

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
MBABANE**

**SEMESTER II
FINAL EXAMINATION
MAY 2010**

COURSE CODE : NUR 508
COURSE TITLE : THEORETICAL BASIS OF NURSING II
TIME ALLOCATED : 2 HOURS
MARK ALLOCATED : 80
TOTAL NO. OF PAGES : 6

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THE ANSWER BOOK PROVIDED**
- 2. QUESTION ONE (1) IS WORTH 30 MARKS AND QUESTIONS TWO (2) AND THREE (3) ARE WORTH 25 MARKS EACH**
- 3. ONE MARK ALLOCATED FOR EACH CORRECT FACT UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED**

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Question I

For each of the following multiple choice statements, select the most appropriate answer and write it in your answer book e.g. 1=A

1. Which nursing model focuses on the biopsychosocial adaptive systems?
 - A. Sister Callista Roy
 - B. Martha Rogers
 - C. Rosemary Parse
 - D. Margaret Neuman

2. This theorist views a person's mind and emotions as windows to the soul.....
 - A. Callista Roy
 - B. Jean Watson
 - C. Rose Mary Parse
 - D. Margaret Newman

3. Which statement would the nurse include in a report on Jean Watson's theory of human caring?
 - A. There are ten (10) adaptive mechanisms commonly used by clients.
 - B. There are five (5) environmental factors related to client care.
 - C. There are ten (10) carative factors related to human care.
 - D. There should be guidelines for including the family in client care.

4. When utilising Leininger's cultural theory, it would be important for the nurse to remember what concept of human caring?
 - A. It varies among cultures and largely culturally derived.
 - B. It is universal and same in all cultures.
 - C. The nurse should teach it to the client's family members.
 - D. It is absent in some cultures.

5. The nurse is evaluating the concept of nursing theories. Which will the nurse rule out as a purpose of nursing theories?
 - A. To promote enhanced salaries and benefits for nurses.
 - B. To help build a common nursing terminology.
 - C. To help establish criteria to measure the quality of nursing care.
 - D. To offer a framework for generating knowledge and new ideas.

6. What would the nurse expect the nurse's role to be when utilizing Parse's human becoming theory?
- A. Assisting with the gratification of human needs.
 - B. Helping individuals and families change the health process.
 - C. Serving as an authority figure for the client and family.
 - D. Accepting the expression of positive and negative feelings.
7. Using Betty Neuman's model, the nurse assesses the clients' stressors. Which stressor would the nurse indicate as intrapersonal?
- A. An incisional infection.
 - B. Sleep deprivation.
 - C. A desire to be everything to everyone.
 - D. Recent loss of jobs.
8. Nursing theory articulates the relationship among persons, environment, health and nursing. What term would a nurse use when referring to these concepts collectively?
- A. Paradigm
 - B. Conceptual model
 - C. Grand theories
 - D. Metaparadigm
9. Nursing is considered a practice discipline, the main difference of this and a research/theory discipline is:
- A. Nursing uses theory and research to understand its focus
 - B. Nursing is not considered a practice discipline, and therefore does not utilize research
 - C. Non-practice disciplines do not use theory in development of their focus
 - D. Non-practice disciplines have a central focus of performance of a professional role
10. Jean Watson basis her theory for nursing practice on all the carative factors except
- A. Formation of humanistic – altruistic system of values.
 - B. Instillation of faith – hope.
 - C. Work in such a way that there is sense of accomplishment.
 - D. Promotion and acceptance of the expression of positive and negative feelings.

11. According to Roy, the subsystem for adapting or coping are regulator and cognator. The regulator can be described as:
- A. Physiological response
 - B. Psychological response
 - C. Cognitive/emotional pathway
 - D. Psychosocial pathway
12. According to Betty Neuman's model, nursing intervention is implemented through:
- A. Promoting adaptation.
 - B. Primary, Secondary and Tertiary prevention.
 - C. Facilitating effective behaviour.
 - D. Re-patterning behaviour.
13. This theorist defines health as a state of wholeness or integrity of an individual, his or her parts and modes of functioning.
- A. Jean Watson
 - B. Margaret Newman
 - C. Sister Callista Roy
 - D. Rosemary Parse
14. According to this theorist health is an open process of being and becoming, it involves synthesis of values.
- A. Jean Watson
 - B. Betty Neuman
 - C. Rosemary Parse
 - D. Margaret Newman
15. This theorist asserts that for the individual to achieve systems stability or homeostasis, there must be more energy input than is used by the body systems.
- A. Martha Rogers
 - B. Betty Neuman
 - C. Sister Callista Roy
 - D. Rosemary Parse

16. This theorist argues that it is important for nurses to consider the impacts of life upon the individual and these are identified as both external and internal stressors.
- A. Sister Callista Roy
 - B. Betty Neuman
 - C. Margaret Newman
 - D. Jean Watson

For questions seventeen (17) to thirty (30) match the following theorists with their relevant statements.

Theorists

- A. Madeleine Leininger
- B. Jean Watson
- C. Margaret Newman
- D. Betty Newman
- E. Rosemary Parse
- F. Sister Callista Roy

17. Humans are unitary beings moving in space-time and unfolding in a unidirectional unpredictable, and transformative (all at once) manner.
18. Defines theory differently from other nursing theorists. Theory is a systematic and creative way to discover knowledge about something or to account for some vaguely known phenomenon.
19. Sunrise model illustrates the major components of her theory.
20. Authored the theory in 1981 as the "Man-Living-Health" theory.
21. Systems of matter and energy progress to higher levels of complex self-organisation.
22. Her belief about illness is that it is subjective turmoil or disharmony within a person's inner self at some level of disharmony within the spheres of the person's body, mind and soul.
23. Culture care needs of people in the world will be met by nurses who are prepared in transcultural nursing.
24. The goal of the model was to provide holistic view of physio-psycho-sociological aspects.
25. The human is open freely choosing meaning in situation bearing responsibility for decisions.

26. Stimuli are conceptualised as falling into three (3) classifications: focal, contextual and residual.
27. Making choices results in enabling an individual in some ways while limiting in others.
28. Environment – those forces that surround humans at any given time; may be internal, external or created.
29. Environment context as the totality of an event, situation, or particular experience that gives meaning to human expressions, including physical, ecological, social interactions, emotional and cultural dimensions.
30. Imaging – the picturing or making of real events, ideas and people, explicitly or tacitly.

(30 marks)

Question 2

Situation:

Jomo is 47 years old and currently working two jobs as well as volunteering as a Boy Scout guide in his free time. He is married and has four children ranging in age from seven to sixteen years old. At present, he and his family are building an addition to his house, which will include an extra bedroom for his ill mother.

a) Using Betty Neuman's theory as a guide, formulate a care plan that focuses on the priority diagnosis of this client and the interventions that will best meet his needs.

(15 marks)

b) Describe the criteria for evaluating Jean Watson's theory of intrapersonal caring using the following headings.

1. Generality

(5 marks)

2. Empirical precision

(5 marks)

(10 marks)

Total 25 marks

Question 3

- a) A 23 year-old male patient is admitted to your unit with a fracture of C6 and C7 that results in quadriplegia. He was injured during a rugby game at the University where he is currently in his last year. His career in rugby has been very promising. At the time of the injury, contract negotiations were in progress with a leading professional South African rugby team.

Consider the adaptations that would be necessary in each of the four adaptive modes: physiological, self-concept, interdependence and role function of Sister Callista Roy's theory.

(15 marks)

- b) The foundation for Newman's assumptions is her definition of health, which is grounded in Roger's 1970 model for nursing that focuses on wholeness, person-environment, life process, pattern organisation, and man's capacity for the higher, complex processes of the mind.

Discuss the assumptions that Margaret Newman developed from these under the following:

- i) Health **(5 marks)**
ii) Human nature / individual **(5 marks)**

Total 25 marks

TOTAL MARKS 80