



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

COURSE CODE AND TITLE: BSN 312: Community Health Nursing II

DATE: 4TH AUGUST 2026

Duration: 2 HOURS

Start: 2PM

Finish: 4PM

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 infective form of the amoebiasis is:
 - A. Oocyst
 - B. Sporozoite
 - C. Bradyzoite
 - D. Trophozoite
2. The primary mosquito vector for yellow fever transmission is: -
 - A. Anopheles mosquito
 - B. Culex mosquito
 - C. Aedes mosquito
 - D. Anophelinae mosquito
3. The life cycle of the Ascaris lumbricoides parasite is represented by: -
 - A. Larvae in the bloodstream, adults in the lungs
 - B. Eggs in the lungs, adults in the intestines
 - C. Eggs in the stool, larvae in the soil, adults in the intestines
 - D. Larvae in the intestines, adults in the liver
4. A drug of choice for the treatment of onchocerciasis is: -
 - A. Diethyl carbamazine
 - B. Suramin
 - C. Ivermectin
 - D. Doxycycline
5. Reducing the likelihood of fines and personal injury claims in a company are:
 - A. Legal reasons to manage safety
 - B. Financial reasons to manage safety
 - C. Moral reasons to manage safety
 - D. Customer reasons to manage safety
6. A false statement concerning kala-azar is:
 - A. Kala-azar is caused by Leishmania donovani
 - B. Kala-azar is transmitted by the bite of sandflies
 - C. Kala-azar occurs primarily in rural Latin America
 - D. Kala-azar can be diagnosed by finding amastigotes in bone marrow
7. The correctly matched type of hepatitis with its mode of transmission is :
 - A. Hepatitis A -Requires co-infection with Hepatitis B
 - B. Hepatitis B- Faeco-oral route
 - C. Hepatitis C- Parenteral (blood transfusion, needles)
 - D. Hepatitis D- Blood and body fluids

8. A patient diagnosed with typhoid fever develops sudden abdominal pain, a drop in temperature, hypotension, and tachycardia in the third week of illness. The nurse should suspect which complication ?
- A. Dehydration
 - B. Intestinal perforation
 - C. Septic arthritis
 - D. Renal failure
9. A child presents 2 hours after a dog bite. The wound is deep and contaminated with saliva. The Primary rationale for immediate wound washing with soap and water is:
- A. Prevent secondary bacterial infection
 - B. Promote wound healing
 - C. Mechanically remove and reduce viral load at the site
 - D. Stop local bleeding
10. A community health nurse is planning prevention strategies for typhoid fever in an endemic area. The intervention will have the greatest impact is:
- A. Distribution of antibiotics
 - B. Routine blood screening
 - C. Improvement of water sanitation
 - D. Isolation of all febrile patients
11. A farmer presents with a painless skin lesion that started as a papule, formed vesicles, and later developed a black necrotic center (eschar). The most likely diagnosis is:
- A. Brucellosis
 - B. Cutaneous anthrax
 - C. Rabies
 - D. Lassa fever
12. Biological oxygen demand gets affected with the increased presence of organic matter in water by
- A. The oxygen demand increases
 - B. The oxygen demand decreases
 - C. The oxygen demand remains unchanged
 - D. The oxygen demand decreases then increase after 5 days

13. A call center has employees working 12-hour shifts, handling high-pressure complaints, and experiencing monotony, fatigue, and insomnia. The most relevant occupational hazard is?
- A. Ergonomic hazards
 - B. Sick building syndrome
 - C. Psychosocial hazards
 - D. Heat exhaustion
14. Water related diseases include:
- A. Schistosomiasis and Guinea worms
 - B. Scabies and Trachoma
 - C. Sleeping sickness and Malaria
 - D. Cholera and Dysentery
15. The main advantage of an improved pit latrine compared to a simple pit latrine is:
- A. Completely eliminates fecal contamination
 - B. Reduces odor and limits fly breeding
 - C. Requires no maintenance
 - D. Can be built anywhere without planning
16. The housing modification that most effectively reduces relapsing fevers is :
- A. Sealing walls, floors, and ceilings
 - B. Installing mosquito nets
 - C. Composting household waste
 - D. Raising ceilings
17. The main reason why occupational health is important is:-
- A. Convenient treatment of masses
 - B. Family health services to workers
 - C. Prevention of occupational health hazards
 - D. Prompt treatment of occupational injuries
18. A patient suspected of viral hemorrhagic fever requires IV access. The nurse hesitates to give IM injections because:
- A. Reduced drug absorption
 - B. Increased infection risk
 - C. Risk of hematoma and bleeding
 - D. Pain avoidance
19. In a household outbreak of scabies, the nurse plans to treat all affected individuals with permethrin cream. The primary rationale is for:
- A. Treat only symptomatic lesions
 - B. Eliminate mites to prevent further transmission
 - C. Prevent bacterial conjunctivitis
 - D. Relieve pain immediately

20. The presence of high coliform counts in water indicate:

- A. Contamination by human wastes
- B. Phosphorous contamination
- C. Decreased biological oxygen demand
- D. Hydrocarbon contamination

SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

1. State five factors that contribute to the occurrence of emerging and reemerging diseases in the community (5 Marks)
2. Outline five characteristics of adequate housing (5 marks)
3. State four responsibilities of an occupational health nurse (4 marks)
4. Explain three effects of climate change on human health that are relevant to nursing practice. (6 Marks)
5. State the importance of the Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point in control of food safety hazards (4 marks)
6. Explain the life cycle of Strongyloidiasis (6marks)

SECTION III: LONG ANSWER QUESTION – (20 MARKS)

- i. Describe the standard five step municipal water treatment process. (15 marks)
- ii. Discuss two ways a nurse can apply the principle of waste minimization while managing hospital waste (5 marks)

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