

7. Differentiate the anatomical conditions, with their possible results, included under the general term Appendicitis.

8. Enumerate the conditions under which an hæmorrhagic eruption may appear on the skin.

9. Describe the causes, other than lesions of the cardiac valves, which may induce enlargement of the heart.

10. A young man, with a neurotic family history and a personal history of at least one epileptic fit several years previously, was admitted into hospital complaining of pains in several joints. For ten days the pains continued, and there was an elevation of temperature from one to two degrees Fahr. during this period. Several days after the disappearance of the pains and fever the patient suddenly became delirious, his temperature rapidly ascended from the normal to 103°, reaching 107° in the course of five or six hours. He was seized with right-sided spasms (of clonic character in the muscles of the face, of tonic character in the muscles of the extremities). Examination of the thoracic viscera, negative. Pupils equal, reacting to light. Eye-grounds normal. Discuss the nature, prognosis and treatment of this case.

#### OBSTETRICS AND DISEASES OF INFANTS.

*Examiner*.....Prof. J. CHALMERS CAMERON, M.D.

1. What are the causes of delay in the first stage of labor? How would you overcome them?

2. A multipara, æt. 35, has a precipitate labor. Half an hour after the expulsion of the placenta, she complains of feeling faint; she is pale, with profuse cold perspiration and a rapid, thready pulse. Detail fully your line of treatment.

3. A patient, æt. 30, III-para, at full term, is short and small, with a conj. ver. of 8½ cm. In her first confinement she was delivered of a large child by means of a difficult high forceps operation. In her second, the child was small and labor precipitate.

She is awakened during the night by a sudden gush of liquor amnii — water drains away during the next twenty-four hours and slight pains recur at intervals — the head is presenting in the first position of the vertex

thirty-six hours after the rupture of the membranes, the head is still at the brim, the os is soft and dilatable, the temp. 98.4°, the pulse 120, the fetal heart-beat 110—forceps are applied but fail to bring down the head.

(a) How might labor be terminated?

(b) What method would you adopt, and why?

(c) How would you manage the puerperal period?

4. How would you treat:

(a) Umbilical hæmorrhage.

(b) Congenital Hernia (inguinal).

(c) Eclampsia in a child eighteen months old.