

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER MAY 2015

TITLE: MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS AND SOCIETY II

COURSE: NUR 553

DURATION: TWO (2) HOURS

MARKS: 75

- INSTRUCTIONS:**
- 1. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**
 - 2. EACH QUESTION CARRIES 25 MARKS**

THIS PAPER IS NOT TO BE OPENED UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN GIVEN BY THE INVIGILATOR

Question 1

1.1. Discuss the effects of domestic violence under the following headings:

- i) Short-term effects (5)
- ii) Long-term effects (10)

1.2. Discuss the effects of domestic violence on children who grow up in an environment of domestic violence. (10)

Total: 25

Question 2. Multiple choice questions

Select the option that best responds to each of the following questions. Indicate your answer by writing the letter next to the corresponding question number in your answer booklet e.g. 77 = s (1 mark per question)

1. The least reason for the decline in teenage pregnancy among the youth is
 - a) Abstinence
 - b) Availability of contraceptives
 - c) Concerns about sexually transmitted diseases
 - d) Parental involvement
2. Protective factors against child physical abuse include all of the following EXCEPT
 - a) Corporal punishment
 - b) Household rules
 - c) Child monitoring
 - d) Extended family support
3. Which of the following appears to have a significant impact on reducing numbers and likelihood of teenage pregnancy?
 - a) Educational programmes that promote sexual abstinence
 - b) Segregating pregnant adolescent girls from other students for their educational experiences
 - c) Computerized dolls that simulate what it is like to be a full-time parent of an infant
 - d) None of these
4. Which of the following increases the likelihood that a boy will become a teenage father?
 - a) Having parents who assumed this role in adolescence
 - b) Having parents with limited education
 - c) Experiencing adverse conditions while growing up
 - d) All of these

5. When teenage mothers have been found to perform poorly as parents, this is attributed to
- Being ignorant of children's developmental needs
 - Having grown up in families that neglected children's needs
 - Being ambivalent about being a parent
 - The first and third choices only
6. A person who has been forced to flee his/her home and community owing to civil strife or persecution but remains within the country of origin is better described as
- A displaced person
 - A person granted exceptional leave to remain status
 - Refugee
 - Asylum seeker
7. The following are true when treating asylum seekers EXCEPT
- Bear in mind that the patient may be extremely anxious about security of personal information
 - It is wise to put patients from the same country in the same therapeutic group
 - Never contact the local embassy of their country of origin for information
 - Issues of trust may be problematic
8. When a mental health nurse needs to use an interpreter when communicating with asylum seekers, best practice suggests that
- It is important to spend a few minutes with the interpreter before and after the session viewing issues pertinent to the consultation
 - It is helpful to use the same interpreter for all meetings whenever possible
 - The interpreter should not be allowed to speak other than to interpret what is said
 - It is necessary to discuss every aspect of the case with the interpreter
9. Which of the following statements about working with refugees is TRUE?
- It is important for the health care provider to remain aware that h/she is interviewing someone from a different culture who may put different interpretations on events or feelings
 - Issues of trust and confidentiality do not require additional consideration
 - It is always a good idea to place asylum seekers from the same country in a therapy group together
 - Most refugees want to flee to developed nations
10. The correct legal definition of a refugee is
- Anyone who has applied for asylum
 - Anyone who is thinking of applying for asylum
 - Someone who has been granted exceptional leave to remain status

d) Someone who has been granted refugee status by the host government

11. The following is NOT true about poverty and childhood psychiatric disorders

- a) Poverty is associated with deficits in children's cognitive skills and educational achievements
- b) Disruptive behaviours are most marked in children of families facing persistent economic stress
- c) The relationship between poverty and childhood disorder seems more marked for boys than for girls
- d) Children in poorest households are three times more likely to have mental illness than children in the richest households

12. Regarding poverty and psychiatric disorders, one of the following is NOT true

- a) Employment status is a major factor in understanding the differences in prevalence rates of psychiatric disorders in adults
- b) Poverty can be both a determinant and consequence of poor mental health
- c) Psychiatric disorders are more common among people in lower social classes
- d) Homicide and suicide are less frequent in highly populated deprived areas.

13. Arrange the words given below in a meaningful sequence

1. Poverty 2. Population. 3. Death 4. Unemployment 5. Disease

- a) 2, 3, 4, 5, 1
- b) 3, 4, 2, 5, 1
- c) 2, 4, 1, 5, 3
- d) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

14. Unemployment means that

- a) At the going wage rate, there are people who want to work but cannot find work
- b) There is excess demand in the labour market
- c) People are not willing to work at the going wage rate
- d) There are some people who will not work at the going wage rate

15. Arrange the words in a meaningful sequence

1. Income 2. Status 3. Education 4. Well-being 5. Job

- a) 3, 1, 5, 2, 4
- b) 1, 2, 5, 3, 4
- c) 1, 3, 2, 5, 4
- d) 3, 5, 1, 2, 4

16. Powerful tsunamis are most frequently produced by

- a) Volcanoes
- b) Underwater landslides

- c) Earthquakes
- d) Impacts of asteroids

17. An open disaster

- a) Affects a discrete location with an easily identified scene
- b) Occurs at one point in time
- c) Occurs over a wide geographic area
- d) Involves continuing damage and dangers

18. Stage 3 of the AIDS Dementia Complex (ADC) is characterized by

- a) Intellectual and social comprehension and output at a rudimentary level
- b) Inability to follow news and sustain complex conversation
- c) Inability to work or maintain more demanding aspects of life
- d) Diminished performance on neuropsychological testing

19. The enzyme that enables a retrovirus to command an infected host cell to produce viral proteins and facilitate viral replication is

- a) Reverse transcriptase
- b) Protease
- c) Integrase
- d) Peptide

20. All of the following are forms of emotional abuse EXCEPT

- a) A child may be bullied through verbal assaults and threats creating a feeling of fear and anxiety
- b) A child is isolated and deprived of normal human contact or nurturing
- c) Parents simply ignore the child, showing indifference to the child's needs
- d) A parent or caregiver may encourage destructive or antisocial behavior

21. The most obvious form of partner abuse is

- a) Sexual abuse
- b) Physical abuse
- c) Emotional abuse
- d) Psychological abuse

22. Which of the injury patterns is suggestive of abuse

- a) A laceration of the finger
- b) Fracture of the ankle
- c) Circular burns, old and new, on the back
- d) Contusion of the chest wall with fractured ribs

23. People who have experienced disasters require crisis intervention. In crisis intervention the goal of treatment is
- Restore the client to previous level of functioning
 - Establish a basis for the client's further therapy
 - Resolve pre-existing conflicts stemming from the client's childhood
 - Bring alterations in the client's personality
24. The human immunodeficiency virus first enters the brain and spinal cord of an infected person at what point in the infectious process?
- Almost immediately when the primary infection occurs
 - During the early symptomatic stage of HIV infection
 - At the time the acquired immune deficiency syndrome is diagnosed
 - During the final stage of HIV infection or full blown AIDS
25. A refugee who is emotionally disturbed because they have experienced intense fear and worry is likely to present with the following EXCEPT
- Easily frightened by loud noises or sudden sounds
 - Fear of leaving home or being in public places
 - A terrible fear of common objects or situations
 - Forgetting things easily
- iii and iv only
 - iv and ii only
 - i and iii only
 - i and ii only

Question 3

Section A

- How have HIV and AIDS contributed to mental health problems in Swaziland? (10)
- What are the socioeconomic effects of HIV on Swazi society? (4)

Section B

- Describe types of disasters. (7)
- Outline factors that may contribute to delayed disaster response following an earthquake in a particular country. (4)

TOTAL = 25