

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND**  
**FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES**

**FINAL EXAMINATION DECEMBER, 2019**

**TITLE OF PAPER: INTRODUCTION TO COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING**

**COURSE CODE: CHN 101**

**TIME ALLOCATED: TWO HOURS**

**MARKS ALLOCATED: 75**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- 1. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**
- 2. EACH QUESTION CARRIES 25 MARKS**
- 3. READ INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY**
- 4. PLEASE WRITE NEATLY AND LEGIBLY**

***N.B. DO NOT OPEN THIS PAPER UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN GRANTED  
BY THE INVIGILATOR***

### QUESTION 1

For each of the following multiple choice questions, select the most appropriate answer. Write the question number and the letter representing the answer e.g. 1.C

1. Which of the following is the effective fly control procedure? (1)
  - A. Environmental sanitation
  - B. Food protection
  - C. Destruction of all forms of flies
  - D. Good disposal of excreta
  
2. The holing of the ozone layer through air pollution is likely to result in the increase in; (1)
  - A. global warming
  - B. infant diseases
  - C. elderly diseases
  - D. skin cancer
  
3. Potable water supply refers to; (1)
  - A. organoleptic qualities
  - B. freedom from turbidity
  - C. freedom from microorganisms
  - D. freedom from chemicals that cause hardness
  
4. A sanitary pit latrine should have; (1)
  - A. a seat with a lid, and vent pipe with a fly screen
  - B. a proper superstructure with a lockable door
  - C. a seat with a lid, and a good superstructure for privacy
  - D. a squatting hole, and superstructure
  
5. Anopheles mosquito are likely to breed in; (1)
  - A. anything holding clean or fairly clean water (dam)
  - B. fresh as well as polluted water
  - C. only in polluted water
  - D. in big rivers with running water
  
6. Anopheles mosquito will bite a person mainly at; (1)
  - A. night
  - B. day
  - C. late afternoon
  - D. early morning

7. Ground water such as springs and boreholes usually contain: (1)
- A. more suspended organic matter than surface water
  - B. less mineral matter than surface water
  - C. fewer microorganisms than surface water
  - D. more microorganisms than surface water
8. Comprehensive health care planning includes the following: (1)
- A. promotive, rehabilitative, curative and preventive
  - B. preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative services and palliative care
  - C. promotive, rehabilitative, curative, preventive and advocacy
  - D. promotive, rehabilitative, curative, preventive and continuity of care
9. A community health nurse has many roles. One of the roles is providing holistic care with a wellness focus and involves expanding many basic nursing skills and caregiving skills. The role described above is that of being a..... (1)
- A. educator
  - B. clinician
  - C. leader
  - D. collaborator
10. Primary Health Care in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century is focusing on which two global agenda; (1)
- A. Health for all and universal health coverage
  - B. Universal health coverage and Nursing Now Campaign
  - C. Universal health coverage and sustainable development goals
  - D. Millennium development goals and Universal health coverage
11. Primary prevention includes: (1)
- A. Education of people about drug abuse and ways of preventing it.
  - B. Provision of emergency care
  - C. Screening for Tuberculosis
  - D. Rehabilitation
12. Most children with diarrhoea die of..... (1)
- A. Severe infection
  - B. Rota virus
  - C. Dehydration
  - D. Abdominal pain
13. ....is key in achieving sustainable development goal number 3. (1)
- A. Universal Health coverage
  - B. Ending poverty
  - C. Ending hunger
  - D. Health policy

14. Spiritual care is central to all dimensions of health, as a nurse it is expected that you base your action on one of the following as you provide care to your patients (1)
- A. Hope
  - B. compassion
  - C. Grace
  - D. Forgiveness
15. All interventions and activities aimed at providing school health services in Eswatini are guided by one of the following principles and values. Which principles principle is that? (1)
- A. Human rights and rights of all people
  - B. Universal access and Equality
  - C. Multidisciplinary
  - D. Multi-sectoral collaboration and partnership
16. Assessment and screening activities of a school health nurse include ..... (1)
- A. School entry assessments
  - B. Special appraisal for low risk pupils or pupils referred by other school personnel
  - C. Routine screening
  - D. Home visits for special assessment
17. All these are aspects that a School Health nurse should assess for in the school environment **EXCEPT**: (1)
- A. The playground, classroom, policies
  - B. School transport, teachers' spouses
  - C. The teachers' attitudes, classrooms, playgrounds
  - D. Time scheduling, classrooms, policies
18. School Health Teams are better positioned to offer comprehensive services to the learner than individuals. Which of the teams below is **NOT** a typical school health team? (1)
- A. Teachers, nurses, farmers, nutritionists
  - B. Nurses, teachers, nutritionists, school cooks
  - C. Nutritionist, nurses, parents, social workers
  - D. Teachers, maintenance workers, nurses, parents
19. You are deployed to the School Health Programme in the Shiselweni region. On your first day conducting school visits you assess for the following aspects in the schools **EXCEPT**: (1)
- A. Philosophy regarding discipline
  - B. Relations between teachers and learners
  - C. Teachers' dress style
  - D. Peer relationships

20. As you assess the school community, you discover that the school cooks are local ladies who have never had a health examination. What would be the **BEST** recommended plan of action regarding ensuring they get tested? (1)
- A. Bring screening services to the school
  - B. Recommend that cooks go in turns to get screening services in hospital
  - C. Close the school kitchen
  - D. Check school policies on screening time intervals
21. One of your roles as a School Health Nurse is case management. This requires that you do the following for the school community: (1)
- A. Assessing needs, treatment, referring and follow up on referral
  - B. Assessing needs, treatment and referral
  - C. Assessing needs, treatment, referring and advocacy
  - D. Assessing needs, treatment, referring and health promotion
22. As a School Health Nurse assessing the learners' health, you discover Muzi a 12 year old boy who has stool incontinence problems, he also has been reported by other learners to have rough-held another young boy in the toilets a few days ago and tried to kiss him. What could be the possible cause of Muzi's behaviour? (1)
- A. Bullying
  - B. Diarrhoea
  - C. Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder
  - D. Sexual abuse
23. Thulani exhibits behaviour that is disruptive in class and never seems to keep still through a lesson. This has been reported by several teachers to the head teacher's office. What could be the possible cause of Thulani's behaviour? (1)
- A. Bullying
  - B. Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder
  - C. Sexual abuse
  - D. School phobia
24. One of the ways to prevent spread of communicable diseases in school is exclusion of the afflicted learner(s); such as in chicken pox outbreaks. This type of prevention is called... (1)
- A. Primordial prevention
  - B. Primary prevention
  - C. Secondary prevention
  - D. Tertiary prevention

25. It is important to screen learners for possible problems that may impact negatively on their learning. All these are reasons for screening **EXCEPT:** (1)

- A. Identify children with special needs
- B. To detect diseases in children
- C. To help children make informed decisions
- D. To evaluate effectiveness of current programmes

[TOTAL MARKS: 25]

## **QUESTION 2**

2.1 The process of community assessment includes setting of health priorities after community diagnosis. Explain the criteria that you should use as a nurse to set the priorities. [6 marks]

2.2 Briefly discuss the three (3) inter-related and synergistic components of Primary Health Care. [8 marks]

2.3 The success of primary health care in the 21<sup>st</sup> century will be driven by knowledge and capacity-building. Explain this statement [5 marks]

2.4 In your catchment area there is Primary school where you need to provide school health services. The head teacher requests you to explain to the school administration about the objectives of your school visit. State six (6) objectives of school health services. [6 marks]

[TOTAL MARKS: 25]

## **QUESTION 3**

3.1 Explain how a sanitary pit latrine prevents the spread of excreta-borne infections? [4 marks]

3.2 Mention four (4) excreta borne infections that you are likely to encounter in the community. [2 marks]

3.3 You visit a home- stead in Mhlumeni and one member of the family is suffering from malaria disease. What do you do as a community health nurse? [8 marks]

3.4 Explain how indiscriminate disposal of refuse causes ill health? [4 marks]

3.5 Discuss seven (7) roles of World Health Organization as a coordinating authority on international public health. [7 marks]

**[TOTAL MARKS: 25]**