



**AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY  
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING AND MIDWIFERY SCIENCES  
KENYA REGISTERED COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING  
END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATION APRIL 2022**

**ANS 403/DCHN 226: COLLEGE FINAL PAPER 3**

**DATE: 13<sup>th</sup> April, 2022**

**TIME: 2 Hours**

**Start: 0900 HOURS**

**Finish: 1100 HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. This exam will be marked out of 100 marks
2. The Examination has ONE Section: - Multiple Choice Questions
3. Answer ALL questions.

1. Authority, discipline, unity of command, and unity of direction are: -
  - a. Taylor's four principles of management
  - b. Principles of human relations movement
  - c. Elements of Weber's ideal bureaucratic structure
  - d. Four of Fayol's principles of management
  
2. One of the following is not a function of management:-
  - a. Leading
  - b. Controlling
  - c. Organizing
  - d. Working
  
3. An interview where a candidate is asked open ended questions is called:-
  - a. Unstructured interview
  - b. Structured interview
  - c. Relaxed interview
  - d. Unorganized interview
  
4. The most unpleasant form of separation with an employee is:-
  - a. Termination
  - b. Mandatory retirement
  - c. Voluntary retirement
  - d. Resigning
  
5. The aim of a ward-in charge conducting a ward round includes to:-
  - a. Coordinate the activities of the staff, to develop staff
  - b. Get first-hand information regularly, quality care checks
  - c. Discuss with patients about their progress, motivate staff
  - d. Make nursing diagnosis, discuss staff problems
  
6. The following is an example of downward communication flow:-
  - a. A manager conducting a survey on staff satisfaction
  - b. Employees contributing to result areas of a strategic plan
  - c. Managers informing employees of organizational procedures
  - d. Employees completing attitude surveys
  
7. Organizing includes:-
  - a. Defining organizational rules
  - b. Hiring organizational members
  - c. Motivating organizational members
  - d. Determining who does which tasks

8. In the Norming stage of teamwork development:-
  - a. There is ambiguity and confusion
  - b. Team members are not clear about the task
  - c. There is open communication between team members
  - d. The team focuses on achieving desired goals
  
9. In closed tenders:-
  - a. Bidding is limited to suppliers who meet certain conditions
  - b. Bidding is limited to suppliers who supply specific goods
  - c. There limited number of applications required from a country's citizens only
  - d. The specifications for items being supplied is only known to certain clients
  
10. The following are principles of procurement:-
  - a. Longevity, transparency, efficiency and consistency
  - b. Open competition, efficiency, transparency and consistency
  - c. Ubuntu, openness, chain of command and consistency
  - d. Efficiency, Longevity, transparency and accountability
  
11. The three essential managerial skills include:-
  - a. Technical, human and empirical
  - b. Human, empirical and conceptual
  - c. Technical, interpersonal and controlling
  - d. Technical, human and conceptual
  
12. The following is a function of the facility management committee:-
  - a. Developing and implementing health laws through the county assembly
  - b. Delivering health services in respective health facilities
  - c. Developing and implementing county's health budgets
  - d. Developing and implementing National Health policies
  
13. The first three stages of Health Information system cycle are:-
  - a. Information analysis, information validation and information dissemination
  - b. Information generation, information validation and information analysis
  - c. Information dissemination, information utilization and information analysis
  - d. Information analysis, information utilization, information validation

14. The following is one of the challenges facing health facilities on human resource for health:-

- a. Young staff
- b. Ubiquity of mobile phones among service providers
- c. Shortage of skilled staff
- d. Communication barriers among staff and patients

15. Laissez- faire style of leadership: -

- a. Is permissive with little or no control
- b. Encourages up and down communication flow
- c. Maintains strong control over the work group
- d. Ensures decision making involves others

16. Accountability in management refers to:-

- a. Dependability on the manager to do some work
- b. An obligation to accomplish work
- c. Taking responsibility for actions and results achieved
- d. Reliability of the manager to do some work

17. Stability of tenure is a principle of management which ensures:-

- a. High staff turnover
- b. Job security
- c. Justice and fairness to all staff
- d. Staff focus on group or institution's interest

18. Characteristics of an autocratic leader include:-

- a. Task oriented, empathetic, encourages enthusiasm
- b. Encourages a collaborative spirit, people oriented, task oriented
- c. Delegates very little, task oriented, gives direct and exact orders
- d. Dominating and insistent, people oriented, encourage a collaborative spirit

19. According to Mc Gregor's Theory X of management:-

- a. Employees will have potential for development but will require coercion
- b. Employees are self-reliant and will only follow what the manager says
- c. Employees will exercise self-discipline and have potential for development
- d. Employees have an inherent dislike for work and will need to be coerced

20. The first four steps in the disciplinary process are:-
- Investigation to find cause, formal written warning and suspension, discussion and brief warning
  - Investigation to find cause, discussion and brief warning, strong verbal warning, formal written warning
  - Suspension from job, investigation to find the cause, formal written warning, strong verbal warning
  - Strong verbal warning, interdiction without pay, discharge with opportunity to appeal, formal written warning
21. The process of assigning competent people to fill the roles designed in the organizational hierarchy is:-
- Staffing
  - Scheduling
  - Recruitment
  - Induction
22. According to Douglas McGregor, a supervisor who functions on Theory Y assumes that:-
- People hate work and they have to be coerced to get something done.
  - People like work as long as the pay is good.
  - Employees have intrinsic interest in their work, thus no need for coercion.
  - Less skilled employees need closer supervision as compared to more learned ones
23. According to Herzberg, hygiene factors include:-
- Salary, status, work conditions
  - Achievement, personal growth, recognition
  - Responsibility, work conditions, status
  - Company policy, responsibility, advancement
24. Supervision of employees is a task carried out by:-
- Mid-level managers
  - First line managers
  - Top level managers
  - Executory managers
25. Informational roles of the leader include:-
- Liason and spokesperson
  - Negotiator and disturbance handler
  - Figure head and spokesperson
  - Disseminator and monitor

26. Decisional roles of a leader include:-
- Dissemination and Monitoring
  - Negotiation and Entrepreneurial
  - Liaison and Interpersonal
  - Resource allocation and Monitoring
27. The element of directing whereby a manager guides and influences the work of employees in a desired direction is: -
- Supervision
  - Motivation
  - Leadership
  - Communication
28. The principle of management where workers are self-directed to take up additional work is:-
- Unity of direction
  - Initiative
  - Scalar chain
  - Espirit de corps
29. The most important factor that determine employee's acceptance to change is:-
- Introducing change piece meal
  - Involving employees from the beginning of the process
  - Attaching incentives to acceptance of change
  - Improving personal relationships between the supervisor and employee
30. In the progressive nursing modality:-
- Each nurse in a unit is assigned one or more nursing tasks for a number of patients or all patients in the ward.
  - The nurse is accountable for the total care of one or more patients for the period of her work shift.
  - Patients in a unit are divided to various groups under care of certain individual nurses.
  - The patient is evaluated with respect to intensity of the care needed.
31. Cutaneous larva migrans is typically seen in infections from :-
- Ancylostoma duodenale
  - Strangyloides stercoralis
  - Loa loa
  - Echinococcus granulosus

32. One of the following helminthes causes auto-infection in humans:-
- Necator americanus
  - Enterobius vermicularis
  - Trichiuris trichura
  - Taenia saginata
33. The reservoir for hydatid disease is:-
- Humans
  - Domestic dogs
  - Anopheles mosquitoes
  - Glossina species
34. In Kenya, malaria is endemic in:-
- Lower eastern and coastal strip
  - Arid and semi-arid areas of northern Kenya
  - Areas around Victoria and western Kenya
  - Central Kenya and Nairobi
35. The form of plasmodium that is inoculated into the human blood during a mosquito bite is:-
- Merozoites
  - Sporozoites
  - Trophozoites
  - Schizontes
36. The plasmodium species that causes recurrent malarial infections are:-
- P. falciparum and P. Ovale
  - P. malariae and P. falciparum
  - P. ovale and P. vivax
  - P. vivax and P. malariae
37. Sexual reproduction of the plasmodium occurs in:-
- Human red blood cells
  - Mosquitoes gut
  - Human liver
  - In the human blood
38. The vector for Shistosoma haematobium is:-
- Bulinus species
  - Biomphalaria species
  - Onchomelania species
  - Glossina species

39. Kala azar is caused by:-
- Shistosoma japonicum
  - Trypanosoma brucei rhodesiense
  - Drancuculus medinesis
  - Lesishmania donovani
40. Positive Kernig's and Brudziski signs are diagnostic of infection due to:-
- Drancuculus medinesis
  - Naesseria meningitidis
  - Measles virus
  - Corona virus
41. One of the following is a viral haemorrhagic disease:-
- Covid-19
  - Rift valley fever
  - Measles virus
  - Rotavirus disease
42. The second phase of the natural history of a disease is:-
- Clinical disease stage
  - Subtle disease stage
  - Pre-clinical disease stage
  - Early disease stage
43. Pruritus-ani is observed in infections due to:-
- Strangyloides stercolaris
  - Trichiuris trichura
  - Enterobius vermicularis
  - Ancylostoma duodenale
44. Appropriate action with reference to vaccination , for a preterm born at 34 weeks gestation is:-
- Delay vaccination by 3 weeks to ensure the neonate catches up with term age
  - Delay immunization until the neonate is 3.5kgs
  - Immunize according to approved childhood vaccination schedule
  - Ensure the neonate is admitted to gain weight then only immunize at discharge
45. The minimum interval between similar vaccines in a schedule is:-
- 6 weeks
  - 4 weeks
  - 16 weeks
  - 2 months
46. The most heat sensitive vaccine is:-
- BCG vaccine
  - Oral polio vaccine
  - Measles vaccine
  - PCV 13 vaccine



47. A baby who presents to the health facility for the first time at age 13 days is given:-
- BCG and hepatitis B vaccine
  - Oral polio vaccine 1 and pentavalent vaccine 1
  - BCG and OPV1
  - BCG and OPV 0
48. Commonly available bivalent oral polio vaccine contains:-
- Serotypes 1 and 3
  - Serotypes 2 and 3
  - Serotypes 1 and 2
  - Serotypes 1 and inactivate polio vaccine
49. The best action to take after a baby vomits an oral vaccine within 5 minutes of administration is:-
- Readminister during the next visit
  - Repeat after 30 minutes
  - Give the baby inactivated polio vaccine instead
  - Repeat immediately and pinch the baby's nose to ensure the drug is swallowed
50. Concerning measles vaccine:-
- It is given at 6 months in case of measles outbreak and in HIV exposed babies
  - It is contraindicated in HIV exposed children
  - It is an inactivated vaccine
  - When administering, wipe the skin with an antiseptic
51. The type of immunity in which maternal antibodies pass to their unborn child is:-
- Artificial Active
  - Natural active
  - Artificial passive
  - Natural passive
52. Oral polio vaccine for newborn babies is administered at:-
- Birth, 4 week, 10 weeks and 14 weeks
  - Birth, 6 weeks, 10 weeks and 14 weeks
  - Birth, 6 months and 12 months
  - Birth, 6 weeks and 10 weeks
53. The following is true concerning inactivated polio vaccine. It :-
- Is a protein based vaccine
  - Is a trivalent vaccine
  - Can never cause allergic reactions
  - Must be frozen to retain its potency
54. Community health:-
- Is concerned more with health of individuals
  - Emphasises more on curative services
  - Is different from population medicine
  - Can be affected by education levels
55. Implants work primarily by:-

- a. Disrupting the menstrual cycle including preventing ovulation
  - b. Causing a chemical change that damages sperm and egg before they meet
  - c. Forming a barrier that keeps the sperms out of vagina
  - d. Causing the membrane of sperm cells to break killing or slowing their movement
56. 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
57. The process of increasing the community's ability to handle a disaster is referred to as:-
- a. Mitigation
  - b. Preparedness
  - c. Response
  - d. Prevention
58. One of the following is not a vaccine preventable disease:-
- a. Cervical cancer
  - b. Asthma
  - c. Hepatitis B
  - d. Rabies
59. Passive immunity includes:-
- a. Introduction of antibodies directly
  - b. Transfer of maternal antibodies across placenta
  - c. Transfer of lymphocytes directly
  - d. All of the above
60. The following is a Tier 2 facility: -
- a. Mwingi sub-County hospital
  - b. Mama Lucy Kibaki Hospital in Nairobi
  - c. Mukuru Health centre in Nairobi
  - d. The Aga khan hospital in Nairobi
61. When used for emergency contraception, an intra uterine contraceptive device must be used within \_\_\_\_\_ of unprotected sex:-
- a. 72 hours
  - b. 7 days
  - c. 1 months
  - d. 5 days
62. The advantage associated with oral contraception is:-
- a. Reduction of severe menstrual cramps
  - b. Clearing up of acne and improving bone density
  - c. Prevention of certain cancers
  - d. All the above
63. The two hormones combined in the oral contraceptive pill are:-
- a. Dopamine and serotonin

- b. Prolactin and oxytocin
  - c. Estrogen and progestin
  - d. Estrogen and testosterone
64. Lactation Amenorrhea Method (LAM) is considered to be a very effective method of contraception up to:-
- a. Three months post partum
  - b. Six months post partum
  - c. Six weeks post partum
  - d. 12 months post partum
65. Male sterilization is considered effective-
- a. Immediately after the procedure
  - b. Four weeks after the procedure
  - c. Six weeks after the procedure
  - d. Twelve weeks after the procedure
66. Fertility will most likely return earliest for:-
- a. Non breastfeeding women postpartum
  - b. Breast feeding women post partum
  - c. Women post abortion
  - d. Women who exercise post partum
67. Indicate whether the following statements are True or False:-
- a. Oral contraceptive pills are more effective if taken at the same time everyday.
  - b. There is an immediate return to fertility for a woman who stops using depo provera.
68. The following is the most effective contraceptive method:-
- a. Withdrawal
  - b. Male condoms
  - c. Implants
  - d. Pills
69. Emergency contraceptive pills are effective if taken within \_\_\_\_ after unprotected sex:-
- a. 5 days
  - b. 7 days
  - c. 21 days
  - d. 28 days
70. The following is a benefit of contraception to the family:-
- a. Reduces overcrowding
  - b. Enables conservation of resources
  - c. Ensures adequate health facilities
  - d. Reduces incidence of abortions
71. The medical eligibility criteria four (4) for contraceptive use , states that a client:-
- a. Cannot use the method
  - b. Can use the method if there is no alternative
  - c. Can use the method without any hindrance
  - d. Can use the method with close supervision

72. The following is a client right when it comes to provision of family planning services:-
- Supportive supervision and management
  - Information training and development
  - Supplies, equipment, and infrastructure
  - Privacy and confidentiality
73. The following is NOT a barrier to counselling for family planning services is :-
- Location of facility
  - Gender biasness
  - Lack of family planning resources
  - Lack of trained staff
74. Barrier methods of family planning include:-
- Implant, cervical cap, condoms
  - Contraceptive patch, cervical cap, condoms
  - Intrauterine device, cervical cap, condoms
  - Diaphragm, cervical cap, condoms
75. An absolute contraindication to combined oral contraceptives is:-
- Breast feeding
  - Adequately controlled hypertension
  - Migraine
  - Body Mass Index (BMI) above 35
76. An intrauterine device mode of action is:-
- Stops ovulation
  - Increases cervical mucous
  - Causes intra-uterine inflammation
  - Thins the endomyetrium
77. A side effects of combined oral contraceptives is that periods become :-
- Irregular
  - Heavier
  - Lighter
  - Longer
78. The following is a non-reversible method of contraception:-
- Vasectomy
  - Intrauterine device
  - Implant
  - Contraceptive patch
79. Thin cervical mucous indicates that the woman is:-
- Not fertile
  - Fertile
  - About to ovulate
  - About to have her period

80. The following method offers dual protection:-
- Condoms
  - Cervical cap
  - Diaphragm
  - Spermicide
81. Nurses are expected to be in nurses uniform while on duty, this is an example of:-
- Formal norm
  - Formal sanction
  - A more
  - A folkway
82. Society Y puts cow dung on the umbilical cord of a neonate. This is an example of:-
- Cultural Belief
  - Cultural practice
  - Culture shock
  - Anomie
83. The following is true about social stratification:-
- All social positions are acquired though personal effort
  - One person can hold more than one social statuses
  - Not all societies are stratified
  - Social stratification brings about equality
84. The best conflict resolution strategy when dealing with minor conflicts include:-
- Collaboration; accommodation
  - Compromise; collaboration
  - Avoidance; accommodation
  - Competition; compromise
85. When material culture changes faster than non material culture the following results:-
- Social Change
  - Social mobility
  - Cultural lag
  - Cultural relativism
86. Social mobility is:-
- Moving up and down the social strata.
  - Ranking of members of a society.
  - Power structure in a society.
  - One's position in their society.
87. Nurse K is highly regarded by his community for being the only nurse from his village. This type of status is referred to as:-
- Acquired status
  - Achieved status
  - Generational status
  - Intergenerational status

88. The stage of group formation characterised by members being very cautious when interacting with one another is:-
- Norming
  - Storming
  - Forming
  - Performing
89. A conflict arose between Nurse X and the hospital director. Nurse X decided to end the conflict by giving in to the director's opinion. This type of conflict resolution is referred to as:-
- Cooperation
  - Compromise
  - Accommodation
  - Avoidance
90. Cultural relativity refers to:-
- Similarity between two or more cultures concerning strong values.
  - Respect and tolerance to other cultures rather than condemnation
  - Assimilation of attractive cultural elements of a different culture into one's own.
  - Obvious disregard to cultural traits that contradict one's own cultural values
91. In children, a height less for age and sex is an indication of:-
- Obesity
  - Underfeeding
  - Stunted growth
  - Wasting
92. Anthropometric measurements include:-
- Lipid profile, body weight
  - Height, serum bilirubin levels
  - Body mass index, haemoglobin level
  - Head circumference, weight
93. Weight for height is an index used to assess for:-
- Wasting
  - Stunting
  - Obesity
  - Breastfeeding
94. In the interpretation of Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) readings, moderate malnutrition is indicated by the colour:-
- Green
  - Brown
  - Yellow
  - Red
95. A classical feature of zinc deficiency is:-
- Anemia
  - Goiter

- c. Mottled teeth
  - d. Growth retardation
96. When energy and protein needs are not met by food intake, the body will:-
- a. First use its stores of fat and second its glycogen
  - b. First use its stores of glycogen and second its fat
  - c. First use its stores of protein
  - d. Increase its metabolic rate
97. Vitamin C is necessary for the production of:-
- a. Stomach acid
  - b. Hormones
  - c. Collagen
  - d. Clotting factors
98. Water soluble vitamins:-
- a. Include vitamins A & C
  - b. Are stored extensively in the body tissues
  - c. Are easily absorbed and excreted
  - d. Do not need to be consumed frequently
99. Infants, young children, adolescents, pregnant adolescents, and the elderly:-
- a. Are commonly overweight
  - b. Are among those prone to malnutrition
  - c. All commonly suffer from osteomalacia
  - d. Never suffer from primary nutrient deficiencies
100. The daily vitamin requirement is best supplied by:-
- a. Eating a well-balanced diet
  - b. Eating one serving of citrus fruit for breakfast
  - c. Taking one of the many forms of vitamin supplements
  - d. Eating at least one serving of meat each day