

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND**

**FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES**

**FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER: DECEMBER, 2013**

**TITLE OF PAPER : COMMUNITY MIDWIFERY**  
**COURSE CODE : MID130**  
**DURATION : TWO (2) HOURS**  
**TOTAL MARKS : 75**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- 1. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**
- 2. FIGURES IN BRACKETS INDICATE MARKS ALLOCATED TO EACH OR PART OF A QUESTION**
- 3. ANSWER EACH QUESTION ON A NEW PAGE**

**THIS PAPER SHOULD NOT BE OPENED UNTIL PERMISSION IS GRANTED BY THE INVIGILATOR**

### **QUESTION 1**

While service providers, quality of care and technologies are key to managing Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health (MNCH), social and cultural factors also play an important role in this process. **Discuss four factors of each of the following that affect MNCH. Give examples where applicable. (24marks)**

1.1 Social (8 marks)

1.2 Cultural (8 marks)

1.3 Health Systems (8 marks)

### **QUESTION 2**

Mandla, 36 years old, and Gugu, 30, married a little over 10 years ago and lived in Maphalaleni in the same compound as Mandla's parents. They have two children, Lindiwe the eldest is 10 years old, Lindani their son is 7 years old and the baby girl Lindelwa is 2 years old. On her third pregnancy, Gugu took an HIV test because she had learned about PMTCT and although she was not concerned about being HIV positive, she thought it might be a good idea, but did not want to think of the consequences and decided not to do it. The nurse yelled at her and called her irresponsible, and made her feel so guilty Gugu ended up accepting to test; but she never told her husband or her in-laws. With all her children, Gugu's mother in law has told her how she must raise them, including forcing her to mix-feed the babies before they were six months old although the nurse in the clinic had recommended exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months. Mandla works at a furniture shop and sometimes spends nights away in a bid to seek for customers. He had not tested for HIV. He has a girlfriend who stays in Manzini, ka Khoza location.

**2.1 Identify the socio-cultural factors of HIV and AIDS that emerge in the story. (10 marks)**

**2.2 Explain in detail, as a community midwife, how you would manage the family's situation to prevent vertical transmission of HIV. (10 marks)**

### **QUESTION 3**

Policies provide a legal framework within which the country or government ensures that the needs of the population in every sector are met. The Swaziland government is in the process of finalising the Sexual and Reproductive Health Policy which will require implementation.

Community midwives as part of policy implementers will have certain roles to undertake.

**Discuss the role(s) of community midwives in policy implementation (7marks)**

#### **QUESTION 4**

**List five functions of the family aimed at the promotion of maternal, neonatal and child health.**

**(5 marks)**

#### **QUESTION 5: Multiple choice (19marks)**

##### **Instruction:**

Write down the number of the question and the letter indicating the correct answer, in your answer sheet. For example: 5.25. B

5.1 When did men start organizing themselves into the profession of Medicine as a means of controlling midwifery care?

- A. In the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> Centuries
- B. In the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> Centuries
- C. In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century
- D. Before the Birth of Christ

5.2 Gender .....

- A. May be described as the socially or culturally prescribed status of women and men in a society.
- B. Gender roles are not fixed
- C. Ideas about a person's gender roles and behaviour may be ascribed before birth
- D. All of the above

5.3 The major strength of the .....is that it views families from both a subsystem and supra-system approach.

- A. Systems Theory
- B. Structure-function Theory
- C. Developmental Theory
- D. Inter-actionist theory

5.4 .....is the kind of family which may result from loss of a spouse by death, divorce, separation, or desertion; from either an unplanned or planned pregnancy or from the adoption of a child by an unmarried woman or man.

- A. Married-blended family
- B. Cohabiting parent family
- C. Non-parent family
- D. None of the above

5.5 Family disequilibrium and conflicts are described as occurring during transition periods from one stage to another in the .....family theory.

- A. Structure-function
- B. Systems
- C. Developmental
- D. Inter-actionist

5.6 Simangele is 26 weeks pregnant and she comes to your clinic complaining of having been pinched by the husband on the abdomen and buttocks. Upon examination you also notice bruises on the back. You conclude that this is a clear case of battering.

.....is an element of battering:

- A. Economic deprivation
- B. Sexual abuse
- C. Isolation
- D. All of the above

- 5.7 All of the following are reasons of battering during pregnancy **except**:
- A. The bio-psycho-social stresses of pregnancy may strain the relationship beyond the couple's ability to cope
  - B. The man may be jealous of the fetus, thinking that is not his, resenting the intrusion into the couple's life
  - C. The man may be angry at the unborn child or the woman.
  - D. The beating may be the man's conscious or subconscious attempt to end the pregnancy.
- 5.8 Which of the following statements is **false** about abuse in adolescent pregnancy?
- A. Pregnant adolescents are abused at higher rates than are adult women,
  - B. Adolescent pregnancy should be considered at high risk.
  - C. There is a greater likelihood of unintended pregnancy in adolescents who often delay prenatal care.
  - D. Adult women may be more trapped in an abusive relationship than adolescents because of their experience.
- 5.9 Adolescents have been found to be at very high risk for abuse in the.....
- A. Prenatal period
  - B. Perinatal period
  - C. Intra-partum period
  - D. Post partum period.
- 5.10 .....encompasses a wide range of sexual victimization including rape, unwanted or uncomfortable touches, kisses, hugs, petting, intercourse, or other sexual acts.
- A. Sexual assault
  - B. Rape
  - C. Molestation
  - D. Statutory rape
- 5.11 Sibongile complains that he has been raped. When you try to probe to get a clear picture of the type of rape you conclude that it is a date rape. All of the following statements are true about date rape **except**:
- A. The woman may not be too alarmed by the perpetrator's actions, believing them to be normal and usual behavior.
  - B. Survivors are most often between 15 – 19 years of age.
  - C. The rapist may begin contact by asking personal questions, invading personal space, and proceed to touching that is unwanted and uncomfortable.

D. Occurs partly because some men believe it is their right to engage in sex whenever they desire, regardless of the partner's desire or condition.

5.12 ..... Occurs when one's personal dignity and self respect are assaulted.

- A. sexual harassment
- B. Psychic rape
- C. Gang rape
- D. Marital rape

5.13 The survivor feels embarrassed, degraded, fearful, angry and vengeful, and she usually blames herself at what stage of the Rape-trauma syndrome?

- A. Acute phase: disorganization
- B. Outward adjustment phase
- C. Re-organisation phase
- D. None of the above.

5.14 Mrs Malinga brings in her five year old boy for check-up in the special care nursery. You notice that he might have been abused. Which of the following injury patterns is suggestive of child abuse?

- A. Laceration of finger
- B. Circular burns old and new of about 0.5cm – 1cm on the back
- C. Contusion of chest wall with two fractured ribs
- D. Fracture of the ankle

5.15 All of the following are forms of emotional abuse **except**.....

- A. A parent or caregiver may discourage destructive or antisocial behavior.
- B. A child may be terrorized or bullied through verbal assaults and threats, creating feelings of fear and anxiety.
- C. The child may be isolated and deprived of normal human contact or nurturing.
- D. Parents or caregivers simply ignore the child, showing indifference to the child's needs and failing to provide any stimulation

5.16 Within the fifth Millennium Development Goal is the target of elimination of Mother to Child Transmission. Which of the following drugs prevent perinatal transmission of HIV?

- A. Nevirapine
- B. Lamuvidine
- C. Indinavir
- D. Efavirenz

- 5.17 Zibuke is 18 years old and comes to your clinic at 24 weeks gestation. You check her antenatal card and notice that she is HIV positive and has been supplied with Prevention of Mother To Child Transmission (PMTCT) treatment. Upon investigation on how he is feeling since she started taking the drugs, she tells you she threw them away after she was given because she was afraid of her mother. What would be your best possible intervention?
- A. Tell her she is not serious and the baby will die
  - B. Educate her on PMTCT
  - C. Give her another set of antiretroviral drugs and advise her to disclose her status to the mother
  - D. Call the mother and educate her on PMTCT
- 5.18 Which of the following statements are **false** with regard to HIV infection in pregnancy?
- A. A low maternal CD4 cell count increases mother to child transmission of HIV
  - B. A high maternal HIV RNA load increases the mother to child transmission of HIV
  - C. HIV infection increases the mother to child transmission of the hepatitis C virus
  - D. The use of antiviral agents is always commenced in the first trimester of pregnancy
- 5.19 Which of the following statements is **false** with regard to viral infection in pregnancy?
- A. The majority of herpes is caused by type2 herpes simplex virus (HSV)
  - B. Initial treatment of HSV in pregnancy should include penicillin
  - C. Shingles in pregnancy does not appear to cause foetal sequelae
  - D. Cytomegalovirus (CMV) is associated with non-immune foetal hydrops