

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF MIDWIFERY SCIENCE
FINAL EXAMINATION: DECEMBER 2016

COURSE TITLE: COMMUNITY-BASED MIDWIFERY

COURSE CODE: MWF 443

TIME ALLOCATED: 2 HOURS

MARKS ALLOCATED: 75

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1. PLEASE ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**
- 2. USE THE PROVIDED ANSWER BOOKLET FOR ALL YOUR ANSWERS**
- 3. START ALL QUESTIONS ON A NEW PAGE**
- 4. USE BULLETS FOR EACH POINT IN YOUR ANSWERS (DO NOT INVENT YOUR OWN NUMBERING)**
- 5. CHECK THAT YOUR QUESTION PAPER HAS 3 PRINTED PAGES**
- 6. DO NOT OPEN THE QUESTION PAPER UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN GRANTED BY THE CHIEF INVIGILATOR**

QUESTION 1

In Swaziland, there are two approaches employed in the management of STIs.

- 1.1 Define the two approaches [2]
- 1.2 Explain when it is suitable to use each of the approaches? [2]
- 1.3 State which of the approaches mentioned in 1.1 above is ideal for the management of STIs?
Justify your choice [2]
- 1.4 State how you would differentiate a chancroid ulcer from a syphilitic one. [2]
- 1.5 Explain why is it difficult for women to detect the presence of a STI compared to males? [2]
- 1.6 Mention five (5) reasons for syndromic treatment failure when treating STIs? [5]
- 1.7 Explain the general points a midwife needs to consider when managing STIs [10]

[Total: 25 marks]

QUESTION 2

A midwife attends to a client, Mrs. Z, and learns that her husband is not interested in any reproductive issues that pertain to Mrs. Z's health.

- 2.1 Discuss the challenges encountered by midwives while trying to engage men like Mrs. Z's husband to participate in maternal, neonatal and child health issues. [15]
- 2.2 Explain the strategies you would put in place in your community to try and encourage men like Mrs. Z's husband to involve themselves in maternal, neonatal and child health (MNCH) issues. [10]

[Total: 25 marks]

QUESTION 3

The main goal of community-based midwifery is improving the quality of normal pregnancy, delivery and postnatal care for women within the community in order to reduce maternal and perinatal morbidity and mortality. One way in which community-based midwives could achieve this goal is through the prevention of perinatal morbidity by making sure that disease does not occur in the first place (primary prevention). However, sometimes this is not possible and as a result community-based midwives have to conduct disease screening among the population living in the community in which they work under.

- 3.1 Explain what you understand by the term 'perinatal morbidity'? [2]
- 3.2 Discuss the activities a community-based midwife can undertake in order to prevent disease from occurring among children and women living in the community they work in. [15]
- 3.3 To achieve a high yield, the disease screening program mentioned above must be well designed. Explain the characteristics of a successful screening program. [5]
- 3.4 As clients' advocates, community-based midwives plan and implement screening and prevention programs targeted to at high risk populations. Explain what midwives should consider when planning screening programs in order to make sure that their programs meet the desired goal. [3]

[Total: 25 marks]