

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF MIDWIFERY SCIENCE**

FINAL EXAMINATION: DECEMBER 2014

COURSE TITLE: COMMUNITY-BASED MIDWIFERY

COURSE CODE: MWF 443

TIME ALLOCATED: 2 HOURS

MARKS ALLOCATED: 75

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1. PLEASE ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**
 - i) SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE [25 MARKS]**
 - ii) SECTION B: SHORT ANSWERS [50 MARKS]**
- 2. USE THE PROVIDED ANSWER SHEET FOR ALL YOUR ANSWERS**
- 3. CHECK THAT YOUR QUESTION PAPER HAS 8 PRINTED PAGES**
- 4. DO NOT OPEN THE QUESTION PAPER UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN GRANTED BY THE INVIGILATOR**

SECTION 1A: Multiple Choice Questions

For each of the following questions, write clearly the letter that corresponds with the most appropriate answer e.g. 1. D

1. Which one of the following options is NOT a role of a policy?
 - A. Translates values into operations, and set standards
 - B. Ensures noncompliance with legal and statutory responsibilities
 - C. Guides the organization towards the achievement of its strategic plan
 - D. None of the above

2. In which of the following STIs do clients present with discharge?
 - A. Gonorrhoea
 - B. Candida
 - C. Trichomonas
 - D. All of the above

3. Which one of the following approaches is ideal for the management of STIs in HIV infection?
 - A. Syndromic
 - B. Secondary prophylaxis
 - C. Diagnostic
 - D. None of the above

4. Which one of the following options is the focus of MDG 5?
 - A. Promoting maternal health
 - B. Eliminating poverty
 - C. Reducing child mortality
 - D. Improving maternal health

5. Which one of following is NOT a form of child abuse?
 - A. Physical abuse
 - B. Neglect
 - C. Non-accidental injury or poisoning of the child
 - D. None of the above

6. Which of the following is/are the MOST effective contraceptive method(s)?
- A. IUDs
 - B. Combined contraceptive pills (COCs)
 - C. Implants
 - D. Both A and C
7. Which of one of the following PMTCT interventions reduces the risk of HIV transmission to the newborn?
- A. Vigorously suctioning the infant's mouth and pharynx immediately after birth to reduce infant exposure to infected body fluids
 - B. Encouraging women to opt for cesarean section mode of delivery
 - C. Encouraging condom use among couples during pregnancy
 - D. None of the above
8. Which one of the following figures is the current estimate of the number of people 15-49 years living with HIV in Swaziland?
- A. 2.66%
 - B. 3.9%
 - C. 26%
 - D. 41.1%
9. To establish causality in epidemiological studies, which one of the following must be present to show biological plausibility?
- A. A strong association between the exposure and outcome
 - B. Presence of a physiological mechanism (explained by science)
 - C. The exposure must precede outcome
 - D. Repeated findings from different study designs, populations
10. A pregnant woman comes for a regular ANC visit. During physical examination, the midwife notices the presence of a soft and painless ulcer with firm borders that feel like the tip of the nose around the genitals. Which one of the following STIs might this client be suffering from?
- A. Chancroid
 - B. Syphilis
 - C. Genital warts
 - D. Gonorrhoea

11. As a community-based midwife, you may be asked to serve as member of the maternal death review board. In one of your meetings, you are asked to compute the annual peri-natal mortality rate. Which one of the following should you use as your numerator?
 - A. All fetal plus infant deaths of children >7 days of age in that year
 - B. All infant deaths of children >28 days in that year
 - C. All fetal plus infant deaths of children <7 days of age in that year
 - D. All infant deaths of children <28 days of age in that year

12. Which one of the following roles is NOT expected from a community-based midwife as primary health care nurse?
 - A. Health promotion and illness prevention
 - B. Antenatal and postnatal care
 - C. Treatment and care of people with major ailments
 - D. None of the above

13. Which one of the following should be offered to all pregnant women who test positive to HIV and exhibit WHO stage III clinical manifestations in Swaziland?
 - A. AZT prophylaxis from 14 weeks of pregnancy
 - B. AZT prophylaxis from 28 weeks of their pregnancy
 - C. HAART for life
 - D. AZT+3TC + NVP at the start of labour

14. During one of her clinical days, a student midwife attached at FLAS is asked by a senior midwife to assist a woman who is a rape victim by referring her to support groups. Which type of preventive care would the student midwife be practising?
 - A. Primary prevention
 - B. Secondary prevention
 - C. Tertiary prevention
 - D. Any of the above

15. In epidemiology, which one of the following is the weakest of all study designs?
 - A. Ecological study
 - B. Cross-sectional study
 - C. Case-control study
 - D. Experimental study

16. Which one of the following figures represents the current estimate of the number of children who die before their first birthday in Swaziland?
- A. 589 deaths per 100 000 infants
 - B. 120 deaths per 1000 live births
 - C. 589 deaths per 100 000 live births
 - D. 120 deaths per 1000 infants
17. According to the current Swaziland National PMTCT Guidelines, which of the following groups of people are eligible to initiate HAART?
- A. Pregnant women with CD4 count ≤ 350 cells/mm³, regardless of WHO clinical stage
 - B. WHO Clinical stage III or IV, regardless of the woman's CD4 count
 - C. All children less than 2 years who are HIV positive (no need to wait for CD4 count or clinical staging)
 - D. All of the above
18. A community-based midwife is confronted with several cases of women living around the Bulembu village, a village with a history of asbestos mining, complaining of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). She decides to find out what might be the cause of the disease among these women. Which one of the following study design would be most ideal?
- A. Cross-sectional study
 - B. Retrospective cohort study
 - C. Experimental study
 - D. Prospective cohort study
19. According to the current PMTCT algorithm, which of the following tests would a midwife use to determine the HIV status of an 18 months old, HIV exposed baby?
- A. DNA-PCR test
 - B. Western blot test
 - C. Rapid antibody test
 - D. Any of the above
20. Which one of the following statements is true about rates:
- A. Are all measures of frequency of health events
 - B. Are defined by people living in that area at a specified time
 - C. All rates are proportions, but not all are ratios
 - D. All rates are ratios, but not all are proportions

21. Which of the following factors is/are associated with a lower risk of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV?
- A. Higher levels of immunity
 - B. Higher viral load
 - C. Less-advanced clinical disease
 - D. Both A and C
22. Which of the following is/are NOT major driver(s) of HIV in Swaziland?
- A. Intragenerational sex
 - B. Multiple concurrent sexual partners
 - C. Mobility of truck drivers who spend time away from their families
 - D. All of the above
23. At six months, which one of the following would you give as advice to a HIV positive mother who is practising exclusive breastfeeding?
- A. Stop abruptly and introduce solid foods to the baby to prevent MTCT of HIV
 - B. Continue breastfeeding exclusively till the baby is 24 months old
 - C. Continue breastfeeding and start complementary feeds
 - D. Switch to formula feeds in order to reduce the risk of MTCT of HIV
24. Which one of the following is NOT a major source of error that can affect reliability of a screening test?
- A. Inter-observer variation
 - B. Inter-subject variation
 - C. Intra-subject variation
 - D. None of the above
25. Which of the following is/are true about the validity of screening tests?
- A. High sensitivity is needed when early treatment is important and when identification of every case is important
 - B. Has to do with whether a test is repeatable (the precision or consistency and accuracy of a measure) or not
 - C. High specificity is needed when rescreening is impractical and when reduction of false positives is important
 - D. Both A and C

[Total: 25 marks]

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWERS

Question 1

- a) A midwifery student tells her colleagues that the government of Swaziland in collaboration with WHO and partners intend to roll-out PMTCT Option B+ as of the year 2015". Explain what the student midwife is talking about? [2]
- b) Briefly describe four (4) potential challenges that may be faced by the ministry of health (MOH) in the implementation of the PMTCT option in a) above. [4]
- c) Describe the challenges faced by the MOH in the implementation of the current PMTCT program in Swaziland? [5]

[Total: 11 marks]

Question 2

You attend a community function at one of the chiefdoms where you are assigned for your community midwifery practice. The Minister of Health delivers a speech and mentions that one of the approaches adopted by governments of developing countries to reduce maternal and infant mortality rates is through a model of healthcare delivery that includes community-based midwifery based, underpinned by primary health care principles.

- a) Define community-based midwifery [2]
- b) Explain the difference between a community-based midwife and a community midwife? [2]
- c) Explain the goal of community-based midwifery? [1]
- d) If this model of care was to be introduced in Swaziland, explain the advice you would give to Minister on the potential challenges that the ministry would face while implementing the program [5]

- e) Mention the five (5) principles of primary health care that should underpin the community-based midwifery program you advised the minister on. [5]
- f) Describe any four (4) roles of the community-based midwife. [8]

[Total: 23 marks]

Question 3

Sonto, a 25 years-old woman, comes to *Konjwa* clinic, a rural clinic in the *Lubombo* region, accompanied by her husband, for a seven days-postnatal visit. During physical examination, you notice a yellowish discharge (pus) from her vagina. She also mentions that there is a burning feeling when passing urine, lower abdominal pains and dyspareunia (pain during sexual intercourse). You are the attending midwife on that day.

- a) Motivate which STI treatment-approach would be suitable in that situation? [2]
- b) State any three advantages of using the approach mentioned in a) [3]
- c) Based on the given information above, which STI is *Sonto* is most likely to be suffering from? [1]
- d) You are then asked to design a STI screening program for *Sonto's* age group. Explain the characteristics you would use to evaluate the success of your program? [5]
- e) You notice that *Sonto* came with her husband to the clinic. Describe the benefits of involving men in maternal, neonatal and child health (MNCH). [5]

[Total: 16 marks]