

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF MIDWIFERY SCIENCE

SUPPLEMENTARY/RE-SIT EXAMINATION: JULY 2018

COURSE TITLE: COMMUNITY-BASED MIDWIFERY

COURSE CODE: MID/MWF 443

TIME ALLOCATED: 2 HOURS

MARKS ALLOCATED: 75

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. **ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**
2. **USE THE PROVIDED ANSWER BOOKLET FOR ALL YOUR ANSWERS**
3. **START ALL QUESTIONS IN A NEW PAGE**
4. **USE BULLETS FOR EACH POINT IN YOUR ANSWERS (DO NOT INVENT YOUR OWN NUMBERING)**
5. **CHECK THAT YOUR QUESTION PAPER HAS 4 PRINTED PAGES**
6. **DO NOT OPEN THE QUESTION PAPER UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN GRANTED BY THE CHIEF INVIGILATOR**

QUESTION 1

1.1 For each of the following statements, state whether they are true or false. In your answer sheet only write the letter (T for True and F for false). [9]

- 1.1.1 There is no difference in the definition of a community midwife and a community-based midwife.
- 1.1.2 The main goal of community-based midwifery is to manage women with complicated pregnancies, delivery and postnatal care within the community.
- 1.1.3 During interaction with each family, a community-based midwife should avoid using body language.
- 1.1.4 Community-based midwifery uses the medical rather than public health approach to deliver services to women and their families in the community.
- 1.1.5 Primary health care requires multidisciplinary team approach in order to coordinate all sectors in health and community development.
- 1.1.6 Gender-based violence includes any form of undeliberate physical, psychological or sexual harm directed against a person on the basis of their sex.
- 1.1.7 Community-based midwives should aim to make at least four home visits to all pregnant women in the community before they give birth.
- 1.1.8 During each home visit, community-based midwives should only ask closed-ended questions to find out about the family's situation and where they are in adopting previously discussed behaviours.
- 1.1.9 During the first home visit for a woman in her first trimester, it is not necessary for a community-based midwife to discuss the birth preparedness plan since that is reserved for the last trimester when she nears childbirth.

1.2 During one of your community-based midwifery clinical practice, you come across an under five girl-child whom you suspect is a victim of sexual abuse. State the signs that can inform you that the child is being sexually abused? [5]

1.3 Explain the negative impact of HIV on the midwife working in a high HIV prevalence setting like Swaziland. [5]

- 1.4 Explain the benefits of involving men in maternal, neonatal and child health issues. [6]
- 1.5 Explain the difference between a maternal mortality rate and a maternal mortality ratio. [2]
- 1.6 Given that in 2010, Country X had 200 000 women aged 15-49 years old; 120 000 births; and that 560 women died while giving birth or soon thereafter, calculate the maternal mortality rate for this country in 2010. [3]
- 1.7 Explain how community-based midwives are in a better position to prevent maternal deaths compared to community midwives. [5]

[Total: 35 marks]

QUESTION 2

After graduation, the Ministry of Health (MoH) deploys you as a community-based midwife in one rural area in the Lubombo region. The community members there tell you that they have long been waiting for your deployment as they need help to set up a clinic in their community.

- 2.1 State the sources of second hand data that you would consult as part of your needs assessment for setting up the clinic [5]
- 2.2 Discuss the advice that you would give them regarding meeting the MoH's requirements when setting up the clinic. [10]

[Total: 15 marks]

QUESTION 3

Discuss five (5) roles of a community-based midwife.

[5 marks per point under each role]

[Total: 25 marks]