

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES

GENERAL NURSING DEPARTMENT

FINAL EXAMINATION PAPERS SECOND SEMESTER, MAY 2017

COURSE CODE: CHN 214

COURSE TITLE: EPIDEMIOLOGY & COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

TIME ALLOWED: 2 HOURS

MARKS: 75

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. There are 3 questions in this paper
2. Answer all three questions
3. Each question is allocated 25 marks
4. Write legibly

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PERMISSION**

Questions 1

- A. Instruction: For the following multiple choice questions write the most appropriate response for your answer in your answer sheet by writing the question number and the letter representing the answer e.g. 26. B**
1. All of the following are routes by which micro-organisms enter the body EXCEPT
 - A. Inoculation
 - B. Inhalation
 - C. Urination
 - D. Penetration
 2. Which of the following is NOT a disease rate?
 - A. Case fatality rate
 - B. Incidence rate
 - C. Prevalence rate
 - D. Birth rate
 3. Which of the following is NOT a method of disease control?
 - A. Reduction of contact
 - B. Toxicology
 - C. Chemical use
 - D. Modification of host resistance
 4. A person or animal that harbours a specific infectious agent and is a potential source of infection for man or animal is a:
 - A. Contact
 - B. Case
 - C. Host
 - D. Carrier
 5. The stage/period when a client manifests signs and symptoms specific to a type of infection is applicable to which stage:
 - A. Illness Stage
 - B. Convalescence
 - C. Prodromal Stage
 - D. Incubation Period

6. Sources of epidemiological data include all of the following EXCEPT:
- A. Notification of infectious disease registers
 - B. Occupational groups (absentee records)
 - C. WHO (WHO Statistical manual)
 - D. Legal outcomes registers
7. _____ is the capability of an infectious agent to cause disease in a susceptible host
- A. Virulence
 - B. Pathogenicity
 - C. Morbidity
 - D. Infestation
8. All of the following are types of carriers EXCEPT:
- A. Healthy or asymptomatic carriers
 - B. Incubatory carriers
 - C. High Risk Cases carriers
 - D. Convalescent carriers
9. The incubation period of Amoebiasis is commonly:
- A. 2 to 5 days
 - B. 7 to 10 days
 - C. 14 to 28 days
 - D. None of the above
10. Children who missed their BCG vaccine at two years are eligible to receive their vaccine until what age?
- A. 5 years
 - B. 10 years
 - C. 12 years
 - D. 15 years
11. The incubation period for Diphtheria:
- A. 5 days
 - B. 22 days
 - C. 15 days
 - D. 10 days

12. Treponema Pallidum is a causative agent for which disease?

- A. Syphilis
- B. Measles
- C. Gonorrhoea
- D. Leprosy

13. Terminal hematuria, frequency in micturition and a dull ache on the lower back or abdominal pain are signs and symptoms of which parasitic infection?

- A. Schistosoma Hematobium
- B. Schistosoma Mansonii
- C. Schistosoma Japanoicum
- D. None of the above

14. Which of the symptoms indicate roundworm infestation?

- A. Vomiting of worms
- B. Obstructive jaundice
- C. Cough that usually unresponsive to treatment
- D. All of the above

B. For the following questions write True or False next to the corresponding number e.g. 10. True

15. If the portal of entry is close to the target tissue, incubation period will be shorter.

16. In epidemiology the unit of concern is the family.

17. Causation web is a method of conceptualizing and visualizing the interaction of multiple direct and indirect factors on a disease process.

18. Gender affects disease through hormonal means e.g. sex hormones may change susceptibility to disease or may also increase susceptibility.

19. All epidemiological studies follow a cohort over an extended period.

Questions 20 – 25 refer to the scenario below:

Below are three key terms taken from the definition of epidemiology, followed by a list of activities that an epidemiologist might perform. Match the term to the activity that best describes it. You should match only one term per activity.

- A. Distribution
- B. Determinants
- C. Application

- 20. ____ Compare frequency of cholera cases among children with frequency in general population
- 21. ____ Tabulate the frequency of clinical signs, symptoms, and laboratory findings among children with chickenpox in the Hhohho region
- 22. ____ Recommend that close contacts of a child recently reported with meningococcal meningitis receive Rifampin
- 23. ____ Compare food histories between persons with *Staphylococcus* food poisoning and those without
- 24. ____ Mark on a map the residences of all children born with birth defects within 2 miles of a hazardous waste site
- 25. ____ Graph the number of cases of congenital syphilis by year for the country

Question 2

- a) Describe the Chain of infection (6 marks)
- b) Compare and contrast experimental method versus descriptive method of epidemiological investigation (9 marks)
- c) Discuss General measures used in the primary prevention of sexually transmitted diseases (10 marks)

Question 3

In the local newspaper the “Times of Swaziland” in March 2017 a report was run on the outbreak of Impetigo in Swaziland. Information was provided to the general public to assist in the prevention and control of the disease. What information would you offer as the community health nurse if you were then asked to also conduct health education on the same disease on radio following the guide below?

- a. List the Causative agent (1 mark)
- b. Mention the Risk factors (7 marks)
- c. Mention the Signs and symptoms (7 marks)
- d. Discuss ten Primary Prevention interventions (10 marks)