

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION
JULY 2014

COURSE TITLE : THEORETICAL BASIS OF NURSING II

COURSE CODE : NUR 508

DURATION : 2 HOURS

TOTAL MARKS : 75

NUMBER OF PAGES : 7

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Read the instructions carefully**
- Answer all questions**
- Each explained fact is worth 1 mark**

DO NOT OPEN THE QUESTION PAPER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO BY THE INVIGILATOR

QUESTION 1 Multiple Choice and Matching

For each question, choose the most appropriate response and write the corresponding letter only in your answer booklet, in **capital letters**, e.g. 26 B. Each correct answer carries 1 mark.

1. Theories are often based on assumptions. Which of the following is correct about assumptions? They are _____.
 - a) false statements which people believe to be true
 - b) beliefs which have not been tested and proven to be correct
 - c) research or evidenced-based statements which form the bases of a theory
 - d) simple and common facts which everyone with basic education is expected to know

2. Based on Parse's theory of Human Becoming, which of the following is correct about a nurse's perception of a human being? She/He is _____.
 - a) made up of biological, psychological, social and spiritual components
 - b) equal to sum of the parts
 - c) more than, and different from, sum of the parts
 - d) an energy field

3. A nurse started by making an assessment of a client's perception of his own illness. In Helen L. Erickson, Evelyn M. Tomlin and Mary A. P. Swain's terms, the nurse was _____.
 - a) modeling
 - b) role-modeling
 - c) affiliated-individuating
 - d) enquiring

4. According to the modeling and role-modeling theory, _____.
- nursing interventions are similar for all clients
 - the aims of nursing interventions are similar for all clients
 - the nurse is responsible for assisting the client to perform self-care activities as deemed necessary
- i only
 - i and ii only
 - ii and iii only
 - i, ii and iii
5. Parse views a person and the environment as inseparable, and evolving together. Which of the following expressions is used to illustrate this relationship?
- human becoming
 - man–living –health
 - unitary beings
 - human universe
6. According to Boykin and Schoenhofer’s theory of Nursing as Caring, the focus of nursing is _____.
- living caring
 - nurturing persons to grow in caring
 - attaining a certain goal
- iii only
 - ii and iii only
 - i and ii only
 - i, ii and iii
7. Which of the following is correct about Boykin and Schoenhofer’s theory of Nursing as Caring?
- The concepts ‘health’ and ‘environment’ are not defined as part of the theory.
 - Person and environment are in continuous interaction.
 - Health is the most important concept.
 - Clients are not caring but recipients of care.

8. A nurse was able to diagnose and treat meningitis based on the clinical manifestation and blood tests results. Leininger categorizes this under _____ care.
- a) emic
 - b) etic
 - c) holistic
 - d) wholistic
9. According to Leininger's theory of Culture Care Diversity and Universality, health is perceived as _____?
- a) universal across all persons
 - b) defined within the context of each particular culture
 - c) very difficult to attain
 - d) only exists in the mind
10. According to Jean Watson's theory of transpersonal caring, the ability to care for others is dependent upon _____.
- a) one's ability to care for self
 - b) the cooperation of the recipient of the care
 - c) availability of resources
 - d) knowledge of the scientific bases of diseases and illness
11. On assessment, a nurse noted that the woman who lost her husband in an accident felt hopeless and wishes if she could die as well. These findings are part of which adaptive mode according to Sister Calista Roy?
- a) Physiological – Physical mode
 - b) Self – concept – group identity mode
 - c) Role function mode
 - d) Interdependence mode

12. Which of the following nursing theorists believe that there is no boundary/separation between human beings and the environment?
- a) Margaret Newman and Jean Watson
 - b) Martha Rogers and Erickson
 - c) Jean Watson and Martha Rogers
 - d) Margaret Newman and Martha Rogers
13. Which nursing theorist describes 10 'carative' factors as the core of nursing?
- a) Jean Watson
 - b) Sister Calista Roy
 - c) Rosemarie R. Parse
 - d) Madeleine M. Leininger
14. In the theory of Humanistic Nursing by Josephine G. Paterson and Loretta T. Zderad, which of the following terms is/are used to refer to 'person'?
- a) Man, nurse and nursed
 - b) Person, health care provider and patient
 - c) Human beings
 - d) Nurse and clients
15. According to Sister Calista Roy, the subsystems for adapting or coping are regulator and cognator. Which of the following is part of the regulator subsystem?
- a) Nervous system
 - b) Psychosocial pathways
 - c) Thinking and reasoning
 - d) Dreaming

For question 16 – 20, match each of the philosophical statements in column A with the corresponding theorist in column B. Note that some theorists will not be applicable and therefore remain unused. Write the corresponding letter only in your answer booklet, 26 B.

Column A	Column B
16. Health is an open process of being and becoming, which involves synthesis of values.	a) Margaret A. Newman
17. Avoiding suffering can impede our efforts to move to higher levels of consciousness.	b) Rosemarie R. Parse
18. Human beings are moving towards ever-increasing organization. Progression to a higher level of organization often occurs after a period of disorganization.	c) Madeleine M. Leininger
19. Cultural care needs of people in the world will be met by nurses who are prepared in transcultural nursing.	d) Josephine G. Paterson & Loretta T. Zderad
20. Nursing is a lived dialogue that involves meeting, relating, presence, and call and response that occur in a real world that includes other human beings, things, time, and space.	e) Sister Calista Roy
	f) Rosemarie R. Parse
	g) Ann Boykin & Savina O. Schoenhofer

For questions 21 – 25 below, refer to the following text:

Nursing theorists often share some commonalities. Each of the theorists below (numbers 21 - 25) has an element of:

- a) Self-care
- b) Adaptation
- c) Both self-care and adaptation
- d) Neither self-care nor adaptation

Pair each of the nursing theorists **below** with the corresponding features of their theories out of those listed **above**. Write the corresponding letter only e.g. 26 B

- 21. Dorothea Orem
- 22. Helen L. Erickson, Evelyn M. Tomlin and Mary A. P. Swain
- 23. Calista Roy
- 24. Parse Rosemarie
- 25. Margaret A. Newman

QUESTION 2

Answer all questions in your answer booklet. Each valid explained point carries 1 mark. Figures in brackets represent the number of marks allocated for each question.

- a) A 40 year old man who has just been diagnosed with diabetes mellitus was admitted presenting with symptoms of hyperglycemia. He is currently employed formally, earning enough for his survival. He is now very anxious, not knowing his fate because of his illness and its impact on his job security. He is also feeling guilty that he did not do enough to prevent the diabetes mellitus.

Describe and explain the nursing management of this client based on Parse's theory. Organize your interventions according to the following sub-headings:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------|
| (i) The goal of nursing | [4] |
| (ii) Illuminating meaning | [6] |
| (iii) Synchronizing rhythms | [4] |
| (iv) Mobilizing transcendence | [11] |

[Sub-total = 25 marks]

QUESTION 3

- a) The continent of Africa has been succumbing to brain drain for the past decade, especially in the nursing field, among other health professions. In view of Leininger's theory, discuss the functionality of a Swazi clinical nurse in a hospital in America. [15]
- b) Outline any 10 assumptions on which Roy's adaptation model is based. [10]

[Sub-total = 25 marks]