

Examination No:

Signature

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

CERTIFICATE IN NURSING

Medical Nursing II and Pharmacology II
Paper Code: CN 221

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. Which of the following findings is associated with glomerulonephritis?
(a) Low specific gravity.
(b) Hypotension.
(c) Low blood nitrogen.
(d) Hypertension.
2. The most common risk factor for urethritis is
(a) lowered immune system.
(b) poor hygiene.
(c) history of STIs.
(d) throat infection.
3. Which of the following is a priority nursing action for a patient with meningitis?
(a) Temperature reduction.
(b) Protecting from falls.
(c) Reassuring the patient.
(d) Reduction of blood pressure.
4. Which of the following interventions does the nurse perform first, after receiving a patient who is unconscious?
(a) Administer IV glucose.
(b) Maintain a clear airway.
(c) Reduce temperature.
(d) Reassure the relatives.
5. The most important predisposing cause of stroke is
(a) aneurysm.
(b) fat diet.
(c) hypertension.
(d) inactivity.

6. The purpose of a diet therapy in the management of type 1 diabetes is to
 - (a) achieve normal metabolism.
 - (b) replace the lost minerals.
 - (c) improve the patient's immune system.
 - (d) increase the patient's weight.
7. The most important intervention for prevention of hyperglycaemia involves
 - (a) discouraging the intake of alcohol.
 - (b) encouraging the patient to perform enough exercises.
 - (c) preventing and treating infections.
 - (d) encouraging the patient to have some periods of starvation.
8. The most appropriate nursing intervention for exophthalmos is to
 - (a) apply prednisolone eye drops to prevent itching of the eyes.
 - (b) tape the eye lids together to avoid corneal ulceration.
 - (c) irrigate the eye with hibitane to prevent infections.
 - (d) administer chloramphenicol eye drops to treat the infection.
9. While managing a patient with acute thyrotoxicosis, the nurse prioritises administering medication that
 - (a) calms the patients.
 - (b) relieves anxiety.
 - (c) reduces temperature.
 - (d) blocks thyroid hormone secretion.
10. In which of the following conditions will the patient definitely present with xanthopsia?
 - (a) Glomerulonephritis.
 - (b) Renal failure.
 - (c) Nephritic syndrome.
 - (d) Pyelonephritis.
11. Which of the following interventions does the nurse implement when she/he notes coolness and edema at the patient's intravenous access site?
 - (a) Discontinue the IV line.
 - (b) Apply a warm compress.
 - (c) Measure the area of infiltration.
 - (d) Check for venous return.

12. Which of the following symptoms is typical of gastric ulcer?
 - (a) Epigastric pain worsens after meals.
 - (b) Decreased bowel sounds.
 - (c) Epigastric pain relates to the back.
 - (d) Patients gain weight.
13. Exophthalmos is a cardinal sign in
 - (a) Pheochromocytoma.
 - (b) Thyrotoxicosis.
 - (c) Zollinger-Nelson syndrome.
 - (d) Nephritic syndrome.
14. Which of the following medications is used in the management of a patient in diabetic coma?
 - (a) Glargine insulin.
 - (b) Protamine zinc.
 - (c) Soluble insulin.
 - (d) Ultralente insulin.
15. The drug of choice nurses administer in the management of thyrotoxicosis is
 - (a) Carbimazole.
 - (b) Calciferol.
 - (c) Cortisone.
 - (d) Chloramphenicol.
16. The antidote nurses administer in a patient who has suffered an opioid overdose is
 - (a) Niclosamide.
 - (b) Noradrenaline.
 - (c) Nalidixic acid.
 - (d) Naloxone.
17. Which of the following medicines is an angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor?
 - (a) Reserpine.
 - (b) Captopril.
 - (c) Methyldopa.
 - (d) Propranolol.

18. For which of the following administered drugs does the nurse warn the patient of nephrotoxicity and ototoxicity?
- Aspirin.
 - Cloxacillin.
 - Gentamycin.
 - Amoxicillin.
19. Which of the following drugs do nurses specifically administer while caring for patients with cryptococcal meningitis?
- Ceftriaxone.
 - Azithromycin.
 - Amphotericin.
 - Chloramphenicol.
20. Which of the following drugs is used in management of malignant diseases?
- Methotrexate.
 - Allopurinol.
 - Broxicam.
 - Tenoxicam.

Fill in the blank spaces (10 marks)

21. Inflammation of the stomach is referred to as
22. Formation of stones in the gall bladder is referred to as.....
23. A positive Brudzinski's sign is seen in a condition called
24. Patients complaining of pelvic and abdominal pain, frequency of urination and dyspareunia may be suffering from a condition called.....
25. Diabetic patients experience loss of energy due to
26. The drug that causes discolouring and displacement of calcium from the teeth and bones is called
27. The most feared complication of isoniazid is.....
28. Penicillins are mostly contra indicated in patients due to.....
29. Drugs given to induce defecation are called
30. Yellowing of the skin and mucous membrane is referred to as

Answer Sections B and C in the answer booklets provided

SECTION B: Short Essay Questions (20 marks)

31. (a) Outline five (5) clinical features of Nephrotic syndrome. (5 marks)
- (b) List five (5) examples of analgesics. (5 marks)
32. (a) Outline five (5) causes of stomatitis. (5 marks)
- (b) Outline five (5) predisposing factors to renal failure. (5 marks)

SECTION C: Long Essay Questions (50 marks)

33. (a) State five (5) signs and symptoms of meningitis. (5 marks)
- (b) Describe the management of a patient with bacterial meningitis for the first 48 hours of admission. (15 marks)
- (c) State five (5) complications of meningitis. (5 marks)
34. (a) With at least one example, state five classes of drugs used in management of peptic ulcer disease. (5 marks)
- (b) Outline five (5) important pieces of information the nurse shares with a patient on bisacodyl. (5 marks)
- (c) State the class, average adult dose, two indications and two side effects of;
- Propranolol. (5 marks)
 - Furosemide. (5 marks)
 - Nitroglycerine. (5 marks)

END