



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

**DNS 311: COMMUNITY HEALTH II**

**DATE: MONDAY 1<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2025**

**TIME: 2 HOURS**

**Start: 0900 HOURS**

**Finish: 1100 HOURS**

**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. Dispensaries, clinics and health centers form: -
  - a. Community level services.
  - b. Primary care services.
  - c. Level 3 facilities.
  - d. Tier 4 facilities
  
2. When the community has to spend long hours walking to a health facility, the facility is said to lack: -
  - a. Availability.
  - b. Access.
  - c. Adequacy.
  - d. Affordability
  
3. Primary Health Care (PHC) services that lead to catastrophic health expenditure lack:
  - a. Acceptability
  - b. Affordability.
  - c. Availability.
  - d. Accessibility
  
4. Which one of the following is NOT an essential element of Primary Health Care:
  - a. Multi Sectoral Approach
  - b. Community involvement
  - c. Appropriate technology
  - d. Qualification of health providers
  
5. The following are pillars of Primary Health Care:
  - a. Nutrition, maternal child health, immunization.
  - b. Science, culture, sustainability.
  - c. Intersectoral collaboration, equity, manpower development.
  - d. Dental health, local disease control, equity.

6. The primary goal of a community health needs assessment:
- To develop hospital infrastructure
  - To identify and address specific health issues within a community
  - To implement tailored interventions.
  - To plan for the community health projects.
7. Which of the following best describes the concept of disaster mitigation?
- Immediate emergency response
  - Reducing the long-term risk and impact of disasters
  - post-disaster legal actions
  - Reporting to authorities
8. The main purpose of health education is to: -
- Motivate people to change from unhealthy to healthy living habits.
  - Promote self-determination in the community
  - Prevent peer pressure which may lead to poor health
  - Promote adoption of new methods of disease prevention
9. A home visit should be: -
- Planned to benefit the needs of a nurse
  - Convenient to the time schedule of the nurse
  - Regular and flexible according to the patient
  - Educative to the health care provider
10. Regarding the phases of a home visit: -
- Initiation phase: it is a phase before actual visit where one seeks information concerning the client
  - Termination phase: occurs when the health-oriented goals have been met
  - Pre-visit phase: occurs when the health-oriented goals have been met
  - Post visit phase: activities include confirmation if the patient has changed their residence

11. Community mobilization requires the following resources: -

- a. Money, land, materials, manpower
- b. Money, materials, time, manpower
- c. Community participation, time, manpower
- d. Community participation, money, land

12. In community health primary prevention aims at: -

- a. Rehabilitation
- b. Health promotion
- c. Curative measures
- d. Prevention from further damage

13. The role of a nurse where the nurses provide information to individuals, families, and communities include: -

- a. Research
- b. Education
- c. Managerial
- d. Leadership

14. An example of primary prevention in community health nursing: -

- a. Administering antibiotics to treat an infection
- b. Providing education on safe sex practices
- c. Conducting screenings for breast cancer
- d. Performing wound care for a diabetic ulcer

15. A key component of the Ottawa Charter for Health Promotion is: -

- a. Access to universal healthcare coverage
- b. Empowerment of individuals and communities
- c. Promotion of unhealthy lifestyle choices
- d. Exclusion of marginalized populations

16. Some activities which are part of the assessment phase of the nursing process in community health nursing are: -

- a. Implementing interventions to promote health
- b. Evaluating the effectiveness of community programs
- c. Identifying health needs and concerns within the community
- d. Providing direct care to individual patients

17. During triage in disaster management, a patient reported to have GCS of 12, with pulse activity and respiratory effort will be tagged: -

- a. Red
- b. Yellow.
- c. Green.
- d. Black

18. During health education, mass approach involves use of strategies such as: -

- a. TV, Newspapers.
- b. Lectures, group discussions.
- c. Personal phone calls, home visit.
- d. Focused group discussions, role play

19. The occurrence of a disease in a population at levels higher than that of the normal occurrence of that disease in the same population is known as: -

- a. Pandemic.
- b. Prevalence.
- c. Epidemic.
- d. Endemic.

20. Intersectoral linkage is best explained by: -

- a. Two-way referral system
- b. Cooperation between health and transport sector
- c. Using an education curriculum to teach about HIV in the clinic
- d. A midwife endorsing another midwife

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

1. Outline five (5) needs of vulnerable children (5 Marks)
2. Outline five (5) cause of hearing impairment (5 Marks)
4. Outline four (4) key implementers of Primary Health Care (PHC) in Kenya (4 Marks)
5. State (3) functions of a mobile clinic (3 Marks)
6. State three (3) components of school health programme (3 Marks)
7. Sate four (4) roles of a nurse in managing the health needs of vulnerable populations in the community (4 Marks)
8. State six (6) life cycle cohorts as per the Kenya Essential Package for Health (6 Marks)

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

1. Kenya embraced Primary Health Care (PHC) in its quest to attain healthy population.
  - a. Define the terms
    - i. Health (1 Mark)
    - ii. Disease (1 Mark)
  - b. Outline the Elements of Primary Health Care (8 Marks)
  - c. Discuss reasons why Kenya has not achieved **health for all** after adoption of Primary Health Care (10 Marks)