



**AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING AND MIDWIFERY SCIENCES
KENYA REGISTERED COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING
END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS**

DNS 117: COMMUNITY HEALTH I

DATE: MONDAY 4TH DECEMBER 2023

TIME: 2 Hours

Start: 1400 HOURS

Finish: 1600 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This exam will be marked **out of 70 Marks**
2. ALL Questions are compulsory.
3. The Examination has Three Sections: Section I- Multiple Choice Questions, Section II: Short Answer Questions, Section III: Long Essay Questions
4. Answer all Questions in the ANSWER BOOKLET provided
5. 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. During water treatment, aeration:
 - a. Removes large particles
 - b. Stabilizes water Ph.
 - c. Removes Hydrogen Sulphite.
 - d. Removes turbidity
2. Sources of underground water include:
 - a. Wells, Boreholes
 - b. Lakes, Ponds
 - c. Rivers, Wells
 - d. Ponds, Boreholes
3. An indirect method of disease transmission is:
 - a. Contact
 - b. Droplet infection
 - c. Fomite
 - d. Contact with soil
4. A solid waste disposal method that results in a new product is:
 - a. Incineration
 - b. Compositing
 - c. Recycling
 - d. Controlled tipping
5. Communicable diseases include:
 - a. Malaria, Diabetes mellitus
 - b. Tetanus, Measles
 - c. Tuberculosis, Cancer
 - d. Hypertension, Arthritis
6. Scabies, Trachoma and Typhus fever are _____ Diseases:
 - a. Water based
 - b. Water related
 - c. Water washed
 - d. Water Borne
7. A risk marker for prostate cancer is:
 - a. Multiple sexual partners
 - b. Early sexual debut
 - c. Being male.
 - d. Being a man.
8. The Society of Vaccinologists is an example of a community that:
 - a. Share a common solution
 - b. Share a common problem
 - c. Has common interest
 - d. Shares a geographical boundary

9. Turbidity, Palatability, and Conductivity are related to _____ quality of water.
- Biological
 - Physical
 - Chemical
 - Mechanical
10. Adequate treatment of disease are activities of:
- Primordial prevention
 - Secondary prevention
 - Tertiary prevention
 - Primary prevention
11. Host factors of disease causation in the epidemiological triad include:
- Age, Climate
 - Immune status, overcrowding
 - Weather conditions, virulence
 - Gender, immunization status
12. When a Maasai marries a Pokot, this is an example of:
- Exogamy
 - Endogamy
 - Matriarchy
 - Polygamy
13. A personal determinant of disease includes:
- Environmental pollution
 - Climate
 - Housing
 - Nutritional status.
14. Culture, Beliefs, Habits, Attitudes are examples of:
- Physical environment
 - Biological environment
 - Psychological environment
 - Healthy environment
15. Cold food preservation methods include:
- Pickling
 - Canning
 - Smoking
 - Blanching
16. In the Sufficient Cause Component cause model of disease causation, a factor that must always be present in all disease cases is:
- Sufficient.
 - Necessary.
 - Component.
 - Risk

17. In community health , wellness refers to:
- Subjective feeling of being healthy that may or may not be related to disease
 - Activities, behavior, and attitudes that improve the quality of life and expand on that potential
 - A “state” of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity
 - A combination of physical, emotional, social and spiritual components of life that can be equilibrated to produce satisfaction and happiness
18. Modifiable risk factors for disease include:
- Age, height.
 - Immune status, gender.
 - Smoking, exercise.
 - Nutritional status, genetic makeup
19. The nurse should intervene when a student nurse teaching on home visit states that:
- A home visit should have a purpose or objective.
 - The plan should revolve around family health needs.
 - A home visit should be conducted at the convenience of the community health nurse.
 - Planning of continuing care should involve a responsible family member.
20. An example of intersectoral collaboration is:
- Two-way referral system
 - Cooperation between the CHN and Nursery school teacher
 - Team approach
 - Endorsement done by a midwife to another midwife

SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

- Outline six (6) ways in which the family impacts health (6 Marks.)
- State five (5) characteristics of a community (5 Marks)
- Describe the process of Liquid waste treatment (8 Marks)
- Outline six (6) roles of a community health nurse (6 Marks)
- State five (5) Sources of water contamination in the community (5 Marks)

SECTION III: LONG ANSWER QUESTION (20 MARKS)

- The purpose of Community Health Nursing is to promote health in the community.
 - Define Home visiting (1 Mark).
 - State six (6) Principles that guide home visiting (6 Marks)
 - Outline phases of home visiting (10 Marks).
 - State three (3) disadvantages of home visiting (3 Marks)