

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
GENERAL NURSING DEPARTMENT**

SUPPLEMENTARY, JULY, 2007

NUR 504

TITLE: THEORETICAL BASIS OF NURSING

DURATION: 3 HOURS

MARKS: 100

EXAMINER: DR. PRISCILLA DLAMINI

DIRECTIONS: 1. ALL QUESTIONS ARE COMPULSORY

2. EACH QUESTIONS HAS 25 MARKS.

3. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THE PROVIDED ANSWER SHEET

DO NOT OPEN THE QUESTION PAPER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO!!!!!!

Question One

A) MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Choose the most correct answer (s)

1. Dorothea Orem's self-care deficit theory of nursing is composed of:
 - a) self-care, self deficit, nursing systems
 - b) self care, self agency and universal self-care
 - c) maintenance of sufficient intake of air
 - d) basic conditioning factors and therapeutic self-care

2. Human beings according to Orem are distinguished from other living things by their capacity to..
 - i) reflect upon themselves
 - ii) function physically, psychologically and interpersonally
 - iii) symbolize what they experience
 - iv) use symbolic creations
 - a) i and iii
 - b) i and iv
 - c) i, iii and iv
 - d) all of the above

3. This theorist environmental model included health houses, light, noise, bed and bedding and personal cleanliness
 - a) Florence Nightingale
 - b) Dorothea Orem
 - c) Jean Watson
 - d) Betty Neuman

- 4) Descriptive theories:
 - i) are theories that address nursing therapeutics and the consequences of interventions
 - ii) describe a phenomena , an event, a situation or relationships
 - iii) may also be focussed on the environment
 - iv) Composed of two types of theories called the factor isolating and explanatory theories.
 - a) i, ii, and iii
 - b) ii and iv
 - c) ii, iii and iv
 - d) all of the above

5. Prescriptive theories:

- i) are developed to control, promote and change
- ii) predict the consequences of a certain strategy of nursing intervention
- iii) are used in nursing to understand, explain, predict and predict a nursing phenomena
- iv) articulates the conditions in the life processes, health status and interactions

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

6) The following theorist (s) can be classified under the interaction-oriented category

- a) Florence Nightingale
- b) Imogen King
- c) Calista Roy
- d) all of the above

7) The following theorist (s) can be classified under the systems-oriented category

- a) Margaret Newman
- b) Betty Neuman
- c) Erickson
- d) all of the above

8. The following theorist can be classified under the Needs/problem oriented category

- a) Hildegard Peplau
- b) Ida Orlando
- c) Myra Levine
- d) Faye Abdellah

9. The following theorist (s) can be classified under the Energy-field category

- a) Margaret Newman
- b) Betty Neuman
- c) Dorothea Orem
- d) all the above

10. According to this theorist, disease, pathology and health are value terms, hence health was not addressed in her theory

- a) Dorothea Orem
- b) Florence Nightingale
- c) Martha Rogers
- d) Virginia Henderson

11. A major shortcoming of this theorist work is the lack of a conceptual linkage between physiological and other human characteristics

- a) Margaret Newman
- b) Betty Neuman
- c) Martha Rogers
- b) Virginia Henderson

12. A major strength of this theorist work is that she specifically defines when nursing is needed

- a) Florence Nightingale
- b) Hildegard Peplau
- c) Callista Roy
- d) Dorothea Orem

13. The theory of this theorist is a goal driven theory

- a) Callista Roy
- b) Betty Neuman
- c) Lydia Hall
- d) Dorothea Orem

14. This theorist define environment as “all conditions, circumstances and influences that surround and affect the development and behaviour of persons and groups

- a) Martha Rogers
- b) Myra Levine
- c) Callista Roy
- d) Jean Watson

15. According to this theorist curing disease is the domain of medicine

- a) Florence Nightingale
- b) Virginia Henderson
- c) Martha Rogers
- d) Jean Watson

B) From 16 to 25 you have to match the defining statements with the correctly defined concept (s).

16. It is the aspects in a discipline that are shared by its scientific community

17. Statement that describe concepts or connect two concepts that are factual, accepted as truths and represent values, beliefs and goals.

18. Is a term or label used to describe a phenomenon or a group of phenomena
19. Is an organized, coherent and systematic articulation of a set of statements related to significant questions in a discipline that is communicated in a meaningful whole
20. Is the perspective and the territory of the discipline
21. Are reservoirs in which findings related to nursing conception such as comfort, healing, recovery, mobility, rest, caring, enabling, fatigue and family care are stored.
22. Is a unified body of knowledge about a phenomena that is supported by agreed upon evidence
23. Is concerned with the values and beliefs held by members of the discipline and with values and beliefs held by members of the discipline
24. Is all aspects that can be consciously sensed or experienced
25. Those aspects that fall within the domain or the territory of the discipline.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| a) philosophy | g) concept |
| b) science | h) theory |
| c) paradigm | i) nursing theory |
| d) assumption | j) domain |
| e) phenomenon | |
| f) phenomena | |

QUESTION 2

- A) From the following events of the milestones in theory development discuss what took place and relate it to the present situation of the nursing profession in your country.
- a) Prio to 1955:- From Florence Nightingale to nursing research
 - b) 1955-1960:- The birth of nursing theory
 - c) 1961-1965:- Theory: A national Goal in Nursing
 - d) 1971-1975:- Theory Syntax
 - e) 1981-1985:- Nursing Theory revival
- (15)
- B) Discuss the usefulness of theories in the nursing profession
- (10)

Total (25)

QUESTION 3

- A) Discuss Peplau's phases in nursing (12)
- B) Draw the conceptual framework of factors influencing the blending of the nurse-patient relationship by Peplau's. (5)
- C) Discuss Peplau's work in relation to the following characteristic of a theory:
- i) theories can interrelate concepts in such a way as to create a different way of looking at a particular phenomena (2)
 - ii) theories must be logic in nature (2)
 - iii) theories can be the base for hypothesis that can be tested or for theory to be explained (2)
 - iv) theories must be consistent with other validated theories, laws and principles but leave open unanswered question that need to be investigated (2)

Total (25)

QUESTION 4

- A) Describe the Neuman's System model under the following headings...
- i) basic structure and energy resources (3)
 - ii) client variables (3) (15)
 - iii) lines of resistance (3)
 - iv) normal line of defence (3)
 - v) flexible lines of defence (3)
- B) Apply the following assumptions of caring by Jean Watson when dealing with an HIV positive or AIDS suffering patient.
- i) Caring can be effectively demonstrated and practised only interpersonally (3)
 - ii) Caring responses accept a person not only as he is now, but as what he may or she may become (4)
 - iii) The practice of caring is central to nursing (3)

Total (25)

TOTAL 100%