

SAMPLE

考生編號

NURSING COUNCIL OF HONG KONG
香 港 護 士 管 理 局
LICENSING EXAMINATION FOR PART IV (SICK CHILDREN REGISTRATION)

執業考試第四部(病童科註冊)

PAPER A : MEDICAL ENGLISH
 試卷甲：醫學英語

Thursday,
 14th March, 2013
 (1 hour)

星期四
 二〇一三年三月十四日
 (1 小時)

QUESTIONS 1 – 4

第一至四題

9:30 a.m. – 10:30 a.m.

上午九時三十分至上午十時三十分

MARKS (For Examiner's Use)

積分〔由考官填寫〕

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

TOTAL

總分

READ THE FOLLOWING
INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY :

細讀下列指示：

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. Do not turn to the questions until you are told. | 1. 未經許可，不得翻閱試題。 |
| 2. Your name and initials must NOT be written on this book. | 2. 不可在此簿上寫上姓名。 |
| 3. Write your Candidate Number on the cover and on every loose page. | 3. 填寫考生編號於簿面及每張散頁上。 |
| 4. Answer all questions on the space provided in this question book. | 4. 回答 所有 問題，答案寫在此試題簿內。 |
| 5. Do not use abbreviations when you answer questions. | 5. 勿用縮寫作答。 |
| 6. Use either Chinese or English to answer questions. | 6. 用中文或英文作答。 |
| 7. Answer only what are asked. No marks will be given for irrelevant answers. | 7. 細讀試題，限答試題所問。與試題無關之答案不予積分。 |
| 8. Do not take away the question book. | 8. 不可將試題簿攜離試場。 |

This paper consists of this page and **SEVEN** other printed pages.

注 意：除此封面外，此試卷共有**七**頁。

1. Interpret the following prefix.

詮釋下列前綴。

(1) angio- : _____

2. Interpret the following medical orders.

詮釋下列醫囑。

(1) O₂ at 2L / min per nasal cannula, monitor SpO₂ using a pulse oximeter, send
blood for ABGs analysis:

SAMPLE

考生編號

NURSING COUNCIL OF HONG KONG
香港護士管理局
LICENSING EXAMINATION FOR PART IV (SICK CHILDREN REGISTRATION)

執業考試第四部(病童科註冊)

PAPER B (I) : NURSING KNOWLEDGE
試卷乙〔I〕：護理知識

Thursday,
14th March, 2013
(1½ hours)

星期四
二〇一三年三月十四日
(1½小時)

QUESTION 1 : MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

第一題：選擇題

11:00 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.
上午十一時至下午十二時三十分

READ THE FOLLOWING
INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY :

細讀下列指示：

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. Do not turn to the questions until you are told. | 1. 未經許可，不得翻閱試題。 |
| 2. Do not answer on this question book. | 2. 不可在此試題簿上作答。 |
| 3. Mark your answers on the multiple choice answer sheet provided and follow its instructions. | 3. 用選擇題答案紙作答，並遵照其指示。 |
| 4. Answer <u>all</u> the questions. | 4. 回答 <u>所有</u> 題目。 |
| 5. Choose the <u>most appropriate</u> answer in each question. | 5. 選出每題 <u>最適當</u> 的答案。 |
| 6. Each correct answer carries one mark. No marks will be deducted for incorrect answers. | 6. 每一正確答案得一分。答錯不會扣分。 |
| 7. Do not take away the question book. | 7. 不可將試題簿攜離試場。 |

This paper consists of this page and **THIRTY** other printed pages.

注意：除此封面外，此試卷共有三十頁。

1.

1. The mother of an infant diagnosed with bronchiolitis asks the nurse the causes of this disease. The nurse tells her that the common microorganism caused bronchiolitis is:
 - A Rickettsia.
 - B Mycoplasma pneumonia.
 - C Respiratory syncytial virus.
 - D Haemophilus influenza.

2. Which of the following typical symptoms would the nurse expect to find in a child with croup?
 - A Bark like cough, hoarseness and inspiratory stridor.
 - B Expiratory stridor, irregular breathing and cough.
 - C Cheyne-Stokes respiration and substernal retraction.
 - D Continual cough and laryngitis.

1. 一位母親向護士查詢其嬰兒患有小支氣管炎的病因。護士告訴她引致小支氣管炎的主要原因是感染：
 - A 立克次氏體。
 - B 肺炎支原體。
 - C 呼吸道合胞體病毒。
 - D 流感嗜血桿菌。

2. 以下哪些典型病狀是護士會在患有嘶啞的兒童發現的？
 - A 狗吠式咳嗽，聲嘶及吸氣喘鳴。
 - B 呼氣喘鳴、不規則呼吸及咳嗽。
 - C 陳施氏呼吸及胸骨下凹陷。
 - D 不停咳嗽及喉炎。

SAMPLE

考生編號

NURSING COUNCIL OF HONG KONG
香 港 護 士 管 理 局
LICENSING EXAMINATION FOR PART IV (SICK CHILDREN REGISTRATION)

執業考試第四部(病童科註冊)

PAPER B (II) : NURSING KNOWLEDGE

試卷乙〔II〕：護理知識

Thursday,
14th March, 2013

星期四
二〇一三年三月十四日

QUESTION 2 : MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

第二題：選擇題

READ THE FOLLOWING
INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY :

細讀下列指示：

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. Do not turn to the questions until you are told. | 1. 未經許可，不得翻閱試題。 |
| 2. Do not answer on this question book. | 2. 不可在此試題簿上作答。 |
| 3. Mark your answers on the multiple choice answer sheet provided and follow its instructions. | 3. 用選擇題答案紙作答，並遵照其指示。 |
| 4. Answer <u>all</u> the questions. | 4. 回答 <u>所有</u> 題目。 |
| 5. Choose the <u>most appropriate</u> answer in each question. | 5. 選出每題 <u>最適當</u> 的答案。 |
| 6. Each correct answer carries one mark. No marks will be deducted for incorrect answers. | 6. 每一正確答案得一分。答錯不會扣分。 |
| 7. Do not take away the question book. | 7. 不可將試題簿攜離試場。 |

This paper consists of this page and **TWENTY** other printed pages.

注意：除此封面外，此試卷共有**二十**頁。

2.

1. Which of the following blood vessels allow blood to pass from the pulmonary artery to the aorta before birth?

- A** Brachio-cephalic artery.
- B** Ductus arteriosus.
- C** Truncus arteriosus.
- D** Left subclavian artery.

2. One of the factors that leads to an increase in central venous pressure is:

- A** Increased venous return.
- B** Increased cardiac contractility.
- C** The dilatation of great vessels.
- D** The constriction of peripheral vessels.

1. 以下哪一條血管在出生前容許血液從肺動脈傳送到主動脈？

- A** 頭臂動脈。
- B** 開放性動脈導管。
- C** 動脈幹。
- D** 左鎖骨下動脈。

2. 引致中央靜脈壓增加的其中一個因素是：

- A** 靜脈回流量增加。
- B** 心收縮力增加。
- C** 大血管擴張。
- D** 周圍血管收縮。

SAMPLE

考生編號

NURSING COUNCIL OF HONG KONG
香 港 護 士 管 理 局
LICENSING EXAMINATION FOR PART IV(SICK CHILDREN REGISTRATION)

執業考試第四部(病童科註冊)

PAPER B (II) : NURSING KNOWLEDGE
試卷乙〔II〕：護理知識

Thursday,
14th March, 2013
(2½ hours)

星期四
二〇一三年三月十四日
(2½小時)

QUESTIONS 2-5

第二至五題

2:00 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.
下午二時至下午四時三十分

READ THE FOLLOWING
INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY :

細讀下列指示：

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. Do not turn to the questions until you are told. | 1. 未經許可，不得翻閱試題。 |
| 2. Answer <u>all</u> questions. | 2. 回答 <u>所有</u> 問題。 |
| 3. Question No. 2 consists of multiple choice questions.
(See separate question book) | 3. 第二題為選擇題。
(見另一本試題簿) |
| 4. Use a <u>new</u> answer book for <u>each</u> question. | 5. 每答一題，請用 <u>新簿</u> 。 |
| 5. Answer only what are asked.
No marks will be given for irrelevant answers. | 6. 細讀試題，限答試題所問。
與試題無關之答案不予積分。 |
| 6. Do not take away the question book. | 7. 不可將試題簿攜離試場。 |

2. **Multiple Choice Questions (see separate question book). (40 marks)**

Past Papers of March 2013 Examination

3. (a) Alice, a 3-month-old girl, was born with Tetralogy of Fallot. She is just admitted to the paediatric ward because of congestive heart failure. Describe the immediate nursing interventions to be provided to Alice during the first 4 hours of her hospital stay. (8 marks)
- (b) Mrs Ko was in emotional distress after realizing that she had given birth to her baby boy, Tommy, with cleft lip. Mrs Ko was tearful and refused to hold Tommy.
- (i) Describe the nursing interventions to be given to Mrs Ko to facilitate her to cope with the birth of a baby with cleft lip. (6 marks)
- (ii) On the second day, Mrs Ko was asked if she would like to feed Tommy. Mrs Ko expressed having no confidence in feeding a baby with cleft lip. Describe the nursing interventions to be performed to facilitate Mrs Ko to feed Tommy and ensure Tommy will not suffer from malnutrition. (6 marks)

2. 選擇題 (見另一本試題簿) 。

(四十分)

二〇一三年三月試題

3. (a) 愛麗絲，三個月大女嬰，出生時已患有法洛氏四聯症。 (八分)
她剛因充血性心力衰竭入住兒科病房。描述在愛麗絲剛入院後首四小時的護理措施。

(b) 高太因發現她剛誕下的男嬰湯美患有唇裂而情緒低落。
她淚流滿面，並拒絕把湯美抱於懷中。

(i) 描述為高太提供的護理措施以協助其面對一名有唇裂的嬰兒。 (六分)

(ii) 次日，高太被問及是否想哺餵湯美，高太表示無信心哺餵一個有唇裂的嬰兒。描述對高太的護理措施，使其能哺餵湯美，並確保湯美不會營養不良。 (六分)

4. Lucy, a 28-month-old girl, is diagnosed with asthma and treated with inhaled Ventolin (Salbutamol sulfate) and Becotide (Beclomethasone dipropionate). She is sent to the Emergency Department because of asthmatic attack. Lucy's mother admits that she has not administered Becotide to Lucy as prescribed for fear of its adverse effects.

(a) Describe the clinical manifestations Lucy is probably experiencing. (5 marks)

(b) Describe the classes, actions and adverse effects of the two metered dose inhalers prescribed for Lucy. (4 marks)

(c) According to Lucy's parents, Lucy is a very active girl and has a history of fall two weeks ago. Identify measures to prevent Lucy from fall during her hospitalization. (5 marks)

(d) Lucy's condition has been stabilized and is planned for discharge tomorrow. Describe the disease-specific advice to be given to Lucy's parents before discharge. (6 marks)

4. 一名 28 個月大女嬰露思被診斷患有哮喘病並需使用 Ventolin (Salbutamol sulfate) 及 Becotide (Beclomethasone dipropionate) 吸入性藥劑。她因為哮喘病發而被送往急症室。露思的母親承認因擔心藥物的反效果而沒有給露思使用 Becotide。

- (a) 描述露思有可能經歷的臨床表徵。 (五分)

- (b) 描述處方給露思的兩種定量噴霧吸入劑的類別、作用及副作用。 (四分)

- (c) 根據露思父母的描述，露思是一個非常活躍的女孩，而且於兩星期前有跌倒的紀錄。請指出預防露思跌倒的措施。 (五分)

- (d) 露思的情況已經穩定，並預期於明天出院。描述給予露思父母與疾病相關的出院指導。 (六分)

5. (a) Hoi Sum, a 4-day-old boy, is suffering from neonatal jaundice and phototherapy is arranged for him. Describe the specific nursing interventions to be given to him during the period of phototherapy. (8 marks)
- (b) Jenny, a 15-year-old student, is newly diagnosed with anorexia nervosa and admitted to the paediatric unit. Describe the specific nursing interventions to be given to her. (6 marks)
- (c) List the physical, psychological and behavioural signs of adolescent substance abuse. (6 marks)

END OF TEST

5. (a) 凱森，四日大男嬰，患有新生兒黃疸，他被安排接受光線療法。描述對他在接受光線療法期間的特別護理措施。 (八分)
- (b) 珍妮，15歲學生，剛診斷出患有神經性厭食症而入住兒科病房。描述對她的特別護理措施。 (十分)
- (c) 列出青少年物質濫用在生理、心理及行為方面的表徵。 (六分)

完 卷

Past Papers of March 2017 Examination

3. Betty Jones, a 6-year-old girl, is admitted to the paediatric ward through the emergency department because of abdominal pain. According to Mrs Jones, her daughter is newly diagnosed with diabetes mellitus and is receiving insulin therapy. However, Mrs Jones is unable to tell whether it is type 1 or type 2 diabetes mellitus.

(a) Differentiate the aetiologies between type 1 and type 2 diabetes mellitus. (4 marks)

(b) Health assessment indicated that Betty had been in a state of impending diabetic ketoacidosis. After intensive treatment, Betty's condition is stabilised. Realising that diabetic ketoacidosis is a potentially life-threatening condition, Mrs Jones is worrying about her inability to recognise the warning signs and send Betty to the hospital on time.

Briefly describe 10 warning signs of diabetic ketoacidosis to Mrs Jones. (5 marks)

(c) Mrs Jones said that Betty had already achieved toilet training and was able to go to the toilet without wetting her bed at home. However, she soiled the bed in the past 3 nights during hospitalisation.

Identify this type of behaviour **and** explain the behaviour to Mrs Jones. (4 marks)

(d) The health care assistant is stopping Mrs Jones from eating her daughter's meal, saying, "Meals are provided for patients, not visitors." Mrs Jones argues that Betty is sleeping and by the time her daughter wakes up, the food will get cool. She continues to say that when Betty wakes up and feels hungry, she will buy a meal box for her. Mrs Jones further points out that she is not asking for an extra meal and her intention is not to waste food.

You are the nurse responsible for the care of Betty, describe how you will manage the situation. (7 marks)

二〇一七年三月試題

3. 鍾貝蒂，一名 6 歲女孩，因腹痛經急症室入住兒科病房。根據鍾太所述，她女兒最近被診斷患有糖尿病並接受胰島素治療。但鍾太並不清楚她女兒患的是一型或是二型糖尿病。

(a) 分辨一型及二型糖尿病的病因學。 (四分)

(b) 健康評估顯示貝蒂曾處於即將有糖尿性酮酸中毒的境況。經過深切治療，貝蒂的情況已經穩定下來。得知糖尿性酮酸中毒是一可危及生命的狀況，鍾太擔心她未能察覺糖尿性酮酸中毒的警示訊號而及時送貝蒂入院。

向鍾太簡略描述糖尿性酮酸中毒的 10 個警示訊號。 (五分)

(c) 鍾太說貝蒂已完成了如廁訓練並能於在家時自己去洗手間而沒有弄濕她的床。但在住院的過去 3 晚，她都尿床。

識別此類行為並向鍾太解釋此行為。 (四分)

(d) 健康服務助理員正在制止鍾太進食她女兒的飯餐，並說：「飯餐是供應給病人的，不是供應給探訪者的。」鍾太爭論說，貝蒂正在睡覺，當她睡醒時，食物已經放涼了。她繼續說，當貝蒂睡醒及飢餓時，她會買 1 個飯盒給貝蒂。鍾太再次強調她並沒有要求要多 1 份餐，只是不想浪費食物。

你是負責照顧貝蒂的護士，描述你會怎樣處理此情境。 (七分)

4. Mary Wong, a 7-year-old girl, is diagnosed with appendicitis. She is sent to the paediatric surgical ward to prepare for an appendectomy. Her mother stays with Mary all the time and concerns about Mary's symptoms while waiting for the surgery.

(a) Describe the clinical manifestations Mary is probably experiencing before the surgery. (5 marks)

(b) Mary presented with signs of wound infection 3 days after an open appendectomy for ruptured appendicitis. Dr Chan inspected her wound and prescribed normal saline dressing daily and PRN.

Describe the wound assessment for Mary. (7 marks)

(c) During Mary's hospitalisation, describe how a paediatric nurse would apply family-centred care principles to deliver the postoperative care with illustration of examples. (8 marks)

4. 黃瑪莉，一名 7 歲女孩，被診斷患有闌尾炎。她被送到兒童外科病房準備做闌尾切除手術。她的母親一直陪伴瑪莉等待手術，並關注到瑪莉的症狀。

(a) 描述瑪莉在手術前可能經歷的臨床表徵。 (五分)

(b) 因破裂闌尾炎做完開放式闌尾切除術後 3 天，瑪莉呈現傷口感染的跡象。陳醫生檢查她的傷口，並處方以生理鹽水清洗傷口，每天 1 次及視乎需要。

描述為瑪莉作的傷口評估。 (七分)

(c) 在瑪莉住院期間，描述兒科護士如何應用以家庭為中心的護理原則提供術後護理，並舉例以說明之。 (八分)

5. (a) Becky, a 3-year-old girl, is newly diagnosed with chickenpox. She has no history of chronic illnesses, but her persistent cough and fever indicated a need for hospitalisation.

Describe what chickenpox is **and** the specific nursing interventions to be given to Becky during her hospitalisation. (8 marks)

- (b) John, a 7-year-old boy, is suffering from viral meningitis and is admitted to the paediatric ward.

Describe the clinical manifestations John is probably experiencing, **and** the related nursing interventions to ensure safety and comfort of the child. (8 marks)

- (c) Andy, a 13-year-old student, is sent to the school nurse because he and some of his peers were caught smoking in the playground.

Describe how to establish a trusting relationship with this adolescent during a health interview. (4 marks)

END OF PAPER

5. (a) 碧琪，一名 3 歲女孩，剛被診斷患有水痘。她雖沒有慢性病史，但因持續咳嗽和發熱需要住院。

描述甚麼是水痘及住院期間為碧琪提供的具體護理措施。 (八分)

- (b) 約翰，一名 7 歲男孩，因病毒性腦膜炎被送入兒科病房。

描述約翰可能經歷的臨床表徵及相關的護理措施，以確保約翰的安全和舒適。 (八分)

- (c) 安迪，一名 13 歲學生，因被發現和一些朋輩在球場吸煙而被送往見駐校護士。

闡述如何在健康訪談中與這位青少年建立信任關係。 (四分)

完 卷

Past Papers of March 2019 Exam

3. Susan Chan, an 8-year-old girl, is admitted to the hospital with progressive headache, nausea and vomiting for two months. She is diagnosed with non-communicating idiopathic hydrocephalus and is prepared for ventriculoperitoneal shunt. Susan's mother stays with Susan all the time and concerns about her daughter's condition.
- (a) Differentiate the aetiologies between communicating and non-communicating hydrocephalus. (5 marks)
- (b) Describe specific post-operative care to Susan after performing the ventriculoperitoneal shunt. (9 marks)
- (c) List the principles of atraumatic care. (3 marks)
- (d) Illustrate with examples to state how a paediatric nurse could apply atraumatic care principles to deliver care to Susan during her hospitalisation. (3 marks)

二〇一九年三月試題

3. 陳蘇珊，一名8歲女孩，因漸進性頭痛，噁心和嘔吐兩個月而入院。她被診斷為原因不明的非交流性腦積水，並準備進行腦室腹腔分流手術。蘇珊的母親一直陪伴蘇珊並擔心她女兒的病情。
- (a) 分辨交流和非交流性腦積水的病因學。 (五分)
- (b) 具體描述蘇珊在腦室腹腔分流手術後的護理。 (九分)
- (c) 列出無創傷護理的原則。 (三分)
- (d) 舉例以說明一名兒科護士如何在蘇珊住院期間應用無創傷護理的原則為她提供護理。 (三分)

4. Fai Chan, a 5-year-old boy, has a tracheostomy performed ten days ago due to chronic lung disease. His parents are very worried about his health condition. The surgeon, nurse and Fai's parents had a team meeting to discuss the possible care options.

(a) Describe the application of the family-centred care principles to facilitate the boy's care with illustration of examples. (5 marks)

(b) Describe the pre-discharge advice for parents to prevent Fai's chest infection. (5 marks)

For Questions (c) – (d), please refer to the following case scenario:

Mrs Smith brings her 2-year-old son, George, to a Maternal and Child Health Centre for a routine health check.

(c) Mrs Smith says that George eats large amounts one day and almost nothing the next. Mrs Smith is worrying about George's inability to meet his nutritional requirement. (7 marks)

Provide feasible strategies to Mrs Smith to establish George's dietary habits in order to meet his nutritional needs.

(d) Through conversation with Mrs Smith, it is found that she does not pay much attention to the oral hygiene of George. (3 marks)

Provide advice to Mrs Smith to enable her to take care of George's oral hygiene.

4. 陳輝，一名5歲男孩，因慢性肺病在十日前已接受氣管造口術。他的父母十分擔心他的健康狀況。外科醫生、護士和陳輝的父母開了一次團隊會議，討論可行的護理方案。

(a) 描述如何應用以家庭為中心的護理原則促進男孩的護理，並舉例說明之。 (五分)

(b) 描述給予家長的出院前建議，以預防輝出現肺部感染。 (五分)

第(c)至(d)題，請參閱以下案例：

史密斯太太帶她2歲大的兒子，喬治，去母嬰健康院作例行健康檢查。

(c) 史密斯太太說喬治可以一日吃很多，而另一日幾乎甚麼都不肯吃。史密斯太太擔心喬治不能攝取所需的營養。 (七分)

為史密斯太太提供可行策略，以建立喬治的飲食習慣從而達到他所需的營養。

(d) 透過與史密斯太太的交談，護士發現她不甚關注喬治的口腔衛生。 (三分)

為史密斯太太提供建議，使她能照顧喬治的口腔衛生。

5. Lily Wong, a 6-year-old girl, is admitted to the paediatric isolation unit because of complicated scarlet fever. Her grandmother thought it was measles that she could manage without seeking medical advice. Lily's condition deteriorated because of the delayed treatment after her first symptom appeared last week.

(a) Differentiate the clinical manifestations between measles and scarlet fever. (6 marks)

(b) State and explain the specific infection control measures. (5 marks)

(c) Lily has shortness of breath. Dr Chan has prescribed oxygen at 2 litres per minute via a nasal cannula; intravenous benzylpenicillin (Penicillin G) 1.2g 6 hourly through slow infusion over 30 minutes; and oral paracetamol (Panadol) 250 mg 4 times a day as required. (3 marks)

State the action, uses, contraindications and adverse effects of benzylpenicillin.

(d) During Lily's isolation period in the hospital, describe how a paediatric nurse would address the psychosocial concerns in the delivery of nursing care for Lily and her family. (6 marks)

END OF PAPER

5. 黃莉莉，一名6歲女孩，由於猩紅熱併發症入住兒科隔離病房。她的祖母誤以為莉莉患麻疹，可以自己照顧而不需求醫。由於上週第一次出現症狀後一直延遲治療，莉莉的病情已惡化。

(a) 分辨麻疹和猩紅熱的臨床表徵。 (六分)

(b) 陳述並解釋應採取之特定感染控制措施。 (五分)

(c) 莉莉呼吸急促。陳醫生處方通過鼻管給予每分鐘2升氧氣；benzylpenicillin (Penicillin G) 1.2克，每6小時靜脈滴注，於30分鐘內完成；和口服paracetamol (Panadol) 250毫克，每日四次，需要時服用。 (三分)

說明 benzylpenicillin 的作用，用途，禁忌症和不良反應。

(d) 在莉莉留院隔離期間，描述兒科護士如何為莉莉及其家人提供關顧他們心理及社會需要的護理。 (六分)

完 卷