



MAASAI MARA UNIVERSITY

REGULAR UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR END OF FIRST TRIMESTER EXAMS

SCHOOL OF SCIENCE BACHELOR OF SCIENCE NURSING (BSc.N)

COURSE CODE: NUR 1102

COURSE TITLE: COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING

DATE: 26TH AUGUST, 2019

TIME: 0830 – 1030 HRS

INSTRUCTIONS

- i. This end of year examination consists of three sections; namely section A, B and C**
- ii. Section A is Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs). There are twenty questions, answer all questions**
- iii. Section B is Short Answer Questions (SAQs). 40 marks. All questions are compulsory. Answer questions on piece of paper provided**
- iv. Section C is Long Essay Questions (LEQs). 40 Marks. Answer any two questions on the piece of paper provided.**
- v. Write your registration number and Not your name on all the pages of your answer sheet.**

PART A: MCQ 20 MARKS

ALL QUESTIONS ARE COMPULSORY

1. The Nuclear Family:
 - (a) Consists of a husband and a wife with or without children.
 - (b) Consists of husband, wife, children and their relatives
 - (c) Consists of husband, wife and children from other families
 - (d) Consists of one parent bringing up children alone either because of divorce, separation, death or desertion of their spouse.

2. The functions of a community that denote healthy acculturation include;
 - (a) Transmitting and sharing information, ideas and beliefs and wife inheritance
 - (b) Educating its children about their culture and welcoming newcomers into the group's culture (acculturation)
 - (c) Producing and distributing services, goods and living independently without regard to others.
 - (d) Taking their children to a school that each family can afford and utilizing space for living, schools, health facilities, fields, roads according to their affordability

3. Community health aims to achieve the following:
 - (a) Improved sanitation in the environment by forcing community to use toilets since it is the law passed by the government
 - (b) Prioritization of the community's and Community health nurse needs
 - (c) Control of communicable diseases through Health education to promote healthy behaviour and practices that are approved by the elders
 - (d) Early diagnosis and prevention of disease, Disease surveillance, Empowerment of all individuals

4. The following is NOT a measure of Central Tendency
 - (a) Mode
 - (b) Median
 - (c) Mean
 - (d) Rate

4. The following are some of the best methods used to collect demographic information; EXCEPT,
 - (a) Population census (Civil Registration)
 - (b) Civil registration, identity card issuing, birth and death registration
 - (c) Special community surveys
 - (d) Tallying done by the clinician

5. The following is transmission route for congenital syphilis?
 - (a) Sexual contact, contact with skin or mucous membranes
 - (b) Vectors, Faecal-oral (ingesting contaminated food and water)
 - (c) Airborne, Blood contact (transfusion, surgery, injection) Contact with animals or their products
 - (d) Transplacental (mother to foetus)

6. Internal factors that affect a family include:
 - (a) Family size, housing and residence
 - (b) Members and Relationship
 - (c) Family locality and Terrain
 - (d) Climate, Water supply

7. Genetically based, environmental influences and application of free will are the positive determinants of behaviour according to:
 - (a) Social learning theory
 - (b) PRECEDE Framework
 - (c) Health Belief Model
 - (d) Diffusion theory

8. Which of the following is a control measure for prevention of helminth?
 - (a) Proper facilities for human waste disposal
 - (b) Carrying out planting with bare feet, to avoid burying seeds
 - (c) Grazing animals in unhygienic areas
 - (d) Attitudes that encourages the consumption of semi-cooked food

9. Helminthic diseases can be categorized into two major groups namely?
 - (a) Nematodes and segmented worms
 - (b) Flatworms and segmented worms
 - (c) Round worms and Nematodes
 - (d) Segmented worms and thread worms

10. Uncomplicated measles generally occurs in:
 - (a) well-nourished and slightly underweight children
 - (b) malnourished children and slightly underweight
 - (c) Those who are underweight and malnourished children
 - (d) slightly underweight

11. which of the following is the right sequence of home visiting phases done by Community Health Nurse
 - (a) Pre-visit/initiation phase, actual, termination and post visit phase
 - (b) Entry, pre-visit, actual visit, termination and post visit phase
 - (c) termination phase/post visit phase, actual visit and pre visit
 - (d) actual visit phase, entry phase, initial, termination and post visit phase

12. The following make up the Epidemiological Triad
 - (a) The causative agent(s), The sick human being and environment
 - (b) The vector/ causative agent (s), susceptible host and environment
 - (c) The susceptible host, environment, sick human being
 - (d) The causative agent(s), sick human being and the environment

For Question 13 State whether the following statement is TRUE (T) or FALSE (F); each statement is ½ mark.

13. (a) Staphylococcal food poisoning is caused by contamination of food with pus;
(b) Clostridium Botulinum causes a rapidly fatal illness terminating in death within 24 hours;
14. Which of the following factors do not contribute to successful adult learning?
 - (a) The information or skills acquired are of immediate use to them
 - (b) Information or skills given/shared is stored and used in the future activity
 - (c) Learning takes place in an atmosphere of trust, acceptance and encouragement
 - (d) The information to be learnt is clear and relevant to their needs
15. (a) Food poisoning can be prevented by
 - (a) Serve meals while hot
 - (b) Thoroughly cooking food
 - (c) Giving health education to food handlers
 - (d) Educating community about eating animals that have died after illness
16. Which of the following environmental factors can have an effect on the community's health
 - (a) Biological environment and socio cultural environment
 - (b) Physical environment and Human environment
 - (c) Socio-cultural environment and health environment
 - (d) Economic and political components of the environment and human environment
17. Which of the following factor does not increase the Transmission cycle of Contact Diseases:
 - (a) Proper hygiene in the community
 - (b) Inadequate housing leading to overcrowding
 - (c) Poor personal hygiene usually due to inadequate water supply
 - (d) High population density as in urban (slums) areas
18. The following is not A MAJOR control and eradication measure of communicable disease
 - (a) Attacking the source of the disease causing organism
 - (b) Interrupting the transmission route
 - (c) Protecting the susceptible host
 - (d) Separating humans and animals
19. The following are advantages of measuring diseases in a population EXCEPT;
 - (a) Determine what health problems are important in your community so that you can plan accordingly.
 - (b) It helps you to determine what resources you may require
 - (c) It helps one to know how much you need to carry out to promote health, prevent illnesses and treat diseases.
 - (d) Advise the whole community to seek medication
20. The following are effects of destruction of the OZONE layer ; EXCEPT
 - (a) Skin cancers, eye problems
 - (b) Increase in rate of mutations
 - (c) Disruption of ocean food chain
 - (c) Use of alternative energy sources such as nuclear or solar power

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS

1. State five roles played by water in the transmission of diseases (5 marks)
2. Outline five methods of waste disposal in the community (5 marks)
3. Citing examples of food, State five methods of food preservations (5 marks)
4. State the five principles of community health (5 marks)
5. Outline the aims of Epidemiological studies (5 marks)
6. Identify five etiological factors in the pathogenesis of a disease (5 marks)
7. State the five concept of Primary Health Care (PHC) (5 MARKS)
8. State five common methods of dealing with health hazards in the community (5 marks)

SECTION C: LONG ANSWER ESSAY QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS.

1. During the ALMA- ATA conference, the countries came up with strategies to improve the health of its people.
 - (a) Discuss any ten (10) Primary Health care elements that Kenya adopted from the conference. (10 marks)
 - (b) State any five challenges in the implementation of the Primary Health Care elements by Kenyan Government (10 marks)

2. Explain the principles of community health nursing (20 marks)

3. Malaria is one the leading causes of mortality and Morbidity in most counties in Kenya. The country has put in place a number of preventive and control measures to curb the disease.
 - (a) With the aid of a diagram, draw **ASEXUAL transmission** cycle of the Malaria disease (10 marks)
 - (b) Describe the stages of progress for a typical Malaria attack (6 marks)
 - (C) State any four Prevention and Control measures of Malaria disease (4 marks)

4. Zoonotic diseases are spread from animals to human and cause a danger in human beings especially in pastoralists. A Community Health Nurse working in this region;
 - (a) State four ways in which Zoonotic disease can be transmitted (4 marks)
 - (b) State five prevention methods for anthrax disease that you will share with the community (10 marks)
 - (c) State any six clinical features of anthrax disease (6 marks)

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