



**AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING & MIDWIFERY
KENYA REGISTERED COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING
(UPGRADING PROGRAM) SUPPLEMENTARY/SPECIAL**

COURSE CODE AND COURSE TITLE: DCHN 211 COMMUNITY HEALTH

DATE: 19TH APRIL 2023

TIME: 2 Hours

Start: 9:00AM

Finish: 11:00 AM

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1) This paper has three sections: Section A, Section B and Section C**
- 2) Answer ALL questions in Section A and Section B and C**
- 3) Use the University examination booklets provided**
- 4) Re-writing the questions on your answer sheet is unnecessary**

PART I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

1. The first phase of home visiting is: -
 - A. Activity phase
 - B. Pre-visit phase
 - C. Entry phase
 - D. Termination phase
2. The county health management committee is headed by: -
 - A. Director of health
 - B. County Executive Committee (CEC) member for health
 - C. Chief Operations Officer
 - D. Chief Administrator of Health
3. One of the following is an ergonomical occupational health hazard: -
 - A. Radiation
 - B. Fumes
 - C. Job stress
 - D. Repetitive movement
4. One of the following outlines the disaster management cycle: -
 - A. Prevention, Mitigation, Preparedness, Response, Recovery
 - B. Prevention, Preparedness, Mitigation, Response, Recovery
 - C. Prevention, Mitigation, Response, Preparedness, Recovery
 - D. Prevention, Mitigation, Preparedness, Recovery, Response
5. Principles of Primary Health Care (PHC) include: -
 - A. Multi-sectorial approach, accessibility, affordability
 - B. Health care system, appropriate technology, sustainability
 - C. Manpower development, community participation, appropriate technology
 - D. Priority, multi-sectorial approach, community participation

6. A Community Health Unit (CHU) serves: -
- A. 100 people
 - B. 20 households
 - C. 5000 people
 - D. 1000 households
7. Data collection tools include: -
- A. Questionnaire, interview, case study guide
 - B. Experiment, observational method, written reports
 - C. Questionnaire, interview guide, observational checklist
 - D. Focus group, Questionnaire, telephone interviews
8. The problem statement indicates: -
- A. The aims of the study
 - B. The design of the study
 - C. The magnitude of study issue
 - D. Application of study findings
9. Based on time, research may be classified into: -
- A. Basic, applied
 - B. Experimental, non-experimental
 - C. Prospective, longitudinal
 - D. Introspective, cross sectional
10. The diseases caused by flukes/worms include: -
- A. Leishmaniasis, Onchocerciasis, Dracunculosis
 - B. Schistosomiasis, Trypanosomiasis, Onchocerciasis
 - C. Schistosomiasis, Onchocerciasis, Dracunculosis
 - D. Trypanosomiasis, Onchocerciasis, Dracunculosis
11. Clinical symptoms in a patient with malaria are most likely to present at: -
- A. Erythrocytic stage
 - B. Hepatic stage
 - C. Sporozoites stage
 - D. Gametocytes stage

12. The immunity passed from mother to child is an example of: -
- A. Natural active immunity
 - B. Natural passive immunity
 - C. Herd immunity
 - D. First line immunity
13. Vaccine forecasting for a county involves: -
- A. Considering the number of persons immunized in the previous years
 - B. Determining the population requiring vaccination at a point in time
 - C. Maintaining the potency of vaccines through proper cold chain
 - D. Ordering of vaccines to avoid stock outs
14. Prevalence: -
- A. Measures total number of cases
 - B. Measures new cases in a period of time
 - C. Measures recurrent diseases
 - D. Is the best measure for acute diseases
15. Epidemiological triad includes: -
- A. Agent, route of transmission, mode of transmission.
 - B. Host, agent, environment
 - C. Vector, route of transmission, Agent
 - D. Host, route of transmission, environment
16. During community diagnosis the sampling procedure that helps to select a sample without creating bias is: -
- A. Quota sampling
 - B. Convenience sampling
 - C. Simple random sampling
 - D. Purposive sampling
17. In the entry phase of home visiting a nurse should: -
- A. Share information on the purpose of the visit
 - B. Do a home assessment to get baseline data
 - C. Gather information on location of the house
 - D. Investigate the community resources

18. The process of increasing the community's ability to handle a disaster is referred to as: -
- A. Preparedness
 - B. Response
 - C. Mitigation
 - D. Prevention
19. The process of community mobilization in sequence involves: -
- A. Planning, community entry, conducting, monitoring
 - B. Community entry, planning, conducting, monitoring
 - C. Making reinforcement, community entry, planning, conducting
 - D. Community entry, planning, conducting, evaluation
20. Water-washed diseases can be prevented through: -
- A. Reducing contact with contaminated water
 - B. Improving quality of water
 - C. Notifying the public
 - D. Improving quantity of water

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

1. Outline five impacts of unaddressed hearing loss to individuals, families and communities. (5 Marks)
2. Outline the five (5) principles of Primary Health Care (PHC) (5 Marks)
3. State five (5) ethical principles in research (5 Marks)
4. Highlight five (5) methods of reducing missed opportunities for immunizations (5 Marks)
5. Outline five (5) factors that affect the health of a community. (5 Marks)
6. State five (5) factors that are assessed during community diagnosis. (5 Marks)

SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTION (20 MARKS)

1. Hydatidosis is a neglected tropical disease: -
 - a. Outline five (5) clinical manifestations of hydatidosis (5 marks)
 - b. Illustrate with an aid of a diagram the life cycle of *Echinococcus granulosus*.. (6 marks)
 - ..
 - c. Describe the prevention and control measures of hydatidosis (9 marks)