

BSc in Nursing
List of final oral exam items

1. The unconscious patient

- the definition of consciousness and awareness;
- the causes, degrees, and classification of unconsciousness and coma;
- the causes of unconsciousness;
- nursing tasks for unconscious patients.

2. The cancer patient

- the pathophysiology of tumour formation;
- the main characteristics and risk factors of the most common tumours;
- causal, palliative, and symptomatic therapy options;
- assessing and planning the needs of the cancer patient;
- psychological guidance of the patient.

3. Deviances

- the definition of deviance;
- its causes;
- its forms such as alcoholism, drugs, and antisociality. The sociocultural and psychosocial connections of deviances.
- the role of the family, the importance of socialization;
- possibilities of prevention and treatment.

4. Scenes and methods of community care

- the definitions and characteristics of health and illness, their interrelation, and their influencing factors;
- the process of establishing the community diagnosis;
- the tasks of the Public Health Administration Bodies in reducing the leading causes of death (EFI, screening, monitoring, health counselling)
- the main issues of transcultural nursing during community nursing

5. Infectious diseases in childhood

- the definition and characteristics of infectious diseases especially the ones in childhood; the ways of spreading the disease;
- the pathogens and symptoms of the most important infectious diseases;
- therapeutic options;
- the special aspects of caring of patients with infectious diseases;
- possible complications;
- prevention of the spread of infectious diseases;
- the nurse's role in prevention.

6. Convulsive conditions of nervous system origin

- the definition of them, types and causes of spasm, making a diagnosis;
- clarification of the root cause, treatment, and complications;
- the types and most important characteristics of cerebral seizure / epilepsy;
- nursing a convulsive patient;
- health education and the role of education in the prevention of conditions associated with convulsions.

7. Surgical preparation, care of the operated patient

- psychological preparation;
- physical preparation;
- medicinal preparation;
- types of anaesthesia;
- postoperative care;
- complications and how to evade them.

8. Shock and de-shocking

- the definitions of them and their symptoms;
- causes;
- types;
- therapy;
- special nursing tasks.

9. Kidney failure

- the definition of it;
- causes;
- forms of appearance;
- special nursing tasks;
- the importance of care;
- dialysis and transplantation;
- the importance of diet.

10. The dying patient

- special nursing tasks;
- psychological guidance of the incurable patient;
- the psychology of dying;
- the definitions of terminal state, hospice, death and the path leading to it. (E. Kübler Ross).

11. Lower respiratory diseases with fever

- causes, types, symptoms and treatment of bronchitis and pneumonia;
- the development of pulmonary TB;
- its causes, social aspects, clinical practice, diagnostics, and therapy;
- special nursing tasks in the care of a patient with pneumonia;
- nursing a feverish patient.

12. Respiratory diseases not accompanied by fever

- causes, development, symptoms, and treatment of COPD (bronchial asthma, chronic bronchitis, and emphysema);
- development of allergy, diagnostics, treatment, and prevention of allergy.
- role of environmental factors;
- special nursing tasks.

13. Heart failure

- causes, forms of appearance
- characteristics of its occurrence, symptoms, diagnostics, treatment
- assessing the patient's needs, planning their satisfaction
- prevention
- care, rehabilitation
- patient's psychological management.

14. A patient struggling with mental problems; the types and main characteristics of mental illnesses

- schizophrenia;
- affective diseases;
- the definitions of them, their types and symptoms;
- the care of psychiatric patients;
- the description of medical treatment procedures (psychotherapy);
- the importance of effective communication.

15. Icterus (jaundice)

- forms and causes;
- classification;
- symptoms;
- laboratory diagnostics and differential diagnostics;
- therapeutic options;
- the role of dietary treatment;
- possibilities of prevention.

16. The diseases of the liver, liver failure

- classification of hepatitis, ways of spreading, symptoms, diagnosis, complications and therapeutic options; prevention and vaccination.
- causes, symptoms, complications, therapeutic options of cirrhosis;
- symptoms, complications, diagnostics of liver tumours;
- Describe the special nursing tasks for patients with cirrhosis hepatitis and acute hepatitis.

17. Diseases of bile ducts, gall bladder and pancreas

- factors predisposing to the development of cholelithiasis, cholecystitis, their causes, complications, diagnostic and therapeutic options;
- special nursing tasks for patients with cholelithiasis and cholecystitis, the importance of patient education;
- the causes and symptoms of acute and chronic pancreatitis, possible complications, and dietary and drug treatment;
- special nursing tasks for patients with acute and chronic pancreatitis;
- gall bladder and pancreatic tumours, and their characteristic complaints.

18. Intestinal diseases

- triggers and predisposing factors of inflammatory bowel diseases e.g. ulcerative colitis, Crohn's syndrome symptoms, complications, differential diagnosis, and treatment;
- the main points and most important symptoms of irritable bowel syndrome;
- special nursing tasks with inflammatory bowel diseases; the importance of lifestyle counselling and patient education;
- causes of colorectal tumours, epidemiological characteristics, typical complaints, diagnostics, and treatment options;
- the main guidelines for the care of patients with colorectal cancer.

19. Diseases of the stomach

- predisposing factors and symptoms of the ulcers of stomach and duodenum, complications, prevention and treatment options, the importance of care and diet;
- causes and symptoms of acute and chronic gastritis, treatment, the importance of care and diet;
- tumours of the stomach, causes of development, characteristic complaints;
- special nursing tasks for patients with ulcer disease and gastritis;
- lifestyle advice, nursing duties in patient education.

20. Ischemic heart diseases

- the epidemiology of ischemic heart diseases;
- causes and types of AMI and angina pectoris;
- characteristics of their development;
- electrophysiological, laboratory, radiological examinations;
- therapeutic duties of acute care;
- nursing tasks of acute care;
- prevention, care, and rehabilitation.

21. Pregnancy, childbirth, and miscarriage

- its physiology;
- description of the stages of a normal course;
- description of pathological forms, their forms;
- the nurse's tasks during psychological guidance of the client and in the preparation for examinations;
- the role and importance of care.

22. The elderly patient

- physiological changes in old age, pharmacodynamics, sensory organs, heat balance, fluid and electrolyte balance;
- taking the anamnesis of elderly patients, the nurse's role in physical and psychological examinations;
- examination of functional abilities, ADL index;
- the special care tasks of the elderly patient.

23. Acute life threatening conditions

- acute life-threatening conditions e.g. blood loss, shock, syncope, ventricular fibrillation, and increased intracranial pressure;
- ABC in resuscitation, its technical implementation, drugs;
- nursing of and psychological guidance for a patient following an acute life-threatening situation;
- checking for vital signs.

24. Acute abdominal disaster

- definition, main points;
- triggering factors;
- description and diagnostics of their dynamics;
- general and specific nursing tasks;
- nursing-psychological problems in patient guidance.

25. Diseases of the arteries

- diseases of the arteries, their causes and classification;
- epidemiological factors like atherosclerosis, arterial thrombosis, and embolism;
- symptomatology, diagnostics, treatment, and nursing tasks;
- risk factors, prevention, care, and rehabilitation.

26. Diseases of the veins, e.g. thrombophlebitis, deep vein thrombosis, embolism), varicosity, haemorrhoids

- diseases of veins, their causes and classification;
- symptoms, diagnosis, treatment, and nursing tasks;
- risk factors and rehabilitation;
- surgical treatment.

27. Eating disorders

- forms, characteristics and treatment of eating disorders;
- caring of patients with eating disorders in a psychiatric ward;
- the causes of obesity, its manifestations and therapeutic options in the case of adults and children, the consequences of obesity related diseases;
- the causes of pathological thinness and its possible treatment;
- prevention options.

28. Diabetes mellitus

- the epidemiology of diabetes mellitus;
- forms and classification of diabetes mellitus;
- symptoms, diagnosis, and therapy;
- treatment options;
- acute and late complications, target organ damage, their recognition and treatment;
- prevention options for diabetes mellitus;
- lifestyle counselling, nursing task in patient education.

29. The intoxicated patient

- the definition of poisoning, the ways of entry
- recognition of poisoning, symptoms indicating poisoning; mushroom poisoning, acid-alkali poisoning, carbon monoxide poisoning, drug poisoning and pesticide poisoning;
- the primary and further care of the intoxicated patient, the most common drug poisonings and their care;
- care of a patient receiving intensive therapy;

30. Characteristics of a healthy newborn

- changes in birth rates in Hungary;
- Apgar scoring system;
- feeding the newborn and infant;
- physical development of a newborn and infant;
- causes and treatment of neonatal jaundice;
- description of vaccinations.

31. Conditions associated with vomiting and diarrhoea in childhood

- causes of vomiting and diarrhoea, their forms
- conditions with vomiting and diarrhoea;
- characteristics of vomit, characteristics of diarrheal stool;
- feeding vomiting infants and toddlers, feeding after diarrhoea;
- antiemetic methods;
- diarrhoea caused by an infection;
- rules for taking exudate, and nursing tasks;
- definition and forms of disinfection.

32. Conditions associated with childhood convulsions

- causes of convulsions;
- triggering factors;
- types of convulsions;
- nursing infants and children with convulsions;
- methods of reducing fever;
- nursing infants and children with fever;
- antipyretic drugs;
- implementation of oxygen therapy.

33. Hypertension

- the epidemiology of hypertension;
- definition and classification of hypertension;
- causes, diagnosis, treatment, and complications of hypertension;
- symptoms of hypertensive crisis, emergency care;
- hypertension patient care, lifestyle counselling, and the importance of patient education

34. Gynaecological diseases

- symptoms of and therapy for small pelvic inflammatory diseases;
- characteristics, symptoms, and diagnostics of gynaecological tumours, and their treatment;
- importance of gynaecological cancer screening;
- post-operative nursing tasks;
- climacteric complaints and symptoms;
- infertility, causes of bleeding disorders, their investigation

35. Increased intracranial pressure

- causes and symptoms;
- possibilities of diagnosis;
- the nurse's role in the preparation for examinations;
- therapy options;
- the role of team work in nursing and treatment;
- special nursing tasks.

36. Stroke

- classification, etiology, and risk factors;
- symptomatology and diagnostics;
- steps of acute care, avoiding and preventing complications;
- special nursing tasks, and ways of rehabilitation;
- lifestyle counselling, nursing tasks in patient education.

37. Common locomotor diseases

- characteristics, symptoms, diagnostics and treatment of common locomotor diseases like spondylarthrosis, discopathy, osteoporosis, rheumatoid arthritis, arthrosis;
- the nurse's role in moving the patient, changing his location and position;
- options for decubitus prevention, using decubitus measuring scales, treating decubitus.

38. Anaemia

- the anatomy and components of blood;
- causes of anaemia;
- characteristics, symptoms, diagnostics and treatment of deficiency anaemia;
- prevention, caring tasks;
- nursing tasks when giving transfusion.

39. Malignant hematopoietic diseases

- causes, types and symptoms of leukaemia and lymphoma;
- main diagnostic options;
- important aspects of therapy;
- special nursing tasks.

40. Primary care

- Introduce primary care: its definition, importance and tasks; the members of a primary care team, scenes and challenges of primary care, group practices;
- the tasks of a BSc nurse in primary care;
 - the main projects and documents of primary care and health promotion (the Alma-Ata Declaration, Ottawa Charter, Jakarta Declaration, Health 21 Polica Framework, NEP, North Karelia Project, etc.

41. Describe the primary, secondary, and tertiary preventive options for the prevention of **chronic non-infectious diseases** like Ischemic Heart Disease (IHD), Diabetes Mellitus (DM), cancer or osteoporosis, and the role of the health care system and BSc nurses in it.

- Describe the National Public Health Program and list the basic values of it. Describe the tasks of BSc nurses in the implementation.
- types of health plans, the steps of preparing it;
- the importance of cancer screening in certain types of cancer;
- characteristics of precancerous conditions.

42. Describe the legal background of **specialized home care**, the tasks that can be assigned within the framework of specialized home care.

- the role of the BSc nurse in home care;
- the involvement of the family in nursing, the tasks of patient education;
- parts and characteristics of palliative therapy during hospice care at home;
- nursing documentation.

43. Nosocomial infection

- the chain of infection, its course, and protection against infections;
- risk assessment against infection;
- definition of nosocomial infection, predisposing factors;
- rules of asepsis, antisepsis, principles of surgical asepsis
- the definition of disinfection, its types, degrees of effectiveness, hygienic hand disinfection;
- the definition of sterilization, its types, the nurse's tasks;
- nurse's tasks when caring for infectious patients, rules of isolation, use of protective equipment, the importance of patient education;
- restriction of work in case of an infectious disease, hospital hygiene regulations.

Nyíregyháza, 26 September 2023

Dr. Attila Sárváry
head of department
college professor