

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
SECOND SEMESTER
MAIN EXAMINATION MAY 2013

COURSE CODE : NUR 317
COURSE TITLE : ASPECTS OF COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING 11
TOTAL MARKS : SEVENTY-FIVE (75)
DURATION : TWO (2) HOURS
No. of STUDENTS : FORTY-TWO (42)

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. THE PAPER HAS THREE QUESTIONS.
2. ANSWER ALL THREE QUESTIONS.
3. INSTRUCTIONS ARE GIVEN PER QUESTION.
4. HANDWRITING MUST BE LEGIBLE.
5. FIGURES IN BRACKETS INDICATE MARKS ALLOCATED PER QUESTION OR A PART THEREOF.

DO NOT OPEN THE EXAMINATION PAPER UNTIL PERMISSION IS GIVEN BY THE INVIGILATOR

Question 1

Situation

The Government of the Kingdom of Swaziland recognizes that mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) is responsible for over 90% of HIV infection in children (Ministry of Health, 2010). Clinical trials have revealed that mothers who are HIV positive and breastfeeding pass on this deadly viral infection through breastmilk. The programme known as prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) of HIV has since been introduced with the aim of eliminating HIV infection in infants and children. While in some countries, mothers who are HIV positive may not breastfeed their infants, other countries, Swaziland included, view this situation differently. Women who are HIV positive may breastfeed their infants.

Situation

Three women (Ms. Khoza, Mrs. Bhengu and Miss Moyo) are all pregnant. While one does not know her HIV status, the other two are HIV positive. Of the two who are positive, one has a CD4 count that is well above 350 and the other one's is below 350 and has been commenced on antiretroviral treatment. All three unborn babies are said to be 'exposed' babies.

- 1.1 State strategies or prongs No. 2 and 3 of the PMTCT programme. (2)
- 1.2 Define the term 'exposed'. (2)
- 1.3 Ms. Khoza is **HIV positive**, breastfeeding her son and not on antiretroviral treatment.
 - a. How will the nurse get the mother to safely feed her infant? (1)
 - b. How may HIV infection be ruled out or confirmed in this little boy? (1)
 - c. What action will you take if the test is positive? (1)
 - d. What action will you take if the test is negative? (1)
- 1.3 Describe in what ways the following drugs are of benefit to infants who are 'exposed' to HIV.
 - 1.3.1 Nevirapine (2)
 - 1.3.2 Cotrimoxazole (2)

[12 points]

- 1.4 State the two infant feeding options available for feeding an 'exposed' infant. (2)
- 1.5 The acronym AFASS is associated with PMTCT.
 - 1.5.1 Write in full the acronym AFASS. (1)
 - 1.5.2 Write one question per ACRONYM letter you would ask the pregnant mother who is HIV positive and wishing to breastfeed her infant. (5)
- 1.6 Write down any five benefits of feeding a baby on breast milk. (5)

[25 points]

Question 2

INSTRUCTION

Answer as directed by each question

Situation

An adult female has brought Baby Bongani to the clinic. She informs you that he was born on 3rd November 2012 and weighed 2.9 kg at birth. She hands you his child health card. You receive and make observations as well as study the growth graph.

- 2.1 State three important questions that need to be asked with regards to labour and delivery of this baby? (3)
- 2.2 How old is Baby Bongani at present? (1)

- 2.3 Write down three observations you make from Bongani's growth graph (3) and your conclusion about this little boy's nutritional status. (1) [4]
- 2.4 Give three very important questions you intend to ask the lady who has brought the infant to the clinic today. (.5 x 3) Motivate why you ask such questions. (.5x3) [3]
- 2.5 Describe any three factors that may have contributed toward the nutritional status of this infant. (6)
- 2.6 State any eight clinical manifestations with which this infant will present. (4)
- 2.7 With regards to milestone development, describe one expected developmental achievement in each of following areas in Bongani's:
- 2.5.1 gross motor development(1)
 - 2.5.2 fine motor development. (1)
 - 2.5.3 hearing and speech development. (1)
 - 2.5.4 persona/social development. (1)

[4 points]

[25 points]

Question 3

Children with 'special needs' are a universal phenomenon and yet they are often excluded from mainstream society. Their general welfare is dependent on multisectoral collaboration. David is 5 years old and has mild mental retardation. He lives with his family in a rural area.

- 3.1 Define the term 'special need' (3)
- 3.2 Describe one point each in what way the following may assist the family and David so that he reaches his full potential.
- 3.2.1 The Community Health Nurse (2)
 - 3.2.2 The Department of Social Welfare (2)
 - 3.2.3 The Chief (2)
 - 3.2.4 The Church. (2)
 - 3.2.5 The Member of Parliament. (2)
 - 3.2.6 The Ministry of Education. (2)
 - 3.2.7 Ministry of Health. (2)
 - 3.2.8 Ministry of Finance. (2)
 - 3.2.9 Save the children Fund. (2)
 - 3.2.10 Neighbours in the community (2)
 - 3.2.11 The local school. (2)

[25 points]