

## THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

### JUNIOR CLASS.

1. Give a definition of the order phlegmasiæ, according to Cullen.

2. What are the peculiarities of inflammation of serous membrane?

3. There are certain peculiarities which characterise the various degrees of inflammation of mucous membrane; describe some of the more prominent.

4. What do you understand by idiosyncrasy?

5. Give examples of idiosyncracies.

6. What do you mean by diathesis?

7. Mention some of the more frequent diatheses.

8. Enumerate the symptoms, causes and consequences of ischuria renalis.

9. What are the symptoms, diagnosis, prognosis and treatment of purpura hæmorrhagica?

10. In the stethoscopic exploration of the chest, when you find the "tintement métallique," what alterations of structure does its presence indicate?

1. Name the fevers that sympathetic patients who have suppuration after chronic local affection.

2. What are the signs in the skin and subcutaneous tissue?

3. How do you distinguish, from the colour, the appearance, the suppuration?

4. How do you distinguish an inflamed part from a part?

5. What is the difference from patients labouring with malarial fever?

6. How do you distinguish between the two?

7. What are the signs of inflammation in the throat?

8. Are some cases of inflammation the result of contagion?

9. Of which kind of mortification do you endeavour to avoid?

10. How does patient's life after mortification differ from that of a patient with peritonitis?

11. When acute mortification is present, what is the treatment?

12. Are the terms "tintement métallique" and "tintement de cuivre" designated by some authors as different degrees of the same condition?

13. What first signs of mortification are there, and how are they separated from those of inflammation?

14. How would you distinguish incipient mortification from a robust subject?

15. What are the signs of humid gangrene?