

1983

Exam Questions

Nursing Studies

Year I

I

S. 180

S. 112

PY. 14 - Theory

[Practical (A)
Practical (B)

Year II

S. 214

S. 260

S. 280

S. 281

S. 290

YEAR I.

Bedford College

(University of London)

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

From Professor Lord McGregor

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Bedford College
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

B.Sc. Examination 1983

S180 NURSING: CORE COURSE

Time allowed - 3 hours

Answer FOUR questions, TWO from each section

SECTION A

1. Compare the Florence Nightingale nursing model with one currently in operation and show how nursing practice and its orientation have changed. Discuss the implications of these changes for the development of nursing knowledge.
2. Discuss the implications of task allocation as against a consideration of the whole patient for ward organisation.
3. "Historically, nurses dealt only with the sick. More recently, they have accepted that their responsibilities are related partially to health promotion." Discuss the likely implications for nursing practice.
4. "Students and staff from apprentice-type nursing courses meet those from degree nursing courses at patients' bedsides." To what extent, if any, do such meetings demonstrate ambivalence about each other's contribution to nursing practice?

SECTION B

5. "Sleep is considered an important activity of living." (Elements of Nursing, 1980). Evaluate this statement and discuss whether and how adequate sleep may be obtained in hospital.

TURN OVER

6. Nurses claim that a safe environment is essential to the maintenance and promotion of health. Discuss what constitutes a safe environment, and what the nurse's contribution may be towards achieving it.
7. Bedfast patients suffer from actual and potential problems due to their immobility. Outline some techniques a nurse can incorporate in her nursing care plans for such patients.
8. Hospital patients frequently exhibit concern over their bowel function. Discuss the factors which may be involved.

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B.A. Examination 1983

S112 INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY:
SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES

Time allowed - 2 hours

Answer THREE questions

1. "Sociology is both an art and a science." Discuss.
2. "The emergence of sociology as a discipline is related to the breakdown of traditional societies." Discuss.
3. Examine Durkheim's claim that suicide is a social phenomenon.
4. "Alienation is caused by the mode of production." Discuss.
5. Examine the role of ideas in social action with particular reference to Weber's study of the rise of modern capitalism.
6. "Charismatic authority transforms social life but cannot prevent its own transformation." Discuss.
7. Examine Durkheim's theory of the relationship between the division of labour and social solidarity.
8. Discuss Marx's theory of historical materialism and the class struggle.
9. "Functionalism encourages a search for the function of every social institution." Discuss.
10. "Society evolves." Discuss.

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PY14 HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY WITH BASIC HUMAN ANATOMY

Practical Examination

Afternoon 2.30-5.30 p.m.

1. Stain, draw and label the section provided and write short notes on the function of the tissue.
2. Perform a red-cell count on the specimen provided. Comment on your results. What other measurement(s) would you require in order to calculate other blood values e.g. MCV?

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PY14 HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY WITH BASIC HUMAN ANATOMY

Time allowed - 3 hours

Answer ONE question from Section A and FOUR questions from Section B. Diagrams should be given wherever possible. Sections A and B MUST be written in separate answer books.

SECTION A — *Set by Anatomy Dept, Middx H.M.S.*

1. What is meant by the term "a mixed spinal nerve"?
What sort of nerve fibres exit or enter the spinal cord at:
(a) the mid-thoracic level?
(b) the mid-sacral level?

Briefly outline their destinations.

2. Describe the anatomy of the urinary tract in the male.
How does this differ in the female?

SECTION B — *Set by Physiology Dept, Bedford.*

3. Discuss the relative importance of the central nervous system and of locally produced hormones in the regulation of secretions into the alimentary canal.
4. Describe the fine structure of muscle. How may the structure be related to function?
5. Describe the role of the red cell in the transport of gases to and from the tissues.
6. Describe the responses of the cardiovascular system when moving from a horizontal to a vertical posture.

7. *EITHER*

Compare and contrast the renal response to ingestion of one litre of saline or one litre of water.

OR

Describe the role of the kidney in maintaining blood pH.

8. What are the principal features of the transmission of signals from a nerve to a muscle or to another neurone?

9. *EITHER*

Draw and label a diagram of a human eye. Give a brief account of the adaptations which allow vision in bright and dim light.

OR

Give an account of the mechanisms by which the ear converts sound pressure waves into nerve impulses.

YEAR $\frac{2}{11}$

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S290 PATHOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS

Time allowed - 3 hours

Answer FOUR questions

1. What is meant by the term "cardiac arrhythmia"? Name the common types of arrhythmia. What investigation is used to monitor these? What pathological conditions may give rise to arrhythmias and what consequences may ensue for the patient in terms of symptoms, signs and outcome?
Briefly describe the methods used to resuscitate a patient who has sustained a cardiac arrest.
2. Describe the natural history and pathology of chronic bronchitis. What factors may accelerate or exacerbate the pathological process? What investigations are used to assess the severity of obstructive airways disease? What groups of drugs may be used in the treatment of acute and chronic bronchitis? Explain the rationale behind the use of these drugs and name specific preparations to illustrate your answer. By what routes may these preparations be administered?
3. Describe the natural history and pathology of carcinoma of the uterine cervix. Discuss the arguments for and against "screening" for a condition in the general population. Why is carcinoma of the cervix thought to be a suitable condition for such screening, and what common test is used to detect it? What other medical conditions are suitable for "screening"?

TURN OVER

4. Write notes on *three* of the following:-

- (a) β -blocking agents
- (b) Placebos and placebo-effect
- (c) Oral hypoglycaemic agents
- (d) Preparations of digitalis
- (e) The benzodiazepine group of tranquilisers and hypnotics.

5. What is meant by the term "compliance" with respect to patients and medication? Which factors decrease compliance and which factors increase it? Describe specific situations of your own choosing in which compliance is likely to be poor; indicate the enquiries you may make in assessing the reasons for the poor compliance, and the actions or advice you may make in order to improve the situation.

6. Write notes on *three* of the following:

- (a) urinary tract infection
- (b) peptic ulceration
- (c) hypertension
- (d) cholecystitis
- (e) rheumatoid arthritis.

7. *EITHER*

Describe the drugs which may be used in the relief of post-operative pain. How may they be administered? What undesirable side-effects may they cause? In which conditions and in what groups of patients must special precautions be exercised in the use of these preparations?

OR

In what situations and for what conditions are blood transfusions administered? What is meant by an "incompatible" blood transfusion? What symptoms and signs may be experienced by the patient in this situation? What other difficulties may be encountered during the course of a transfusion and how may these difficulties be recognised and rectified?

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S281 NURSING OF THE ADULT SICK

Time allowed - 2 hours

Answer THREE questions

1. Outline some of the factors responsible for urinary incontinence in the adult patient, and discuss the nursing management of one patient for whom this is a particular problem.
2. "Pain is whatever the patient says it is and exists whenever he says it does" (Sternbach, 1974). Discuss to what extent it is possible to assess a patient's pain, and why relief may be inadequate.
3. Discuss the particular problems which patients with chronic respiratory disease present, and suggest what might be the nurse's contribution to their alleviation.
4. "The existence of pressure sores is a major nursing problem and militates against speedy recovery" (Norton, 1979). Discuss the principles underlying the nursing prevention, and treatment, of pressure sores.
5. Discuss some of the problems and potential problems diabetic patients have and what the nurse's teaching role might be, with particular reference to recent developments in diabetic therapy.
6. Discuss what factors should be considered in planning care for the unconscious patient.

TURN OVER

7. Discuss the problems and potential problems of the patient with congestive cardiac failure, and the principles underlying the appropriate nursing care.
8. Pre-operative teaching is thought to reduce patients' levels of anxiety. Exploring what is understood by pre-operative teaching, indicate what evidence exists to support this belief.

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S.280. ISSUES IN MENTAL HEALTH.

Time Allowed: 40 minutes.

Answer ONE question.

1. Account for the changes in society's attitude towards the mentally ill since the Victorian era.
2. "Competing theories of disease confuse professional goals." Discuss with special reference to the limitation of the medical model as applied to psychiatry.
3. Discuss the view that many nurses experience role ambiguity within a psychiatric setting.
4. Twice as many women as men consult their GP's with emotional and psychiatric problems and there are more female than male patients in psychiatric hospitals and units (MIND Mental Health Statistics 1980: Inpatients Enquiry 1976). Consider these findings and discuss possible explanations.

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S260 HUMAN RELATIONS

Time allowed - 2 hours

Answer THREE questions: Question 1 and any TWO others

1. Write short notes on any three of the items below:-
 - (a) attachment theory
 - (b) intelligence testing
 - (c) the male mid-life crisis
 - (d) adolescence
 - (e) mental handicap
 - (f) stereotypes of masculinity and femininity
 - (g) behaviourism
2. Show how *either* Freud's *or* Eysenck's work represents one aspect of the historical development of modern psychology.
3. What uses can you see, as a nurse, for Erikson's psychology in contributing to your understanding of your patients?
4. Discuss the menopause as a uniquely feminine developmental crisis.
5. Discuss how the early relationship between a mother and baby contributes to the child's later development.
6. In what ways can loss and mourning be understood as distinct psychological processes?
7. How does aging affect some aspects of *either* intellectual faculties *or* the personalities of men and women in our culture?

