



(University of Choice)

**MASINDE MULIRO UNIVERSITY OF
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(MMUST)**

MAIN CAMPUS

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

2022/2023 ACADEMIC YEAR

YEAR THREE TRIMESTER ONE EXAMINATIONS

FOR THE DEGREE

OF

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING

COURSE CODE: NCN 415

COURSE TITLE: GENDER AND HEALTH

DATE: 14/04/2022

TIME: 8 AM- 11 AM

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

TIME: 3 HOURS

MMUST observes ZERO tolerance to examination cheating

This Paper Consists of Printed Pages. Please Turn Over.

SECTION I; MCQ 20 MARKS

1. Which of the following is a social determinant of health that impacts gender and health outcomes?
 - a) Education level
 - b) Height
 - c) Blood type
 - d) Eye color
2. Before age of 45 years, women are more likely than men to experience which of the following health issues?
 - a) Heart attacks
 - b) breast cancer
 - c) Lung cancer
 - d) None of the above
3. Which of the following is an example of gender bias in healthcare?
 - a) Women are less likely to receive heart disease diagnoses than men.
 - b) Men are less likely to receive cancer screenings than women.
 - c) Both a and b.
 - d) None of the above.
4. Which of the following is true about gender-affirming healthcare?
 - a) It is only relevant for transgender people.
 - b) It is focused on changing a person's gender identity.
 - c) It can include hormone therapy and gender-affirming surgeries.
 - d) It is not supported by medical professionals.
5. Which of the following best describes the impact of gender on mental health outcomes?
 - a) Gender has no impact on mental health.
 - b) Men are more likely to experience depression than women.
 - c) Women are more likely to experience anxiety disorders than men.
 - d) Gender can impact mental health outcomes in complex and varied ways.
6. Which of the following best describes the relationship between gender and access to healthcare?
 - a. Gender has no impact on access to healthcare.
 - b. Women are more likely than men to have health insurance.
 - c. Men are more likely than women to visit the doctor regularly.
 - d. Gender can impact access to healthcare due to societal and structural factors.
7. Which of the following is an example of a gender-specific health concern?
 - a. Breast cancer
 - b. Prostate cancer

- c. Lung cancer
 - d. All of the above
8. Which of the following is an example of how gender norms and stereotypes can impact health outcomes?
 - a. Men are more likely to engage in risky behaviors like smoking and heavy drinking.
 - b. Women are more likely to experience discrimination in healthcare settings.
 - c. Both a and b.
 - d. None of the above.
 9. Which of the following best describes the impact of gender on life expectancy?
 - a. Gender has no impact on life expectancy.
 - b. Women tend to live longer than men.
 - c. Men tend to live longer than women.
 - d. Gender can impact life expectancy in complex and varied ways.
 10.it is the way men and women are treated or behave differently in a society, either with their own gender or with each other
 - a. Gender dynamics
 - b. Gender mainstreaming
 - c. Gender analysis
 - d. Gender sensitivity
 11. Gender identity can best be described as
 - a. The degree of flexibility a person has regarding gender-stereotypic behaviors.
 - b. A contradiction between chromosomal gender and external genital appearance.
 - c. The role a person is expected to perform as a result of being male or female.
 - d. An individual's personal or private sense of identity as male or female.
 12. Which of the following is not a form of gender-based violence?
 - a. A man who traumatized his wife verbally
 - b. A man who hits his wife
 - c. A husband who forces his wife to have sexual intercourse against the will of his wife
 - d. A man who does not allow his wife to seek employment
 13. Which one is not a barrier preventing victims of gender-based violence to seek help:
 - a. Fear of consequences for themselves and their families
 - b. The welcome received at Health Services, the police or the justice
 - c. Modesty and shame to reveal
 - d. Economic Dependence
 14. In relation to the social construction of sexuality in our society, women are expected to
 - a. Make themselves attractive to men,
 - b. Be less passive,

- c. Not to guard their virginity,
 - d. Initiate sexual activity,
15. Which of the following statements regarding sexual harassment is accurate?
- a. It can happen for both men and women and in any environment
 - b. It is an acceptable act in most nations
 - c. It only happens to women
 - d. It only happens when men or women deserve it
16. Health policies that don't distinguish between the needs of male and female population groups are called
- a. Gender sensitive
 - b. Gender blind.
 - c. Gender discriminative
 - d. Gender unequal
17. Prejudice or preference of one gender is called
- a. Gender role
 - b. Gender bias
 - c. Gender parity
 - d. Gender awareness
18. The opposite of gender sensitivity is ?
- a. Gender inequality
 - b. Gender analysis
 - c. Gender parity
 - d. Gender blindness
19. The process of being fair to both men and women is
- a. Gender equality
 - b. Gender sensitivity
 - c. Gender equity
 - d. Gender awareness
20. Gender diversity mean-__
- a. Equivalence ratio of men and women
 - b. Equivalence ration of men and women in employment
 - c. Equity ratio of the population
 - d. Equity ratio of women and men in education

SECTION II; SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 marks)

1. Define the following terms (6 marks)
 - a) Gender expression
 - b) Gender analysis
 - c) Gender discrimination
2. Enlist any 6 agent of gender socialization (3 marks)
3. Explain any 4 ways education can reduce gender inequity for women (8 marks)
4. Outline any 5 ways one can create a gender responsive workplace for nurses (5 marks)
5. State any four gender mainstreaming interventions in reproductive healthcare provision in the case of Kenya (4 marks)
6. Describe the classification of female mutilation according to WHO (8 marks)
7. Other than female genital mutilation, describe any 4 sociocultural practices that are gender discriminatory (6marks)

SECTION III; LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

1. Gender-based violence (GBV) refers to any harmful act that is inflicted on an individual based on their gender identity. Describe any 10 forms of violence based on gender (20 marks).
2. Gender is a term used to refer to socially constructed roles, responsibilities, opportunities and liabilities allocated to a particular sex.
 - a. Define gender mainstreaming (2 marks)
 - b. Describe any five tools used in gender analysis (10 marks)
 - c. Describe the process of gender mainstreaming (8 marks)

