

**Sample Questions for Nursing Council Licensing Examinations**

**Part IV (Sick Children) Registration**

香港護士管理局執業考試  
第四部分註冊護士(病童科)例題

**Paper A: Medical English**

試卷甲：醫學英語

**Ia. Match the following prefixes with their meanings:**

將下列各前綴與其相關的意思配合：

Answer 答案

Prefixes 前綴

supra-:

Meaning 意思

A. above 在上

B. below 在下

**Ib. Match the following suffixes with their meanings:**

將下列各後綴與其相關的意思配合：

Answer 答案

Suffixes 後綴

-ectas:

Meaning 意思

A. dilate 擴張

B. degeneration 退化

**II. Explain the following terms:**

解釋下列各項詞語的意思：

Question 題目: Central cyanosis

**III. Interpret the following medical orders:**

詮釋下列醫囑：

Question 題目: NPO. Drug Z 80mg IM Q6H.

**Paper B (I) : Nursing Knowledge**

**試卷乙〔I〕：護理知識**

**Question 1 : Multiple Choice Questions**

**第一題：選擇題**

1. To decrease their risk of having children with orofacial clefts, women who are planning a pregnancy are advised to:
  - A Avoid use of alcohol.
  - B Increase their iron intake.
  - C Take extra vitamin C.
  - D Take folic acid supplements.
  
1. 要減低兒童患有口面腭裂的風險，護士會建議計劃懷孕的女士：
  - A 避免飲酒。
  - B 增加攝取鐵質。
  - C 服食額外的維生素C。
  - D 服食葉酸補充劑。

**Paper B (II) : Nursing Knowledge**

**試卷乙〔II〕：護理知識**

**Question 2 : Multiple Choice Questions**

**第二題：選擇題**

1. The purpose of villi in the small intestine is to:
  - A Aid in the movement of food through the small intestine.
  - B Increase the surface area for absorption of digested nutrients.
  - C Produce digestive enzyme.
  - D Phagocytize microbes.

1. 絨毛在小腸中的作用是：
- A 幫助食物在小腸內移動。
  - B 增加吸收已消化的營養素的表面面積。
  - C 生產消化酶。
  - D 吞噬微生物。

**Question 3 to 5 : Essay-type Questions**

**第三至五題：長答及短答題**

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)
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 (3 marks)

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.

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)

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)