

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES

FINAL EXAMINATION, MAY 2006

PROGRAMME : BACHELOR OF NURSING SCIENCE

COURSE : NUR 505

TITLE OF PAPER : COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING 1 I

DURATION : 3 HOURS

MARKS: : 100

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**
- 2. WRITE EACH QUESTION ON A SEPARATE SHEET OF PAPER**

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

SECTION A

INSTRUCTIONS ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTIONS

QUESTION 1

- a) The word “family” conjures up different images for different individuals. For community health nurses working with families, it is important that the word “family” is contextually defined. What question should the nurses ask in order for them to properly define a family. Give the reason for your answer.....[3]

 - b) In community health nursing a family may be viewed as a context as well as a client. Describe the difference between the two concepts.....[4]

 - c) Working with families in community health nursing is very necessary if the goal of community health promotion is to be realized. Discuss three (3) reasons why community health nurses have to put the family in the foreground of health care service provision.....[12]

 - d) The family as a social unit exists because of certain purposes. Describe the purposes of a family.....[6]
- TOTAL MARKS.....[25]**

QUESTION 2

Carefully read the passage that is provided below and answer the questions that follow:

Zethu, a cleaner in a supermarket was divorced by her husband of fifteen years, three years ago. Out of that marriage, three children of ages, 13, 11, and 9 years were born. These children stay with their mother who is re-married to a childless divorced man. Zwelabo, Zethu's former husband who also re-married, takes care of the children every other weekend as part of the couple's joint custody agreement. This agreement is sometimes violated by Zwelabo who usually calls Zethu to cancel his child care plans claiming to be busy. This usually upsets Zethu as she also has important plans for all her weekends. Zethu's new husband, who works as a painter, appears to love Zethu's children who resent his presence and appear strained when they relate to him. Zethu and her new partner thought they would have a smooth running married life together since they were both divorcees, but this was not so as Zethu yelled at her new partner the first time he tried to discipline the 11 and 13 year olds for coming late from school. Zethu claimed that disciplining children was her responsibility since she was their mother.

- a) From the passage what family form do you think the family represents?.....[1]
- b) According to Duvall's developmental stages at what stage of development is this family? Motivate your response.....[3]
- c) From the children's perspective what other family forms are they in? Give reasons for your answer.....[3]

- d) Describe four sources of stress that are common in the family form you mentioned in (a) above.....[12]
- e) Describe two health care concerns commonly felt in the developmental stage mentioned in (b) above.....[4]
- f) Mention two primary issues that are faced by Zethu's new family.....[2]
- TOTAL MARK.....[25]**

SECTION B :EPIDEMIOLOGY

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION

QUESTION 1

A Match each of the following epidemiologic statements with the concept that each best describes. E.g 1= m

Epidemiological statements	concepts
1 A process of active, presumptive detection of unrecognized disease, illness, or deficit in asymptomatic, apparently healthy individuals	a. case-finding
2 A clinician's search for illness as part of a client's periodic health examination.	b. predictive value
3 The ability of the test to correctly identify people who have the health problem	c. specificity
4 A measure of the frequency with which the test results correctly identify the health problem among those who are screened	d. sensitivity
5 The ability of the test to correctly identify people who do not have the health problem	e surveillance
6 A continual dynamic method of gathering data about the health of the general public for the purpose of primary prevention of illness	f active surveillance g. screening

Marks.....[6]

B

- i) Identify three (3) general categories of surveillance programs and briefly describe each of these surveillance systems.....[3]
- ii) Community health nurses use the process of surveillance. Identify ways which these practitioners use in surveillance.....[3]
- iii) Briefly describe the characteristics of a successful surveillance system.....[3]

Marks.....[9]

C Chronic pulmonary emphysema is defined as a progressive disease of the lungs characterized by distension and destruction of lung tissue (terminal respiratory alveolar sacs). This results in trapping of air in the lungs, with impairment of ventilation and circulation in the affected tissues. The predominant symptom is shortness of breath (dyspnoea). Population samples indicate that about 10 percent of adult males in country X are affected. Reports show that there is a marked increase of this disease over a 15 year period from 1975 to 1990. Although females are susceptible, the typical emphysematous patient is a male, heavy smoker, aged 50 to 70 years, living in an urban industrialized area.

List possible control measures which would provide **primary, secondary, and tertiary** prevention of this disease.....[10]

Total Marks.....[25]

QUESTION 2

A new screening test for a certain disease is being evaluated. The test was administered to 480 persons, 60 of whom are known to have the disease. This new test was found to be positive in 50 of the 60 people with the diseases, as well as 15 people who do not have the disease.

A Calculate the following values:

- (1) The sensitivity of the test.....[2]
- (2) The specificity of the test.....[2]
- (3) The percentage of the false positives.....[2]
- (4) The prevalence of the disease.....[2]
- (5) The predictive value of a positive test.....[2]

MARKS: 10

C Retrospective and prospective study designs each have particular advantages and disadvantage. Contrast these two kinds of studies with respect to the following factors.....[15]

- a. Cost
- b. Time required for completion of the study
- c. Size of study population
- d. Usefulness for studying rare diseases
- e. Problems in design
- f. Problems in obtaining required information
- g. Problems of bias
- h. Nature of results