

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

**FINAL EXAMINATION DECEMBER, 2016**

**TITLE OF PAPER: COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING**

**COURSE CODE: CHN 101**

**TIME ALLOCATED: TWO HOURS**

**MARKS ALLOCATED: 75**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- 1. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**
- 2. EACH QUESTION CARRIES 25 MARKS**
- 3. READ INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY**
- 4. PLEASE WRITE NEATLY AND LEGIBLY**

***N.B. DO NOT OPEN THIS PAPER UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN GRANTED BY THE INVIGILATOR***

### **QUESTION 1**

For each of the following multiple choice questions, select the most appropriate answer. Write the question number and the letter representing the answer e.g. 1.C

1.1 Children are immunized against the ten t childhood diseases from:

- A. Birth to 5 years
- B. Birth to 15 years
- C. Birth to 2years
- D. Birth to 18 months. (1)

1.2 The following are waterborne diseases **EXCEPT**:

- A. Cholera.
- B. Dysentery.
- C. Typhoid fever.
- D. Malaria fever. (1)

1. 3 Choose the answer that best exemplifies secondary prevention in school health

- A. First aid care for injury
- B. Screening for vision problems
- C. Provide routine immunization
- D. Educate children and families about nutrition (1)

1.4 Which of the following is NOT a usual activity of the school nurse

- A. Emergency care
- B.Ddata collection
- C. HIV testing
- D. Case management (1)

1.5 All of the following are emotional problems encountered by the school health nurse **EXCEPT**

- A. Separation from parents
- B. School phobia
- C. Attention deficit disorder
- D. Malnourishment (1)

1.6 The mission statement of the Ministry of Health is to provide comprehensive services which include the following **EXCEPT**:

- A. High quality
- B. Affordable
- C. Equality
- D. Socially acceptable (1)

1.7 The Tinkhundla officials are responsible for the following **EXCEPT**:

- A. Identifying community needs from the chiefdoms
- B. Mobilizing Intersectoral support in solving community problems
- C. Organizing seminars for Community Health workers
- D. Resolving community logistical problems (1)

1.8 Population focus is one of the elements / components of:

- A. Primary Health Care
- B. Primary care
- C. Community health nursing
- D. The nursing process (1)

1.9 Typhoid fever outbreaks have been reduced through public health efforts. The factor which contributed the **least** to this reduction was.....

- A. Improved waste disposal methods
- B. Chlorination of water supplies
- C. Immunization techniques
- D. Techniques for isolating the typhoid organism (1)

1.10 The international organization that is responsible for children is the .....

- A. United Nations Development Programme
- B. Save the Children Swaziland
- C. United Nations Children Fund
- D. United Nations Fund for Population Activities (1)

1.11 The following are members of the school health team **EXCEPT**:

- A. Social workers
- B. Rural Health Motivators
- C. Teachers
- D. Rural Health Motivators

(1)

1.12 The health of school children is first of all .....responsibility

- A. teachers
- B. administration
- C. parents
- D. school child

(1)

1.13 The Rural Health Motivators are selected by.....

- A. The chief
- B. Inner council
- C. The community members
- D. Bucopho

(1)

1.14 The following are the diseases related to poor sanitation **EXCEPT**

- A. Cholera
- B. Typhoid
- C. Poliomyelitis
- D. Measles (1)

1.15 The organization that promote, Support and protect breastfeeding in Swaziland is.....

- A. International Baby Food Action Network
- B. Swaziland Infant Nutrition Action Network
- C. Swaziland Nutrition Council
- D. Reproductive Health programme (1)

1.16 Ground water such as springs and boreholes usually contain:

- A. More suspended organic matter than surface water
- B. Less mineral matter than surface water
- C. Fewer microorganisms than surface water
- D. More microorganisms than surface water (1)

1.17 Which of the following diseases would most likely be caused by microbes found in human excreta?

- A. Botulism
- B. Staphylococcal infection
- C. Salmonellosis
- D. Gas gangrene (1)

1.18. Which of the following are the effective fly control procedures

- A. Environmental sanitation
- B. Food protection
- C. Destruction of adult flies
- D. Trapping of adult flies (1)

1.19 For best results from the public health point of view, garbage and mixed refuse should be collected more than once a week in residential areas to;

- A. Prevent development of flies
- B. Prevent development of odours
- C. Comply with law
- D. Enhance the aesthetic environment

(1)

1.20 The symptom or syndrome that occurs most commonly in staphylococcal intoxication is;

- A. Bloody stools
- B. Double vision
- C. Diarrhea
- D. Nausea and vomiting

(1)

1.21 The holing of the ozone layer through air pollution is likely to result in the increase in;

- A. Global warming
- B. Infant diseases
- C. Elderly diseases
- D. Skin cancer

(1)

1.22 Potable water supply refers to;

- A. Organoleptic qualities
- B. Free from turbidity
- C Free from microorganisms
- D. Free from hardness

(1)

1.23 The importance of the ozone layer is to;

- A. Prevent skin cancer
- B. Filter UV-B radiation
- C. Filter UV-A radiation
- D. Prevent pathogenic microbes from falling on the ground

(1)

1.24 A sanitary pit latrine should have;

- A. A seat with a lid, and vent pipe with a fly screen
- B. A proper superstructure with a lockable door
- C. A seat with a lid, and a good superstructure for privacy
- D. A squatting hole, and superstructure

(1)

1.25 Anopheles mosquito is likely to breed in;

- A. Anything holding clean or fairly clean water
- B. Fresh as well as polluted water
- C. Only in polluted water
- D. Big rivers with running water

(1)

**TOTAL MARKS [25]**

**QUESTION2**

2.1 You have been posted at Velamuva clinic in the Lubombo region. In your monthly patient data entry book, you observe a high number of excreta related diseases. Discuss the action you would take in order to control this problem. (8 marks)

2.2 As a community health nurse, you are asked by the community to explain to them how ozone hole affects human health? (4 marks)

2.3 Explain how back to back ventilation contributes to the spread of tuberculosis. (3marks)

2.4 The surveillance has notified you that there is cholera in the community where you are providing Primary Health Care services. Explain the sanitary precautions required to control the spread of cholera (6 marks)

2.5 How does indiscriminate disposal of refuse causes ill health? (4 marks)

**TOTAL MARKS [25]**

**QUESTION 3**

3.1 Using the principles of health promotion and community empowerment, write a short scenario where you create a 5 point program to ensure a safe water supply in a rural community. Describe the programme. (5 marks)

3.2 Collaboration is one of the basic tenets of school health nursing. Recalling the activities of school health nurses covered in lecture, describe 5 situations where the school health nurse practises using Intersectoral collaboration. (5 marks)

3.3 Explain the concept “community health” (5 marks)

3.4 Describe the role of World Health Organization (5Marks)

3.4 You are a community health nurse, you are asked to talk about mental health. What point are you going to cover in your health talk? (5marks)

**TOTAL MARKS [25]**