**YAYASAN PEMBINA PENDIDIKAN INDONESIA (YPPI) WIDYAGAMA**

**SEKOLAH TINGGI ILMU KESEHATAN (STIKES)**

**WIDYAGAMA HUSADA**

**Terakreditasi**

Program Studi : \* D3 Kebidanan \* S1 Kesehatan Lingkungan \* S1 Pendidikan Ners \* Profesi Ners



**UJIAN AKHIR SEMESTER**

**BAHASA INGGRIS KEPERAWATAN**

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| Program Studi | : **S1 Ilmu Keperawatan** | Semester/Tahun | : **Genap / 2025** |
| Hari/Tanggal | : 13 Juni 2025 | Durasi | : 120 menit |
| Nama | : | NIM | : |

1. **Fill out the blanks in the Dialog of Patient Examination below with the expressions or phrases given.**

**Nurse**  : (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Just have a seat

**Patient**: Good moorning. Thank you

**Nurse** : Let’s start the examination. (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, on your back?

**Patient**: Ok.

**Nurse** : I am going to test your reflexes by tapping you with this little hammer. It won’t hurt. (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Let it go quite relaxed. Try not to tighten up.

There. Now the other one. Just let me have your wrist. Let it go quite floopy. That’s right. I am going to tap your elbow. Now the left one, okey?

**Patient**: Fine

**Nurse** : (the doctor continues doing the examination). Well.., they seem to be normal.

Now, would you like to sit up and I’ll take your blood pressure?.

**Patient**: Right

**Nurse** : It’s quite normal. Now, (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Patient**: Okey.

**Nurse** : Ok, finish. (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Patient:** Thank you.

1. Would you like to lie down on the couch
2. Let me hold your right arm
3. Good morning
4. You can get your shoes and coat on again now
5. I will take a sample of blood to check your haemoglobin
6. **Match the words (1-5) with the definition (A-E).**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. **Analgesic** | 1. **Inoculation** | **C.Supplement** | **D.Antiviral** | **E.Antidepresant** |

1. You give\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ medicine to fight a virus.

2. She has bipolar disorder and is on a powerful\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. This\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ will make you immune.

4. Your diet is deficient in essential vitamins – you need to take a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

5. This is a powerful\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it should block the pain immediately.

**Choose the correct answer between a or b.**

6. What does a stimulant do?

a. It reduces swelling. b. It makes a person alert.

7. Are you familiar with antihistamines?

a. Yes, they combat allergy symptoms.

b. Yes, they help ease bowel movement.

8. What is suppository?

a. It puts a person to sleep or calms the person.

b. Medication that is administered through the rectum.

9. Can you tell me about antibiotics?

a. They lift up a person’s mood.

b. They destroy harmful bacteria.

10. When should I administer painkillers?

a. When you are trying to reduce physical pain.

b. When you are trying to make a person alert.

1. **Read the text below**

There are some plants that can ease pain and cure illness. For thousands of years, they have been the basis of medical treatment. In the 19th century scientific discoveries improved our understanding of the natural world, including our knowledge of medicine. Important discoveries in chemistry meant that scientists could produce synthetic medicines in laboratories.

Most synthetic drugs are very similar to the medicinal parts of plants. One example is the opioid group. To make opioids like morphine and codeine, scientists use part of real opium poppies. Other opioids, like methadone, are synthetic – they are man-made copies of the natural drug.

Synthetic medicines have been very successful, although they can have bad side effects, and sometimes cause patient dependence. Anaesthetics, vaccines, antibiotics and contraceptives have had a huge effect on our lives. At the same time, they have made a lot of money for drug companies.

Drugs normally have two names, a general name and a brand name. For example, the drug with the general name Paracetemol is sold under the brand names Panadol, Calpol and Anadin. Some drugs are available to buy over the counter (in a shop or pharmacy). Other, usually more powerful drugs, are only available with prescription from a doctor.

Drug companies are always working to develop new drugs, but also on new ways to administer them. One of the most recent ways to deliver a drug is the transdermal patch, which releases minute quantities of the drug through the skin of the patient. *(Adapted from oefc\_nursing1 practice files)*

**Write T (true) if the statement is correct or F (False) if the statement is incorrect based on the text above**

**True/False**

11. Only Synthetic drugs can cure illness. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

12. The natural world changed in the 19th century. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

13. Medicines became scientific in the 19th century. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

14. Medicinal plants are completely different from synthetic drugs. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

15. Methadone is taken from opium poppies. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

16. Synthetic medicine have bad side effects on human body. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

17. Panadol, Calpol and Anadin are the same thing. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

18. All drugs are only available with doctor’s prescription. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

19. The transdermal patch is a new way to deliver drugs. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

20. The word “them” (line 16) refers to drug companies \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. **Read the text below**

Nurses see patients more often than other specialists and are in the best position to monitor them. They look out for any problems and assess the patient’s progress and response to treatment. Basically, by careful monitoring and recording, a nurse answers the question: what is happening to this patient?

Monitoring body functions by checking vital signs helps to answer this question. The vital signs are: body temperature, heart rate, blood pressure and respiratory rate. Changes or abnormalities in vital signs indicate changes in the patient’s condition. However, they are not 100% reliable and stable vital signs do not always mean that everything is OK.

Bodily fluids, including blood and urine, can be analysed, usually in a laboratory. And it is now possible to get images of what is going on inside the body using technological aids like X-rays and ultrasound scans. For more detailed information, there are endoscopes which are used to look inside the body, and biopsies where tissue is removed for examination.

Some patients with chronic illnesses like heart disease, diabetes and asthma can self-monitor. They communicate with doctors and nurses by phone and online. Patients can also be monitored from a distance using satellite technology and the internet. This has major advantages; the patient doesn’t have to keep visiting a hospital and it saves a lot of money.

**Choose the correct answer**

21. Nurses are in a good position to .

a. monitor patients.

b. specialize.

c. get to know their patients.

22. ‘What is happening to this patient?’ is a question which .

a. only nurses can answer.

b. monitoring helps to answer.

c. nurses must ask.

23. Stable vital signs mean .

a. everything is probably OK.

b. a change in a patient’s condition.

c. something’s definitely wrong.

24. An endoscopy gives .

a. less information than an X-ray.

b. more detail than a scan.

c. less information than a biopsy.

25. Self-monitoring is .

a. done by doctors and nurses.

b. done at a hospital.

c. cheap and convenient.