

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
MAIN EXAMINATION
MAY 2018

COURSE TITLE: THEORETICAL BASIS OF NURSING II

COURSE CODE: NUR 508

DURATION: 2 HOURS

TOTAL MARKS: 75

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Read the instructions carefully
2. Answer all questions
3. There are six (6) printed pages

*DO NOT OPEN THE QUESTION PAPER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO
DO SO BY THE INVIGILATOR !!*

QUESTION 1

- 1.1 Discuss five commonalities and five differences among people as identified in the modeling and role modeling theory. (10)
- 1.2 Discuss Jean Watson's ten carative factors which incorporate emphasis on psychosocial and spiritual influence on health. (20)
- 1.3 A nurse wanting to learn about the culture in which she functions would utilise the assessment guide developed by Leininger. Describe the first four phases of the assessment guide. Give appropriate examples at each stage. (12)
- 1.4 State five assumptions of Health as Expanding Consciousness theory. (5)

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QUESTION 2 MULTIPLE CHOICE

- 2.1 Which two theories were influenced by tenets from existential phenomenology in their development?
- a) Humanistic nursing theory
 - b) Theory of Human Becoming
 - c) Neuman's Systems model
 - d) Roger's theory of Unitary Human Beings
- 2.2 According to Betty Neuman's systems theory, which type of environment is developed unconsciously by the client and is symbolic of system wholeness?
- a) Internal environment
 - b) External environment
 - c) Created environment
 - d) Self-serving environment
- 2.3 According to the Neuman Systems Model, health is defined in various ways. The nurse knows that which of the following occurs when the client system moves toward illness and death, and more energy is needed than is available?
- a) Entropy
 - b) Negentropy
 - c) Reconstitution
 - d) Prevention
- 2.4 Which branch of philosophy deals with the nature of reality?
- a) Axiology
 - b) Epistemology
 - c) Methodology
 - d) Ontology
- 2.5 Whose theory postulates that caring is healing, it is communicated through the consciousness of the nurse to the individual being cared for.
- a) Watson
 - b) Leininger
 - c) Erickson and Tomlin
 - d) Orem
- 2.6 Who among these theorists sees illness as "Illness is an excessive expenditure of energy... when more energy is used by the system in its state of disorganization than is built and stored, the outcome may be death"?
- a) Leininger
 - b) Neuman
 - c) Newman
 - d) Watson

- 2.7 The process of developing specific predictions from general principles is:
- Inductive reasoning
 - Deductive reasoning
 - Critical thinking
 - Synerctics
- 2.8 Which of the following types of prevention attempts to add energy to the system or to reduce the energy needed in order to facilitate reconstitution?
- Primary prevention
 - Secondary prevention
 - Intrapersonal stressors
 - Tertiary prevention
- 2.9 Who among these theorists proposed the Health Care System Model?
- Neuman
 - Henderson
 - Parse
 - Orem
- 2.10. Who among the following theorists proposed the Grand Theory Of Nursing As Caring?
- Erickson, Tomlin, Swain
 - Paterson, Zderad
 - Orem
 - Boykin and Schoenhofer
- 2.11 A nurse was able to diagnose and treat gastroenteritis based on the clinical manifestation and blood tests results. Leininger categorizes this under _____ care.
- Etic
 - Emic
 - Holistic
 - Wholistic
- 2.12 According to Parse, which paradigm focuses on diagnosis and treatment in preventing, controlling and curing disease?
- Totality paradigm
 - Critical paradigm
 - Simultaneity paradigm
 - Nursing paradigm
- 2.13 In which theory is this assumption made, "Health is unitary man's negentropic unfolding"
- Nursing as Caring theory
 - Theory of \transpersonal Caring
 - Theory of Human becoming
 - Humanistic Nursing
- 2.14 According to Watson's theory, which of the following is included in every nurse-client
- The dominant energy of the client
 - The end goal of accomplishing the treatment plan
 - The shared energy of everyone present
 - The client's expectation that healing will occur

A junior nurse approaches you to help her understand the Nursing as Caring theory. Questions 2.15 – 2.20 refer to this.

2.15 You shall inform the junior nurse that the theory was developed by:

- a) Margaret Newman
- b) Boykin and Schoenhofer
- c) Paterson and Zderad
- d) Rosemarie Parse

2.16 Which of the following statements is not true about the theory?

- a) Calls for nursing are calls for nurturance through personal expressions of caring
- b) Persons are caring, moment to moment
- c) Not all acts of the person are caring
- d) Because of their humanness, people make mistakes

2.17 You inform the junior nurse that the shared experience between her and the patient will enhance personhood. This is referred to as:

- a) The caring moment
- b) The nursing situation
- c) The call for nursing
- d) The nurturing moment

2.18 Which of these concepts help the nurse to make appropriate diagnoses in this theory?

- i. Openness to human uniqueness
 - ii. Being authentically present with the nursed
 - iii. Believing that all persons are caring
 - iv. Recognizing nursing as a discipline
- a) All of them
 - b) i & ii
 - c) ii & iii
 - d) i & iv

2.19 Among the classifications of theories in terms of abstractness, this theory is a :

- a) Middle range theory
- b) Situation specific theory
- c) Grand theory
- d) Practice theory

2.20 The focus of this theory lies in living caring rather than achieving an end-product

- a) True
- b) False

2.21 Which nursing theorist defines environment as .."the totality of the internal and external forces which surround a person and with which they interact at any given time"?

- a) Martha Rogers
- b) Margaret Newman
- c) Betty Neuman
- d) Rosemarie Parse

- 2.22 Who is credited with the development of the Sunrise Model of nursing?
- Madeleine Leininger
 - Rosemarie Parse
 - Jean Watson
 - Boykin
- 2.23 Who developed the ethnonursing research method?
- Nightingale
 - Peplau
 - Watson
 - Leininger
- 2.24 According to Watson, which of the following is a basic human need?
- To receive care
 - To connect with another human being
 - To give care
 - All of the above
- 2.25 Which of the following qualities is essential for successful cultural care accommodation?
- Technical competence
 - Persuasiveness
 - Inflexibility
 - Creativity
- 2.26 What is one of the benefits of culturally competent nursing care from the client's perspective?
- It requires less effort to make behavioral changes
 - It takes less time to implement lifestyle changes
 - It places the care within a familiar context
 - None of the above
- 2.27 Which concept is based on Milton Erickson's belief that in it's (concept) application, an empathetic understanding of the client's situation within the client's world is enhanced?
- Human growth
 - Role modeling
 - Modeling
 - Caring

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