

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
GENERAL NURSING DEPARTMENT
SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION SECOND SEMESTER
JULY 2016**

**COURSE CODE: CHN 214
COURSE TITLE: EPIDEMIOLOGY & COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
TIME ALLOWED: 2 HOURS
MARKS: 75**

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1. There are 3 questions in this paper**
- 2. Answer all three questions**
- 3. Each question is allocated 25 marks**
- 4. Write legibly**

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PERMISSION**

QUESTION 1

For the following multiple choice questions write the most appropriate response for your answer. In your answer sheet write the question number and the letter representing the answer e.g. 26. B

1. _____ is defined as the interval from receipt of infection to the onset of clinical illness
 - A. Surveillance
 - B. Incubation period
 - C. Acute stage
 - D. Convalescent stage
2. Which of the following founding fathers of epidemiology analysed births and deaths and described patterns of infant and childhood mortality and causes of deaths in adults?
 - A. John Snow
 - B. Hippocrates
 - C. John Graunt
 - D. Robert Kock(1)
3. In the definition of epidemiology, distribution refers to
 - A. Where
 - B. Who
 - C. How
 - D. When, Who and Where(1)
4. Which of the following signs and symptoms are most common among children with Tuberculosis?
 - A. Diarrhoea, anorexia and reduce playfulness
 - B. Failure to thrive, fever, persistent cough and drenching night sweats
 - C. Oral thrush, failure to thrive
 - D. All of the above
5. In the definition of epidemiology, determinants generally include:
 - A. Agents, causes and risk factors
 - B. Only Causes
 - C. Control measures
 - D. Risk factors and causes(1)

6. Which of the following combinations are drugs of choice for Chanchroid

- A. Genamycin and Azythromycin
- B. Azythromycin and Ceftriaxone
- C. Flagyl and Chloramphenicol
- D. Ciprofloxacin and Chloramphenical

7. In the Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI) which vaccine is stored in the freezer?

- A. DPT
- B. Tetanus toxoid
- C. Measles vaccine
- D. Hepatitis B vaccine (1)

8. Secondary prevention for malaria includes?

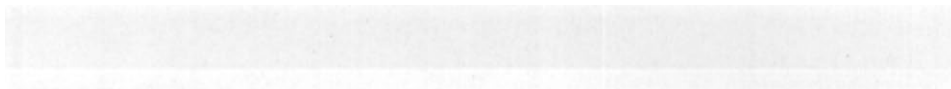
- A. Planting of neem or eucalyptus trees
- B. Residual spraying of insecticides at night
- C. Determining whether a place is endemic or not
- D. Growing larva-eating fish in mosquito breeding places (1)

9. Which of the following situations is an example of micro-organism transmission via droplet infect

- A. Infected wound drainage contact nurse's hands
- B. A virus transmitted through sexual contact
- C. Microorganisms contact a person's nasal mucus when someone coughs nearby
- D. A contaminated stethoscope touches the skin of a client (1)

10. Purulent discharge in the eyes is associated with the following disease:

- A. Typhoid fever
- B. Gonnococcal ophthalmia neonatorum
- C. Genital warts
- D. Chanchroid (1)



11. All of the following are routes by which micro-organisms leave the body EXCEPT:

- A. Inoculation
- B. Exudates
- C. Excretion
- D. Secretion (1)

12. The following sexually transmitted infections will show as a genital discharge
EXCEPT:

- A. Trichomonas Vaginalis
- B. Chancroid
- C. Gonorrhea
- D. Candida Albicans (1)

13. The primary purpose of conducting an epidemiologic investigation is to:

- A. Delineate the etiology of the epidemic
- B. Encourage cooperation and support of the community
- C. Identify groups who are at risk of contracting the disease
- D. Identify control measures (1)

14. The lodgment, development and reproduction of arthropods on the surface of the
body or in clothing is?

- A. Contamination
- B. Infestation
- C. The spread of the disease can be attributed to a common vehicle
- D. There is gradual buildup of cases before the epidemic becomes easily noticeable (1)

15. Quarantine is concerned with the

- A. Restriction of activities of well persons or animals who have been exposed to a case of communicable diseases
- B. Restriction of unwell persons or animals who have been exposed to a case of communicable diseases
- C. Formulation of the hypothesis
- D. Appraisal of facts to inform conclusion of the presence or absence of a disease (1)

16. To describe the sex composition of the population, which demographic tool may be used?

- A. Sex ratio
- B. Sex proportion
- C. Population pyramid
- D. Any of these maybe used (1)

17. Elisa test is used for screening the presence of :

- A. Polio virus
- B. Chlamydia
- C. Human Immunodeficiency Virus
- D. Varicella zoster virus

18. A special preparation of antigenic material which stimulates the formation of antibodies to immunize against a specific disease is called:

- A. Toxoid
- B. Exotoxin
- C. Vaccine
- D. Endotoxin (1)



19. What is the best course of action when there is a measles epidemic in a nearby municipality?
- A. Give measles vaccine to babies aged 6 weeks to 3 months
 - B. Instruct mothers to feed their babies adequately to enhance their resistance
 - C. Give babies aged 6 months to 11 months one dose of 100,000 IU of Retinol
 - D. Instruct mothers to keep their babies at home to prevent disease transmission
20. Diseases transmitted through natural conditions from vertebrate animals to man are referred to as?
- A. Rodenticide
 - B. Waterborne
 - C. Airborne
 - D. Zoonosis (1)
21. Which among the following diseases after one attack offers lasting immunity?
- A. Tapeworm infestation
 - B. Chickenpox
 - C. Measles
 - D. Smallpox (1)
22. The specific sign of measles is Koplik's spot. You may see Koplik's spot by inspecting the:
- A. Nasal Mucosa
 - B. Buccal mucosa
 - C. Skin on the abdomen
 - D. Skin on the ante-cubital surface (1)
23. _____ is a chemical compound that retards the growth of micro-organisms without destroying them?
- A. Disinfectant
 - B. Carbolizer
 - C. Aerosol
 - D. Antiseptic (1)

24. Mosquito-borne diseases are prevented mostly with the use of mosquito control measures. Which of the following is **NOT** appropriate for malaria control?
- A. Use of chemically treated mosquito nets
 - B. Seeding of breeding places with larva-eating fish
 - C. Destruction of breeding places of the mosquito vector
 - D. Use of mosquito-repelling soaps, such as those with basil or citronella (1)
25. Antiretroviral agents, such as AZT are used in the management of AIDS. Which of the following is not an action expected of these drugs?
- A. They prolong the life of the client with AIDS
 - B. They reduce the risk of opportunistic infections
 - C. They shorten the period of communicability of the disease
 - D. They are able to bring about a cure of the disease condition (1)

QUESTION 2

The recent Ebola outbreak occurred in West Africa it became a global concern because it is a serious life threatening communicable disease that requires stringent control measures.

Using the following sub-headings respond to the questions below:

- a) Mention four signs and symptoms of Ebola (5 marks)
- b) Discuss prevention measures of Ebola (10 marks)
- c) Discuss the primary prevention and control measures of Ebola you would accord a client residing in an Ebola infected/contaminated environment (10 marks)

Total Marks = 25

QUESTION 3

Write short notes on the following

- a) Poliomyelitis is an immunizable disease in Swaziland – outline the immunization schedule for this disease:(age, site, dosage, interval, route) (1mark/point=6)
- b) Person, Place & Time epidemiological concept (1mark/point=7)
- c) Chain of infection for scabies (1mark/point=6)
- d) Risk factors that can lead to someone acquiring Impetigo (1mark/point=6)

Total Marks = 25