

**UNIVERSITY OF ESWATINI**  
**FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES**

**FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION FEBRUARY, 2021**

**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 correct answer e.g. 1.D

1.1 Success of primary health care in the 21<sup>st</sup> century will be driven by the following **EXCEPT**;

- A. Knowledge and capacity-building
- B. Human research for health
- C. Financing
- D. Technology

1.2 Nations of the world committed themselves to the following declarations during the Astana conference **EXCEPT**;

- A. Make bold political choices for health across all sectors
- B. Build sustainable primary health care
- C. Empower individuals and communities.
- D. Align stakeholder efforts to national policies, strategies and plans.

1.3. 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

1.4. Which of the following demonstrates inter-sectoral linkages?

- A. Two-way referral system
- B. Team approach
- C. Endorsement done by a midwife to another midwife
- D. Cooperation between Community Health Nursing and School teacher

1.5. 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

1.6. You explain to a breastfeeding mother that breastmilk is sufficient for all of the baby's nutrient needs only up to:

- A. 3 months
- B. 6 months
- C. 1 year
- D. 2 years

1.7. Which immunization produces a permanent scar?

- A. DPT
- B. BCG
- C. Measles vaccination
- D. Hepatitis B vaccination

1.8 Which is the primary goal of community health nursing?

- A. To support and supplement the efforts of the medical profession in the promotion of health and prevention of
- B. To enhance the capacity of individuals, families and communities to cope with their health needs
- C. To increase the productivity of the people by providing them with services that will increase their level of health
- D. To contribute to national development through promotion of family welfare, focusing particularly on mothers and children

1.9 Community Health Nursing is a community-based practice. Which of the following best explains this statement?

- A. The service is provided in the natural environment of people
- B. The nurse has to conduct community diagnosis to determine nursing needs and problems
- C. The service are based on the available resources within the community
- D. Priority setting is based on the magnitude of the health problems identified

1.10. Population- focused nursing practice requires which of the following processes?

- A. Community organizing.
- B. Nursing, process
- C. Community diagnosis
- D. Epidemiologic process

1.11 .....activities directed at preventing a problem before it occurs by altering susceptibility or reducing exposure for susceptible individuals. It consists of two elements: general health promotion and specific protection.

- A. Secondary Prevention
- B. Tertiary Prevention
- C. Primary prevention
- D. Second level Prevention

1.12 A disease outbreak of severe acute respiratory syndrome has occurred and has spread over several countries outside the Eswatini. This level of occurrence is said to be:

- A. Hyperendemic.
- B. Sporadic.
- C. Epidemic.
- D. Pandemic.

1.13 Protecting the nation's food supply from contamination by all the virulent microbes is complex, costly, and time consuming. Foodborne illness, regardless of causal organisms, can be prevented through simple changes in:

- A. Food preparation, handling, and storage.
- B. Importation regulations.
- C. Pesticide usage.
- D. Animal breeding practices.

1.14 The following are three essential attributes and action domains leading to universal health coverage **EXCEPT**;

- A. Quality of health services
- B. Efficiency in provision of health services
- C. Effectiveness in giving health services
- D. Equity of health services

1.15 What distinguishes primary health care from primary care?

- A. A focus on primary, secondary and tertiary intervention
- B. Provision of interventions specific to the health need
- C. Works within a multidisciplinary framework
- D. Planning and operation of services is centralized

1.16 For primary health care to improve health, people must first have:

- A. Access to medical services
- B. Their basic needs met
- C. A health promotion programme
- D. Electronic medical records

1.17 The key elements World Health Organization sees as necessary to achieve better health for all include:

- A. Decreasing inclusion in health care coverage
- B. Increasing stakeholder participation
- C. Centralizing and standardizing health service delivery
- D. Reducing use of collaborative models

1.18 The following are the objectives of school health services **EXCEPT**;

- A. To provide services for early detection of ailments including early detection of learning disorders, basic treatment and care for minor ailments and proper referral among school communities.
- B. To advocate for establishment of enabling school health environment that is safe and promoting health of school population especially adolescents.
- C. To empower school communities with knowledge and skills that enhances adoption of healthy behaviour.
- D. To assess health status of pupils

1.19 David is 8 years old primary school student who has suddenly developed fever, diarrhea, and felt unhealthy. His classroom teacher realized that David is not feeling healthy, what would you think David's teacher should do?

- A. Call parents of David to take him home
- B. Give David some pain medicine
- C. Call the school health nurse, and have the child be assessed by the nurse.
- D. Give him something to drink and he will be fine.

1.20 Topics that are often covered by student nurses in the community is food hygiene in control of certain vectors such as cockroaches. Cockroaches.....

- A. Bite and transmit diseases
- B. Bite but do not transmit diseases
- C. Do not bite but transmit diseases
- D. Do not bite and do not transmit diseases

1.21 The general symptoms of foodborne illness are usually the following:

- A. Nausea, fever and coughing.
- B. Vomiting, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps.
- C. Headache, sore throat, and body weakness.
- D. Vomiting, abdominal cramps and chest pain

1.22 Dimensions of health are all interrelated and must be balance for an individual to be healthy. Which dimension of health is the core?

- A. The social health
- B. The mental health
- C. The spiritual health
- D. The emotional health

1.23 During community assessment you come across a destitute family with eight members including parents. Both parents are not working. The neighbors sometimes give them food which does not sustain them long. Which organization would you refer this family for assistance?

- A. World food programme\
- B. Baphalali Eswatini Red Cross Society
- C. Bantwana
- D. World vision of Eswatini

1.24 Which organization serves as a directing and coordinating authority for international health matters and public matters?

- A. United Nations Children's Education Fund
- B. World Health Organization
- C. United Nations Development Programme
- D. United States Agency for International Development

1.25 In the health care delivery system of Eswatini, who is the first contact between the clinic and the community?

- A. The community Health Nurse
- B. The School Health Nurse
- C. The Rural Health Motivators
- D. The community health committee

**[TOTAL MARKS [25]**

## **QUESTION 2**

2.1 The countries of the world met at ASTANA in October 2018 to look at Primary Health care since 1978. The conference came with seven declaration. Summarize what the countries envision in that conference. (6 marks)

2.2 Sustainable Development Goal number three (3) aim at increasing health and wellbeing for all people of all ages. Explain how this goal could be achieved? (4 marks)

2.3 The health of a community is affected by its location. Discuss six (6) location variables of a community that can affect its health. (8 marks)

2.4 You are a school health nurse working in the Hhohho region. Discuss seven (7) roles that you will perform to ensure the success of the school health programme in this region (7 marks)

**TOTAL MARKS [25]**

### **QUESTION 3**

3.1 In the community where you are working you discover that the families are infested by cockroaches. Discuss with them eight (8) control measures they should take to control the cockroaches. (8 marks)

3.2 Rodents like rats are dangerous vectors in the community that need to be prevented and controlled. Discuss measures that you will take to prevent and control rats in the community. (9 marks)

3.3 World Vision International has impacted many communities in the country. Discuss ways in which this organization has impacted the lives of the people. (8 marks)

**TOTAL MARKS [25]**