UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES

FINAL EXAMINATION

MAY 2007

PROGRAMME: BACHELOR OF NURSING SCIENCE

COURSE   :   NUR 505

TITLE OF PAPER   :   COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING II

DURATION   :   3 HOURS

MARKS: :   100

INSTRUCTIONS

1   ANSWER SECTIONS A and B ON SEPARATE EXAMINATION BOOKLETS

2   ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS AND EACH QUESTION ON A SEPARATE
       SHEET OF PAPER

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THE INVIGILATOR.**

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QUESTION ONE

A. Family culture is one of the important components of the family structure. Describe the importance of understanding the family's ethnic background when providing family health in the community...(6)

B. Housing influences the family health status. Substantiate the evidence of the linkage between poor housing conditions and the family members' health status giving three examples of health problems associated with poor housing..........(10)

C. Communication patterns as part of the family structure may be functional or at times dysfunctional.

1. Define communication and give two forms of communication.....................(1)

2. Describe two characteristics of dysfunctional sender and two characteristics of a dysfunctional receiver...(8)

TOTAL MARKS...[25]

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QUESTION TWO

A. There are many varied family forms that exist today. For each of the following family forms describe three factors that lead to their existence.

1. Single parent families…………………………………………………...……..(6)

2. Step parent families…………………………………………………...……(6)

B. Discuss four problems that may be encountered in step-parent families…(8)

C. Match the proper definition with the corresponding concept and write your responses as 1. a or 3. c etc……………………………………………………(5)

Concept	Definition
1. Cultural conflict 2. Ethnocentrism 3. Stereotyping 4. Cultural shock 5. Cultural imposition	a. Seeing culture as a blue print for a person's way of life. b. Viewing culture non-judgementally and understanding it within its own context. c. Negative responses of clients to culturally unacceptable practices of health workers. d. Lack of cultural relativity (seeing one's culture as superior to others. e. Gradual changes created as one culture is influenced by another. f. Non acceptance of diversity within cultural groups. g. Discomfort and confusion created by experiencing cultural differences. h. Forcing one's values and practices on another person because of ethnocentricity.

TOTAL MARKS……………………………………………………………………(25)

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SECTION B: EPIDEMIOLOGY

QUESTION ONE

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

For each of the following statements Write the letter next to the statement that it describes. E.g 1q

1 Which of the following is an advantage of active surveillance?
   a. Requires less staff
   b. Is relatively inexpensive to employ
   c. More accurate data due to reduced reporting burden of health care providers
   d. Relies on different disease definitions to account for all cases

2 Which of the following statements is incorrect about surveillance?
   a. Surveillance is a fundamental tool of public health importance
   b. Surveillance may be carried out to monitor changes in disease frequency or to monitor changes in prevalence of risk factors
   c. Much of information about morbidity and mortality from disease comes from programmes of systematic disease surveillance
   d. Most surveillance is frequently conducted for infectious disease only

3 The mortality rate from disease X in city A is 75/100,000 in persons aged 65 to 69 years old. The mortality rate from the same disease in city B is 150/100,000 in persons 65 to 69 years old in city B. The inference that disease X is two times more prevalent than it is in persons 65 to 69 years old in city A is:

   a. Correct
   b. Incorrect because of failure to distinguish between prevalence and mortality
   c. Incorrect because of failure to adjust for differences in age distribution
   d. Incorrect because of failure to distinguish between period and point prevalence
   e. Incorrect because a proportion is used when a rate is required to support the inference

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4   Age adjusted rates death rates are used to:

   a) Correct death rates for errors in the statement of age
   b) Determine the actual number of deaths that occurred in specific age groups
      in a population
   c) Correct deaths rates for missing age information
   d) Compare deaths in persons of the same age group
   e) Eliminate the effect of differences in the age distributions of populations

5   For a disease such as pancreatic cancer , which is highly fatal and of short
        duration:
   a   incidence rates and mortality rates will be similar
   b   Mortality rates will be much higher than incidence rates
   c   Incidence rates will be much higher than mortality rates
   d   incidence rates will be unrelated to mortality rates
   e   None of the above

6   The incidence rate of a disease is five times greater in women than in men, but
    prevalence rates show no sex difference. The best explanation is that:
   a) The crude all-cause mortality rate is greater in women
   b) The case fatality rate for this disease is greater in women
   c) The case fatality rate for this disease is lower in men
   d) The duration of this disease is shorter in men
   e) Risk factors for this disease are common in women

B   A physical examination was used to screen for breast cancer in 2,
500 women with biopsy- proven adenocarcinoma of the breast and in
5000 age- and- race matched control women. The results of the physical
examination were positive in 1800cases and in 800 control women all of
whom showed no evidence of cancer at biopsy.

Calculate the sensitivity of the physical examination.....................[5]

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C   The following are imaginary population and vital statistics for country for the year 2000.

Total midyear population...80000

Population 45 years of age and over..20,000

Number of infants born alive...2000

Fetal deaths (reported)..32

Maternal deaths..1

Total deaths...648

Death under 1 year of age..42

Deaths of persons over 45 and over 300

-from heart disease..98

-from cancer...60

-from stroke...48

-from all other causes...94

From the data, calculate the following indices of health for the country, applying the usual constant (e.g., X 1000 or X 100,000).

A. Crude death rate...[2]
B. Crude birth rate...[2]
C. Infant mortality rate..[2]
D. Fetal mortality rate...[2]
E. Maternal Mortality rate..[2]
F. Age specific death rate for persons 45 and over ....[2]
G. Age-cause-specific death rates for those 45 and over for:
   heart disease...[2]

TOTAL MARKS...[25]

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QUESTION 2

In the study of epidemiology knowledge of the complex interdependence between demographic characteristics of a population and its health status and health needs is essential.

Discuss how fertility, mortality and migration determine the health of a population of any defined area..[25]

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