

5. Write a prescription for asthma, each dose to contain potassic iodide gm. 1.20. Use metric system.

6. Discuss fully the principles of treatment of acid dyspepsia due to
- Hyperacidity.
  - Hypersecretion.
  - Deficient secretion.

Explain the mode of action of the remedies you suggest and the time of their administration.

7. In poisoning with the following, what would be the characteristic symptoms and appropriate treatment?

- Chloral hydrate.
- Corrosive sublimate.

8. Compare the pharmacological actions of the following, and state for what class of cases each is best adapted therapeutically:

- Antipyrine.
- Antifebrin.
- Phenacetine.

#### THEORETICAL ANATOMY.

- Describe the scapula, and name the muscles attached to it.
- Describe the hip-joint (what bones assist in forming this articulation), and give a brief description of its ligaments, nerve and arterial supply. (b) Explain the terms, Synarthrosis, Amphiarthrosis, and Diarthrosis.
- Give the coverings, boundaries, floor, and contents (with their relationship) of the superior Carotid and Scarpa's triangles. (b) Give in detail the procedure for ligation of the common Carotid artery in the former triangle, and explain how the collateral circulation is carried on.
- Explain the terms "Oblique" and "Direct" inguinal hernia. (b) Mention coverings of external inguinal hernia. (c) Briefly describe by what means a femoral hernia makes its exit from the abdomen, and its course after doing so.
- Describe the portal circulation. What vessels unite to form the portal vein; with what vessels do its radicals communicate, and in what does it differ from veins in general? (b) Into what do the right and left spermatic veins empty? (c) Name the relationship of the vessels and ureter at hilus of the kidney.
- Origin, insertion and nerve supply of the following muscles: Digastric, Mylo-hyoid, Levator anguli Scapulæ, Trapezius, Deltoid, Pectoralis minor, Serratus magnus, Biceps humerus, Pronator radii teres, Flexor carpi ulnaris,