

SECTION A: Objective Questions:

Circle the correct answer (20 marks)

1. The approach of diagnosing and treating a disease in its earliest stage is called prevention.

- (a) Primary.
- (b) Secondary.
- (c) Tertiary.
- (d) Health.



2. Which of the following is the most appropriate approach to community entry?

- (a) Radio announcement.
- (b) Community survey.
- (c) Community leaders.
- (d) Church leaders.

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3. Which of the following is **NOT** related to the importance of school health programme?

- (a) Promote provision of medical and dental care.
- (b) Promote better nutrition and feeding practices.
- (c) Provide counselling services to adolescents.
- (d) Tap talents of both male and female students.

4. Environmental disease control measures include the following **EXCEPT**;

- (a) better housing and living conditions.
- (b) provision of safe water supply.
- (c) good life styles and healthy habits.
- (d) proper disposal of refuse.

5. The disease that is present the whole time in the community and occurs all year round is referred to as

- (a) holoepidemic.
- (b) holo endemic.
- (c) hyper epidemic.
- (d) hypo endemic.

6. The type of survey that involves questioning and examining a sample of the population at one point at a period of time is termed as

- (a) longitudinal survey.
- (b) cross sectional survey.
- (c) horizontal survey.
- (d) screening.

7. Which of the following is a method of community mobilization?
- (a) Political commitment.
 - (b) Good leadership.
 - (c) Home visiting.
 - (d) Guidance and counseling.
8. The best course of action to take when there is an outbreak of measles in the community is to
- (a) instruct mothers to feed their community adequately.
 - (b) instruct mothers to keep their babies home.
 - (c) give to babies aged 6-11 months vitamin A.
 - (d) immunize babies aged 6-9 month with measles vaccine.
9. Which of the following is true with regards to guinea worm infection?
- (a) Cyclops are the intermediate hosts.
 - (b) Larvae enter the body through intact skin.
 - (c) Female worm may be seen in subcutaneous tissues.
 - (d) To prevent infestation, step well should be used in bathing.
10. Hyper pigmentation in onchocererciasis results in
- (a) module formation.
 - (b) blindness.
 - (c) lizard skin.
 - (d) calabar swelling.
11. The single and most important measure in the control of Tuberculosis in the community is
- (a) health education.
 - (b) BCG immunization.
 - (c) contact tracing.
 - (d) treatment compliance.
12. Which of the following gastro-intestinal complication may occur in a child with severe paroxysms of whooping cough?
- (a) Gastric ulcer.
 - (b) Umbilical hernia.
 - (c) Ulcerative colitis.
 - (d) Pylorospasm.

13. Resistance of susceptible individual to certain bacterial or viral infections can be artificially enhanced by
- (a) medical treatment.
 - (b) health education.
 - (c) immunization.
 - (d) good nutrition.
14. An acute bacterial infection characterized by step ladder fever spread through contamination of food and water is
- (a) Typhoid.
 - (b) Malaria.
 - (c) Measles.
 - (d) Dysentery.
15. Organisms that usually benefit the person infested are called
- (a) pathogens.
 - (b) commensals.
 - (c) symbiotics.
 - (d) parasites.
16. The primary health care pillar which helps in policy formation, resource allocation, community mobilization and support is called
- (a) community participation.
 - (b) appropriate technology.
 - (c) political commitment/will.
 - (d) intersectoral collaboration.
17. The sustainable development goal builds on a principle called
- (a) health for all.
 - (b) gender inequality.
 - (c) holistic approach.
 - (d) leaving no one behind.
18. The following are sustainable development goals **EXCEPT**;
- (a) affordable and clean energy.
 - (b) climatic action.
 - (c) to stop accidents.
 - (d) industry innovation and infrastructure.

19. Which of the following explains the meaning of appropriate technology?
(a) Drawing up of joint plans.
(b) Improving local capacity.
(c) Improving development projects.
(d) Improving community mobilization.
20. Which of the following is **NOT** a condition for effectiveness of the community health Services?
(a) Availability.
(b) Accessibility.
(c) Equity.
(d) Utilization.

Fill in the Blank Spaces (10 Marks)

21. Contact tracing of a person who has been exposed to a communicable epidemic disease helps the health worker to carry out disease
22. The component of community health that promotes the well being of the child and her education is called.....
23. The causative micro organism of jiggers infection is.....
24. Severe form of malaria caused by plasmodium falciparum is called.....
25. The characteristic sign that appears during the prodromal stage of measles is called.....
26. The period of isolation of an infectious or suspect case to prevent the spread of the disease is called.....
27. The recommended dose of BCG given to a child below 12 months is.....
28. Evaluation of immunization campaign is by carrying out.....
29. The sixth sustainable development goal is
30. The key component of primary prevention strategies is.....

Answer Sections B and C in the answer booklets provided

SECTION B: Short Essay Questions (10 Marks)

31. Outline five (5) strategies of primary prevention of diseases. (5 marks)
32. Outline five (5) factors that promote community mobilization. (5 marks)

SECTION C: Long Essay Questions (60 Marks)

33. (a) Outline five (5) clinical manifestation of scabies. (5 marks)
- (b) Describe the management of an adult patient with scabies. (10 marks)
- (c) Outline five (5) prevention and control measures of the above condition. (5 marks)
34. (a) Outline ten (10) sustainable development goals, excluding good health and well being. (10 marks)
- (b) Explain five (5) targets of the third sustainable development goal. (ensure good health and well being) (10 marks)
35. (a) Outline five (5) measures that are used to protect a susceptible host from an infectious disease in the community. (10 marks)
- (b) Explain five (5) techniques applied in home visiting. (10 marks)

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