



UNIVERSITY OF ESWATINI
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
FINAL SEMESTER ONE EXAMINATION

2018

TITLE OF THE COURSE: THEORETICAL BASIS OF NURSING

COURSE CODE: NUR 507

TIME ALLOWED: 2 HOURS

MARKS ALLOCATED: 75

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**
- 2. READ EACH QUESTION CAREFULLY**
- 3. WRITE ELIGIBLY**
- 4. MARK ALLOCATION IS 1 MARK PER FACT**

DO NOT OPEN THE EXAMINATION PAPER UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN GRANTED BY THE INVIGILATOR

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS FOR 1 – 25. For each of the following statements or questions, choose the option that best describes the answer. Example 1. B.

QUESTION 1

- 1.1 Which theory or model did Florence Nightingale develop?
- A. Self-care deficit theory
 - B. Adaptation theory
 - C. Interpersonal relationships in nursing
 - D. Environmental model
- 1.2 Which concepts did Florence Nightingale use in her theory/model?
- i. Health of houses, ventilation and warming, light, noise, variety, bed and bedding
 - ii. Chattering of hopes, social considerations, nutrition and taking food personal cleanliness
 - iii. Nurse, nurse-patient relationship, nursing interventions...
 - iv. Environment, interaction, individual situation
- A. i, ii
 - B. ii, iv
 - C. iii
 - D. i, iv
- 1.3 Which theorists wrote phases of the nurse-patient relationship?
- i. Florence Nightingale
 - ii. Virginia Henderson
 - iii. Hildegard Peplau, Dorothea Orem
 - iv. Dorothy Johnson
- A. i, ii
 - B. ii, iv
 - C. iii
 - D. i, iv
- 1.4 Which is this theorist whose work was demonstrative in practice with relatively little documentation in the literature?
- A. Callista Roy
 - B. Dorothea Orem
 - C. Earnestine Wiendenback
 - D. Lydia Hall

- 1.5 According to Dorothea Orem, the concept of practice addresses:
- i. Firstly,two perspectives being a person is vived as moving towards maturation and the second one addresses the structural and functional differentiation within unity.
 - ii. Perceived and received view
 - iii. Totality and simultametry paradigm
 - iv. Promotion and maintanance of care
- A. i,ii
B. iii, iv
C. ii
D. iv
- 1.6 Partly compensatory nursing systems represents a situation whereby:
- A. The nurse role is to promote the client as a self care agency
B. Both nurse and client perform care measures
C. Patients' requirements for help are confined to decision making
D. Self-realisation and personality development
- 1.7 Self-care agency is the human acquired ability or power to engage in self care. It is affected by:
- A. Basic conditioning factors
B. Therapeutic self-care
C. Self-care
D. Self-care requisites
- 1.8 Which theorist believed that nurses need liberal education, including knowledge of sciences, social sciences and humanities.
- i. Florence Nightingale
 - ii. Virginia Henderson
 - iii. Dorothy Johnson
 - iv. Callista Roy
- A. i
B. iii, ii
C. i, iv
D. iv
- 1.9 Which theorist defines health as an illusive state that is determined by psychological, social, biological and physiological factors?
- i. Dorothy Johnson
 - ii. Dorothy Orem
 - iii. Lydia Hall
 - iv. Hildegard Peplau
- A. ii
B. i

- C. iv, iii
- D. iv

1.10 The focus of nursing care in Orlando's theory is:

- i. The efforts to meet the individual's needs for help are out in an interactive situation and in a disciplined manner that requires proper training.
 - ii. An individual human being who is 16 years or older capable of self-care
 - iii. Provide an environmental that is conducive to self-development
 - iv. The ever-developing environment in continual process with human beings
- A. i
 - B. i, ii
 - C. iv
 - D. iii, iv

1.11 Orientation according to Hildegard Peplau is when:

- A. The nurse and the client meet as strangers
- B. The patient responds selectively to people who can make him meet his needs
- C. The patient takes advantage of all the services available
- D. The patient's needs have already been met by collaborating efforts between the patient and the nurse.

1.12 The theoristis best known for the 14 components

- A. Callista Roy
- B. Henderson
- C. Hildegard Peplau's theory
- D. Sympathy model by Bill

1.13 Hildegard Peplau defined health as:

- A. A word symbol full of patterns
- B. A word symbol that implies forward movement of personality and other human processes in the direction of creative, constructive, personal and community living.
- C. Related to human function
- D. Self awareness with conscious selection of behaviours that is optimal for that individual.

1.14 Which theorist defines an environment as an irreducible, pandimensional, negentropic energy field identified by pattern and manifesting characteristics that are different from those of the parts and encompassing all that is other than any given human field.

- A. Imogene King
- B. Callista Roy
- C. Ernestine Wieldernbach
- D. Martha Rogers

- 1.15 Who wrote the theory of science of Unitary Human beings?
A. Dorothy Johnson
B. Virginia Henderson
C. Florence Nightingale
D. Martha Rogers
- 1.16 Which theorist describes the role of the nurse as a stranger, teacher, resource person, counsellor, surrogate, leader and technical expert?
A. Florence Nightingale
B. Imogene King
C. Virginia Henderson
D. Hildegard Pleplau
- 1.17 Which theorist defines nursing as a unique and independent concern for an individual's need for help in an immediate situation?
A. Martha Rogers
B. Ernestine Wiedernbach
C. Dorothy Johnson
D. Jean Orlando
- 1.18 Which theory did Jean Orlando develop?
A. Environmental model
B. Nursing process discipline
C. Adaptation model
D. Systems framework and theory of goal attainment
- 1.19 Which theorist developed the behavioural systems model?
A. Dorothea Orem
B. Imogene King
C. Lydia Hall
D. Dorothy Johnson
- 1.20 Types of nursing theory which emerge in nursing are: EXCEPT;
A. Grand theories,
B middle range theories
C. situation specific theories
D. Historical theories
- 1.21 Characteristics of nursing theory include all of the following, EXCEPT:
A. What is the historical context of a theory?
B. What are the basic concepts and relationships presented by the theory?
C. How measure phenomena of concern to nursing are presented?
D. To whom does this theory apply? In what situation? In what way

- 1.22 The theory to practice functions of nursing theories is that:
- A. Through interaction with practice, theory is shaped and guidelines for practice evolve.
 - B. Theories set limits to what questions to ask and what methods to use to pursue answers to the questions
 - C. Nursing theories have provided nurse researchers with new propositions for nursing research
 - D. Nursing theories stimulate nurse scientists to explore significant responses in the field of nursing such as eating, pain monitoring and sleeping patterns.
- 1.23 In the Orem's self-care model, the ability for engaging in self-care is called:
- A. Self-care requisites
 - B. Self-care agency
 - C. Self-care agent
 - D. Therapeutic self-care demand
- 1.24 A conceptualisation of some aspect of nursing reality communicated for the purpose of describing phenomena, explaining relationships between phenomena, predicting consequences, or prescribing nursing care is called:.
- A. Assumption
 - B. A nursing theory
 - C. Concept
 - D. Paradigm
- 1.25 This theorist defines nursing as a non-curative practice in which the patient is put in the best position for nature to act:
- A. Virginia Henderson
 - B. Florence Nightingale
 - C. Hildegard Peplau
 - D. Imogene King

(25 MARKS)

QUESTION 2

- 2.1 Discuss Virginia Henderson's proposed components of basic nursing care. (15)
- 2.2 Describe the theory and practice functions of nursing theories. (10)

(25 MARKS)

QUESTION 3

- 3.1 Describe Dorothea Orem's three categories of self-care requisites under:
- 3.1.1 Universal self-care requisites
 - 3.1.3 Developmental self-care requisites
 - 3.1.3 Health deviation self-care (15)
- 3.2 Explain how Rogers define the main domain concepts. (10)

(25 MARKS)

TOTAL = 75