



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

DCHN 211: Community Health Nursing

TIME: 2 HOURS

Start: 0900 HOURS

Finish: 1100 HOURS

DATE:13TH APRIL 2026

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This exam will be marked **out of 70 Marks**
2. ALL Questions are compulsory.
3. The Examination has Three Sections: Section A- Multiple Choice Questions, Section B: Short Answer Questions, Section C: Long Essay Questions
4. Answer all Questions in the ANSWER BOOKLET provided
5. Do not write anything on the question paper
6. Use the back of your booklet for rough work if need be.

SECTION I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

(20 MARKS)

1. The hypothesis that states “no difference exists between groups or no correlations between variables” is called: -
 - a) Alternative hypothesis
 - b) Non-Directional Hypothesis
 - c) Directional Hypothesis
 - d) Null hypothesis
2. True experiments are characterized by: -
 - a) Randomization, manipulation and control
 - b) Manipulation, treatment and randomization
 - c) Manipulation, treatment and control
 - d) Randomization, manipulation, treatment and control
3. The type of sampling technique which can be effectively used when researching on HIV transmission rate against men sleeping with other men is: -
 - a) Quota sampling
 - b) Purposive sampling
 - c) Snow balling sampling
 - d) Convenience sampling
4. An example of type of research where there is smaller sample size and more in-depth is: -
 - a) True experimental research
 - b) Quasi experimental research
 - c) Longitudinal research
 - d) Phenomenological research
5. The terms that refers to the degree of pathogenicity of a microbe: -
 - a) Susceptibility
 - b) Virulence
 - c) Infection
 - d) Dangerous

6. One of the following can be classified as an extra-pulmonary form of tuberculosis: -
 - a) Pulmonary tuberculosis
 - b) Primary tuberculosis
 - c) Secondary tuberculosis
 - d) Glandular tuberculosis
7. A communicable disease that can be easily transmitted from person to person is classified as: -
 - a) Contagious
 - b) Iatrogenic
 - c) Acute
 - d) Nosocomial
8. The organisms that is not responsible for the outbreak of shigellosis is: -
 - a) *Shigella sonnei*
 - b) *Shigella Flexneri*
 - c) *Shigella Boydi*
 - d) *Shigella Gambiense*
9. The process of introducing a weakened pathogen into the human body is called: -
 - a) Immunization.
 - b) Vaccination.
 - c) Attenuation.
 - d) Inoculation
10. Passive immunization includes: -
 - a) Introduction of antibodies directly
 - b) Transfer of maternal antibodies across placenta
 - c) Transfer of lymphocyte directly
 - d) Introduction of weakened pathogens

11. The primary goal of community health nursing: -
- a) To support and supplement the efforts of the medical profession in the promotion of health
 - b) To enhance the capacity of individuals, families, and communities to cope with their health needs
 - c) To increase the productivity of the people by providing them with services that will increase their level of health
 - d) To contribute to the national development through the promotion of family welfare, focusing particularly on mothers and children
12. Population-focused nursing practice requires which of the following processes: -
- a) Community organizing
 - b) Nursing process
 - c) Community diagnosis
 - d) Epidemiologic process
13. The Alma- Ata Declaration on Primary Health Care was signed in: -
- a) 1975
 - b) 1978
 - c) 1980
 - d) 1985
14. The primary goal of Primary Health Care is: -
- a) To offer advanced medical technology
 - b) To provide essential health care universally and equitably
 - c) To focus only on urban health
 - d) To deliver hospital-based care
15. One of the following promotes patients' dignity in home base care: -
- a) Making decisions without consent
 - b) Respecting privacy
 - c) Ignoring patience and family preference
 - d) Talking loudly to the patient

16. The main goal of home-based care: -
- a) Replace hospital services completely
 - b) Reduce the number of the healthcare workers
 - c) Provide care and support to patient at home
 - d) Promote only medicine use
17. A key consideration when communicating with visually impaired individuals is: -
- a) Using hand gestures to explain concepts
 - b) Speaking loudly to ensure understanding
 - c) Providing verbal descriptions of surroundings
 - d) Avoiding direct interaction
18. The primary focus when caring for children with special needs is:-
- a) Ensuring they adhere to strict routines
 - b) Providing individualized support and care
 - c) Encouraging independence without assistance
 - d) Limiting their interaction with peers
19. Community diagnosis is carried out: -
- a) With active participation of members of the community.
 - b) With active participation of the leaders in the community.
 - c) With active participation of health workers only.
 - d) By strictly looking at medical problems.
20. Incidence rate: -
- a) Is used to record protracted diseases.
 - b) Shows the magnitude/burden of disease in the community.
 - c) Is useful for planning and administration of health care services.
 - d) Shows the rate of development of disease in the community.

SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS **(30 MARK)**

1. Explain 4 importance of literature review. (4 marks)
2. Explain the four (4) types of variables. (4 marks)
3. Describe the asexual phase of the life cycle of malaria. (4 marks)
4. State four (4) clinical features of visceral leishmaniasis. (4 marks)
5. State the four (4) types of immunization. (4 marks)
6. State four (4) objectives of home-based care program. (4 marks)
7. List four (4) causes of visual impairment. (2 marks)
8. State four (4) difficulties commonly encountered during a survey. (4 marks)

SECTION III: LONG ANSWER QUESTION **(20 MARKS)**

1. Research can be classified based on aims of research or based on data collected. Based on data collected describe 5 types of qualitative research. (20 marks)