



**AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY  
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING & MIDWIFERY SCIENCES  
Supplementary/Special Exams April 2025 Examinations**

**COURSE CODE AND TITLE: DOP 124: Community Oncology, Health Promotion and Advocacy**

**DATE: 16 APRIL 2025**

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. 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
2. When developing health promotion plans with clients, the nurse educator should take the role of;-
  - A. Advisor
  - B. Counsellor
  - C. Resource person
  - D. Energizer
3. Population-focused nursing practice requires;-
  - A. Community organising
  - B. Nursing process
  - C. Community diagnosis
  - D. Epidemiologic process
4. Supporting a newly diagnosed client with cancer with a support group and providing information about community resources for counselling is classified as;-
  - A. Primary prevention
  - B. Secondary prevention
  - C. Tertiary prevention
  - D. Focused prevention
5. The primary goal of community health nursing is;-
  - 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
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 community health nurse promotes prevention of disease, prolonging of life, physical health and efficiency through;-
  - 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. The most prominent characteristic of a vulnerable population is:
  - 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
9. An indicator of success in community organizing is when people:
  - 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
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. 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
12. 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
13. 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
14. “Readiness for enhanced self-concept” is best described as a:-
  - A. Psychological diagnosis
  - B. Wellness diagnosis
  - C. Spiritual diagnosis
  - D. Health perception diagnosis
15. 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. Seek funding to support the behaviour change

16. An example of health promotion is;-
- A. Safety course
  - B. Nutrition assessment
  - C. First aid training
  - D. Treatment with chemotherapy
17. The statement that indicate a need for change in treatment for patient receiving interferon therapy for treatment of cancer is;-
- 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."
18. According to Tannahill's model of health promotion;
- A. Health is made up health education, health protection and prevention
  - B. Health presents four quadrants of activity derived from two axes on a grid
  - C. Health is viewed as an asset
  - D. Health is inextricably linked to everything around that person
19. The part of the Health Belief Model influenced by challenges and long-term advantages of change is;-
- A. Perceived benefits
  - B. Perceived threats
  - C. Perceived efficacy
  - D. Perceived opportunity
20. 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 nil per oral (NPO)

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

- 1. State the difference between community health and public health (4 marks)
- 2. State five (5) principles of home visit (5 marks)
- 3. Outline four (4) disadvantages of home visit in community health (4 marks)

4. Explain four (4) major ethical principles in health promotion (8 marks)
5. Outline five (5) responsibilities of a nurse advocate in care of patients diagnosed with cancer across the cancer care continuum (5 marks)
6. Highlight four (4) steps of Community Mobilization (4 marks)

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

1. 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.
  - a) Outline six (6) roles of an oncology community nurse in prevention of cancer of the cervix (5 marks)
  - b) Describe seven (7) programmatic interventions over the life course to prevent HPV infection and cervical cancer (14 marks)