

3794. ~~24~~  
12B ~~10~~

# VICTORIAN NURSING COUNCIL

Nurses Act 1958

## Nurses' Final Examination – General Nurse Training

31ST MARCH, 1977

### MEDICAL NURSING

Time allowed: Three hours

**Important:—**

**Read your questions very carefully.**

**Answer only what is asked as no marks will be given for irrelevant material.**

**ALL questions are compulsory.**

1. A male patient, eighteen (18) years of age, is admitted to your ward suffering a severe attack of bronchial asthma.
  - (a) Define bronchial asthma. —[1 mark]
  - (b) List three (3) different factors which may have precipitated the attack. —[3 marks]
  - (c) What are the changes in the bronchial tubes which cause respiratory embarrassment? —[3 marks]
  - (d) Describe the medical and nursing management of this patient during the acute attack. —[10 marks]
  - (e) Define status asthmaticus. —[2 marks]
  - (f) Name one (1) important complication of status asthmaticus. —[1 mark]—[20 marks]
2. What characteristic changes occur in the urine of patients with the following conditions?
  - (a) Acute pyelonephritis.
  - (b) Nephrotic syndrome.
  - (c) Acute glomerulonephritis.
  - (d) Haemolytic jaundice.
  - (e) Obstructive jaundice.—[10 marks]
3. A woman, thirty-two (32) years of age, complains of headache and vomiting, and is found to have a blood pressure of 260/140.
  - (a) List the possible causes of her hypertension. —[2 marks]
  - (b) What complications may result from persistent hypertension of this level? —[4 marks]
  - (c) Name two (2) drugs of differing pharmacological action which may be used to control the blood pressure, indicate how they act, and name two (2) major adverse effects of each. —[4 marks]—[10 marks]
4. A man, twenty-two (22) years of age, is admitted with severe diabetic keto-acidosis.
  - (a) What are the common symptoms and signs of diabetic keto-acidosis? —[4 marks]
  - (b) What changes in the urine are characteristic of this condition? —[3 marks]

5. (a) Define leukaemia. —[2 marks]
- (b) A girl, five (5) years of age, is admitted to your ward with acute lymphatic leukaemia.
- (i) Outline the basic, specific medical treatment which might be given. —[3 marks]
  - (ii) Describe the nursing care of this child. —[5 marks]
- [10 marks]

6. Name two (2) important complications of each of the following conditions:—
- (a) Morbilli (measles). —[2 marks]
  - (b) Streptococcal cellulitis. —[2 marks]
  - (c) Pertussis (whooping cough). —[2 marks]
  - (d) Epidemic parotitis (mumps). —[2 marks]
  - (e) Serum hepatitis. —[2 marks]
- [10 marks]

7. What dietary advice should be given to a:—
- (a) patient with duodenal ulcer (uncomplicated);
  - (b) patient following the acute phase of severe infectious hepatitis;
  - (c) fourteen (14) year old obese schoolgirl;
  - (d) patient with acute myocardial infarction;
  - (e) patient with acute glomerulonephritis?
- [10 marks]

8. For each disease listed, name one (1) specific investigation which assists in confirming the diagnosis.
- (a) Hydatid disease.
  - (b) Coeliac disease (glutenenteropathy).
  - (c) Thyrotoxicosis.
  - (d) Bacterial endocarditis.
  - (e) Vitamin B<sub>12</sub> deficiency anaemia.
  - (f) Myocardial infarction (recent).
  - (g) Cystic fibrosis in childhood.
  - (h) Serum hepatitis.
  - (i) Syphilis.
  - (j) Infectious mononucleosis.
- [5 marks]

9. A middle-aged lady is admitted unconscious following a cerebral vascular accident. She has a right sided hemiplegia.
- (a) List three (3) causes of this condition. —[3 marks]
  - (b) Describe the rehabilitation of this patient after she regains consciousness. —[12 marks]
- [15 marks]