

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES

FINAL EXAMINATION DECEMBER 2018

**TITLE OF COURSE: DISASTER PREPAREDNESS, MANAGEMENT AND
EMERGENCY RESPONSE**

COURSE CODE: GNS 331

TIME ALLOWED: THREE (2) HOURS

PAGES: INCLUDING COVER PAGE (9)

MARKS: 75

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. ASSURE THAT YOU ARE WRITING THE EXAM FOR THE COURSE IN WHICH YOU ARE ENROLLED.
2. THERE ARE THREE (3) QUESTIONS IN THIS EXAM. ANSWER ALL THREE (3) QUESTIONS.
3. .WRITE LEGIBLY

**THIS PAPER IS NOT TO BE OPENED UNTIL THE INVIGILATOR HAS
GRANTED PERMISSION.**

QUESTION 1

SECTION: A

INSTRUCTIONS: For the following questions or statements select the most correct response. In your answer sheet write the letter that corresponds with the most correct response e.g. 1.C

1. Which of the following is a disaster mitigation strategy?
 - A. Constructing cyclone shelters
 - B. Giving loans from banks
 - C. Providing cheap electricity
 - D. Providing school uniforms to children

2. Tsunami can occur only during:
 - A. Morning
 - B. Noon
 - C. Evening
 - D. Any time of day or nights

3. Which of the following activities is covered by Disaster Management before, during or after a disaster?
 - (i) Reconstruction and Rehabilitation
 - (ii) Mitigation
 - (iii) Emergency response
 - (iv) Evaluation
 - A. i & ii
 - B. ii & iii
 - C. i, ii, & iii
 - D. i, iii, iii, & iv

4. The main objectives of First Aid **EXCEPT**?
- A. To preserve life
 - B. To prevent the victims condition from worsening
 - C. To promote recovery
 - D. To irrigate eyes with eye drops
5. First Aid kit should contain **EXCEPT**?
- A. Cotton Wool, Crepre bandage
 - B. Sterile dressing, pain reliever
 - C. Scissors, Gloves, Antacids
 - D. Sterile water, condom, shower cap
6. By what measures can we significantly reduce the impact of disasters on our people **EXCEPT**?
- A. Better planning
 - B. Preparedness awareness
 - C. Mitigation measures
 - D. Weekly meetings
7. An example of a natural disaster is
- A. disease epidemic
 - B. an outbreak of food poisoning
 - C. a hurricane
 - D. mine explosion
8. The primary goal of a disaster preparedness plan :
- A. to protect the population
 - B. to protect valuable resources
 - C. to keep communications lines open
 - D. to protect environmental health personnel

9. Disaster management is aimed ultimately at:

- A. collecting valuable data for future management objectives
- B. strengthening sewage and drinking water treatment facilities to resist the impact of a future disaster
- C. incorporating needed reforms into community government structure
- D. restoring a community's services, facilities, and residences to pre-disaster levels

10. The most valuable information to have on hand in case a disaster strikes is

- A. phone numbers and addresses of local, national and international aid societies
- B. knowledge of which areas are likely to be hardest hit and resources and services available in and around these areas
- C. first aid manuals, maps, and emergency operations manuals
- D. addresses of all hospitals and clinics throughout the country

11. Educating the public on what to expect in the event of a disaster and what emergency steps to take:

- A. would lull the population into a false sense of security
- B. would increase the likelihood of survival
- C. could cause unnecessary panic and disorientation
- D. would eliminate the need for centralized disaster management

12. Relocation of disaster victims in camps:

- A. is the preferred way to provide essential services to disaster victims
- B. can result in secondary health emergencies
- C. usually represents the most efficient use of scarce resources
- D. should never be attempted

13. The major risk associated with overcrowding is:

- A. proliferation of mosquito breeding sites
- B. creation of nuisance problems
- C. increase in mental stress
- D. increase in diarrheal Disease

14. Once an area has been singled out as requiring priority intervention following a disaster, attention should turn next to:

- A. determining high risk factors based on relative incidence of disease
- B. instituting short-term rehabilitation measures
- C. ranking the needs for essential lifeline services in order of priority and providing the requisite manpower
- D. conducting technical surveys to evaluate and plan the restoration of lifeline services

15. Preparedness planning focuses on areas where likelihood of ___ is known to be high.

- A. infant mortality
- B. public ignorance
- C. natural disaster
- D. insect resurgence

16. Immediate emergency measures should be taken

- A. within the first three days after the disaster strikes
- B. within the first seven days after the disaster strikes
- C. prior to the disaster
- D. as soon as short-term measures have been initiated

17. In order to better coordinate routine activities and improve emergency response as part of a future disaster preparedness plan, it is first necessary to:

- A. create a national committee of all local and government service agencies
- B. conduct technical and environmental health surveys
- C. evaluate the emergency operations action plan as it was carried out before, during, and after a disaster
- D. map all areas that were in greatest need of outside disaster relief

18. Deciding which emergency steps to take should be based largely on:

- A. the type of disaster
- B. the level of disease endemicity in the region
- C. emergency calls received from stricken populations
- D. assessment of damages, calculating needs, and matching with estimated resources and personnel remaining

19. All emergency, consolidation, and short term rehabilitation measures should be carried out within _____ of the occurrence of a disaster.

- A. three days
- B. three weeks
- C. three months
- D. six months

20. Accommodating displaced persons in tent camps should be considered:

- A. when public water and sanitation systems have been disrupted
- B. only as a last resort
- C. if there is easy access to canvas, tents, camping equipment, and chemical toilets
- D. only when displaced persons cannot stay with family or friends

21. Which of the below is an example of slow-onset disaster?

- A. Earthquake
- B. Tsunami
- C. Cyclone
- D. Draught.

22. The first step in preparedness planning is:

- A. analysis of data collected
- B. Determination of objectives
- C. Development of implementing device
- D. Determination of strategy

23. Which of the following potentially affects the size of a flood **EXCEPT**?

- A. Bridges and other structures in waterways
- B. The size and windiness of a river.
- C. Vegetation in and around a river d.
- D. Wind and rocks above the river

24. Which of the following signs is most consistent with a stroke

- A. Confusion
- B. Chest pain
- C. Facial droop
- D. Nausea

25. Which of the following are considered personal protective equipment **EXCEPT**?

- A. Gloves
- B. Mask
- C. Eye shield
- D. Stop watch

SECTION: B

INSTRUCTIONS: For the following questions or statements select the most correct response. In your answer sheet write **TRUE OR FALSE** as appropriate e.g. 11. F

1. First responder groups are composed of medics, policemen, and fire fighters.
A. True
B. False
2. A disaster becomes a public tragedy when it elicits a societal response and collective action
A. True
B. False
3. By definition a disaster is measured on a scale calibrated to reflect massive destruction, multiple casualties, mutilated bodies and life-threatening situations.
A. True
B. False
4. The response to a disaster usually requires only one level of response.
A. True
B. False
5. Tertiary prevention refers to interventions in the recovery or aftermath of a disaster.
A. True
B. False
6. Natural phenomena are extreme weather, water or geological (earth) processes that do not pose a threat to people or properties
A. True
B. False
7. A disaster is the serious disruption of the functioning of a society, causing or threatening to cause, widespread human, material or environmental losses which render the affected community unable to cope using its own resources
A. True
B. False

8. In addition to rescue, first responders locate bodies and process the remains in the recovery phase.

A.True

B.False

9.With current technology, we now can predict all disasters before they strike

A. True

B. False

10. During a disaster, health –related agencies should act independently of one another to avoid confusion and disharmony

A. True

B. False

QUESTION 2

A. Briefly explain any five (5) types of disasters. (5)

B. Describe any three (3) health related consequences of each disaster type mentioned in A.

(15)

(TOTAL = 20 MARKS)

QUESTION 3

Scenario: A nurse has been deployed by the Ministry of Health to work with the Disaster Management Task Team. A disaster has taken place in the country and has mainly hit hard the Shiselweni region.

You are tasked to form the leading delegation in assessing the magnitude of the disaster in this case the disaster is a flood.

Use the application of the Nursing Process to manage the different phases of the disaster.

(TOTAL = 20 MARKS)