



UNIVERSITY OF ESWATINI
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
FINAL EXAMINATION

NOV/DEC 2019

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 LEGIBLY**
- 4. MARK ALLOCATION IS 1 MARK PER EXPLAINED FACT**

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

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS
FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING CHOOSE THE MOST APPROPRIATE
ANSWER**

QUESTION 1

- 1.1 This concept represents the worldview of a discipline.
- A. Paradigm
 - B. Metaparadigm
 - C. Assumption
 - D.
- 1.2 **According to this theorist; Nursing** – is responsive to individuals who suffer or anticipate a sense of helplessness
- A. Martha Rogers
 - B. Imogene King
 - C. Callista Roy
 - D. Peplau
- 1.3 Building blocks essential in the development of the conceptual system described by Rogers are all of the following: EXCEPT
- A. Pattern and organisation
 - B. Helicy
 - C. Energy fields
 - D. Pan dimensionality
- 1.4 Dorothea Orem's Self-care Deficit Theory of nursing is composed of:
- A. Self-care, self-care deficit, and universal self-care
 - B. Maintenance of sufficient intake of fresh air
 - C. Basic conditioning factors and therapeutic self-care
 - D. Inability to consult health care
- 1.5 This theorist's model included health of houses, light, variety and social consideration:
- A. Dorothea Orem
 - B. Hildergard Peplau
 - C. Lydia Hall
 - D. Florence Nightingale
- 1.6 A major strength of this theorist's work is that she specifically defines when nursing is needed:
- A. Hildergard Peplau
 - B. Virginia Henderson
 - C. Martha Rogers
 - D. Callista Roy

- 1.7 Environment is seen as a central concept in that it constantly interacts with the individual, providing matter, energy and information to the individual.
- A. Martha Rogers
 - B. Callista Roy
 - C. Virginia Henderson
 - D.
- 1.8 This theorist focuses on the principle of complementarity (man and environment), helicy and resonancy:
- A. Betty Neuman
 - B. Lydia Hall
 - C. Martha Rogers
 - D. Hildergard Peplau
- 1.9 According to this theorist, environment is an irreducible pandimensional energy field identified by pattern and manifesting characteristics different from those of the parts:
- A. Betty Neuman
 - B. Lydia Hall
 - C. Hildergard Peplau
 - D. Martha Rogers
- 1.10 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. Hildergard Peplau
 - D. Imogene King
- 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. Virginia Henderson
 - C. Hildergard 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 Wiedernbach
 - 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 According to Hildegard Peplau, the following are true, EXCEPT;

- A. **Stranger:** receives the client in the same way one meets a stranger in other life situations provides an accepting climate that builds trust.
- B. **Teacher:** who imparts knowledge in reference to a need or interest
- C. **Resource Person:** one who provides a specific needed information that aids in the understanding of a problem or new situation.
- D. **Manager**

QUESTION 2

- 2.1 Describe the elements in Johnsons and Weber criterion-based model for nursing theories: (10)
- 2.2 Discuss the questions that are usually asked to critique a nursing theory. (15)

QUESTION 3

- 3.1 **Nursing: a caring discipline**, describes the meaning of art in nursing identified as five senses of art in nursing. Describe these senses. (10)
- 3.2 Describe the phases of interpersonal relationship by Hildegard Peplau (15)

TOTAL =75