

Examination No: _____

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UGANDA HEALTH PROFESSIONS ASSESSMENT BOARD
YEAR 2: SEMESTER 1: EXAMINATIONS

CERTIFICATE IN NURSING

Medical Nursing I and Pharmacology I
Paper Code: CN 211

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 terms refers to how tightly a drug binds to a receptor?
(a) Efficacy.
(b) Potency.
(c) Affinity.
(d) Agonism.
2. Which of the following patient features does the nurse **NOT** base on to determine a drug prescription?
(a) Age.
(b) Weight.
(c) Volume.
(d) Height.
3. Which of the following is an advantage of the sublingual route of drug administration?
(a) Prevent first pass effect.
(b) Easy to administer.
(c) Lipid solubility.
(d) Can be spat out at signs of toxicity.
4. Which of the following does the Nurse consider before administering an oral medication?
(a) Colour of the medicine.
(b) Time of the day.
(c) Patient's consciousness.
(d) Storage of the drug.
5. Which of the following terms refers to how much of a drug is required to elicit a pharmacological response?
(a) Therapeutic window.
(b) Therapeutic index.
(c) Potency.
(d) Efficacy.

6. Which of the following blood components is decreased in anaemia?
- Platelets.
 - Erythrocytes.
 - Lymphocytes.
 - Leucocytes.
7. What priority intervention does the Nurse perform for an anaemic patient who develops difficulty in breathing?
- Prop up the patient.
 - Administer IV fluids.
 - Administer oxygen.
 - Take vital observations.
8. In which of the following conditions does the Nurse most likely hear a patient complain of soreness behind the sternum?
- Bronchitis.
 - Laryngitis.
 - Epiglottitis.
 - Pharyngitis.
9. Which of the following is a clinical manifestation for rheumatic heart disease?
- Bradycardia.
 - Atrial fibrillation.
 - Jerky movements.
 - Hypotension.
10. Which of the following pieces of advice does the Nurse share with a client diagnosed with deep vein thrombosis?
- Prompt surgery.
 - Taking pain killers.
 - Applying cold compress.
 - Use stockinnetes.
11. The most appropriate nursing intervention for a patient with thick sputum and persistent coughing is to
- lay the patient in a semi recumbent position.
 - increase fluid intake of the patient.
 - administer nasal decongestants.
 - improve the patient's diet.

12. Which of the following is a medical condition of the lower respiratory tract?
- Pleurisy.
 - Pharyngitis.
 - Tonsillitis.
 - Coryza.
13. The nurse records the whistling musical sound heard during exhalation in patients with respiratory disease as
- stridor.
 - croup.
 - grunting.
 - wheezing.
14. Which of the following refers to inflammation and accumulation of fluid in the layer enclosing the heart?
- Pleural effusion.
 - Pericardial effusion.
 - Ischaemic effusion.
 - Cardial effusion.
15. Nurses elevate the head of the bed while caring for a patient with heart failure to
- increase patient's appetite to eat.
 - improve the absorption of drugs.
 - increase drainage in the heart and lungs.
 - closely monitor the heart rate.
16. Nurses caring for a client with acute myeloid leukemia aim to prevent
- cardiac arrhythmia.
 - liver failure.
 - renal failure.
 - haemorrhage.
17. Which of the following strategies do nurses apply at the tertiary level of disease prevention?
- Health education.
 - Screening promptly.
 - Rehabilitation.
 - Immunisation.

18. Which of the following is **NOT** an investigative specimen obtained to screen for Pulmonary Tuberculosis?

- (a) Urine.
- (b) Phlegm.
- (c) Blood.
- (d) Pleural aspirate.

19. Which of the following conditions causes primary hypertension?

- (a) Idiopathic.
- (b) Glomerulonephritis.
- (c) Thyrotoxicosis.
- (d) Stress.

20. Which of the following manifestations is **NOT** normally associated with Tonsillitis?

- (a) Pain on swallowing.
- (b) Cervical lymphadenopathy.
- (c) Normal body temperature.
- (d) Breathing through the mouth.

Fill in the blank spaces (10 marks)

- 21. Medicines that have a high abuse potential and not medically used belong to schedule
- 22. A gradual decrease in response to a drug as a result of repeated administration is known as
- 23. Medication that comprises of sugar solution in water is called
- 24. The most convenient route of drug administration is called
- 25. Specialized field of nursing that focuses on the unique health care needs of older adults is called
- 26. Enlargement of the heart muscle is referred to as
- 27. The process of blood clotting is called
- 28. Decreased blood supply to the tissue is medically referred to as
- 29. The other name for peritonsillar abscess is

30. A condition in which a patient experiences an irregular and faster heart beat is called

Answer Sections B and C in the answer booklets provided

SECTION B: Short Essay Questions (20 marks)

- 31. (a) With an example for each, state six (6) sources of medicines. (6 marks)
- (b) Outline the four (4) pathways of pharmacokinetics. (4 marks)
- 32. (a) State five (5) manifestations of respiratory diseases. (5 marks)
- (b) State five (5) general causes of diseases in the human body. (5 marks)

SECTION C: Long Essay Questions (50 marks)

- 33. (a) List five (5) clinical manifestations of congestive heart failure. (5 marks)
- (b) Outline (15) fifteen nursing care actions performed for a patient admitted with congestive heart failure for the 1st 72 hours. (15 marks)
- (c) List five (5) complications that may occur in a patient with congestive cardiac failure. (5 marks)
- 34. (a) Define a prescription. (1 mark)
- (b) Explain seven (7) reasons why people use medicines. (14 marks)
- (c) Outline ten (10) features of a good prescription. (10 marks)

END

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