

Examination No.

Signature

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

DIPLOMA IN NURSING (EXTENSION)

Foundations of Nursing III
Paper Code: DNE 111

December 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		
B	31		
	32		
C	33		
	34		
	35		
Total			

Section A: Objective questions.

Section B: Short essay questions.

Section C: Long essay questions.

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Turn over

SECTION A: Objective Questions

Circle the correct answer (30 marks)

1. For which of the following reasons do nurses place the patient undergoing hernia repair in a flexed position? To
(a) gain exposure to the back.
(b) widen the spine.
(c) attain position of comfort.
(d) widen the intervertebral space.
2. Which of the following terms refers to passing of urine containing gas?
(a) Pyuria.
(b) Hematuria.
(c) Pneumaturia.
(d) Albuminuria.
3. Which of the following positions is appropriate for passing a nasogastric tube in a patient with a Glasgow coma scale of 5?
(a) Sim's.
(b) Lateral.
(c) Lateral decubitus.
(d) Sitting up.
4. Puncturing of the chest wall into the pleural cavity to remove fluid is known as
(a) Paracentesis.
(b) Thoracocentesis.
(c) Thoracentesis.
(d) Thoracotomy.
5. The nurse recognises that the patient's tracheostomy is blocked when there is
(a) abnormal sound from the patient's trachea.
(b) no air felt by the patient through tracheostomy tube.
(c) desaturation on the oxygen saturation monitor.
(d) inability to pass the suction catheter to the correct depth.
6. Which of the following actions does the nurse take to facilitate cast drying, in a patient who has just had a P.O.P?
(a) Cover the cast with blankets to provide extra warmth.
(b) Turn the patient every 2 hours.
(c) Increase the room temperature.
(d) Apply a heating pad.

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7. After a lumbar puncture procedure is completed, the nurse instructs the patient to
- flex the knees up to the chest.
 - keep the head raised.
 - remain on bed rest with the head of bed flat.
 - reduce oral intake of fluids.
8. Which of the following instructions does the nurse give to a patient prior to an abdominal paracentesis?
- Strict bed rest after the procedure.
 - Empty the bowel before the procedure.
 - Empty the bladder before the procedure.
 - Maintain nil by mouth.
9. A feeding tube is recommended when a patient is
- having difficulty with eating food.
 - having sores in the mouth.
 - losing weight.
 - not meeting nutritional needs orally.
10. Which of the following nursing measures is most effective for clearing respiratory secretion from a patient with a Glasgow coma scale of 5?
- Postural drainage.
 - Effective coughing.
 - Pharyngeal suctioning.
 - Endotracheal suctioning.
11. The most appropriate nursing diagnosis for a patient who states "I have lost shape because of a gastrostomy tube" is
- Hopelessness.
 - Disturbed body image.
 - Impaired skin integrity.
 - Disturbed thought process.
12. Which of the following is an appropriate type of drain for draining an abscess?
- Penrose.
 - Hemovac.
 - Jackson pratt.
 - Wound pouch.

13. Which nursing procedure is appropriate for a patient verbalising abdominal discomfort due to flatulence?
- Giving Laxatives.
 - Giving antiflatulents.
 - Inserting a gastrostomy tube.
 - Inserting a flatulence tube.
14. The rationale for raising the foot of a bed for a patient on traction is
- for comfort.
 - so patient can lift self.
 - for constant traction.
 - to aid venous return.
15. The hydration status of a patient on a feeding tube is monitored by
- input and output.
 - daily weight.
 - electrolyte balance.
 - amount of urine passed.
16. The priority nursing care intervention implemented when receiving a post operative patient in theatre is to
- check the patient's breathing.
 - receive a report.
 - take observations.
 - ensure the intravenous line is running.
17. Which of the following does the nurse observe on a patient who is on Gallow's traction?
- Cords and pulleys that are free and smoothly running.
 - Bandages that are secure, unwrinkled and exerting even pressure.
 - Secure and freely hanging weights.
 - Stirrups not pressing on the patient's skin.
18. Sometimes stitches are removed on alternative days to
- prevent wound gaping.
 - avoid infection.
 - implement doctors orders.
 - give more time for healing.

19. Which of the following measures can help a patient with urine retention pass urine?
- (a) Telling patient to squat.
 - (b) Telling the patient to push down.
 - (c) Giving plenty of fluids.
 - (d) Opening a nearby tap of water.
20. When bandaging a limb, the nurse stands
- (a) behind the patient.
 - (b) in front of the patient.
 - (c) in front of the part to be bandaged.
 - (d) opposite the part to be bandaged.
21. Which of the following nurse's observations indicates that the patient's underwater seal drainage system is faulty?
- (a) Moderate drainage system is faulty.
 - (b) The water level in the seal chamber fluctuates with respirations.
 - (c) No tidal fluctuations despite a patient tubing respiration.
 - (d) Patient complains of mild chest pain at the insertion site.
22. A good practice implemented while managing an underwater seal drainage includes
- (a) disconnecting the system from the patient when suction is not needed.
 - (b) keeping the drainage system below the level of the patient's chest.
 - (c) clamping the drainage tube when ambulating the patient.
 - (d) raising the drainage chamber to eye level to check the drainage volume.
23. When is it beneficial to clamp a patient's chest tube?
- (a) When ordered to stimulate tube removal and assess the patient's response.
 - (b) Whenever a patient leaves the nursing unit and cannot be monitored.
 - (c) When ambulating a post operative patient with a chest tube.
 - (d) It is never beneficial to clamp a patient's chest tube.
24. For which of the following reasons do nurses request patients undergoing radiological exams to remove metallic objects? To
- (a) minimize obscuring the area of investigation.
 - (b) lessen client anxiety.
 - (c) prevent patient discomfort.
 - (d) protect imaging equipment from damage.

25. For which of the following procedures do nurse request patients to fast?
- (a) CT pulmonary angiography
 - (b) X-ray of the hand.
 - (c) Bone scan.
 - (d) Barium enema.
26. During provision of stoma care, nurses apply a pseudo-cream on the surrounding skin to
- (a) promote healing.
 - (b) prevent infection.
 - (c) prevent skin excoriation.
 - (d) avoid adherence of adhesive.
27. A client's sense of hearing is assessed using a/an
- (a) otoscope.
 - (b) ophthalmoscope.
 - (c) tuning fork.
 - (d) patella hammer.
28. Which of the following findings reported after stoma care indicates that the stoma is healthy?
- (a) Appliance adheres to the skin without wrinkles.
 - (b) Stoma appears dry.
 - (c) Retraction of the bowel back into the abdomen.
 - (d) Separation of mucosa from the skin.
29. For which of the following reasons should range of motion exercises NOT be performed? To
- (a) assess joint flexibility before initiating exercises.
 - (b) maintain joint mobility in inactive patients.
 - (c) reduce on patient's weight.
 - (d) evaluate the client's responses to a therapeutic exercise program.
30. The length of a naso-gastric tube for insertion is measured from the
- (a) tip of the nose to the ear lobe then sternum.
 - (b) earlobe to the nose tip then sternum.
 - (c) to the nose tip then sternum.
 - (d) tip of the nose to the sternum.

Sections B and C in the answer booklets provided

SECTION B: Short Essay Questions (10 marks)

- Outline **five (5)** roles of the nurse in the recovery room. (5 marks)
32. State **five (5)** nursing concerns for a patient on skeletal traction. (5 marks)

SECTION C: Long Essay Questions (60 marks)

33. (a) Describe the preparation of a patient for lumbar puncture procedure. (15 marks)
- (b) Outline **five (5)** complications that may arise following lumbar puncture. (5 marks)
34. (a) Outline **four (4)** indications for wound dressing. (4 marks)
- (b) Outline **four (4)** actual and **four (4)** risk nursing diagnoses for a patient who has undergone gastrostomy due to cancer of the oesophagus. (16 marks)
35. (a) Outline **five (5)** possible causes of a poorly draining nasogastric tube indicating a solution for each. (10 marks)
- (b) Outline **ten (10)** specific actions that nurses perform while checking the gastric residual. (10 marks)

END