



**AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING & MIDWIFERY SCIENCES
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING
END OF SEMESTER DECEMBER 2022 EXAMINATIONS**

BSN 312: COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING II MAIN EXAM

DATE: 7TH DECEMBER 2022

Duration: 2 HOURS

Start: 9:00 AM

Finish: 11:00 AM

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This exam is out of 70 marks
2. This Examination comprises THREE Sections. Section I: Multiple Choice Questions (20 marks) Section II: Short Answer Questions (30 marks) and Section III: Long Answer Questions (20 marks)
3. Answer ALL Questions.
4. Do Not write anything on the question paper -use the back of your booklet for rough work if need be.

SECTION I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

(20 MARKS)

1. The vector that transmits of Dracunculosis is:-
 - A. Sandflies
 - B. Black flies
 - C. Cyclops
 - D. Fleas

2. The method is used in the control of communicable diseases through interrupting transmission is :-
 - A. Treatment
 - B. Better nutrition
 - C. Behaviour change
 - D. Reservoir control

3. In which stage of Bancroftian filariasis is the blood smear positive of microfilariae:-
 - A. Acute phase
 - B. Incubation period
 - C. Sub-acute phase
 - D. Chronic phase

4. The four districts in Kenya in which yellow fever vaccine is routinely administered as part of childhood immunization are:-
 - A. Baringo, Turkana, Siaya, Nairobi
 - B. Kakamega, Keiyo, Baringo, Marsabit
 - C. Eldoret, Marakwet, Koibatek, Busia
 - D. Baringo, Keiyo, Koibatek, Marakwet

5. Which is the first -line choice of anti-malarials in the treatment of uncomplicated malaria:-
 - A. Chloroquine
 - B. Artemesinin based combinations
 - C. Oral Quinine
 - D. Artesunate

6. Biomphalaria snail is a vector involved for the transmission of:-
 - A. Schistosoma haematobium
 - B. Schistosoma mansoni
 - C. Schistosoma japonicum
 - D. Schistosoma bovis

7. Which of the following features are seen in Stage 2 of WHO Clinical staging of HIV/AIDS:-
- A. Unexplained weight loss <10% , recurrent upper respiratory infections and herpes zoster
 - B. Extra-pulmonary TB, unexplained persistent fevers and oral candidiasis
 - C. Oral candidiasis, unexplained persistent diarrhea and herpes zoster
 - D. Persistent generalized lymphadenopathy, herpes zoster and Kaposi's sarcoma
8. Indicate true or false
- i. Trichuriasis manifests with pruritus ani
 - ii. Yellow fever is a viral disease spread through droplet infection
9. One can contract anthrax through the following ports of entry except:-
- A. Cutaneous
 - B. Respiratory tract
 - C. Digestive tract
 - D. Faecal oral route
10. River blindness is caused by
- A. Loa loa
 - B. Onchocerca volvulus
 - C. Plasmodium vivax
 - D. Trypanosoma
11. An occupational health nurse planning for periodic examination of exposed workers is part of his/her:-
- A. Professional role
 - B. Environmental role
 - C. Educational role
 - D. Managerial role
12. The following is a mechanical occupational hazard:-
- A. Anthrax
 - B. Silicosis
 - C. Vibration
 - D. Ulcer
13. An example of a water related disease is
- A. Cholera

- B. Dracunculosis
C. Trachoma
D. Scabies
14. A true statement about pit latrines is that :
- A. It requires piped water supply
 - B. Should be at least two to three metres respectively above the water table.
 - C. Latrines should be located at least 2metres away from the buildings
 - D. They should be located upstream
15. Ultraviolet Radiation belongs to which type of occupational hazard:
- A. Physical hazard
 - B. Biological hazard
 - C. Chemical hazard
 - D. Psychological hazard
16. For question 16 and 17 Match the food preservation methods in column A with the correct description in column B
- | <u>Column A</u> | <u>Column B</u> |
|-------------------|---|
| A. Blanching | i. Kills all micro-organisms and their spores at above 100 ⁰ C |
| B. Pasteurization | ii. Kills all bacteria first the sealed in sterile cans and bottles |
| C. Sterilization | iii. Vegetables – Heated at 70-100 ⁰ C for 2-10 minutes |
| D. Canning | iv. Slow heat treatment at below 100 ⁰ C e.g. Milk. |
18. The vector wrongly matched with the disease it causes is:
- A. Snail - trypanosomiasis
 - B. Mosquito- Yellow fever
 - C. Mites -scabies
 - D. Fleas- bubonic plague

19. In refuse disposal controlled tipping refers to
- A. Depositing refuse into depression or large holes in the ground
 - B. Wet and dry refuse heaped in alternative layers
 - C. Simple open air burning
 - D. Depositing solid waste in open ground
20. Achieving Clean water and sanitation is envisioned in sustainable goal (SDG) number:-
- A. SDG 4
 - B. SDG 5
 - C. SDG 6
 - D. SDG7

SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

1. Differentiate between the following concepts as used in disease control (6 marks)
- i. Isolation and quarantine
 - ii. Decontamination and disinfection
 - iii. Incubation period and latent period
2. Differentiate between water washed and water based diseases giving examples in each group (4marks)
3. State five factors contributing to emerging and re-emerging diseases (5 marks)
4. Explain factors that propagate the occurrence of sexually transmitted infections (5marks)
5. Outline five characteristics of adequate housing (5 marks)
6. State five responsibilities of an occupational health nurse (5 marks)

SECTION III: LONG ANSWER QUESTION – (20 MARKS)

An outbreak of Ebola has been reported in the county where you are working as a county public Health officer. Explain how you will carry out outbreak investigation of this disease. (20 marks)