Examination No. _____ Signature .....

UGANDA NURSES AND MIDWIVES EXAMINATIONS BOARD
YEAR 2: SEMESTER 1: EXAMINATIONS

CERTIFICATE IN NURSING

Medical Nursing I and Pharmacology I
Paper Code: CN 211

December 2023
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

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SECTION A: Objective Questions

Circle the correct answer (20 marks)

1. The earliest manifestation of chronic bronchitis is
   (a) dyspnoea.
   (b) cyanosis.
   (c) chest pain.
   (d) productive cough.

2. Which of the following signs are expected in a severely anaemic patient?
   (a) Ventricular arrhythmias.
   (b) Dyspoea and tachycardia.
   (c) Cyanosis and pulmonary edema.
   (d) Pulmonary edema and oliguria.

3. Which of the following populations is at high risk for hypertension?
   (a) Blacks.
   (b) Smokers.
   (c) Businessmen.
   (d) Middle aged women.

4. Which of the following blood components decreases in anaemia?
   (a) Granulocytes.
   (b) Erythrocytes.
   (c) Leukocytes.
   (d) Platelets.

5. Which of the following nursing diagnoses is appropriate for pitting edema in a patient with heart failure?
   (a) Fluid volume excess.
   (b) Decreased cardiac output.
   (c) Ineffective tissue perfusion.
   (d) Risk for impaired skin integrity.

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6. Which of the following factors is **NOT** associated with development of arteriosclerosis?
   (a) Anaemia.
   (b) Heredity.
   (c) Hypertension.
   (d) Diabetes mellitus.

7. The nurse should be suspicious of lobar pneumonia in a patient whose sputum is
   (a) rusty.
   (b) greenish.
   (c) purulent.
   (d) mucoid.

8. For which of the following reasons should patients with respiratory disease be nursed in sitting up position?
   (a) Easy expectoration of sputum.
   (b) Provision of comfort during coughing.
   (c) Continuous monitoring of respiratory rate.
   (d) Fix the shoulder girdle and expand the chest cavity.

9. The most appropriate preventive measure for pulmonary embolism is
   (a) early ambulation.
   (b) estimation of bleeding time.
   (c) use of anti-embolic stocking.
   (d) administration of anticoagulants.

10. Most leukaemias involve changes in
   (a) platelets.
   (b) erythrocytes.
   (c) monocytes.
   (d) lymphocytes.

11. The act of administering drugs during medical management of disease is referred to as
   (a) therapeutics.
   (b) toxicology.
   (c) pharmacology.
   (d) pharmaceuticals.

12. A drug that consists of two immiscible liquids that are uniformly dispersed is referred to as a/an
   (a) mixture.
   (b) lotion.
   (c) diluent.
   (d) emulsion.

13. Treatment of viral infections with antibiotics constitutes
   (a) essential drug selection.
   (b) irrational use of drugs.
   (c) appropriate use of drugs.
   (d) proper management of viral infections.

14. Drug effectiveness as a concept of selection of essential drugs requires that drugs must be
   (a) of good quality.
   (b) safe to be used by majority of the population.
   (c) able to cure diseases which they are intended for.
   (d) of minimal side effects if given in right doses.

15. Movement of administered medication from general circulation into different organs and fluids of the body is referred to as
   (a) absorption.
   (b) metabolism.
   (c) distribution.
   (d) transfer.

16. The measure of how much drug is needed to produce a desired pharmacological response is called
   (a) efficacy.
   (b) toxicity.
   (c) potency.
   (d) synergy.

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17. Which of the following is **NOT** a quality of good prescribers?
    (a) Prescribe medicines when necessary.
    (b) Give clear explanations to the patient.
    (c) Prescribe medicine as requested by patient.
    (d) Monitor patient's conditions and advise when to return.

18. Which of the following sites offers the greatest rate of drug absorption?
    (a) Large intestine.
    (b) Small intestine.
    (c) Stomach.
    (d) Rectum.

19. Which of the following parameters should be observed when deciding on time of drug administration?
    (a) Eating.
    (b) Sleeping.
    (c) Activity.
    (d) Elimination.

20. Which of the following is a major hindrance to oral administration of drugs?
    (a) Age.
    (b) Dental carries.
    (c) Life style.
    (d) Unconsciousness.

Fill in the blank spaces (10 marks)

21. Awareness of one's own heart beat is referred to as .....
22. The expected outcome of a disease is called .....
23. Hardening and thickening of arteries associated with normal ageing process is termed as.....
24. Spoon shaped nails are medically referred to as .....
25. Abnormally low level of white blood cells is referred to as .....
26. The organ that is associated with first pass effect of drugs is called the .....
27. Drugs transformed into active components while in the body are termed as .....

28. A substance that binds to a receptor and produces no pharmacological response is called.....
29. Expected undesired effects of drug are collectively called .....
30. Intra-articular route of drug administration involves injection of the drug into .....

Answer Sections B and C in the answer booklets provided

SECTION B: Short Essay Questions (20 marks)

31. (a) State five (5) routes of drug excretion. **(5 marks)**
    (b) List five (5) disadvantages of the intravenous route of drug administration. **(5 marks)**
32. (a) State five (5) clinical features of anaemia. **(5 marks)**
    (b) Outline five (5) preventive measures of anaemia. **(5 marks)**

SECTION C: Long Essay Questions (50 marks)

33. (a) State five (5) clinical features of congestive cardiac failure. **(5 marks)**
    (b) Outline fifteen (15) specific nursing actions performed for a 50 year old man admitted with congestive cardiac failure, for the first 48 hours of admission. **(15 marks)**
    (c) Outline five (5) pieces of advice a nurse should share with the patient of CCF at discharge. **(5 marks)**
34. (a) State six (6) clinical features of severe pneumonia. **(6 marks)**
    (b) Outline fifteen (15) specific nursing actions for an adult male admitted with severe pneumonia, till discharge. **(15 marks)**
    (c) State four (4) complications that a patient with pneumonia may develop. **(4 marks)**

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