

選擇題 (均為單選) (30%)

1. The nurse is aware that the best way to prevent post-operative wound infection in the surgical client is to:
 - (A) Administer a prescribed antibiotic
 - (B) Wash her hands for 2 minutes before care
 - (C) Wear a mask when providing care
 - (D) Ask the client to cover her mouth when she coughs

2. A client hospitalized with MRSA (methicillin-resistant staph aureus) is placed on contact precautions. Which statement is true regarding precautions for infections spread by contact?
 - (A) The client should be placed in a room with negative pressure
 - (B) Infection requires close contact; therefore, the door may remain open
 - (C) Transmission is highly likely, so the client should wear a mask at all times
 - (D) Infection requires skin-to-skin contact and is prevented by hand washing, gloves, and a gown.

3. A client with frequent urinary tract infections asks the nurse how she can prevent the reoccurrence. The nurse should teach the client to:
 - (A) Douche after intercourse
 - (B) Void every 3 hours
 - (C) Obtain a urinalysis monthly
 - (D) Wipe from back to front after voiding

4. Which of the following is not the manifestation of cardiac tamponade?
 - (A) Hypertension
 - (B) Jugular venous engorgement
 - (C) Paradoxical pulse
 - (D) Pulmonary congestion

5. An adult male is admitted to a neurological unit with a skull fracture. Which of the following would best indicate his increased intracranial pressure?
 - (A) Blood pressure change from 110/80 mmHg to 150/60 mmHg
 - (B) Pulse change from 79 per minute to 92 / min
 - (C) Respiratory change from 16 /min to 26/min
 - (D) Change in level of consciousness from stupor to alert and restless

6. A 19-year-old young lady is brought to the emergency room. Her Right hand is caught on fire from playing with firework. She suffers from a partial thickness burn injury, so immediate care of the burn wound should include:
 - (A) Immersing her right hand into cool water or saline
 - (B) Applying ice packs to the injury

見背面

- (C) Covering the burn with steroid and antibiotic topical cream
(D) Surgical excision and debridement
7. A 56-year-old male client with a long-term history of hypertension and stable angina is admitted for chest pain. His ECG shows signs of myocardial infarction, which might include the following EXCEPT:
(A) ST segment elevation or depression
(B) T-wave inversion
(C) Pathological Q waves
(D) Widening QRS complexes with delta waves
8. One month following subtotal gastric resection (Billroth II); a 49 years old male client is readmitted with complaints of dizziness, sweating, and tachycardia after meals. He has lost 5 Kg since surgery. Which strategy is most likely to be effective in controlling his symptoms?
(A) Eat small meals that are low in simple carbohydrates
(B) Eat meals comprised primarily of easily digested carbohydrates
(C) Remain active and upright for at least one hour after meals
(D) Increase his fluid intake with meals
9. A client who is admitted with an above-the-knee amputation tells the nurse that his foot hurts and itches. Which response by the nurse indicates understanding of phantom limb pain?
(A) "The pain will go away in a few days."
(B) "The pain is due to peripheral nervous system interruptions. I will get you some pain medication."
(C) "The pain is psychological because your foot is no longer there."
(D) "The pain and itching are due to the infection you had before the surgery."
10. A 90-year-old female client with a knee replacement expresses concern over her impending discharge. What would be the most effective intervention for the client?
(A) Ask what concerns her
(B) Discuss the possibility of placing her in a nursing home
(C) Teach her about hazards in her environment
(D) Have the social worker make a visit to the client's home

簡答題 (70%)

1. You are assessing a 68 year-old female client who has experienced dizziness over the past two weeks. What kind of questions should you ask in order to gain further information about her dizziness? What physical assessment would you include in your plan in deciding on the possible causes and intervention? (20%)

接次頁

2. 請將下面摘要翻譯成中文 (20%)

Insomnia (失眠) is common among cancer patients, occurring in approximately 30% to 50% of the cancer population. The interactions between cancer pain, insomnia, fatigue (疲倦), and depression/anxiety are complex, warranting treatment plans that focus not only on the relief of specific symptoms to improve quality of life but also on the impact of treatment on other related symptoms. Pain is one of the most common symptoms experienced by cancer patients and is one of the primary factors that precipitate insomnia in this population. Fatigue is also commonly reported by cancer patients, with a prevalence of nearly 80% in some tumor types. Cancer-related fatigue occurs most often after surgery, chemotherapy, radiotherapy, or immunotherapy and has been reported by cancer patients to be the major obstacle to normal functioning and a good quality of life. Insomnia in cancer patients often occurs in association with psychological disorders such as depression or anxiety. Sleep disturbances are associated with aberrant patterns of cortisol secretion, such as those found in insomnia, which are known to significantly depress the immune system, particularly the cells of the immune system responsible for mounting a defense against tumors. Evidence suggests that management of insomnia through a combination of pharmacologic and nonpharmacologic means can have a positive impact not only on insomnia but also on related symptoms and, consequently, on overall health and quality of life. Although the treatment of insomnia in cancer patients can improve cancer-related fatigue, immune functioning, and overall quality of life, insomnia in the context of cancer is still undertreated. Physicians should use hypnotic agents appropriately and be aware of the reduced potential for producing tolerance and dependence with the nonbenzodiazepine hypnotic agents. The management of insomnia in cancer patients should include a global treatment plan designed to address not only the underlying sleep disturbance but also the related symptoms that may contribute to insomnia or occur as a result of it.

3. 續以上之摘要之內容及相關概念，請問臨床中，您會如何使用該文章來協助病人? (10%)
4. 疼痛為各科住院，門診或居家病人常見之問題，請舉出您所熟悉之一種病人群，說明：
- (A) 該群病人常見之疼痛問題及原因 (5%)
 - (B) 當照護這種病人時，您會如何處理其疼痛問題? (10%)
 - (C) 請發展一套疼痛處理品質監測的模式，如何執行? 如何評價其成效? (5%)

試題隨卷繳回