

Examination No.

OFFICE OF THE TLO

Signature .....

UGANDA HEALTH PROFESSIONS ASSESSMENT BOARD  
YEAR 1: SEMESTER 1: EXAMINATIONS

CERTIFICATE IN NURSING

Personal and Communal Health  
and Microbiology  
Paper Code: CN 113

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

Section A: Objective questions.

Section B: Short essay questions.

Section C: Long essay questions.

For Examiner's use only

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

Turn over

SECTION A: Objective Questions

Circle the correct answer (20 marks)

1. Cell division in prokaryotes occurs through
  - (a) mitosis.
  - (b) binary fission.
  - (c) binary fusion.
  - (d) meiosis.
2. Malaria is transmitted through
  - (a) direct contact.
  - (b) droplets.
  - (c) airborne.
  - (d) vectors.
3. Which of the following bacteria causes syphilis infection?
  - (a) Haemophilus influenza.
  - (b) Corynebacta diphtheria.
  - (c) Treponema pallidum.
  - (d) Bordetella pertusis.
4. The smallest micro-organism are
  - (a) algae.
  - (b) bacteria.
  - (c) protozoa.
  - (d) viruses.
5. Which of the following samples does the nurse take from a patient suspected of malaria?
  - (a) Sputum.
  - (b) urine.
  - (c) Blood.
  - (d) Stool.

6. The most effective measure nurses employ to control cross infection in hospital settings is
- (a) hand washing.
  - (b) hand gloving.
  - (c) disinfection.
  - (d) sterilisation.
7. The normal flora that are present on the body and disappear after hours, weeks or days are known as
- (a) transient.
  - (b) temporary.
  - (c) permanent.
  - (d) persistent.
8. Which of the following opportunistic pathogens are associated with UTI?
- (a) *Candida albicans*.
  - (b) *Streptococcus pneumonia*.
  - (c) *Escherichia coli*.
  - (d) *Clostridium difficile*.
9. Which microbiologist invented the process of sterilisation?
- (a) John Tyndall.
  - (b) Louis Pasteur.
  - (c) Robert Koch.
  - (d) Edward Jenner.
10. Organisms which transmit pathogen to humans are called
- (a) hosts.
  - (b) reservoirs.
  - (c) vectors.
  - (d) parasites.
11. The cheapest method of water purification in a home is
- (a) aeration.
  - (b) filtering.
  - (c) chlorination.
  - (d) boiling.

12. Which of the following is **NOT** a component of the local filtering method?
- (a) Clay.
  - (b) Gravel stones.
  - (c) Fine sand.
  - (d) Coarse sand.
13. The pipe which carries sewage to sewage works is called
- (a) collecting pipe.
  - (b) toilet pipe.
  - (c) sewer.
  - (d) inlet.
14. Which of the following diseases is related to poor fecal disposal?
- (a) Pneumonia.
  - (b) Cholera.
  - (c) Malaria.
  - (d) Syphilis.
15. The most convenient method of managing waste in a home is through
- (a) burning.
  - (b) burying.
  - (c) composting.
  - (d) mulching.
16. Which of the following is a result of neglected mouth care?
- (a) Paronychia.
  - (b) Boils.
  - (c) Scabies.
  - (d) Halitosis.
17. Another name for vitamin B<sub>6</sub> is
- (a) Niacin.
  - (b) Thiamine.
  - (c) Pyridoxine.
  - (d) Riboflavin.

18. Foods that provide protection to the body are called  
 (a) fats.  
 (b) vitamins.  
 (c) proteins.  
 (d) carbohydrates.
19. Which of the following is required to repair worn out tissues in the body?  
 (a) Bathing.  
 (b) Exercise.  
 (c) Bowel emptying.  
 (d) Sleep and rest.
20. The movement of air straight across a window or door and through the opposite window is  
 (a) air conditioning.  
 (b) air currents.  
 (c) cross ventilation.  
 (d) air ventilation.

**Fill in the blank spaces (10 marks)**

21. The most efficient wet method of sterilisation is known as .....
22. A place where the pathogens live is referred to as .....
23. The father of microbiology is called .....
24. The vaccine administered to prevent tuberculosis is called.....
25. Micro-organisms which inhabit the skin and mucus membrane without causing disease are known as.....
26. The solid part of sewage which can be used as manure after drying is known as .....
27. The gas with the highest percentage in exhaled/expired air is called .....
28. The bite of a female anopheles mosquito releases.....into humans.
29. The distance between a latrine and a water source should be.....metres.
30. The part of the house walls with holes that allow air movement in and out of the house is called .....

**Answer Sections B and C in the answer booklets provided**

**SECTION B: Short Essay Questions (20 marks)**

31. (a) Outline five (5) properties of an ideal vaccine. (5 marks)  
 (b) State five (5) immunisable diseases in Uganda. (5 marks)
32. (a) Outline five (5) characteristics of bacteria. (5 marks)  
 (b) List five (5) examples of virus. (5 marks)

**SECTION C: Long Essay Questions (50 marks)**

33. (a) Outline ten (10) characteristics of an ideal home. (10 marks)  
 (b) Explain five (5) dangers of poor housing. (10 marks)  
 (c) Outline five (5) ways of improving housing conditions in Uganda. (5 marks)
34. (a) Outline ten (10) measures of infection control in the hospital settings. (10 marks)  
 (b) Explain five (5) measures of strengthening the body against infection. (10 marks)  
 (c) Outline five (5) reasons why Ugandans must strive for good personal and communal health. (5 marks)

**END**