

Examination No. _____

Signature

UGANDA HEALTH PROFESSIONS ASSESSMENT BOARD
YEAR 2: SEMESTER 2: EXAMINATIONS

CERTIFICATE IN NURSING

Surgical Nursing II and Paediatric Nursing II
Paper Code: CN 222

June 2025

3 HOURS

IMPORTANT

1. Write your examination number on the question paper and answer sheets
2. Read the questions carefully and answer **only** what has been asked in the question
3. Answer all the questions
4. The paper has three sections

For Examiner's use only

Section	Qn.	Result	Initials
A	MCQs		
	Fill in		
B	31		
	32		
C	33		
	34		
Total			

Section A: Objective questions.

Section B: Short essay questions.

Section C: Long essay questions.

Turn over

SECTION A: Objective Questions

Circle the correct answer (20 marks)

1. The manifestation of thyroid hyperfunction includes systolic
(a) hypertension.
(b) hypotension.
(c) hypertrophy.
(d) hypotrophy.
2. Which of the following equipment is used to inspect the urinary bladder?
(a) Laparoscope.
(b) Uroscope.
(c) Cystoscope.
(d) Urescope.
3. Treatment of advanced breast cancer falls under
(a) Palliative medicine.
(b) Occupational therapy.
(c) Recreational therapy.
(d) Herbal therapy.
4. Which of the following measures helps in preventing cancer of the prostate?
(a) Regular screening.
(b) Using drugs.
(c) Circumcision.
(d) Avoiding multiple partners.
5. During physical examination the nurse who discovers an orange peel like appearance on the breast of her client records this as
(a) peel de orange.
(b) peau de orange
(c) orange appearance.
(d) web like appearance.

6. In which of the following conditions does the nurse warn patients of a high risk of developing ano fistula?
(a) Chronic constipation.
(b) A foreign body in the rectum.
(c) Anorectal abscess.
(d) Itching.
7. Which of the following features does a nurse closely monitor a patient for following a thyroidectomy?
(a) Hypotension.
(b) Headache.
(c) Urinary retention.
(d) Respiratory distress.
8. Twisting of intestines is medically referred to as
(a) intussusception.
(b) volvulus.
(c) obstruction.
(d) herniation.
9. Which of the following activities is most appropriate for a child with severe heart disease?
(a) Playing video games.
(b) Reading a book.
(c) Riding a bicycle.
(d) Dancing gently.
10. While assessing for consciousness, the nurse is aware that the highest motor response is scored
(a) 3.
(b) 4.
(c) 5.
(d) 6.
11. While on ward round the student nurse learns that the patient has blood in the pleural cavity, and records this in her note book as
(a) empyema.
(b) haemothorax.
(c) pleural effusion.
(d) pneumothorax.
12. Bone fragility arises from
(a) Fractures.
(b) Osteogenesis imperfecta.
(c) Osteomyelitis.
(d) Sickle cells.
13. The WHO classification of dehydration **excludes**
(a) no.
(b) some.
(c) moderate.
(d) severe.
14. Protrusion of meninges with brain substance through a bony defect in the skull is referred to as
(a) anencephaly.
(b) spinal bifida.
(c) encephalocele.
(d) hydrocephalus.
15. Children reporting with temporary cessation of breathing for 20 minutes or more are recorded to have
(a) Tachycardia.
(b) Apnoea.
(c) Hypoxia.
(d) Asphyxia.

16. Which of the following is the most appropriate nursing intervention for a new born with difficulty in breathing?
 - (a) Suctioning and ventilation.
 - (b) Kangaroo care.
 - (c) Keeping the baby warm.
 - (d) Drying the baby.
17. The **most** wide spread condition affecting the health of children in Uganda is
 - (a) low birth weight.
 - (b) parasitic infections.
 - (c) poisoning.
 - (d) malnutrition.
18. Which of the following interventions is ideal for managing an eye of a 5 year old with chemical splashes?
 - (a) Flush the eye with clean water.
 - (b) Let the eye tear to wash the chemical out.
 - (c) Cover the eye with a loose moist dressing.
 - (d) Apply tetracycline eye ointment.
19. Which of the following signs and symptoms is seen in patients with bronchial asthma disease?
 - (a) Expiratory wheezing.
 - (b) Inspiratory wheezing.
 - (c) Crackles.
 - (d) Stridor.
20. The priority nursing intervention for a baby admitted in a painful sickle cell crisis is administering
 - (a) antibiotics.
 - (b) analgesics
 - (c) relaxants.
 - (d) sedatives.

Fill in the blank spaces (10 marks)

21. Coughing up blood is known as
22. Injuries caused by hot liquids are referred to as
23. A congenital absence of the cranial vault is called

24. Inflammation of the middle ear in children is known as
25. The commonest type of fracture in children characterised by cracks on only one side of the bone is called
26. A collection of pus in the pleural cavity is called
27. Excessive thickening of scar tissue is known as
28. Surgical removal of a thrombus is called
29. Surgical removal of necrotic tissue in the bone is referred to as
30. Gall stone formation is known as

Answer Sections B and C in the answer booklets provided

SECTION B: Short Essay Questions (20 marks)

31. (a) List five (5) signs and symptoms of breast cancer. (5 marks)
- (b) List five (5) surgical procedures performed in the treatment of cancer. (5 marks)
32. (a) List five (5) causes of apnoea in neonates. (5 marks)
- (b) Outline five (5) signs and symptoms of apnoea in children. (5 marks)

SECTION C: Long Essay Questions (60 marks)

33. (a) List five (5) clinical features a 60 year old admitted with thyrotoxicosis may present with. (5 marks)
- (b) List five (5) predisposing factors to thyrotoxicosis. (5 marks)
- (c) Outline fifteen (15) post operative nursing care interventions implemented for a patient within 24 hours of thyroidectomy. (15 marks)
34. (a) List four (4) causative organisms of pneumonia in children. (4 marks)
- (b) Outline six (6) signs and symptoms of a four year old child with pneumonia. (6 marks)
- (c) Outline fifteen (15) interventions implemented while managing a 4 year old with pneumonia, within 12 hours of admission. (15 marks)