

Dr. JOSEPH. L.H. LAITY,

SENIOR LECTURER.

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CHARRING CROSS MEDICAL SCHOOL,

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Miss T. NOEL-SMITH

NATIONAL FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE MEMORIAL COMMITTEE  
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SMITH & NEPHEW.

ADDRESS

CONFIDENTIAL

28th February, 1983.

Dr. J.L.H. Laity,  
Senior Lecturer,  
Department of Pharmacology,  
Charing Cross Hospital Medical School,  
St. Dunstan Road,  
London W6 8RP.

Dear Dr. Laity,

B.Sc./SRN in Nursing Studies

I enclose the draft question paper for the nurses' final examination in June. Let me know what you think about it and then we can proceed to the final draft.

As you know, I will be sending you the 'mock' examination answers next week in accordance with the arrangements that I think Mrs. Ferguson has made with you.

Best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Liz Dean  
Department of Nursing Studies.

Bedford College

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

B.Sc. Examination 1983

S290. PATHOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS

Time Allowed: 3 hours.

Answer FOUR questions; allow 45 minutes for each question.

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? <sup>PP</sup> 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"?
4. Write notes on three of the following:-
  - (a)  $\beta$ -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?