



UNIVERSITY OF EMBU

2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR

SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

(NURSING)

HNS 127: COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING I

DATE: APRIL 9, 2018

TIME: 8:30 AM- 1:00 PM

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)

Choose (CIRCLE/TICK) only one correct answer from the following questions

1. The most important indicators of community health are:
 - A) Immunization rate and family planning coverage rate
 - B) Maternal mortality rate and informant mortality rate
 - C) Maternal morbidity rate and surveillance rate
 - D) Child mortality rate and maternal mortality rate

2. The community diagnosis sequence is:
- A) Planning of survey, exploration, pretesting survey tools, report writing, disseminated and community action
 - B) Exploration, planning of the survey, pretesting survey tools, report writing, dissemination and community action
 - C) Pretesting survey tools, planning of the survey, exploration, report writing, dissemination and community action
 - D) Exploration, pretesting survey tools, planning of the survey, report writing, dissemination and community action
3. When organizing a home visit the nurse ensures that it:
- A) Follows a strict time frame according to her duty roster
 - B) Is irregular and educative to the patient
 - C) Is recorded in the appropriate case file
 - D) Is carried out at the health facility
4. A principle of primary health care which means the methods used to achieve a given result using the minimum measure is called:
- A) Effectiveness
 - B) Efficacy
 - C) Efficiency
 - D) Efficient
5. The emphasis of community health nursing is:
- A) Illness end of the wellness- illness continuum
 - B) Preventing health problems and promoting optimum health
 - C) Identification and assessment of health problems
 - D) Treatment of health problems
6. The elements of primary health care added by the Kenyan Government include:
- A) Health education, mental health, HIV/AIDS
 - B) Community rehabilitation, dental health and HIV/AIDS
 - C) Expanded program on immunization, health education and MCH/FP
 - D) Prevention and control of locally endemic diseases, dental health and mental health

7. During a home visit the nursing activities maybe viewed in different phases. Which is the correct sequence?

- A) Initial phase, activities during home visit, pre visit activities, termination phase.
- B) Post visit activities, initial phase, activities during home visit, pre visit activities.
- C) Initial phase, previsit activities, activities during home visit, termination phase, post visit activities.
- D) Previsit activities, initial phase, termination phase, post visit activities.

7. Events or facts which can be measured to reflect health or illness of a community are termed as:

- A) Variables.
- B) Incidence.
- C) Prevalence.
- D) Indicators.

8. Community health diagnosis is an important concept of public health because:-

- A) It provides fresh insight into the disease pattern of population.
- B) The health worker is able to know the age and sex distribution of a population.
- C) It enables the community members to interact more closely with the health workers.
- D) The community health nurse is able to know the population by their social groups.

9. Indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE.

- A) Principles of primary health care include community participation, multidisciplinary and appropriate technology.
- B) Community based health care focuses on curative and rehabilitative activities being implemented at the community level.

10. Population- focused nursing practice requires the following processes

- A) Community organization
- B) Nursing process
- C) Community diagnosis
- D) Epidemiologic process

11. Community based health care is involved in :

- A) Extension of hospital services into the community
- B) Training of nurses to ensure delivery of care
- C) Ensuring hospital become focal point of care
- D) Ensures availability of adequate nutrition

13. Activities categorized as secondary disease prevention include:-

- A) Blood pressure screening, guarding against accidents, actual treatment of disease
- B) Chemoprophylaxis, annual pap smear test, supply of safe drinking water
- C) Routine mammography, blood pressure screening, annual pap smear test
- D) Periodic determination of blood cholesterol, supply of safe drinking water

14. Community mobilization is the process:-

- A) In which the community is fully involved in identifying their problem and providing solutions.
- B) Of raising awareness on specific issues among community members.
- C) Of bringing members of the community together for the purpose of taking common action.
- D) Of moving the community members from a risky environment to a less risky one.

15. When health care is utilizing existing methods, techniques and resources within the community the service is said to be:

- A) Available to the community
- B) Acceptable to the community
- C) Accessible to the community
- D) Appropriateness to the community

16. The process in community diagnosis in which data is separated and categorized in order to help one understand its meaning is known as data:

- A) Handling
- B) Analysis
- C) Cleaning
- D) Presentation

17. Pender's health promotional model in community health:

- A) Seeks to explain the proactive behavior.
- B) Posits quality of life from each person's own perspective.
- C) Realizes the transcendence when people work in ambiguity.
- D) Sees people as open systems that reciprocally interacts with their environment.

18. The priority activity during community mobilization for a project is;

- A) Identifying resources
- B) Finding out about what the community knows about the project
- C) Allowing the community members to volunteer in the project
- D) Conducting mobilization sessions

19. Sustainable community development is ensured by:

- A) Encouraging community participation
- B) Managing projects for the community
- C) Alleviating suffering among the poor in the community
- D) Use of exotic technology in management of projects

20. In situational crises:

- A) Part of normal growth and development can upset normalcy
- B) Is precipitated by a life transition point
- C) Is externally imposed
- D) Has a gradual onset

SECTION B: Answer ALL the questions in this section (40 marks; Use the answer booklet provided)

1. Outline five principles of community health nursing (5 marks)
2. Explain the four stages that marked the development of community health nursing (8 marks)
3. Highlight the importance of community participation in a proposed community project (5 marks)
4. State five roles of the nurse in Community Based Health Care programmes. (5 marks)
5. State five (5) principles of home visiting (5 marks)
6. State five (5) ethical considerations a community health nurse should take note of before carrying a community diagnosis (5 marks)

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7. Enumerate three factors that threaten progress on Sustainable Development goals (SDGs) in Sub-Saharan Africa (3 marks)

SECTION C: Answer ALL the questions in this section (40 marks; Use the answer booklet provided)

1. Family is the most important social institution in the world and a unit that ensures continuity of the community
- a) List four types of families (2 marks)
 - b) Outline the role of adults in a family (4 marks)
 - c) Discuss the family developmental tasks by stages (14 marks)
2. Primary health care emphasizes the need for each individual government to protect and promote the health of its people
- a) Explain four (4) pillars of Primary health care (8 marks)
 - b) Discuss the role of community health nurse in Primary health care (12 marks)

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