



THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF EASTERN AFRICA

A. M. E. C. E. A

REGINA PACIS INSTITUTE OF HEALTH SCIENCES

MAIN EXAMINATION

JANUARY – APRIL 2018 TRIMESTER

FACULTY OF SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF NURSING

REGULAR PROGRAMME

NUR / UNUR 301: COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING II

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Date: APRIL 2018

Duration: 3 Hours

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer ALL Questions

PART -I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQs)

20 MARKS:

Q1. Comprehensive primary health care (PHC) is:

- a) Application of vertical interventions to reduce the burden of diseases in the community.
- b) Implementation of holistic healthcare that is equitable, empowering and sustainable.
- c) Health of the community is achieved through medical interventions
- d) Client is a passive recipient and service provision is holistic, equitable and sustainable

Q2. Studying the future and arranging the means for dealing with it is part of the process of:

- a) Organizing
- b) Commanding
- c) Planning
- d) Controlling

Q3. Ensuring that everything is carried out according to plan is part of the process of:

- a) Organizing
- b) Co-ordinating
- c) Planning
- d) Controlling

- Q4. The capacity of individuals, groups and communities to make independent decisions is.
- a) Self-Determinism
 - b) Self-Competency
 - c) Cultural-Competency
 - d) Cultural-Determinism
- Q5. Bureaucracy theory means:
- a) The development of management functions and administrative principles
 - b) A scientific study of work
 - c) A shared responsibility of authority and delegation
 - d) A hierarchy of command based on a rational - legal authority structure
- Q6. Designing a structure to assist in goal accomplishment is known as:
- a) Planning
 - b) Organizing
 - c) Co-ordinating
 - d) Commanding
- Q7. Community health nursing practice is guided by the community's priorities as identified by community:
- a) Assessment.
 - b) Diagnosis.
 - c) Interventions.
 - d) Planning
- Q8. The main concern of a community health nurse is the prevention of disease, prolonging of life and promoting physical health and efficiency through which of the following?
- a) Use of epidemiological tools and vital health statistics
 - b) Determine the spread and occurrence of the disease
 - c) Political empowerment and Socio Economic Assistance
 - d) Organized Community Efforts
- Q9. Population- focused nursing practice requires which of the following processes?
- a) Community organizing
 - b) Nursing, process
 - c) Community diagnosis
 - d) Epidemiologic process

- Q10. An indicator of success in community organizing is when people are able to:
- a) Participate in community activities for the solution of a community problem
 - b) Implement activities for the solution of the community problem
 - c) Plan activities for the solution of the community problem
 - d) Identify the health problem as a common concern
- Q11. Isolation of a child with measles belongs to what level of prevention?
- a) Primary
 - b) Secondary
 - c) Intermediate
 - d) Tertiary
- Q12. Primary health care is a total approach to community development. Which of the following is an indicator of success in the use of the primary health care approach?
- a) Health services are provided free of charge to individuals and families
 - b) Local officials are empowered as the major decision makers in matters of health
 - c) Health workers are able to provide care based on identified health needs of the people
 - d) Health programs are sustained according to the level of development of the community
- Q13. Which criterion in priority setting of health problems is used only in community health care?
- a) Modifiability of the problem
 - b) Nature of the problem presented
 - c) Magnitude of the health problem
 - d) Preventive potential of the health problem
- Q14. The priority activity during community mobilisation for a project is:
- a) Identifying resources
 - b) Finding out about what the community knows about the project
 - c) Allowing the community members to volunteer in the project
 - d) Conducting mobilisation sessions
- Q15. In primary health care, participation is important because it:
- a) Makes the work of the health worker easier
 - b) Creates awareness among community members
 - c) Creates ownership of development programme in the community
 - d) Is part of social mobilization

Q16. It refers to the description of disease occurrence which is constantly present in a given area.

- a) Pandemic
- b) Sporadic
- c) Endemic
- d) Epidemic

Q17. The most prominent characteristic of a vulnerable population:

- a) Have a single risk factor but experience worse health outcomes than the general population
- b) Have worse health outcomes and an increased sensitivity to risk factors than the general population
- c) Have multiple risk factors and high sensitivity to risk factors than the general population
- d) Have worse outcomes with better access to health care than the general population

Q18. The major goal of devolution of health care system is to:

- a) Strengthen local government units
- b) Allow greater autonomy to local government units
- c) Empower the people and promote their self-reliance
- d) Make basic services more accessible to the people

Q19. The priority activity during community mobilization for a project is:

- a) Identifying resources
- b) Finding out about what the community knows about the project
- c) Allowing the community members to volunteer in the project
- d) Conducting mobilization sessions

Q20. The community health nurse must participate in the essential services of public health. These include:

- a) Monitoring health status by completing a community assessment
- b) Diagnosing and investigating health problems in the world
- c) Informing, educating, and empowering people about health issues
- d) Working in law enforcement to regulate health and ensure safety

PART-II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (SAQs) (40 MARKS)

Q1. What is community participation? Highlight the merits and demerits of community participation as a strategy for achieving health for all **(8 marks)**

- Q2. Explain four (4) main health indicators that you would use to tell the health status of a community **(8 marks)**
- Q3. Describe your role as a community health nurse in the community in preventing and managing a disaster **(8 marks)**
- Q4. Describe the application of Transtheoretical Model (TTM) as a behavioral changing tool in the prevention of non-communicable diseases **(8 marks)**
- Q5. Explain four (4) main roles of a district/sub-County public health officer as a member of the district health management team (DHMT) **(8 marks)**

PART III: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (LAQs) (40 MARKS)

- Q1. The Ministry of Health is strengthening its programs regarding maternal and child health nursing. As a newly appointed community health nurse in sub-County, you are oriented and well verse on these. Describe how you will improve the maternal and child health nursing in that sub-County **(20 marks)**
- Q2. You have been appointed to lead a district hospital in conducting a community diagnosis in the nearby community.
- a) Define the term community diagnosis **(2marks)**
 - b) Explain four (4) factors that affect the health of a community **(8 marks)**
 - c) Explain the steps you will take when carrying out the above activity **(10 marks)**

END