

olism, chronic intoxications, infective diseases, diseases of the central nervous system, head injuries.

14. Disturbances of ocular motility.—Paralysis of ocular movements—supra-muscular paralysis, of individual ocular muscles paralysis of the III nerve: The ophthalmoplegias.

15. Ocular therapeutics.—Local anesthetics, antiseptics, mydriatics, cyclophics, miotics, staining agents, eyewashes, use of ACTM.

DISEASES OF THE EYE

1. The eyelids.—Congenital defects; diseases of the lid margin; diseases of the glands of the lid; diseases of the skin of the lid; diseases of the cilia of the lid; tumors of the lid; injuries of the eyelid.

2. The orbit.—Congenital anomalies, displacement of the eyeball, periostitis, cellulitis, thrombosis of the cavernous sinus, ocular manifestations of accessory sinus diseases.

3. The lacrimal apparatus.—Diseases of the lacrimal gland and ducts.

4. The conjunctive.—Pinguecula, concretions, subconjunctival hemorrhage, chemosis, dry catarrh, anomalies of circulation. Types of conjunctivitis: Catarrhal, purulent, membranous, inclusion, trachoma, phlyctenular, vernal, allergic, angular; symblepharon, pterygium; differential diagnoses; tumors; injuries of conjunctiva.

5. The cornea.—Congenital anomalies; degenerative processes—arcus senilis, dystrophies, keratoconus, etc. Inflammation of the cornea—ulcers, superficial keratitis, deep keratitis; foreign bodies on cornea; wounds of the cornea.

6. The sclera.—Pigmentation; ectasia and staphyloma. Inflammations: Scleritis, episcleritis; injuries.

7. The iris, ciliary body, and pupil.—Congenital anomalies; reactions of iris and ciliary body. Inflammations of iris and ciliary body; types of endogenous uveitis; diagnosis of specific types of iridocyclitis; tumors; sympathetic ophthalmia; disturbances in pupillary reaction.

8. The choroid and vitreous body.—Congenital anomalies of the choroid; degenerations of the choroid; inflammations of the choroid; tumors and injuries; fluidity, opacities, muscle volitantes, hemorrhages, abscess, foreign bodies in vitreous.

9. The lens.—Congenital anomalies. Cataract: Symptoms, types, differential diagnosis, secondary involvements; dislocation of the lens.

10. Glaucoma.—Intraocular pressure. Types of glaucoma; Primary, secondary, open-angle glaucoma, congenital; visual field changes; differential diagnoses.

11. The retina.—Congenital anomalies, injury, inflammations, circulatory disturbances, degenerations, detachment of the retina; tumors; retrolental fibroplasia.

12. The optic nerve.—Inflammatory changes, hyperemia, papilledema, toxic amblyopias, optic atrophy, tumors of nerve and sheaths, injuries, visual field defects.

13. Ocular manifestations of general disease.—Syphilis, tuberculosis, rheumatism, nephritis, diabetes, arteriosclerosis, cardiac affections, diseases of metabolism, chronic intoxications, infective diseases, diseases of the central nervous system, head injuries.

14. Disturbances of ocular motility.—Paralysis of ocular movements—supra-muscular paralysis, of individual ocular muscles paralysis of the III nerve: The ophthalmoplegias.

15. Ocular therapeutics.—Local anesthetics, antiseptics, mydriatics, cyclophics, miotics, staining agents, eyewashes, use of ACTM.