UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

Faculty of Health Sciences

Department of community Health Nursing Science

Final Examination Paper for May, 2010

Second Semester

Title of Paper: Community Health Nursing 11

Course Code: NUR 407

Time Allowed: Two (2) Hours

Marks Allocated: 75 Marks

Instructions:

- Read the instructions and questions carefully

- Answer <u>all</u> questions asked

- Each question has a weighting of 25 marks

- Write neatly and clearly

QUESTION ONE

Malaria is still a public health problem in the low veld in Swaziland despite the preventive and control measures employed by the Malaria Control Unit.

Discuss the role of a Community Health Nurse in the prevention and control of this disease at the following levels of disease prevention:

Primary Level   (1x 5=5)

Secondary levels (1x5=5)

[Total = 25 marks]

QUESTION TWO

Diabetes Mellitus is currently affecting both the young and the old in Swaziland. As community health nurses we are challenged by this condition since we are likely to find these patients at home during home visits.

Utilizing the following headings, explain what you would include in the **management** of a diabetic patient at **home:**

   a) Support System   (1x 5=5)

   b) Administration of insulin (1x5=5)

   c) Dietary management   (1x5=5)

   d) Foot care   (1x5=5)

   e) Hypoglycaemia   (1x=5)

[Total = 25 marks]

QUESTION THREE

A. Multiple Choice (1 mark each)

1. Health Communication refers to:

   a) A process by which we assign and convey meaning in an attempt to create shared understanding
   b) The study and use of communication strategies to inform and influence individual and community decisions that enhance health
   c) Exchange of information between two or more people
   d) A process by which a message from a sender is conveyed through a channel to a recipient.

2. All of the following are attributes of effective health communication, except:

   a) Timeliness
   b) Dependability
   c) Cultural competence
   d) Accuracy

3. All of the following are methods of health communication, except:

   a) Social Marketing
   b) Mass Media
   c) Edutainment
   d) Lobbying

4. Quality Assurance (QA) refers to:

   a) A planned and systematic approach to monitoring, assessing and improving the quality of health services on a continuous basis within the existing resources
   b) The use of health data to make decisions about health in order to ensure equity and equality
   c) Ensuring that required resources for health are made available timely, and are distributed equitably
   d) All of the above

5. Equity in QA is:

a) The same as equality
b) About ensuring that all people have equal access to health services
c) Fair arrangements that allow equal geographic, economic and cultural access to available services for all in equal need of care including equal possibilities for adequate informal care and the same quality of professional care for all.
d) All of the above

B. State if the following statements are true or false e.g. 20= F (1 mark each)

1. Interdisciplinary QA teams represent the best mechanism for driving the QA process, since most quality problems cross traditional professional boundaries

2. Quality Assurance outcome reports belong to the Ministry of Health and cannot be used at facility level for service improvement

3. Establishing a quality culture in the health service enables staff to view patients as clients and promotes a more respectful attitude between staff and patients.

4. While standards for quality indicators should reflect national policies, annual targets should be agreed locally at facility level.

5. Quality Assurance should only be the responsibility of facility management

C. Structured Questions (1 mark per correct statement except Social Assessment which carries ½ mark each correct statement)

In a bid to address the health needs of the population, the Ministry is re-orienting health services towards prevention of diseases and promotion of healthy lifestyle. Explain how the PRECEED Framework can be utilised in the planning under the following subtopics:

      a) Social Assessment (1/2 x 10 = 5)
      b) Epidemiological Assessment (1x 5=5)
      c) Behavioural and Environmental Assessment (1x 5=5)

[Total = 25 marks]