



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

COURSE CODE AND TITLE: DOP 124 COMMUNITY ONCOLOGY, HEALTH PROMOTION AND ADVOCACY

DATE: 13TH DECEMBER 2023

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. When developing health promotion plans with clients, the nurse educator should take the role of
 - A. Advisor
 - B. Counsellor
 - C. Resource person
 - D. All of the above
2. An oncology nurse who refers a client newly diagnosed with cancer to a support group and provides information about community resources for counselling is conducting activities in the level of
 - A. Primary prevention
 - B. Secondary prevention
 - C. Tertiary prevention
 - D. Focused prevention
3. The primary goal of community health nursing: -
 - A. To support and supplement the efforts of the medical profession in the promotion of health and prevention of disease
 - 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 national development through promotion of family welfare, focusing particularly on mothers and children
4. Population-focused nursing practice requires: -
 - A. Community organising
 - B. Nursing process
 - C. Community diagnosis
 - D. Epidemiologic process
5. The statement that best explains community health nursing as a community-based practice is: -
 - A. The service is provided in the natural environment of people
 - B. The nurse has to conduct community diagnosis to determine nursing needs and problems
 - C. The services are based on the available resources within the community
 - D. Priority setting is based on the magnitude of the health problems identified
6. Community oriented roles of a community health nurse include:
 - A. Care finder; care manager
 - B. Care manager; counsellor; primary health care provider.
 - C. Direct patient care; case finder; care manager.
 - D. Primary health care; care provider; care manager; health educator

7. The main concern of a community health nurse is the prevention of disease, prolonging of life and promoting physical health and efficiency through which of the following?
 - A. Use of epidemiological tools and vital health statistics
 - B. Determine the spread and occurrence of the disease
 - C. Political empowerment and Socio-economic Assistance
 - D. Organized Community Efforts
8. An indicator of success in community organizing is when people are able to:
 - A. Participate in community activities for the solution of a community problem
 - B. Implement activities for the solution of the community problem
 - C. Plan activities for the solution of the community problem
 - D. Identify the health problem as a common concern
9. In primary health care, participation is important because it:
 - A. Makes the work of the health worker easier
 - B. Creates awareness among community members
 - C. Creates ownership of development programme in the community
 - D. Is part of social mobilization
10. Traditionally, health has been viewed as “absence of disease” and if one was free from disease, the person was considered healthy. This concept is known as:
 - A. Ecological concept
 - B. Psychological concept
 - C. Holistic concept
 - D. Biomedical concept
11. The nurse educator planning a smoking cessation program understands that the most basic type of health promotion program is:
 - A. Utilizing a variety of media for information dissemination
 - B. Conducting health risk surveys
 - C. Providing counselling for lifestyle and behaviour change
 - D. Facilitating environmental control programs
12. Distributing stress management pamphlets and presenting a poster exhibit at a health fair is an example of;
 - A. Information dissemination
 - B. Health risk appraisal and wellness assessment
 - C. Lifestyle and behaviour change
 - D. Environmental control program
13. “Readiness for enhanced self-concept” is best described as a
 - A. Psychological diagnosis
 - B. Wellness diagnosis
 - C. Spiritual diagnosis
 - D. Health perception diagnosis

14. Before implementing the behaviour change plan, the client should;
- A. Decide who can help them succeed and how to contact them
 - B. Set up a follow-up contact in a few months
 - C. Decide whether the behaviour change goals were met
 - D. All of the above
15. Which one of the these is an example of health promotion?
- A. Safety course
 - B. Nutrition assessment
 - C. First aid training
 - D. All answers are correct
16. Community health nurse is caring for a patient who has been receiving interferon therapy for treatment of cancer. Which statement by the patient may indicate a need for a change in treatment?
- A. "I rarely have the energy to get out of bed."
 - B. "I experience chills after I inject the interferon."
 - C. "I take acetaminophen every 4 hours."
 - D. "I have frequent muscle aches and pains."
17. According to Tannahill's model of health promotion;
- A. Is made up health education, health protection and prevention
 - B. Presents four quadrants of activity derived from two axes on a grid
 - C. Health is viewed as an asset
 - D. A person's health is inextricably linked to everything around that person
18. The challenges faced, and the long-term advantages of change influence which part of the Health Belief Model?
- A. Perceived benefits
 - B. Perceived threats
 - C. Perceived efficacy
 - D. Perceived opportunity
19. When teaching and preparing a client for a bone marrow biopsy, the nurse should;
- A. Check for an iodine allergy
 - B. Contact next of kin
 - C. Have the client sign the consent form
 - D. Have the client remain NPO
20. The most prominent characteristic of a vulnerable population:
- A. Have a single risk factor but experience worse health outcomes than the general population
 - B. Have worse health outcomes and an increased sensitivity to risk factors than the general population
 - C. Have multiple risk factors and high sensitivity to risk factors than the general population
 - D. Have worse outcomes with better access to health care than the general population

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

1. State the difference between community health and public health (2 marks)
2. Outline phases of home visit (5 marks)
3. What are the advantages of home visit in community health? (3 marks)
4. Discuss the responsibilities of a nurse advocate in care of patients diagnosed with cancer across the cancer care continuum (8 marks)
5. Highlight four (4) steps of Community Mobilization (4 marks)
6. State and explain 4 major ethical principles in health promotion (8 marks)

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

Cervical cancer is the second most common cancer in women worldwide. The core principle of a comprehensive approach to cervical cancer prevention and control is to act across the life course using natural history of the disease to identify opportunities in relevant age groups to deliver effective interventions.

Highlight the roles of an oncology community nurse in prevention of cancer of the cervix (5 marks)

Describe programmatic interventions over the life course to prevent HPV infection and cervical cancer (14 marks).