

Examination No:

Signature

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

CERTIFICATE IN MIDWIFERY

**Obstetric Pharmacology and
Paediatric Nursing II
Paper Code: CM 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. Formation of a caput succedenum arises from
(a) frequent vaginal examination.
(b) prolonged labour.
(c) early rupture of membranes.
(d) cord presentation.
2. Midwives maintain vaccines at a normal range of
(a) +2-+8°C.
(b) +4-+8°C.
(c) -2-+2°C.
(d) +2-+3°C.
3. Failure of the vertebral column to fuse in new born babies results in
(a) Meningocele.
(b) Kyphosis.
(c) Spinal bifida.
(d) Scoliosis.
4. Which of the following anthropometric measurements do midwives commonly use to assess the nutritional status of children aged 6 months?
(a) Weight.
(b) Height.
(c) BMI.
(d) MUAC.
5. Midwives administer Rota vaccine to protect children against
(a) Rabies.
(b) Diarrhoea.
(c) Measles.
(d) Whooping cough.

6. Which of the following conditions does the midwife suspect in an infant less than 28 days of age presenting with projectile vomiting?
 - (a) Congenital mega colon.
 - (b) Pyloric stenosis.
 - (c) Oesophageal atresia.
 - (d) Intussusception.
7. Which of the following reconstituted vaccines does the midwife discard after an immunisation session?
 - (a) BCG and polio.
 - (b) DPT and TT.
 - (c) Polio and DPT.
 - (d) BCG and measles.
8. A rare birth defect characterised by the tissue covering the brain and a portion of the brain protruding through openings in the skull is
 - (a) Microcephally.
 - (b) Encephalocele.
 - (c) Meningocele.
 - (d) Spina bifida.
9. Which of the following birth injuries is associated with damage to the nerves?
 - (a) Erb's palsy.
 - (b) Cephalo hematoma.
 - (c) Caput succedaneum.
 - (d) Encephalopathy.
10. Which of the following is **NOT** a cyanotic heart defect?
 - (a) Tetralogy of fallot.
 - (b) Transportation of the great vessels.
 - (c) Pulmonary valve stenosis.
 - (d) Pulmonary atresia.
11. The first dose of DPT Hep Hib is administered to babies at the age of weeks.
 - (a) 4.
 - (b) 6.
 - (c) 8.
 - (d) 10.

12. Which of the following calcium blockers mainly exerts its effects on blood vessels?
 - (a) Nifedipine.
 - (b) Diazepam.
 - (c) Verapamil.
 - (d) Nicordipine.
13. Which of the following drugs is dispensed to supplement iron levels during pregnancy?
 - (a) Magnesium trisilicate
 - (b) Sulfadoxine Pyramethamine.
 - (c) Magnesium sulphate
 - (d) Ferrous sulphate.
14. The antidote administered for a woman presenting with magnesium sulphate toxicity is
 - (a) Nifedipine.
 - (b) Hydralazine.
 - (c) Calcium gluconate.
 - (d) Terbutaline sulphate.
15. Which of the following is a pentavalent vaccine?
 - (a) Polio.
 - (b) DPT Hep Hib.
 - (c) Measles.
 - (d) Tetanus.
16. Nifedine administration is recommended treatment option for the management of
 - (a) Preterm labour.
 - (b) Prolonged pregnancy.
 - (c) Post partum haemorrhage.
 - (d) Post abortion care.

17. In which of the following drug categories is hydralazine?
 (a) A.
 (b) B.
 (c) C.
 (d) D.
18. The drug administered to counteract maternal hypotension secondary to spinal anaesthesia is
 (a) Methotaxate.
 (b) Ephedrine.
 (c) Oxytocin.
 (d) Pethedine.
19. Which of the following drugs does the midwife administer to a new-born to prevent ophthalmia neonatorum?
 (a) Tetracycline ointment.
 (b) Tetracycline capsule.
 (c) Gentamycin eye drop.
 (d) Chrolomphenical eye drops.
20. Folic acid is a type of vitamin
 (a) A.
 (b) B.
 (c) C.
 (d) D.

Fill in the blank spaces (10 marks)

21. Under development of the right or left ventricle in the heart is known as
22. The congenital abnormality where the urethral meatus opens superior of the penis is called.....
23. A condition in which a female newborn menstruates is called
24. A monosomal condition where only one sex chromosome exists is referred to as

25. The midwife classifies a child with lethargy, very sunken eyes and skin going back slowly as having.....dehydration.
26. Magnesium sulphate depresses the.....system.
27. One tablet of Fansidar weighs.....gms.
28. During pregnancy, continuous administration of magnesium sulphate beyond 7 days can lead to decrease in levels of foetal.....
29. The layer of the uterus that is stimulated by injection oxytocin is called
30. Absorption of folic acid occurs in the.....

Answer Sections B and C in the answer booklets provided

SECTION B: Short Essay Questions (20 marks)

31. (a) Outline five (5) predisposing factors to cerebral haemorrhage. (5 marks)
- (b) Outline five (5) causes of birth injuries. (5 marks)
32. (a) Outline five (5) side effects of magnesium sulphate. (5 marks)
- (b) Outline five (5) precautions a midwife takes before administering Magnesium sulphate. (5 marks)

SECTION C: Long Essay Questions (50 marks)

33. (a) Describe the Uganda National immunisation schedule, following the UNEPI program. (15 marks)
- (b) Describe five (5) equipment used to maintain the cold chain system. (10 marks)
34. (a) State the legal class, medical class and pregnancy category of oxytocin. (3 marks)
- (b) Describe the steps the midwife follows while administering oxytocin during induction of labour. (13 marks)
- (c) Outline nine (9) adverse effects of oxytocin (9 marks)

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