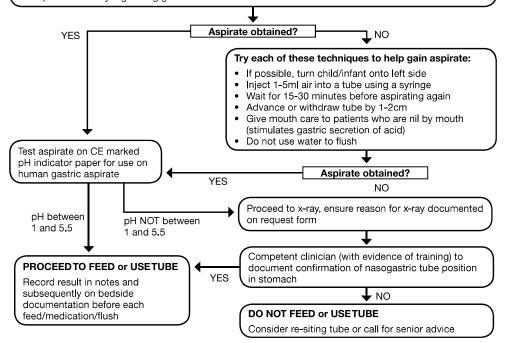
Text C

- Estimate NEX measurement (Place exit port of tube at tio of nose. Extend tube to earlobe, and then to xiphistemum)
- Insert fully radio-opaque nasogastric tube for feeding (follow manufacturer's instructions for insertion)
- Confirm and document secured NEX measurement
- Aspirate with a syringe using gentle suction



A pH of between 1 and 5.5 is reliable confirmation that the tube is not in the lung, however, it does not confirm gastric placement. If this is any concern, the patient should proceed to x-ray in order to confirm tube position. Where pH readings fall between 5 and 6 it is recommended that a second competent person checks the reading or retests.

Text D

Administering feeds/fluid via a feeding tube

Feeds are ordered through a referral to the dietitian.

When feeding directly into the small bowel, feeds must be delivered continuously via a feeding pump. The small bowel cannot hold large volumes of feed.

Feed bottles must be changed every six hours, or every four hours for expressed breast milk.

Under no circumstances should the feed be decanted from the container in which it is sent up from the special feeds unit.

All feeds should be monitored and recorded hourly using a fluid balance chart.

If oral feeding is appropriate, this must also be recorded.

The child should be measured and weighed before feeding commences and then twice weekly.

The use of this feeding method should be re-assessed, evaluated and recorded daily.

END OF PART A
THIS TEXT BOOKLET WILL BE COLLECTED



Part B

In this part of the test, there are six short extracts relating to the work of health professionals. For **questions 1-6**, choose answer (**A**, **B** or **C**) which you think fits best according to the text.

- 1. If vaccines have been stored incorrectly,
 - (A) this should be reported.
 - (B) staff should dispose of them securely.
 - (c) they should be sent back to the supplier.

Manual extract: effective cold chain

The cold chain is the system of transporting and storing vaccines within the temperature range of +2°C to +8°C from the place of manufacture to the point of administration. Maintenance of the cold chain is essential for maintaining vaccine potency and, in turn, vaccine effectiveness.

Purpose-built vaccine refrigerators (PBVR) are the preferred means of storage for vaccines. Domestic refrigerators are not designed for the special temperature needs of vaccine storage.

Despite best practices, cold chain breaches sometimes occur. Do not discard or use any vaccines exposed to temperatures below +2°C or above +8°C without obtaining further advice. Isolate vaccines and contact the state or territory public health bodies for advice on the National Immunisation Program vaccines and the manufacturer for privately purchased vaccines.

