

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
GENERAL NURSING DEPARTMENT
FINAL EXAMINATION, MAY, 2007
NUR 504

TITLE: THEORETICAL BASIS OF NURSING

TIME: 3 HOURS

MARKS: 100

EXAMINER: DR. PRISCILLA DLAMIN

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**
- 2. EACH QUESTION CARRIES 25 MARKS**
- 3. THERE ARE FOUR QUESTIONS IN ALL**
- 4. USE THE ANSWER SHEET PROVIDED**

DO NOT OPEN THE QUESTIONNAIRE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO!!!!

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QUESTION ONE

A) MULTIPLE CHOICE 15 MARKS

Choose the most appropriate answer

1. This theorist stated that “caring” is more “healthogenic” than curing.
 - a) Florence Nightingale
 - b) Jean Watson
 - c) Dorothea Orem
 - d) Martha Rogers

2. The structure for the science of caring is built upon ..
 - i) the formation of humanistic-altruistic system values
 - ii) the principles of integrality
 - iii) the principle of helix
 - iv) the allowance for existential phenomenological forces.
 - a) i, iii, and iv
 - b) ii, iii, and iv
 - c) i and iv
 - d) all of the above

3. This theorist presented flexible lines of defence in her conceptual framework
 - a) Betty Neuman
 - b) Margaret Newman
 - c) Imogen King
 - d) Callista Roy

4. According to this theorist the environment is a vital arena that is germane to the system and its functions, it includes internal, external and created environment.
 - a) Martha Rogers
 - b) Hildegard Peplau
 - c) Dorothea Orem
 - d) Betty Neuman

5. Peplau identified four sequential phases in interpersonal relationships as follows:-
 - a) identification, deliberation, explaining and orientation
 - b) orientation, identification exploration, and resolution
 - c) development, exploration, resolution and identification
 - d) dynamic nurse-patient relationship, diagnosis, exploration and resolution

6. Identification according to Peplau is whereby the client ('s)
i) behaviour represents a plea for help
ii) responds selectively to people who can meet his or her needs
iii) actively seek out the nurse or stoically wait until the nurse appears
iv) and the nurse must clarify each others perceptions

- a) i and iv
- b) i, ii and iii
- c) ii, iii and iv
- d) All of the above

7. This theorist did not view pregnancy as a disease and recommended facilities away from those treating diseases in which woman could bear their children.

- a) Virginia Henderson
- b) Callista Roy
- c) Jean Watson
- d) Florence Nightingale

8. This theorist stated that nursing has to put a patients in the best condition for nature to act upon him.

- a) Florence Nightingale
- b) Betty Neuman
- c) Margaret Newman
- d) Imogen King

9. This theorist contends that the discharge planning is influenced by the other members of the family.

- a) Martha Rogers
- b) Virginia Henderson
- c) Jean Watson
- d) Hildegard Peplau

10. This theorist stated that the nurse must be knowledgeable, have some base for practising individualised and human care and be a scientific problem solver.

- a) Dorothea Orem
- b) Martha Rogers
- c) Callista Roy
- d) Virginia Henderson

11. According to this theorist a person's mind and emotions are windows of the soul

- a) Imogen King
- b) Jean Watson
- c) Callista Roy
- d) Martha Rogers

12. This theorist viewed nursing as an interpersonal process of action, reaction, interaction and transaction

- a) Martha Rogers
- b) Imogen King
- c) Callista Roy
- d) Jean Watson

13. The theorist proposed a perspective of nursing that they call the unitary-transformation paradigm

- a) Margaret Newman
- b) Betty Neuman
- c) Jean Watson
- d) Ernest Wiedenbach

14. The theorist presented her theory of nursing visually by drawing three interlocking circles, each representing care, core and cure

- a) Virginia Henderson
- b) Dorothea Orem
- c) Hildegard Peplau
- d) Lydia Hall

15. Health according to this theorist can be inferred as a state of self-awareness with conscious selection of behaviours that are optimal for the individual

- a) Lydia Hall
- b) Dorothea Orem
- c) Jean Watson
- d) Ernest Wiedenbach

B. True and False (T/F) questions (10 marks)

16. A descriptive theory address nursing perspective and consequences of intervention (T/F)

17. A descriptive Theory describe a phenomena, event, situation or relationship (T/F)

18. The two types of descriptive theory are the factor isolating and explaining theories (T/F)

19. A descriptive theory is action oriented and attempts to produce a situation (T/F)
20. A prescriptive theory articulates the condition in the life process, person-environmental interactions and health status (T/F)
21. A prescriptive theory identifies some of the circumstances under which it occurs (T/F)
22. A prescriptive theory has an element of predicting, relating and explaining (T/F)
23. A descriptive theory should designate the prescription and its components (T/F)
24. A prescriptive theory should designate the type of client to receive a prescription, the condition under which the prescription should occur and the consequences (T/F)
25. Nursing-life process, person-environmental interaction and clinical therapeutics are some of the examples of a descriptive theory (T/F)

QUESTION 2

- 2.1 Draw the conceptual structure of the self care deficit theory (10)
2.2 Discuss the relationship within the triad theory of Dorothea Orem (15)

Total (25)

QUESTION 3

Discuss Callista Roy's assumptions of

1. Person in relation to the four adaptive modes (8)
2. Environment (6)
3. Health (5)
4. Nursing (6)

Total (25)

QUESTION 4

A) There are two major nursing paradigms

- 1) State the two paradigms (2)
 2. Under which paradigm does Imogen King's theory fall, give your rationale (4)
 3. Under which paradigm would you classify Martha Roger's theory, give your rationale (4)
- (10)

B) Discuss Martha Rogers under the following headings

1. The relationship of man and the environment (5)
2. The uniqueness of nursing (5)
3. Relationships of man and Health (5)

(15)

Total 25

Total 100%