



UNIVERSITY OF EMBU

2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR

TRIMESTER EXAMINATIONS

THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE
(NURSING)

HNS 317: COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING III

DATE: AUGUST 8, 2018

TIME: 2:00-5:00PM

INSTRUCTIONS:

Answer:

All MCQs in Section A;

All Short-answer Questions in Section B

All Long-answer Questions in Section C

Cancelled work should be done neatly by crossing with a single line in the essay and by use of X in the MCQs

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (TOTAL: 20 MARKS)

1. A common opportunistic infection that affects AIDS patient and causes white patches on the tongue and oral mucosa is:
 - a) Histoplasmosis
 - b) herpes simplex
 - c) toxoplasmosis
 - d) candida albicans
2. Contagious disease may be transmitted to susceptible persons by:
 - a) persons carrying the organisms
 - b) food containing the organism
 - c) vector or vehicle
 - d) polluted water source

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3. The following is true about pre-eruptive stage in chicken pox:
 - a) onset is delayed
 - b) Last 2-3 days in children
 - c) Mild and moderate fever
 - d) It has high fever
4. Insect serving as the host for transmission is called:
 - a) Airborne
 - b) vector
 - c) vehicle
 - d) contact
5. The following is a property of an agent:
 - a) Susceptibility
 - b) Vulnerability
 - c) Virulence
 - d) Propensity
6. ____ is non-paralytic polio symptoms.
 - a) A loss of muscle reflexes
 - b) Severe muscle pain and spasms
 - c) Loose or floppy limbs that are often worse on one side of the body
 - d) Muscle tenderness and spasms
7. Acute phase of herpes zoster presents with:
 - a) A rash development at the beginning often causing pain
 - b) Itching and tingling sensation above the skin
 - c) Fluid-filled painful rash develops at the palms
 - d) The crust clears in 2-4 days
8. Disease that is transmitted by mosquito is:
 - a) Dengue fever
 - b) Onchocerciasis
 - c) Trypanosomiasis
 - d) Dracunculosis

9. Presumptive diagnosis of brucellosis is:

- a) ELISA IgG test
- b) Standard agglutination test (SAT)
- c) Coombs IgG
- d) Isolation of *Brucella spp.*

10. The following is true about people with furious rabies

- a) Muscles gradually become paralyzed
- b) Coma slowly develops
- c) Exhibit signs of hyperactivity
- d) It is often misdiagnosed

11. Nursing care of pneumonia patients include:

- a) Administration of humidified oxygen to elderly
- b) Maintain normal body temperature of hypertensive ones
- c) Monitor vital signs especially of children
- d) Immunization with pneumococcal vaccine

12. The following is true about Ebola virus disease

- a) The incubation period is 30 days
- b) Humans are not infectious until they develop symptoms
- c) First symptoms are vomiting, diarrhea, and rash
- d) Laboratory findings include high white blood cell and platelet counts

13. Cestodes

- a) Have cattle as the intermediate hosts
- b) Snails are the intermediate hosts
- c) Include *Brugia malayi*, *Onchocerca volvulus*
- d) They are leaf-like or cylindrical

14. The main vector of *Trypanosoma brucei rhodsiense* is:

- a) *Glossina palpalis*
- b) *Glossina morsitans*
- c) *Glossina brucei*
- d) *Brucei brucei*

15. The main schistosomes which infect humans in Africa are:

- a) *Schistosoma mansoni* and *Schistosoma haematobium*

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- b) *Schistosoma japonicum* and *Schistosoma haematobium*
- c) *Schistosoma japonicum* and *Schistosoma mansoni*
- d) *Schistosoma japonicum* and *Schistosoma katayam*

16. Contraindication for measles vaccination includes:

- a) Those at risk especially children aged 5 to 15 years old
- b) Those with a life threatening allergic reaction after 1st dose
- c) Those who appear with rashes, fever, and backache
- d) Those with ear infection, diarrhea, encephalitis, and pneumonia

17. Transmission of contagious diseases is facilitated by:

- a) Open personal contact
- b) Sparsely populated areas
- c) Poor personal hygiene
- d) Low population density

18. More serious side effect of tetanus vaccine includes:

- a) Vomiting and fever
- b) Redness and swelling
- c) Swelling where the shot is given
- d) A fever over 105 degrees

19. The following is true about bacillary dysentery diagnosis

- a) Stool appears dark red with a lot of mucous
- b) The nucleus of macrophage is not clearly visible though regularly shaped
- c) There is usually a decreased red blood cells
- d) Diagnosis is confirmed by a stool microscopy

20. Management of leishmaniasis includes:

- a) Use of pentaminidine as drug of choice
- b) Use of stibogluconate as drug of choice
- c) Use of amphotericin B as drug of choice
- d) Use of miltefosine as drug of choice

SECTION B: ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION (40 MARKS; USE THE ANSWER BOOKLET PROVIDED)

1. Define the following terms (3 marks)
 - a) Infestation
 - b) Reservoir
 - c) Epizootic
2. State five (5) levels of agent one consider in the transmission of communicable disease (5 marks)
3. Outline four (4) public health measures can be taken to ensure that transmission is reduced to a minimum (4 marks)
4. Describe three possible outcome of invasion by a micro-organism (3 marks)
5. State four (4) differences between incubation period and latent period (4 marks)
6. Identify five (5) people at risk of malaria and its consequences (5 marks)
7. State 4Cs used in holistic management of STIs (4 marks)
8. Explain three (3) types of yellow fever virus transmission (6 marks)
9. Outline six (6) measures employed in prevention of influenza (6 marks)

SECTION C: ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION (40 MARKS; USE THE ANSWER BOOKLET PROVIDED)

1. Cholera is an acute intestinal disease characterized by sudden onset of profuse watery stools, vomiting, rapid dehydration and circulatory collapse.
 - a) Describe the clinical management of cholera (10 marks)
 - b) Describe measures you would take in case of an outbreak of cholera in the catchment area of your health facility (10 marks)
2. Tuberculosis is a systematic mycobacterial disease generally caused by *M. tuberculosis*, but also occasionally by *M. bovis*.
 - a) Discuss the early and late signs and symptoms of tuberculosis (9 marks)
 - b) Describe the common complications of tuberculosis (6 marks)
 - c) Discuss the role of BCG immunization in tuberculosis control (5 marks)

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