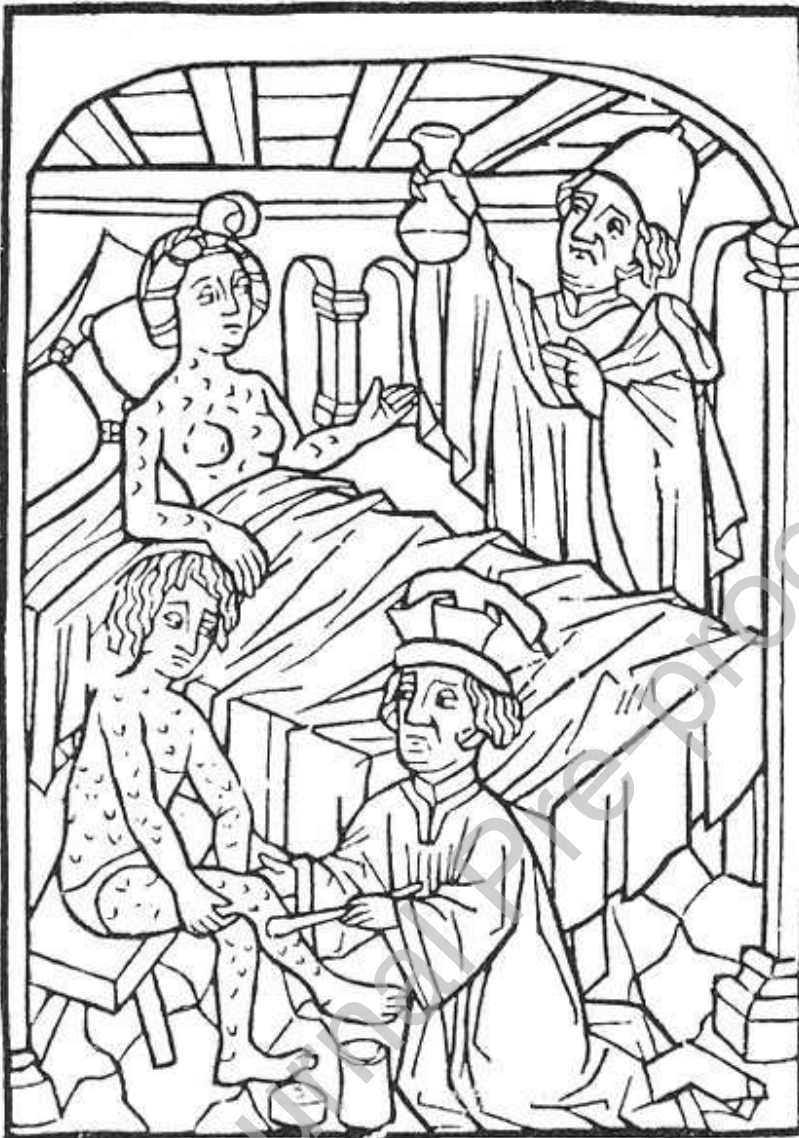


FIGURE 1 Hoenig



FIGURE 2 Hoenig



FIGURE 3 Hoenig