

Ten years' examinations : a complete set of all the written examination questions given in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in the City of New York. Medical department of Columbia College 1880-1891.

Contributors

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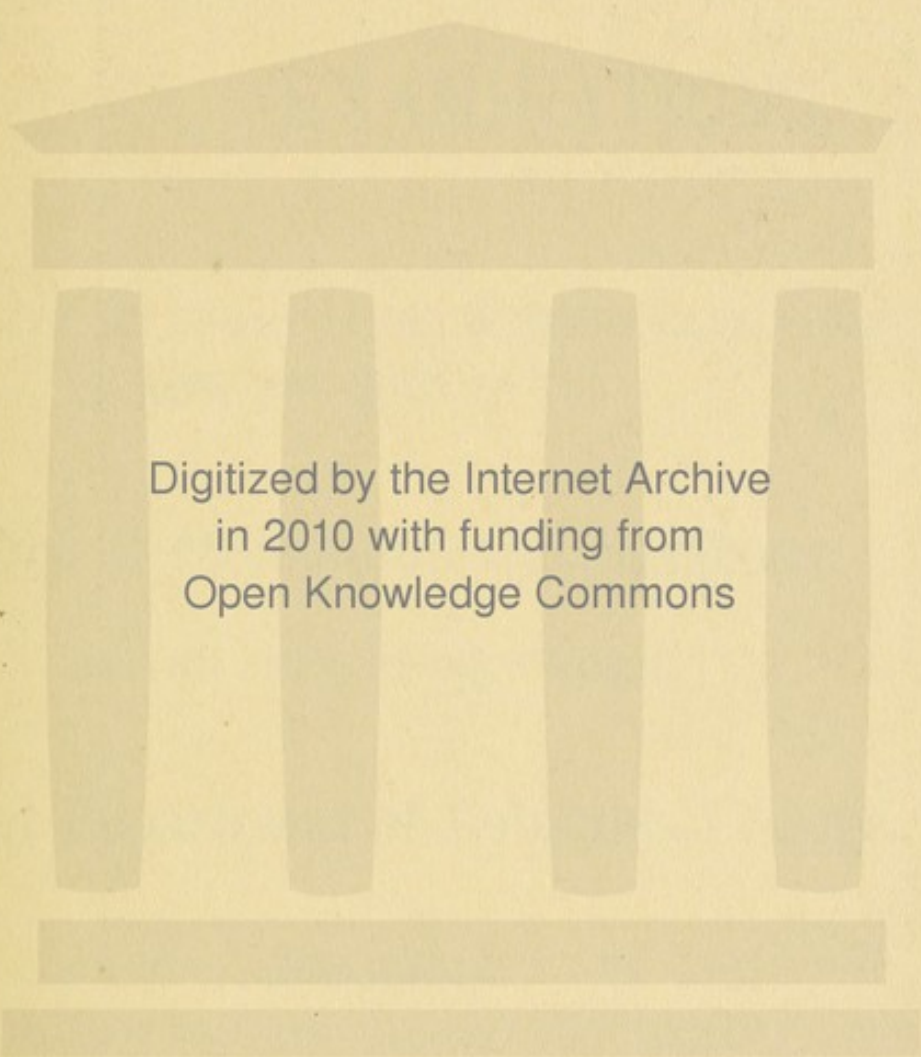
10YEARS' EXAMINATIONS

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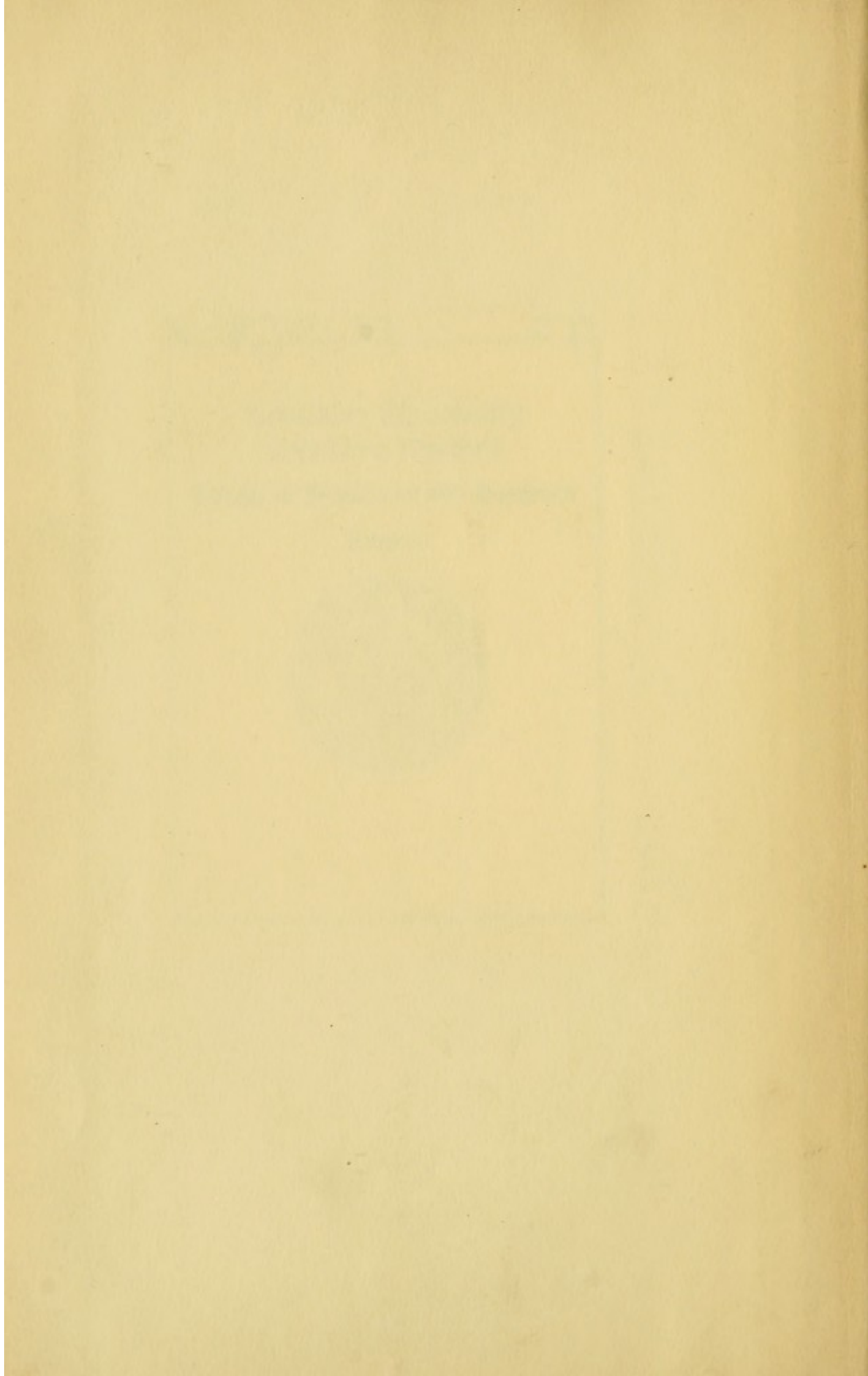
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TEN

YEARS'

EXAMINATIONS.

A COMPLETE SET OF ALL OF THE WRITTEN EXAMINATION
QUESTIONS GIVEN IN THE

College of Physicians and Surgeons,

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Medical Department of Columbia College.

1880-1891.

H. P. DE FOREST, M. D.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL HOSPITAL, BROOKLYN,

EDITOR.

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PART I.

ANATOMY AND SURGERY.

ANATOMY.

Fall,

1879.

1. Describe the radius.
 2. What muscles pass from leg to foot and toes?
 3. Branches of internal carotid artery and their branches?
 4. Differences between duodenum and ileum?
-

Spring,

1880.

1. Describe the first rib and its relations.
2. What muscles flex, and what extend the phalanges of the fingers; give action of each muscle or group of muscles?
3. What are the motor and what the sensory nerves of the larynx.
4. Of what are they branches? What muscles do the motor nerves supply?
5. What veins form the venae portae.

Fall,

1880.

1. Bones forming roof, floor, outer and inner walls of the nasal fossa.
 2. Action of the psoas, iliacus, and the three glutei?
 3. Course, relations and branches of the radial artery?
 4. Muscular and cutaneous distribution of median, ulnar, and musculo-spiral nerves.
 5. What do you understand by Glisson's capsule?
-

Spring,

1881.

1. Give as fully as possible, origins, insertions and actions of :—
 - (a). Pronator radii teres.
 - (b). So-called supinator longus.

2. What movements are possible when knee-joint is semiflexed?
3. Enumerate the muscles which cross the knee-joint, and name the nerves by which each is supplied.
4. Which ventricle of the brain has no opening connecting it with any of the others? State where in the brain this is situated?
5. State at what point of the chest wall the lower margin of the right lung usually lies in the neighborhood of the mammary line, and at what point in the neighborhood of the scapula?
6. Are the tendinous cords which stretch from either of the two papillary muscles of the mitral valve attached to one curtain only or to both? What is the mechanical value of the arrangement you describe in the above question?
7. What important artery of the front of the forearm lies at one part of its course behind the pronator radii teres?
8. Enumerate the venous vessels through which a blood corpuscle would pass in succession before reaching the right auricle of the heart, starting from the wall of the jejunum?
9. State at what anatomical point you would open the air passages in case of so-called œdema of the glottis, and upon what anatomical grounds would your choice be made?

Fall,

1881.

1. Describe the lower end of humerus.
2. Actions of peroneus longus and brevis?
3. Define and locate the island of Reil.
4. Arteries of the brain, origin of each, Circle of Willis, and what compose it?
5. Anatomy of villus of small gut.
6. Anatomical arrangements rendering colotomy practicable; principal anatomical danger; to what muscle is the large gut in specially close relation when we open the latter?
7. Locate cardiac semilunar valves, and describe them and their mechanism.
8. What parts make up the root of the lung?
9. What is the trigonum vesicae?
10. What important fascia will be pierced in lateral lithotomy if knife should cut entirely through base of prostate gland. What tissue immediately overlies the tissue in question?

Spring,

1882.

1. What bones articulate with the superior maxilla?
2. What is the action of the peroneus longus?

3. What muscles would be paralyzed by section of spinal accessory nerve within the skull?
4. Name all the parts which would be divided if forearm were completely severed midway between the wrist and elbow?
5. Describe velum interpositum, septum lucidum and fornix.
6. Give difference between right and left bronchus.

Fall,

1882.

1. Anatomy of the knee-joint?
2. What forms the circle of Willis?
3. Contents of the orbit; gross anatomy of the eye?
4. What do you see in cut section of kidney?
5. What parts are cut in lateral, and what in median lithotomy?

Spring,

1883.

1. Describe inferior maxilla and give relations.
2. Name the muscles which pass from the pelvis and vertebræ to the femur. and give the action of each.
3. Relations of left subclavian artery.
4. Distribution of the median, ulnar and musculo-spiral nerves to the muscles of the forearm and hand, and the cutaneous distribution of the hand?
5. Gross Anatomy of the stomach, relations to the neighboring organs and to the abdomen and chest walls?
6. Difference between the sinus and the pelvis of the kidney?

Fall,

1883.

1. Knee-joint and its movements?
2. Relations and branches of the abdominal aorta?
3. What parts are divided in amputation at shoulder-joint?
4. Describe the membranes of the brain and spinal cord.

Spring,

1884.

1. Anatomy of the elbow-joint; actions and relations.
2. Serratus magnus, origin, insertion, innervation and action.
3. Formation and relation of palmar arches and branches.
4. Relations of the spleen and kidneys.
5. Formation and branches of the brachial plexus.

Fall,

1884.

1. Describe the hip-joint and the upper extremity of the femur?
 2. Name internal and external rotators of the thigh?
 3. Course relation and branches of femoral artery?
 4. Name the jugular veins and what arteries they accompany, if any?
 5. Boundaries of the inguinal canal, and the relations of the deep epigastric artery to it?
-

Spring,

1885.

1. Describe the outer wall of the nasal fossa.
2. Give the anatomy of the movements of the temporo-maxillary articulation.
3. Describe the great sciatic nerve and its branches.
4. Relations of the axillary artery.
5. Anatomy of the rectum?

Fall,

1885.

1. Describe the frontal bone.
 2. Describe the trapezius muscle.
 3. Describe the ankle-joint.
 4. Describe the gustatory nerve.
 5. Relations of the spleen.
 6. Relations of popliteal artery.
-

Spring,

1886.

1. Describe the astragalus.
2. Inferior maxillary nerve?
3. Describe the arch of the aorta and give its relations.
4. Describe the fornix.
5. What muscles abduct the arm, and what movements take place.

Fall,

1886.

1. Describe the orbit—its bones, fissures and foramina.
2. Describe the popliteal space and its contents.
3. Explain the movements of the rotation of the forearm—(a). When flexed; (b). When extended.
4. Relation of liver to abdominal walls and thorax.
5. Describe right auricle of the heart.
6. Give anatomy of ligature of the third part of subclavian artery.

Spring,

1887.

1. Describe the occipital bone.
2. Describe the ankle-joint.
3. Describe the lingual artery and its branches.
4. Describe the nerve supply of the muscles of the forearm.
5. Describe the relations of the stomach.
6. Describe the relations of the left ureter.

Fall,

1887.

1. Describe the three fossæ at the base of the skull, their foramina, and the nerves they transmit.
2. Describe the tibialis posticus; its origin, insertion, nerve supply and action.
3. Describe the relations, branches and anastomoses of the submaxillary artery.
4. Describe the relations of the stomach.
5. What structures would be cut by a section midway between the knee and ankle? (Circular amputation).

Spring,

1888.

1. Describe the hip-joint and the upper extremity of the femur.
2. Mention the muscles in relation with the elbow-joint; their actions and nerve supply?
3. Describe the anatomy of the ligature of the third part of the subclavian artery.
4. Describe the mucus membrane of the intestine.

Fall,

1888.

1. Give the position, structure and relation of the caput coli and appendix; as well as the reflection of the peritoneal coat.
2. Describe the temporo maxillary articulation, its anatomy, ligaments and relations; the muscles which produce the various motions and their nerve supply.
3. How many jugular veins are there? Describe them?
4. Give the relations of the spleen and kidney.

Spring,

1889.

1. Describe the knee-joint.
2. Describe the position and relations of structures surrounding knee-joint.
3. Nerve supply of muscles of forearm and hand.

4. Describe the caecum and appendix vermiformis. Give position and relations.

5. Relations of the Duodenum.

Fall,

1889.

1. Describe temporo-maxillary articulation.
2. Origin, insertion, nerve supply and action of serratus magnus.
3. Nerve supply of tibialis anticus, brachialis anticus, and supinator longus.
4. Course and relation of the superficial palmar arch.
5. Relations of spleen.

Spring,

1890.

1. Mention in order the articulations of the trapezium ; of the malar.
2. Describe joint surfaces and mechanism of atlo-axoid joint.
3. Accessory ligaments of astragalus and os calcis.
4. Ligaments checking abduction and outward rotation of the hip-joint.
5. Enumerate in order the extensor tendons passing over the wrist-joint, and usual arrangement of their sheaths.
6. Muscles supplied by external plantar nerve.
7. Articular nerves to elbow-joint.
8. Usual cutaneous supply to ring finger.
9. Relations of posterior interosseous artery.
10. Origin, insertion and action of trapezius.
11. Relations of left kidney.
12. Trace projection on thoracic wall of costal portion of interlobular incisions of right and left lung.
13. Relative positions of columns of medulla.
14. Position of lingula ; of funiculus teres.

Fall,

1890.

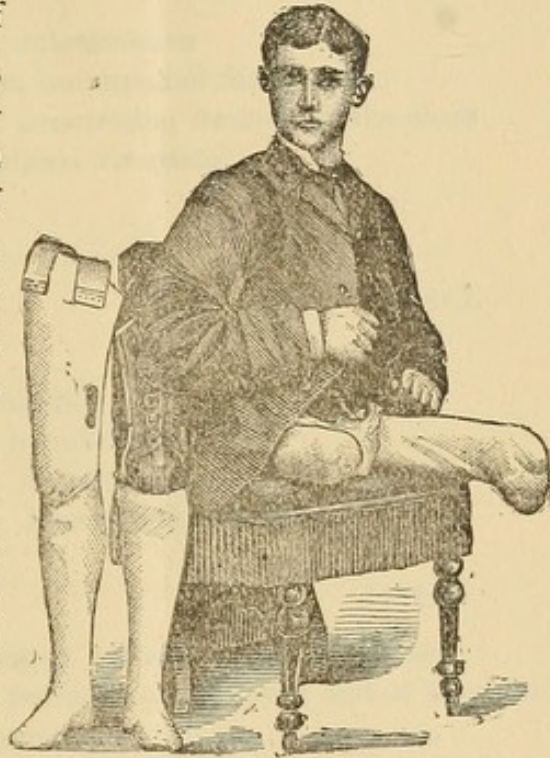
1. Give the relations of the second portion of the axillary artery.
2. Describe the Duodenum, and give the relations of the various parts.
3. Describe in full the gluteus maximus.
4. What is the innervation of the latissimus dorsi?
5. Give the nerve supply of the muscles of the forearm.
6. What structures form the roof of the fourth ventricle?
7. Give the articulations, in order, of the superior maxillary bone.

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SURGERY.

Fall, 1879.

1. Principal agents controlling inflammation.
2. Points of distinction between fracture and dislocation.
3. Pathology and treatment of penetrating wounds of the chest.
4. Differential diagnosis of popliteal aneurism.
5. Describe lateral lithotomy.

Spring, 1880.

1. Causes of mortification.
2. Symptoms of traumatic meningitis.
3. Means for arresting venous hemorrhage.
4. Pathology and treatment of intussusception.
5. Ligature of femoral artery; Describe the operation.

Fall, 1880.

1. Signs of abscess. Treatment of acute and chronic abscess.
2. Diagnosis and treatment of fractures of the lower end of the radius.
3. Peculiarities of gun-shot wounds.
4. Indications for tracheotomy, and methods for performing it.
5. Diagnosis of internal and external hemorrhoids.
6. What is "hare lip?"

Spring, 1881.

1. Give the clinical history, the pathological anatomy, the diagnosis, the prognosis of a case of chronic strumous arthritis of the knee joint, with the treatment of each stage.
2. State the symptoms, the diagnosis and the treatment of penetrating wounds of the chest.
3. Describe the several varieties of strangulated inguinal hernia.

Fall, 1881.

1. Give the causes, varieties, symptoms and results of mortification, and the treatment of each form and stage.
2. Give the treatment of surgical or external aneurism. State the indications or contra-indications for each method.

Spring,

1882.

1. Contrast the pathological features of primary caries with acute necrosis.
2. What are the rules of treatment in wounds of uterus?
3. In what cases is laryngotomy preferable to tracheotomy?
4. Describe the several varieties of malformations of rectum and anus.
5. What is the character of the urine in neuroses of the male genito-urinary organs?

Fall,

1882.

1. Give the varieties, symptoms and treatment of injuries of the skull.
2. Give the morbid anatomy and treatment of internal hemorrhoids.
3. State when and how lumbar colotomy should be performed.
4. What are the causes of retention of urine?
5. Give the diagnosis of intussusception.

Spring,

1883.

1. Seat, diagnosis and treatment of fractures of lower end of the humerus.
2. Causes of mortification.
3. What is hydrocephalus?
4. Describe the operations of lumbar colotomy.
5. What are the several operations for hydrocele?
6. Pathology and diagnosis of tumors of urinary bladder.

Fall,

1883.

1. Clinical history, symptoms, diagnosis of psoas abscess, and the treatment.
2. Diagnosis of fracture of neck of the femur.
3. Treatment of popliteal aneurism.

Spring,

1884.

1. What is the mechanism of traumatic emphysema?
2. Describe and differentiate the several varieties of lymphoma of the neck?
3. Causes, morbid anatomy and treatment of internal hemorrhoids?
4. Causes, symptoms, pathological changes, and termination of strumous arthritis.
5. Diagnosis of fracture of the neck of the femur.

Fall, 1884.

1. Pathology, clinical history and treatment of acute abscess?
2. Mode of treatment of popliteal aneurism.
3. Diagnosis of fracture of cervix femoris.

Spring, 1885.

1. Pressure effects of bronchocele?
2. Symptoms and diagnosis of sacculated aneurism?
3. Operation for harelip?
4. Histological difference between sarcoma and carcinoma?
5. Fracture and dislocations of the clavicle?

Fall, 1885.

1. Acute caries of the tibia; pathological conditions, symptoms, diagnosis and treatment?
2. Acute intestinal obstruction, its medical and surgical treatment?

Spring, 1886.

1. Diagnosis and treatment of tubercular disease of the joints?
2. When should the external carotid artery be tied in preference to the common carotid, and what are the steps in the operation?
3. State the causes, symptoms, prognosis, and treatment of erysipelas.
4. Describe the causes and treatment of intestinal obstruction.

Fall, 1886.

1. Causes, symptoms, and treatment of erysipelas?
2. Describe diagnosis and treatment of wounds of the intestine.
3. Describe the dislocations at the elbow joint.

Spring, 1887.

1. Symptoms, pathological anatomy and treatment of necrosis of the shaft of the tibia.
2. Give the symptoms and course of acute pyæmia, and of acute septicaemia.
3. State the chief indications for primary amputation in the case of compound fracture of the fibula, seen immediately after injury.
4. Describe the method of performing lateral lithotomy.
5. Stricture of œsophagus; symptoms, diagnosis, and treatment.
6. Medical and surgical treatment of perityphlitis.

Fall, 1887.

1. Treatment of surgical diseases of the gall bladder.
2. Diagnosis of the fracture of cervix femoris.
3. Describe an antiseptic dressing.

Spring, 1888.

1. Delirium Tremens; causes, symptoms, diagnosis and treatment?
2. Diagnosis of sub-cranial extravasation of blood.
3. Causes and symptoms of acute intestinal obstruction.
4. Describe the malformations of anus and rectum.
5. Describe the method for circular amputation of the thigh.

Fall, 1888.

1. Indications for trephining.
 - (a). In injuries.
 - (b.) In diseases.
2. Treatment of hernia by radical methods.
3. Diagnosis of fracture of cervix femoris?

Spring, 1889.

1. Give the pathological and clinical history of a case of acute necrosis of tibia.
2. Give the causes, symptoms, and the treatment of fracture of the head of the humerus.
3. What are the dangers to life from harelip and cleft palate? What is the most favorable time for operation?
4. Symptoms and diagnosis of stricture of the œsophagus?
5. Name the benign tumors of female breasts.
6. Mention those features of a neoplasm in the female breast which would make probable a diagnosis of carcinoma.
7. The symptoms of fissure of the anus?
8. What are the indications for the operation of excision of joints?

Fall, 1889.

1. Give the clinical features of an attack of inflammatory external hemorrhoids, and the treatment.
2. Symptoms of renal calculus?
3. Causes of non-union after simple fracture?

4. Sequestrum of shaft of long bone.
5. After injury to trunk or abdomen what symptoms indicate intraperitoneal rupture of the bladder?
6. Describe antiseptic precautions in amputation.
7. In what regions are antiseptic solutions dangerous.
8. Describe appearances of wounds of soft parts, which become septic from any cause. What are the constitutional effects that accompany this?
9. Mention the different forms of syphilis of the tongue.

Spring,

1890.

1. State the different methods of controlling surgical hemorrhage.
2. Mention the signs of fracture of the cervix femoris, and state how they differ from those of a dorsal dislocation of the head of the femur.
3. Give the symptoms and treatment of a case of severe traumatic shock.
4. The differential diagnosis of a case of acute intestinal obstruction and peritonitis.
5. Upon what clinical features would you base a diagnosis of a rupture of the membranous urethra?
6. What are the indications for the operation of nephrotomy and nephrolithotomy? The method of performing each operation. (*Omit* antiseptic details).

Fall,

1890.

1. Under what circumstances does the accident known as entrance of air into the veins occur? What are its symptoms, treatment, and result?
2. Describe a typical case of Pott's fracture, and the treatment.
3. The symptoms, course, and treatment of ischio-rectal abscess.
4. Describe the clinical features of cancer of the tongue.
5. The differential diagnosis between inguinal hernia and varicocele?

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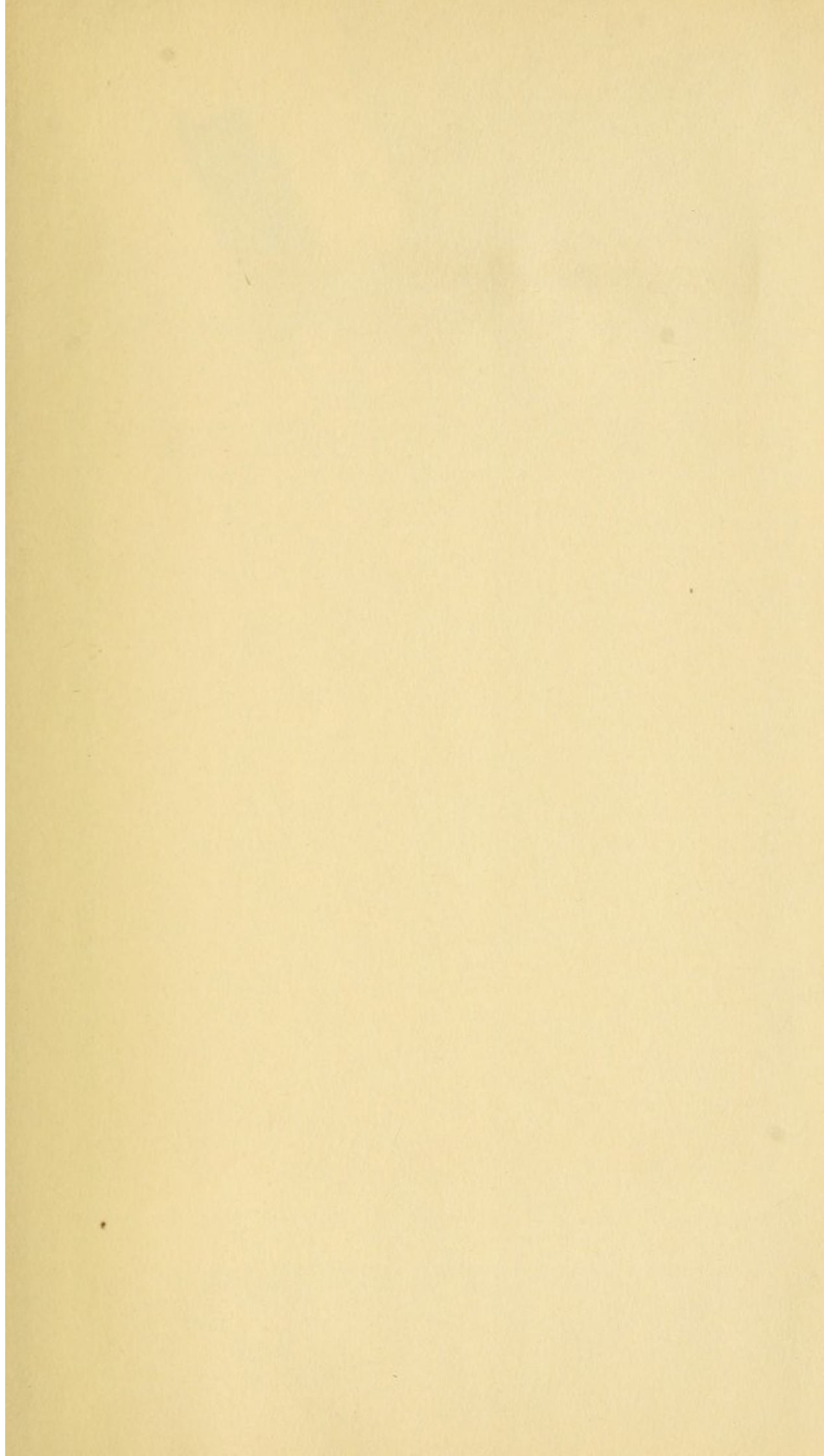
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