

Educational Questions.

PRACTICAL METHOD OF EXAMINATION AND MARKING PUPILS FOR THE FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD YEARS.

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INTERMEDIATE YEAR.

Materia Medica.

1. Give dose of the following drugs : Tr. Digitalis, Infusion Digitalis, Oleum Tiglii, Trional, Tr. Opii, Fowler's Solution, Paregoric, Potassium Iodide, Chloral.
2. Give the synonyms of the following : Oleum Ricini, Oleum Tiblii, Oleum Morrhuæ, Pulvis Glycyrrhiza, Hydrargyri Chloridum Mite, Liquor Potassii Arsenitis, Spiritus Aetheris Compositus.
3. What are the ingredients of a gr. x. Dover's Powder ?
4. (a) What is the value of hypodermic method of administration of drugs ?
(b) What are the dangers to be avoided when giving drugs in this way ?
5. (a) What is meant by tolerance of a drug ?
(b) Give two examples.
6. (a) What is the effect of Digitalis ?
(b) What are the first indications that the limit of toleration has been reached ?
7. What is the action of Opium and its preparations on :
(a) Secretions ?
(b) Respiration ?
(c) Pain ?
(d) Insomnia ?
(e) Temperature ?

The Eye.

1. Describe the conjunctiva, its extent, some of its most frequent diseases.
2. What precautions would you take in washing out an eye :
(a) With a deep ulcer of the cornea ? Why ?
(b) After an operation which opened the eyeball ? Why ?
3. (a) In what cases would you use :
(1) Atropine ?
(2) Homatropine ?
(3) Eserine ?
(b) Give the reasons for the choice in each case.
4. (a) Describe in detail the steps of cleansing an eye of a patient suffering from purulent infection.
(b) What precautions must be taken ?
(c) Why ?
5. Describe the method of applying :
(a) Hot packs.
(b) Ice packs.
(c) Leeches.

Gynecology.

1. What are the internal organs of generation ?
2. What is the normal position of the uterus ?
3. (a) How would you place a patient in the following positions :
(1) Dorsal ?
(2) Left lateral ?

- (3) Knee chest ?
(b) Give a detailed description of each.
4. Describe the technique employed in catheterising a patient after a perineorrhaphy.
5. What are some of the methods of treatment in cystitis ?
6. How would you recognise the onset of septic peritonitis ?
7. Give the principal symptoms of simple endometritis.
8. (a) What are the different pessaries most frequently used ?
(b) How would you sterilise a pessary ?
9. What can be done to relieve thirst following operation, before fluids are allowed ?
10. What are the best measures to give mental rest to a patient following an abdominal operation ?

Medical Paper.

1. Name the factors which maintain the circulation of the blood and describe the functions of each.
2. Give the symptoms of falling heart action.
3. Give your method of examining the pulse and describe the characteristics to be looked for.
4. Describe the mechanism of hiccough, and enumerate the sources for this symptom.
5. Describe the mechanism of vomiting, and enumerate the causes of vomiting.

Urinalysis.

1. (a) Name the functions of the kidney.
(b) State briefly its relation to the excretory organs.
2. (a) Name two of the usual tests for albumen in the urine.
(b) Describe the results of those tests when the urine contains albumen.
3. Name the important changes in the urine as regards quantity in :
(a) Acute nephritis.
(b) Chronic interstitial nephritis.
4. What effect have the following causes on the quantity of urine :
(a) Catheterisation ?
(b) Cold ?
(c) Leaving a large amount of fluid in the abdominal cavity at time of operation ?

Practical Nursing.

(By Superintendent.)

1. Describe the method of rectal feeding.
2. How would you care for a patient immediately after a major operation ?
3. What are the points to be considered in administering the following, and give the correct method of administration of each :
(a) Pills ?
(b) Capsules ?
(c) Oleum Tiglii ?
(d) Oleum Ricini ?
(e) Powders ?
4. How would you place a child or other patient in a croup tent ?
5. How would you prepare for an infusion of salt solution to be given to a patient ?
6. Describe the method of giving :
(a) A typhoid tub bath.
(b) A cold pack.
(c) An antipyretic sponge.

(To be continued.)

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