

**REGISTRATION EXAMINATION—(GENERAL NURSES)**

**MEDICAL NURSING**

**5th JUNE, 1980**

- 1. (a) Define the term 'infection' and describe the process of infection. (10 marks)
- 2. (a) Describe the signs and symptoms of a patient with a urinary tract infection. (10 marks)
- 3. (a) Describe the signs and symptoms of a patient with a respiratory tract infection. (10 marks)
- 4. (a) Describe the signs and symptoms of a patient with a gastrointestinal tract infection. (10 marks)
- 5. (a) Describe the signs and symptoms of a patient with a skin infection. (10 marks)
- 6. (a) Describe the signs and symptoms of a patient with a systemic infection. (10 marks)
- 7. (a) Describe the signs and symptoms of a patient with a localized infection. (10 marks)
- 8. (a) Describe the signs and symptoms of a patient with a chronic infection. (10 marks)
- 9. (a) Describe the signs and symptoms of a patient with an acute infection. (10 marks)
- 10. (a) Describe the signs and symptoms of a patient with a latent infection. (10 marks)

# VICTORIAN NURSING COUNCIL

*Nurses Act 1958*

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## Registration Examination—(General Nurses)

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### MEDICAL NURSING

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#### SECTION B

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**Important:—**

Read the questions very carefully.

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

ALL questions are compulsory.

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1. (a) Explain how angina pectoris differs from myocardial infarction. —[2 marks]  
(b) Describe the health education of a male patient, 50 years of age, who has been diagnosed as suffering from angina pectoris. Use the following headings:—
  - (i) Diet. —[2 marks]
  - (ii) Rest and activity. —[2 marks]
  - (iii) Use of Anginine (glyceryl trinitrate). —[2 marks]
  - (iv) Psychological support. —[2 marks]—[10 marks]
  
2. (a) Define hepatitis B (serum hepatitis) and state its cause. —[2 marks]  
(b) Name two (2) tests or investigations used to aid in the diagnosis of hepatitis B. —[2 marks]  
(c) Outline the measures used to help in the control of hepatitis B. —[5 marks]  
(d) State two (2) complications of hepatitis B. —[1 mark]

—[10 marks]

  
3. (a) List two (2) specific nursing responsibilities involved in caring for a patient undergoing each of the following diagnostic procedures. Give reasons for your answer.
  - (i) Intravenous pyelogram. —[2 marks]
  - (ii) Urinary bacterial count. —[2 marks]
  - (iii) Renal biopsy. —[2 marks]  
(b) What urinary abnormalities (excluding specific gravity) may be found in a patient with:—
  - (i) acute glomerulonephritis, —[2 marks]
  - (ii) acute pyelonephritis? —[2 marks]—[10 marks]

4. The following drugs are the treatment of choice in certain diseases. Name one (1) disease for which each drug is specific and list two (2) major undesired effects for which you would watch.
- (a) Colchicine. —[2 marks]
  - (b) Digoxin. —[2 marks]
  - (c) Sulphasalazine (Salazopyrin). —[2 marks]
  - (d) Propranolol (Inderal). —[2 marks]
  - (e) Carbimazole (Neo-mercazole). —[2 marks]
- [10 marks]
5. (a) Define leukaemia. —[2 marks]
- (b) A girl, 5 years of age, is admitted to the 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. (a) Define the term epilepsy. —[1 mark]
- (b) State two (2) factors which may cause epilepsy. —[2 marks]
- (c) Briefly explain the following types of epileptic fits:—
- (i) grand mal, —[1 mark]
  - (ii) petit mal, —[1 mark]
  - (iii) status epilepticus. —[1 mark]
- (d) Name the test usually used (in conjunction with history and symptoms and signs) to diagnose the condition and state the findings of the test. —[1 mark]
- (e) (i) Name two (2) anti-convulsant drugs used in the control of epilepsy.
- (ii) State the average daily adult dosage and any known side-effects of the drugs named in (i). —[2 marks]
- (f) What advice will this patient need concerning his drug programme prior to discharge from hospital? —[1 mark]
- [10 marks]
7. A 56-year-old woman develops frequent watery diarrhoea during a prolonged hospital admission for treatment of a varicose ulcer of the leg.
- (a) Assuming she has infective diarrhoea, outline in detail nursing precautions necessary to prevent the spread of this infection to other patients. —[4 marks]
  - (b) What dietary modification or drugs may be ordered in the management of a patient with infective diarrhoea? —[2 marks]
  - (c) Name one (1) possible non-infective cause of diarrhoea in this situation. In what way could nursing procedures prevent the development of diarrhoea or assist in its diagnosis or treatment? —[4 marks]
- [10 marks]