

1. Discuss briefly the methods by which bleeding can be arrested, giving examples and indicating the advantages and disadvantages of each method.
2. How may a fractured limb be immobilised? Describe in detail the treatment of a Colles fracture.
3. What is a strangulated hernia? Describe the signs, symptoms and treatment of this condition.
4. A patient is suffering from advanced carcinoma of the cervix. Discuss the signs, symptoms and complications which may be present. What treatment may be given?
5. Write brief notes on:—
 - (a) skin grafting;
 - (b) cataract;
 - (c) otitis media.

Final State Examination for the Part of the Register for Fever Nurses.

Wednesday, October 5th, 1955.

Morning Paper.
Fever.

Note—Candidates must attempt three questions and not more than three.

1. Describe a case of meningococcal meningitis. What complications and sequelae may occur?
2. Discuss the treatment of:—
 - (a) insomnia;
 - (b) collapse;
 - (c) convulsions.
3. Distinguish between active and passive immunisation. Give examples with reference to (a) diphtheria, (b) typhoid fever and (c) measles, mentioning the substances used in each case.
4. Describe the methods of spread of (a) measles, (b) erysipelas and (c) typhoid fever.
5. Write notes on:—
 - (a) herpes labialis;
 - (b) otitis media;
 - (c) haematuria;
 - (d) desquamation.

Wednesday, October 5th, 1955.

Afternoon Paper.
Fever Nursing.

Note—Candidates must attempt five questions and not more than five.

1. How would you nurse a patient suffering from a severe attack of chicken pox? What complications may occur?
2. In which infectious diseases may haemorrhage occur? How would you deal with this emergency pending the arrival of medical aid?
3. For what conditions would tepid sponging be ordered? How would you carry out this procedure?
4. Describe the nursing care of a patient suffering from respiratory paralysis.
5. Give an account of the diets prescribed for patients suffering from infectious diseases. Describe the methods of feeding employed.
6. Distinguish between the various methods of isolating a patient. Describe in detail the technique of barrier nursing.
7. Write brief notes on:—
 - (a) Widal test;
 - (b) dehydration;
 - (c) Koplik's spots;
 - (d) thrombosis.

Increase in Deaths from Accidental Poisoning.

THE REGISTRAR GENERAL'S Quarterly Return for the June Quarter, 1955, was published on Tuesday, October 4th, 1955. The Return relates to England and Wales.

Marriages.

The number of marriages registered in the June quarter was 74,560, which was 196 more than that for the June quarter of 1954 (74,364). The average for the corresponding quarters of the five years 1950-54 was 73,617.

Births and Deaths.

The main figures of births and deaths for the June quarter have been published in a previous issue of the Registrar General's Weekly Return. The following is a summary.

The total number of live births registered in the quarter was 171,191, representing a rate of 15.5 per thousand population. The rate was 15.9 for the corresponding quarter of 1954, and the average birth rate for the second quarters of the five years 1949-53 was 16.6.

The stillbirth rate for the June quarter was 22.9 per thousand live and stillbirths; this was 0.3 lower than that for the second quarter of 1954.

The number of deaths registered in the June quarter was 124,169, representing a rate of 11.2 per thousand population. The figures for the corresponding quarter of 1954 were 117,205 and 10.6 respectively. The average death rate for the second quarters of the five years 1949-53 was 10.8.

The infant mortality rate for the June quarter was 24.4 per thousand related live births, which was a new record low rate for a June quarter; the previous record for a June quarter was 24.7 in 1954.

Notifiable Diseases.

There were 274 notifications of *Poliomyelitis* in the June quarter compared with 244 in the corresponding quarter of 1954, and the provisional death rate per million living was 2.

There were 10,849 notifications of *Tuberculosis* compared with 12,227 in the June quarter of 1954, and the death rate was 143 compared with 170.

Analysis of Causes of Death in March Quarter, 1955.

A table giving provisional figures of causes of death shows that in the March quarter *Measles* caused 58 deaths, which was eight more than for the whole of 1954, which had a record low figure of 50 deaths. The figures for the March quarters of 1954 and 1953 (the last epidemic year) were 15 and 142 respectively. There were only two deaths from *Diphtheria*. A sharp rise in the number of deaths from poisoning by domestic gases brought the number of deaths from all forms of *Accidental Poisoning* to 459. The figures for the preceding three quarters were 278, 168 and 243. There was also an increase in the total number of deaths from *Falls*, but while those of women numbered 1,030 compared with 971 in the March quarter of 1954, those of men numbered 601 compared with 646.

Infant Mortality in 1954 in Great Britain and Ireland.

The death rate of children under one year of age in England and Wales as a whole in 1954 was 25 per thousand live births, the rate for Wales being 32. The rate for Scotland was 31, Northern Ireland 33 and the Irish Republic 38.

Loss of Expected Years of Life.

A table showing the loss of expected years of life due to mortality from certain causes is included in the Return. The table is based on mortality in 1954. The loss of years of life for every 10,000 men in the working age period 15-64 is, for example, 113 due to cancer (112 based on mortality in 1953), 109 due to heart disease (104), 85 due to accidents (90) and 80 due to bronchitis and pneumonia (93). The corresponding figures for women are 96 (97), 54 (54), 24 (26) and 14 (54).

[previous page](#)

[next page](#)