

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES**

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING SCIENCE
MAIN EXAMINATION-SECOND SEMESTER
MAY 2018**

COURSE CODE: NUR 407
COURSE TITLE: COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING II
TIME ALLOWED: 2 HOURS
TOTAL MARKS: 75

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. THE PAPER HAS 3 QUESTIONS WITH 25 MARKS EACH**
- 2. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**
- 3. DO NOT OPEN THE QUESTION PAPER UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN GRANTED BY THE CHIEF INVIGILATOR.**

QUESTION 1

1.1 Read the short scenario below and answer the questions that follow.

The Elizabeth Glasier Pediatric AIDS Foundation Programme (EGPAF) also known as AIDSFree has been very instrumental in the Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV since early 2000s. It came into existence when the rate of transmission was as high as 15% and in recent years Swaziland records a rate as low as about 1%. To realise the impact of the programme, its activities have to be monitored and outcomes evaluated. Considering the following aspects, explain what each measures and give one example of an indicator that could be used to monitor the progress of the programme.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| a. Input | (3 marks) |
| b. Output | (3 marks) |
| c. Outcome | (3 marks) |
| d. Impact | (3 marks) |

1.2 Differentiate between active case finding and passive case finding in communicable disease control. (4 marks)

1.3 Discuss three (3) benefits of active case finding over passive case finding for TB (9 marks)

[Total Marks: 25]

QUESTION 2

2.1 Read the short scenario below and answer the questions that follow.

Ms KK is a secretary at a company in Manzini. She clocks in at work at 8am and knocks off at 4.45pm. She has a one hour lunch break at 12.45 to 1.45 pm. She has come to your consultation room complaining of neck pain which she says has been recurring since October last year. The last severe episode of the pain made her unable to come to work for 2 weeks whilst she attended physiotherapy sessions. Her employer thought that she was just malingering when she reported this pain but it keeps recurring and she is now reluctant to report to her employer when she has a health problem. As a result of the tension at work and the non-relenting health problem she reports to you today that she is feeling 'heavy-hearted'. Her vital signs are as follows: T 37.1 °C, P 92 b/m, R 18 breaths/m, BP 142/ 96mmHg

- a. What health problems is Ms KK likely now suffering from, or likely to suffer from? (1 mark)

- b. Distinguish between two (2) personal) and two (2) environmental (work-related) factors that could have caused Ms KK's health problems. (4 marks)
- c. Describe five (5) duties of the employer to Ms KK, according the Swaziland Occupational Health Act of 2001. (10 marks)
- d. Discuss the measures of controlling the hazard that you would recommend Ms KK's company undertake? (10 marks)

[Total Marks: 25]

QUESTION 3

3.1 Nutrition

- a. Define a healthy diet (1 marks)
- b. Study the table below and examine the diets (Diet 1, Diet 2 and Diet 3)
- (i) State which is the most balanced (1 mark)
- (ii) Justify your answer above (3 marks)
- (iii) Explain what improvements could be done to make each of the other two diets balanced (4 marks)

Diet 1	Diet 2	Diet 3
Breakfast: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 bowl of low sugar cereal • Glass of milk • Snack (orange) Lunch: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peanut butter and jam sandwich • Potato chips • Apple juice • Snack (apple) • Glass of milk Dinner <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small serving of steak • Baked potato • Glass of water 	Breakfast : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 pieces of toast with peanut and jelly • Glass of water • Snack (crackers) Lunch: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glass of water • Carrot sticks Dinner: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 slice of cheese only pizza • A serving of pickled cucumbers • Glass of orange juice 	Breakfast: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 eggs and a strip of bacon • Glass of orange juice • Snack (250ml of unsweetened yoghurt) Lunch: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glass of water • Carrot sticks Dinner: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 piece of baked chicken • A serving of mixed vegetables • 1 serving of rice • Glass of milk

3.2 Health Promotion Models

- a. The Syndemics theory is one of the newest developed to better understand and respond to problems of public health importance. Briefly discuss the three advantages and three limitations/challenges of using syndemic approach in public health. (6 marks)

- b. Maternal mortality remains a major public health challenge for developing countries like Swaziland and thought to be perpetuated by poverty, gender inequality, poor access to quality maternal health services and high rates of HIV amongst others. Using the syndemics theory, discuss how Gender inequality increases the burden of maternal mortality in Swaziland. (10marks).

[Total Marks: 25]