

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND**  
**FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES**  
**MBABANE**

**SEMESTER I**  
**FINAL EXAMINATION**  
**NOV-DEC 2010**

**COURSE CODE** : **NUR 507**  
**COURSE TITLE** : **THEORETICAL BASIS OF NURSING**  
**TIME ALLOCATED** : **2 HOURS**  
**MARK ALLOCATED** : **75**  
**TOTAL NO. OF PAGES** : **7**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- 1. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THE ANSWER BOOK PROVIDED**
  
- 2. QUESTION ONE (1) IS WORTH THIRTY (30) MARKS AND QUESTION TWO (2) IS WORTH 20 MARKS WHILE QUESTION THREE (3) IS WORTH TWENTY-FIVE (25) MARKS**
  
- 3. ONE (1) MARK ALLOCATED FOR EACH CORRECT FACT UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED**

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## QUESTION 1

**For each of the following multiple choice questions choose the most appropriate answer.**

1. This concept represents the world view of a discipline (the most global perspective that subsumes more specific views and approaches to the central concepts of a theory with which it is concerned):
  - a) Paradigm
  - b) Metaparadigm
  - c) Assumption
  - d) Domain
  
2. This theorist describes a person as an open system seeking balance and harmony; a composite of the physiologic, psychologic, socio-cultural and developmental variables:
  - a) Imogene King
  - b) Martha Rogers
  - c) Betty Neuman
  - d) Callista Roy
  
3. All of the following are descriptive of concepts **except**:
  - a) Image of a phenomenon
  - b) May be concrete
  - c) An idea
  - d) May be abstract
  
4. Assumptions are all of the following **except**:
  - a) Statements supposed to be true without proof or demonstration
  - b) Complex mental formulation of an object, property or event that is derived from individual perceptual experience
  - c) May be explicit or implicit
  - d) Describe concepts or connect two-concepts that are factually accepted as truths and represent values, beliefs and goals

5. In the Orem self-care model, the ability for engaging in self-care is called:
- a) Self-care requisites
  - b) Self-care agency
  - c) Self-care agent
  - d) Therapeutic self-care demand
6. Building block essential in the development of the conceptual system described by Rogers **does not** include the following:
- a) Four dimensionality
  - b) Pattern and organisation
  - c) Helicy
  - d) Openness
  - e) Energy fields
7. King's conceptual framework is based on general systems theory and contains all the following **except**:
- a) Personal system
  - b) Interpersonal system
  - c) Communication system
  - d) Social system
8. According to Betty Neuman's model, nursing intervention is implemented through:
- a) Promoting adaptation
  - b) Primary, Secondary and Tertiary prevention
  - c) Facilitating effective behaviour
  - d) Re-patterning of behaviour

9. Dorothea Orem's Self-care Deficit Theory of nursing is composed of:
- a) Self-care, self-care agency and universal self-care
  - b) Self-care, self-care deficit and nursing systems
  - c) Maintenance of sufficient intake of fresh air
  - d) Basic conditioning factors and therapeutic self-care
10. This theorist's model included health of houses, light, variety and social consideration:
- a) Dorothea Orem
  - b) Hildegard Peplau
  - c) Lydia Hall
  - d) Florence Nightingale
11. According to this theorist, disease, pathology and health are value terms, hence health was not addressed in her theory:
- a) Dorothy Orem
  - b) Martha Rogers
  - c) Virginia Henderson
  - d) Lydia Hall
12. A major strength of this theorist's work is that she specifically defines when nursing is needed:
- a) Hildegard Peplau
  - b) Dorothea Orem
  - c) Virginia Henderson
  - d) Martha Rogers

13. This intervention would be used by the nurse to implement Imogene King's theory of goal attainment:
- a) Interaction with the environment
  - b) Determining how the client adapts to stress
  - c) Purposeful transaction
  - d) Listing self-deficits
14. According to this theorist environment includes internal, external and created:
- a) Martha Rogers
  - b) Hildegard Peplau
  - c) Betty Neuman
  - d) Virginia Henderson
15. According to this theorist health is defined as a word symbol that implies forward movement of personality and other ongoing human process in the direction of creative, constructive, productive, personal and community living:
- a) Virginia Henderson
  - b) Hildegard Peplau
  - c) Dorothea Orem
  - d) Lydia Hall
16. Environment is seen as a central concept in that it constantly interacts with the individual, providing matter, energy and information to the individual stimuli originate in the environment:
- a) Florence Nightingale
  - b) Martha Rogers
  - c) Callista Roy
  - d) Virginia Henderson

17. This theorist's focus is on the principles of complementarity (man and environment), helicy and resonancy:
- a) Betty Neuman
  - b) Lydia Hall
  - c) Martha Rogers
  - d) Hildegard Peplau
18. According to this theorist environment is an irreducible pandimensional energy field identified by pattern and manifesting characteristics different from those of the parts:
- a) Hildegard Peplau
  - b) Virginia Henderson
  - c) Lydia Hall
  - d) Martha Rogers
19. This theorist defines nursing as non-curative practice in which the patient is put in the best position for nature to act:
- a) Virginia Henderson
  - b) Florence Nightingale
  - c) Hildegard Peplau
  - d) Imogene King
20. A set of interrelated constructs and propositions that presents a systematic view of a phenomena is called:
- a) Assumption
  - b) Theory
  - c) Concept
  - d) Paradigm

21. This theorist defines a person as an open system seeking balance and harmony; a composite of the physiological, socio cultural and developmental variables viewed as a whole:
- a) Hildegard Peplau
  - b) Dorothea Orem
  - c) Martha Rogers
  - d) Betty Neuman
22. This theorist expects nurses to carry out the therapeutic plan of the physician as a member of the medical team:
- a) Florence Nightingale
  - b) Lydia Hall
  - c) Dorothea Orem
  - d) Virginia Henderson
23. Environment is defined by this theorist in terms of existing forces outside the organism and in the content of culture, from which mores, customs and beliefs are acquired:
- a) Martha Rogers
  - b) Betty Neuman
  - c) Hildegard Peplau
  - d) Virginia Henderson
24. All of the following Nightingale philosophies influenced nursing theory and practice **except**:
- a) The reparative process of disease
  - b) The environment is seen as a totality of the internal and external forces which surround a person
  - c) Nursing as a profession distinct from medicine
  - d) Gathering of statistical data

25. This theorist views nursing as an interpersonal process of action, reaction, interaction and transaction:
- a) Martha Rogers
  - b) Imogene King
  - c) Virginia Henderson
  - d) Lydia Hall
26. This theorist described human beings as distinguished from other living things by their capacity to reflect upon themselves and their environment:
- a) Martha Rogers
  - b) Virginia Henderson
  - c) Lydia Hall
  - d) Dorothea Orem
27. This theorist emphasized the importance of the individual as unique, capable of growth and learning and requiring a total person approach:
- a) Imogene King
  - b) Lydia Hall
  - c) Virginia Henderson
  - d) Hildegard Peplau
28. This theorist describes human beings as social, sentient, rational, reacting, perceiving, controlling, purposeful, action-oriented and time oriented:
- a) Martha Rogers
  - b) Imogene King
  - c) Hildegard Peplau
  - d) Dorothea Orem



29. According to this theorist nursing is an art and science that is humanistic and humanitarian:

- a) Florence Nightingale
- b) Virginia Henderson
- c) Imogene King
- d) Martha Rogers

30. Her view on nursing is that it involves assisting individuals sick or well in performing activities contributing to health and helping individuals gain independence in these tasks as rapidly as possible:

- a) Florence Nightingale
- b) Virginia Henderson
- c) Hildegard Peplau
- d) Dorothea Orem

(30 marks)

#### QUESTION 2

- a) Describe the characteristics of a theory suggested by Torres (1990). (7 marks)
- b) Discuss the four major concepts (metaparadigm) of Virginia Henderson. (13 marks)

(20 marks)

#### QUESTION 3

a) Discuss Betty Neuman's System Model under the following:

- i) Basic structure and energy source
- ii) Client variables
- iii) Lines of resistance
- iv) Normal line of defence
- v) Flexible line of defence

(15 marks)

b) Describe Dorothea Orem's three nursing systems under:

- i) Wholly compensatory
- ii) Partly compensatory
- iii) Supportive educative

Give examples of a person/client needing care in each system. (10 marks)

**(25 marks)**

**GRAND TOTAL 75 MARKS**