

UNIVERSITY OF ESWATINI  
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF MIDWIFERY SCIENCE  
FINAL EXAMINATION: JUNE 2021

TITLE OF PAPER: COMMUNITY BASED MIDWWIFERY  
COURSE CODE: MID/MWF443  
DURATION: 2 HOURS  
TOTAL MARKS: 75

INSTRUCTIONS

1. THIS PAPER HAS **THREE (3)** QUESTIONS
2. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS
3. QUESTIONS CARRY EQUAL MARKS
4. FIGURES IN BRACKETS INDICATE MARKS ALLOCATED FOR EACH OR PART OF QUESTION
5. START EACH QUESTION ON A NEW PAPER
6. USE BULLETS FOR EACH POINT IN YOUR ANSWER WHERE POSSIBLE

THIS PAPER SHOULD NOT BE OPENED UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN GRANTED  
BY THE INVIGILATOR

## QUESTION 1

### MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Choose the most appropriate response from each of the following statements and write the number and letter which you think is the best answer. For example 30. A. Each correct mark equal 1 mark

1.1 Why was community based midwifery established?

- A. Assist woman exercise their rights of refusing hospital care
- B. Manage major complications
- C. Facilitate prompt referral to hospitals
- D. Assist woman avoid long queues

1.2 Which of the following is true about the establishment of community based midwifery? It was established with the understanding that.....

- A. Labour and childbirth always start at night in the absence of any means of communication or transport
- B. Labour and childbirth is in majority of cases an abnormal life event that proceed to complicated outcomes
- C. That midwives are educated and experienced in providing maternity care
- D. That women make informed choices when a range of biased information is readily available

1.3 Which of the following is not a role of a community based midwife?

- A. Change agent
- B. Counsellor
- C. Case manager
- D. Case controller

1.4 Which statement is true about family health

- A. It is a dynamic static state of wellbeing of the family system
- B. An individual's health does not affect the functioning of the entire family
- C. Family functioning affects the health of the individuals
- D. Family health status assessment involves assessment of parts of family system

1.5 Which of the following families are considered to be **NOT** healthy families

- A. Families with financial strength
- B. Families that can execute the functions of a family
- C. Families that are resilient
- D. Families that are not resilient

1.6 What is the role of a community midwife in promoting family health?

- A. Managing the family's financial, spiritual, psychological and physical needs
- B. Identifying the family's health strength and capabilities
- C. Facilitating positive health behaviours through health education
- D. Involve expectant mothers only in identifying the learning needs of the family

1.7 Which of the following characteristics of a country does primary health care evolve from?

- A. Physiological
- B. Sociocultural
- C. Psychological
- D. Emotional

1.8 Which statement is true about the scope of primary health care in a country?

- A. Provision of essential drugs
- B. Prevention and control of internationally endemic disease
- C. Immunization against the minor infectious disease
- D. Appropriate treatment of uncommon diseases only

1.9 Which of the following statements relates to principles of primary health care?

- A. Social and economic development
- B. A team of health professionals with specific and biomedical skills
- C. An integrated referral system to facilitate a continuum of care
- D. All of the above statements are true

1.10 It is assumed that diseases can be transmitted directly or indirectly. A vector such as mosquito is an example of which type disease transmission?

- A. Direct disease transmission
- B. Indirect disease transmission

- C. Single exposure
- D. Common vehicle exposure

1.11 Which of the following is one of the fundamental premises underlying the study of epidemiology?

- A. Disease, illness and ill health are randomly distributed in a population
- B. Disease, illness and ill health are not randomly distributed in a population
- C. Disease, illness and ill health are randomly distributed in large populations
- D. Disease, illness and ill health are rarely distributed in large populations

1.12 Amongst the levels of disease prevention which one has the impact on reducing disease transmission?

- A. Primary level
- B. Secondary level
- C. Tertiary level
- D. Both A and C

1.13 Fluoridation of water would be an example of what?

- A. Primary prevention strategy
- B. Secondary prevention strategy
- C. Tertiary prevention strategy
- D. It is not a prevention strategy

1.14 Which of the following statement is true about the host in the epidemiologic triad?

- A. The degree of immunity predisposes a host from diseases
- B. The host is the factor that causes diseases
- C. The host includes the external factors that influence health
- D. Social environment is an example of a host

As a midwife working in one of the clinics in the Lubombo region you notice that majority of the mothers bring their children who are suffering from cholera to the clinic. When enquiring from the clinic's management they tell you that every year around the same time they usually experience large numbers of children who suffer from cholera but this time the numbers seem more than in previous years. Use the above information to answer question 1.15 and 1.16.

1.15 What is an epidemiological term that is used to refer to a habitual presence of a disease within a given geographical area

- A. Pandemic
- B. Incidence
- C. Endemic
- D. Epidemic

1.16 What is an epidemiological term that is used to refer to an occurrence of a disease that is derived from common source in excess of the normal expectancy in a region?

- A. Pandemic
- B. Incidence
- C. Endemic
- D. Epidemic

1.17 Which statement is true about sexually transmitted infections in women?

- A. It is easy to detect STI's in women as their sexual organs are easy to examine
- B. It is difficult to distinguish between normal vaginal discharge and STIs
- C. It is easy to differentiate between normal vaginal discharge and STIs
- D. Women have internal fixtures which makes it possible to detect signs of STIs

1.18 What is the relationship between STIs and HIV?

- A. The concentration of HIV virus is low in genital discharges which are increased by STIs
- B. People with STIs are less susceptible to HIV infection
- C. HIV infection may alter the natural history of other STIs
- D. The probability of HIV transmission is greater when the STIs are symptomatic than when is asymptomatic

1.19 A 22 years old woman comes to the clinic with history of a single painful ulcer with enlarged lymph nodes. What is the possible diagnosis for this woman?

- A. Chancroid
- B. Syphilis
- C. Genital Herpes
- D. Chlamydia

1.20 Sibongile comes to the clinic presenting with history of vaginal discharge that is curds like sour milk on history taking she reports that she last has sexual intercourse 3 weeks ago. What is the possible diagnosis for this client stated above?

- A. Gonorrhoea
- B. Chlamydia
- C. Candidiasis
- D. Chancroid

1.21 Which of the following is a type of epidemiology that aims at discovering risk factors in a population?

- A. Classical epidemiology
- B. Clinical epidemiology
- C. Descriptive epidemiology
- D. Analytical epidemiology

1.22 As a midwife working in the community which study will you carry in order to estimate cause effect relationship between a suspected risk factor and a disease?

- A. Cohort study
- B. Case control study
- C. Classical study
- D. Analytical study

1.23 As a community based midwife when conducting a screening which of the characteristics will indicate that the screening program is successful?

- A. Innocuous screening program
- B. Sensitive screening program
- C. Specific screening program
- D. Systemic collection of data

1.24 Which of the following is **NOT** a source of Error that affects reliability of the test

- A. Inter-subject variation
- B. Intra observer variation
- C. Consistency of the tool
- D. Inherent variation

1.25 As a midwife working in the community how can you ensure that community health care services are scaled up in order to meet the health needs of the community

- A. Expanding health interventions
- B. Reducing funding needs
- C. Decreasing resources in some cases
- D. Minimize the use of technology as much as possible

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## QUESTION 2

Community-based care has become a popular concept in maternal and newborn health care worldwide

2.1 Explain the goal of community based midwives (5)

2.2 Discuss the management of the neonate in the community under the following

- a) Assessment of the neonate in the community (10)
- b) Routine care of the neonate in the community (10)

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## QUESTION 3

3.1 In Masipa Government Hospital in a year they conduct 3800 deliveries of which out of them 20 women die from postpartum haemorrhage, 10 die from pre eclampsia, 3 died from pulmonary embolism, 2 died from road traffic accident complications and 0 died from other indirect causes. Out the total number of deliveries 70 were fetal deaths at 28 weeks and above 20 died between 8 days to 28 days old, 5 deaths of children less than 7 days were recorded. The country had a population of 500 000 females aged 15 to 49 years in that year.

- a) What is the maternal mortality ratio for Masipa government hospital (4)
- b) What is the perinatal mortality rate in this hospital (4)

3.2 Discuss sustainable developmental goals related to maternal neonatal child health (9)

3.3 Breastfeeding is universally recognized as the best way to feed an infant because it protects mother and infant from a variety of health problems. Outline four reasons why a mother might not make enough milk (4)

3.4 Describe breast engorgement (4)

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