**KENYA MEDICAL TRAINING COLLEGE – NYAMIRA**

**END OF YEAR TWO SEMESTER ONE EXAMINATION**

**SEPTEMBER 2014 KRCHN CLASS (PRE-SERVICE)**

**COMMUNITY DIAGNOSIS EXAMINATION**

DATE: …………………… TIME:…………………..

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Read the questions carefully and answer only what is asked.
2. Enter your examination number and question number on each page used.
3. ALL questions are compulsory.
4. For part 1 (MCQs), write the answer in the spaces provided on the answer booklet and each MCQ is one (1) mark.
5. For Part 2 (SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS), answer the questions following each other.
6. For Part 3 (LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS), answer to each question MUST start on a separate page.
7. Omission of and or wrong numbering of a question or part of the question will result in 10% deduction of the marks scored from the relevant part.
8. Do NOT use a pencil.
9. Mobile phones are NOT allowed in the examination hall.

For Examiner:

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **MCQS** | **SAQS** | **LAQS 1** | **LAQS 2** | **TOTAL** |
|  |  |  |  |  |

**PART ONE: MCQS (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS) COMMUNITY DIAGNOSIS– 5 MARKS**

Q.1. Which of the following is the correct definition of community diagnosis?

1. Steps used to solve health problems in the community.
2. Is the process of determining the community inventory.
3. Is determining health patterns of the community.
4. Is determining the pattern of health problems in a community, and factors affecting this pattern.

Q.2. Which of the following is true concerning pretesting of questionnaire before carrying out diagnosis?

1. You take a small number of respondents from the community you are going to carry out the diagnosis on and test the questionnaire on them.
2. This is the small number of questionnaires administered to students before carrying out community diagnosis.
3. You choose an area of a community similar to where you are going to carry out community diagnosis, administer a small number of questionnaires and analyse the responses to determine if the questionnaires are sensitive and easily understood by your respondents.
4. You pre-test the questionnaires only if you are in doubt of their accuracy.

Q.3. Which of the following is not a community gate keeper?

1. Chief.
2. Pastor.
3. Area MCA.
4. Village elder.

Q.4. After carrying out a community health survey, it is important to give feed back to the community because:

1. You had promised them.
2. So that they do not feel someone took advantage of them for a selfish gain.
3. This is a standard practice.
4. So as to make the community knowledgeable.

Q.5. Mapping of the area where one is going to carry out a community diagnosis includes:

1. Drawing a map of the area and showing it to the community leaders.
2. Meeting the community leaders and informing them when you are going to undertake the community diagnosis.
3. Drawing a map of the area you are going to undertake community diagnosis, and indicating important land marks and facilities.
4. Showing a map of the area you are going to undertake the community diagnosis to your supervisors.

**PART TWO: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS – COMMUNITY DIAGNOSIS – 25 MARKS**

Q.1. Explain five (5) aspects of community diagnosis. 5 marks

Q.2. State five (5) characteristics of community health action. 5 marks

Q.3. State two (2) advantages and three (3) disadvantages of open ended questions. 5 marks

Q.4. State three (3) sources of information needed for community diagnosis and the

relevance of each. 3 marks

Q.5. (a) Define a “need”. 1 mark

(b) Define a “problem”. 1 mark

Q.6. Explain the role of a community health nurse in the carrying out of a

community diagnosis. 5 marks