



(University of Choice)
**MASINDE MULIRO UNIVERSITY OF
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(MMUST)**

School of nursing, midwifery and Paramedic Sciences

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
2022/2023 ACADEMIC YEAR**

THIRD YEAR SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS

**FOR THE DEGREE
OF
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING**

COURSE CODE: NCN 328

COURSE TITLE: COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING III

DATE: THURSDAY 13TH APRIL, 2023

TIME: 3 pm to 6 pm

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

All Questions Are Compulsory

TIME: 3 Hours

MMUST observes ZERO tolerance to examination cheating

This Paper Consists of 5 Printed Pages. Please Turn Over. ►

PART ONE: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS MCQ (20 MARKS)

1. A new community health nurse carefully assessed all the county mortality and morbidity data in preparation for making appropriate planning suggestions at a meeting next week. What other action is crucial before the nurse can feel prepared?
 - a. Meet members of the community to determine their culture and values
 - b. Review discussions and decisions from previous meetings
 - c. Ask other nursing staff their perceptions of the community's needs
 - d. Assess the nurse's own assets, strengths, and ability to contribute
2. Why are high-risk and vulnerable subpopulations identified by community health nurses before deciding on appropriate interventions?
 - a. It is easiest to make improvements among these groups.
 - b. Populations are not homogeneous, and resources are limited.
 - c. Such groups are most vocal about their needs and wants.
 - d. These groups are often recipients of special funding.
3. The widespread increase in incidence of overweight and obesity has led to calls for population-based measures to address this issue. Why would a public health nurse want to know about morbidity and mortality statistics on the local, county, and national level?
 - a. To be able to share current trends in health problems with the community
 - b. To be able to observe the community's statistics over time and compare the community with other communities
 - c. To justify local budgets and the need for increased income from citizens
 - d. To publicize to citizens current health issues and suggest appropriate actions
4. How do public health efforts differ from medical efforts in improving the health of our citizens?
 - a. Medical care providers autonomously choose appropriate interventions, whereas public health care providers must engage in whatever actions legislation requires.
 - b. Medical care providers are self-employed or agency employed, whereas public health care providers are employed by and paid through the government.
 - c. Medical care providers focus only on individuals, whereas public health care providers focus only on aggregates.
 - d. Medical care providers focus on disease diagnosis and management, whereas public health care providers focus on health promotion and disease prevention.
5. Which primary prevention would the school nurse choose to address the school's number of unwanted pregnancies?
 - a. Employ the moms-to-be as 1-hour-a-day employees in the school day-care center for children born to school students
 - b. Establish a class where all the unwed moms-to-be can learn infant care
 - c. Create a class on parenting for both the moms and the dads-to-be
 - d. Convince the school board to allow sex education classes to include birth control measures
6. 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 geographical location of cases of the disease in the community
7. Secondary prevention for malaria includes?
 - A. Planting of 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
8. As a leader, the community health nurse is involved in;
- A. Initiates and facilitates change in individual client behavior
 - B. Influences client and others to take action regarding identified health needs
 - C. Mobilizes residents to action regarding identified health problem
 - D. Promotes the development and maintenance of alliances of individuals to address a specific health problem
9. What would be the proper term for the action of the school health nurse arranging for all the students in the elementary school to receive H1N1 immunizations?
- A. Health education
 - B. Secondary prevention
 - C. Specific protection
 - D. Tertiary prevention
10. A nurse who works on the surgical unit at the hospital was asked by the home health unit to make a home visit to a patient who had been discharged the previous day and to give follow-up care. What kind of nursing would this nurse be doing?
- A. Acute care hospital nursing
 - B. Community-based nursing
 - C. Community health nursing
 - D. Public health nursing
11. What is the community health nursing definition of health?
- A. Health is a person's goal directed purposeful process toward wellbeing or wholeness.
 - B. Health is the mutual adaptation between a person and his or her environment in meeting daily existence.
 - C. Health is families and aggregates choosing actions to ensure safety and wellbeing.
 - D. Health is an individual's physical, mental, and social wellbeing, not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.
12. How does community health nursing define community?
- A. A group of persons living within specific geographic boundaries
 - B. A group of persons who share a common identity and environment
 - C. A group of persons who work together to meet common goals
 - D. Persons who form a group to resolve a common concern
13. Which variable has a major influence on a community's health?
- A. Behavior choices made by persons in the community
 - B. Number of health care providers and hospitals in the community
 - C. Quality of the public safety officers (police officers, firefighters, etc.)
 - D. The number and credentials of public health officials in the community
14. Which factor is most responsible for differences in an individual's health?
- A. Culture of the majority of the community's citizens
 - B. Individual's education and income
 - C. Number of physicians and other health care providers in the community
 - D. Quality of the community health agency and hospital in the community
15. Which of the following is among the leading health indicators found in Healthy People 2020?
- A. Financial issues
 - B. Individual behaviors
 - C. Issues related to legal and illegal immigration
 - D. Legislative issues
16. What historically have been community health nurses' most important priorities?
- A. Establishing school nursing to improve care of children
 - B. Giving superb clinical bedside care in the home

- C. Increasing funding to public health efforts
 - D. Teaching family members how to care for their family
17. Which of the following is an epidemiologic function of the nurse during an epidemic?
- A. Conducting assessment of suspected cases to detect the communicable diseases
 - B. Teaching the community on preventive measures against the disease
 - C. Monitoring the condition of the cases affected by the communicable disease
 - D. Participating in the investigation to determine the source of epidemic
18. Which of the following BEST describes “felt needs” of a community?
- A. Problems and constraints felt by the health workers as those that can have negative impact on the community
 - B. Problems and constraints on which health workers and/or community has taken some measures of actions
 - C. Problems and constraints that people feel are their greatest or biggest problems
 - D. Problems and constraints that both health workers and people feel are the community’s greatest or biggest problems
19. One of the following BEST defines community mobilization?
- A. Process in which community members are advised to move from a non-healthy place to a health place
 - B. Process in which community members move from poor health to better health
 - C. Process of building social relationships in pursuit of common community interests
 - D. Process where community members come together to take collective action and generate solutions to common problems

Section B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTION, SAQs (40 marks)

1. With the use of examples, explain the purpose of community health diagnosis (8 marks)
2. Outline 6 anthropometric measurements used among all children below 5 years (6 marks)
3. Explain the 3 (three) types of need in any community(9 marks)
4. Explain five attributes of a community health nurse (10 marks)
5. Outline 7 public health interventions to increase demand for cervical cancer screening in the community (7 marks)

Section C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS, LAQs (40 m)

1. By use of examples, explain five Principles of communicable disease control (20 marks)
2. Describe the health promotion strategies used by the community health nurse (20 marks)