



PAPER THREE

PART ONE: Multiple Choice Questions (20 Marks)

1. Regular collection of data on incidence of disease at all levels of health care is referred to as;
 - a. Epidemiology
 - b. Passive surveillance
 - c. Active surveillance
 - d. Morbidity monitoring

2. Trachoma mainly affects;
 - a. The entire eye ball
 - b. Conjunctiva and sclera
 - c. Cornea and sclera
 - d. Conjunctiva and the cornea

3. The best advice for a patient on zidovudine who complains of nausea and vomiting is;
 - a. Minimize caffeine
 - b. Perform regular exercises
 - c. Take medication with food
 - d. Avoid gas producing foods

4. In the *entamoeba histolytica* life cycle;
 - a. The only infective form is the trophozoites.
 - b. The parasite can live as a commensal in the bowel
 - c. The parasite mainly resides in the small bowel
 - d. The parasite never invades the bloodstream

5. Wearing of shoes prevent infection by;
 - a. *Necator americanus*, *Ankylostoma duodenale*
 - b. *Trichuris trichiuria*, *Enterobius Vermicularis*
 - c. *Echinococcus granulosus*, *Necator americanus*
 - d. *Enterobius Vermicularis*, *Ankylostoma duodenale*

6. Measles vaccine;
 - a. Is administered in two doses; at 9 months and at 18 months
 - b. Takes 30-40 days after administration before conferring protection
 - c. Confers passive natural immunity
 - d. It is administered at 9 months and at 18 months in HIV exposed babies.

7. Interventions for a woman three months post IUCD insertion who reports heavy bleeding include;
 - a. Administering NSAIDs, removing the IUCD.
 - b. Reassuring, administering NSAIDs
 - c. Removing the IUCD, administering iron tablets to treat anemia
 - d. Administering NSAIDs, Administering oral contraceptive pills for 3 cycles.

8. Behavioral theorists of management include;
 - a. Henry Fayol, Max Weber
 - b. Abraham Maslow, Henry Fayol
 - c. Fredrick Taylor, Henry Fayol
 - d. Abraham Maslow, Fredrick Herzberg

9. The correct order of levels of leadership is;
 - a. Position, production, permission, personhood, people development

- b. Production, position , personhood, permission, people development
 - c. Position, permission, production, people development, personhood,
 - d. Personhood , production, permission, people development , position,
10. Employees should respect organizational policy and procedures. This principle of management is;
- a. Authority and responsibility
 - b. Discipline
 - c. Scalar chain
 - d. Subordination of individual interests
11. Interpersonal roles of a manager include;
- a. Figure head, liaison, leader
 - b. Monitor, disseminator, spokesperson.
 - c. Entrepreneur, resource allocator, negotiator
 - d. Disturbance handler, leader, disseminator
12. The first step in planning is ;
- a. Problem prioritization
 - b. Monitoring
 - c. Situation analysis
 - d. Preparation of action plans
13. Delivery of nursing education has transformed from using printed materials to use of electronic materials. This is an example of;
- a. Social mobilization.
 - b. Socialization
 - c. Social change
 - d. Social stratification
14. Disaster mitigative measures include;
- a. Resource mapping, insurance initiatives
 - b. Funds mobilization, establishing food reserves
 - c. Emergency relief, advocacy and public awareness
 - d. Vulnerability analysis, advocacy and public awareness
15. Water washed diseases include;
- a. Bacillary dysentery, cholera
 - b. Bacillary dysentery, trachoma
 - c. Malaria, schistosomiasis
 - d. Hepatitis A, cholera
16. Health education during home visiting is conducted at;
- a. Entry phase
 - b. Pre-visit phase
 - c. Activity phase
 - d. Termination phase.
17. Principles of community health nursing include;
- a. Prioritising on curative and preventive aspects of health.
 - b. Minimizing vertical programs
 - c. Centralization of activities.
 - d. Utilizing of only health professionals in health care delivery.
18. Indicate if the following statements are **true** or **false**;
- a. Community formal and informal leaders are members of school health teams.
 - b. Female and male students should have equal number of latrines.

For question 19 and 20, match each vector in column A with the disease it transmits in column B.

COLUMN A

- a. Cyclops

- b. Culex mosquito
- c. Aedes Mosquito
- d. Black flies

COLUMN B

- i. Yellow fever
- ii. Onchocerciasis
- iii. Dracunculosis
- iv. Filariasis bancrofti

PART TWO: Short Answer Questions (40 Marks)

1. State four (4) types of latrines. (4 marks)
2. Outline four (4) cold chain system monitoring tools. (4 marks)
3. Explain advantages of home based care as follows;
 - a. Three (3) to the patient. (3 marks)
 - b. Two (2) to the community. (2 marks)
4. Explain four (4) types of community diagnosis reports (4 marks)
5. State four (4) roles of a community nurse in care of the elderly. (4 marks)
6. State four (4) differences between Chancroid and Syphilitic ulcers. (4 marks)
7. Outline five (5) pillars of primary health care. (5 marks)
8. Outline three elements of control function of managers. (5 marks)
9. State seven (7) factors that a manager should consider while scheduling staff. (7 marks)

PART THREE: Long Answer Questions

1. Tetanus occurs sporadically all over Africa.
 - a. Outline four (4) groups of people at risk of tetanus. (4 marks)
 - b. State four (4) clinical features of tetanus. (4 marks)
 - c. Explain why it is **NOT** possible to achieve herd immunity for tetanus. (2 marks)
 - d. Describe the management of a patient with tetanus. (10 marks)

2. Nurse Managers use nursing care delivery system or modalities to ensure delivery of quality care. Describe the types of nursing care modalities giving two (2) merits and two (2) demerits of each type. (20 marks).

COLLEGE FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER II

OCTOBER 2014

PART ONE: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS 20 MARKS

1. Auto infection is commonly seen in:-

- a. Trichuriasis
- b. Enterobiasis
- c. Ascariasis
- d. Schistosomiasis

2. Examples of cestodes include:-

- a. *Hymenolepis nana, Taenia Saginata, Diphylobothrium lata*
- b. *Necator americanas, Ankylostoma duodenale, Taenia solium*
- c. *Echinococcus granulosus, Brugia malayi, Wuchereria bancrofti*
- d. *Ankylostoma duodenale, Loa loa, Onchocerca volvulus*

3. Drug of choice for all Schistosomal species is :-

- a. Oxamniquine
- b. Metrifonate
- c. Praziquantel
- d. Niclosamide

4. A disease pandemic is one that:-

- a. Few persons acquire over a short period of time
- b. Is always present in a population
- c. Occurs occasionally in a population

d. Affects many people

5. Symptoms in stage 2 of WHO clinical staging of HIV/AIDS for adults include:-

- a. Herpes zoster, seborrheic dermatitis
- b. Oral candidiasis, pulmonary TB
- c. Thrombocytopenia, pyomyositis
- d. Neutropenia, sinusitis

6. Immunization schedule for Rota virus vaccine is:-

- a. 2mls orally at 6 weeks and 10 weeks
- b. 1.5mls IM at 10 weeks and 14 weeks
- c. 2mls IM at 10 weeks and 14 weeks
- d. 1.5 mls orally at 6 weeks and 10 weeks

7. An example of a contraceptive method that fall in category 4 of the medical eligibility criteria include:-

- a. Combined oral contraceptives for women with thalassemia
- b. Implants for women with Systemic Lupus Erythematosus
- c. Progestine only contraceptives for women with sickle cell disease
- d. Intra Uterine Contraceptive Device for women with valvular heart disease

8. Normal developmental milestone for an infant aged 1 month include:-

- a. Grasp actively, makes loud voices
- b. Follow object with eyes, play with hands
- c. Lifts head when prone, often smiles
- d. Good head control, grasps actively

9. Angular stomatitis in children is as a result of deficiency in:-

- a. Vitamin B2
- b. Vitamin B12
- c. Calcium
- d. Thiamine

10. Malaria chemoprophylaxis with Mefloquine:-

- a. Is started 2-3 days before arrival in endemic area
- b. Can be given to infants less than 5 kilograms
- c. Is available as tablets of 274mg
- d. Can be given concomitantly with quinine

11. Gradual social change that occurs with very little or no human effort is referred to as;

- a. Evolution
- b. Reform
- c. Diffusion
- d. Revolution

12. Achieved status is:-

- a. Accomplished
- b. Family dependant
- c. Class defined
- d. Assumed at birth

13. A rural health unit is an administrative unit consisting of:-

- a. 50,000 to 70,000 people
- b. One or two schools
- c. At least five health centres
- d. A level 4 hospital as the head quarter

14. The following groups of people are classified as socially handicapped:

- a. Displaced, Street children, sexually abused

- b. Epileptic, psychiatric cases, widowed
 - c. Drug addicts, elderly, mongolism
 - d. Obese, blind, deaf
15. The types of authority are;
- a. Informal and functional
 - b. Functional and open system
 - c. Authoritarian and democratic
 - d. Formal and functional
16. The purpose of organization structure is:-
- a. Monitoring flow of communication
 - b. Reviewing the remuneration of the staff
 - c. Depicting interdepartmental relations
 - d. Planning and implementation
17. In functional nursing:-
- a. Each nurse in a unit is assigned one or more nursing tasks for a number of patients or all patients in the ward.
 - b. The nurse is accountable for the total care of one or more patients for the period of her work shift.
 - c. Patients in a unit are divided to various groups under care of certain individual nurses.
 - d. There is comprehensive, continuous, coordinated and individualized nursing care.
18. The first four steps in the disciplinary process are:-
- a. Investigation to find cause, formal written warning and suspension, discussion and brief warning
 - b. Investigation to find cause, discussion and brief warning, strong verbal warning, formal written warning
 - c. Suspension from job, investigation to find the cause, formal written warning, strong verbal warning
 - d. Strong verbal warning, interdiction without pay, discharge with opportunity to appeal, formal written warning
19. The process of assigning competent people to fill the roles designed in the organizational hierarchy is:-
- a. Staffing
 - b. Scheduling
 - c. Recruitment
 - d. Induction
20. Motivational factors according to Herzberg two factor theory include:-
- a. Possibility of growth, the work itself
 - b. Company policy , working conditions
 - c. Interpersonal relationship, recognition
 - d. Responsibility, good salary
- PART TWO SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)**
1. Outline five (5) causes of treatment failure in gonorrhoea (5 marks)
 2. State six (6) factors that affect the health of a family (6 marks)
 3. Outline four (4) roles of the community in implementing primary health care (4 marks)
 4. Explain four (4) biological criteria a good house should meet (4 marks)
 5. State five (5) factors that hinder community mobilization (5 marks)
 6. Outline four (4) clinical features of the paralytic stage of rabies (4 marks)
 7. Outline the step of evaluating school health services (4 marks)
 8. State three (3) contents of a medical community diagnosis report (3 marks)
 9. Describe the life cycle of malaria in mosquitoes (5 marks)
- PART THREE: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (40MARKS)**

1. Ebola disease is the current global public health problem.
 - a. List the four (4) strains of Ebola virus (2 marks)
 - b. Outline three (3) specific clinical features of Ebola (3 marks)
 - c. Describe the approach you will take as a public health nurse to manage the outbreak of the disease (10 marks)
 - d. Describe the prevention and control measures of Ebola (5 marks)
2. Delegation is a principle of dealing with time management constraints.
 - a. Other than delegation outline four (4) principles of time management (4 marks)
 - b. Describe the steps involved in delegation (10 marks)
 - c. Outline six(6) factors that hinder the delegation process (6 marks)

COLLEGE FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER III

WEDNESDAY 24TH OCTOBER 2012

PART I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

1. In communicable diseases, the route of transmission can be interrupted by:-
 - a) Providing treatment to all the sick people
 - b) Vaccinating the population
 - c) Attacking the vectors
 - d) Notification
2. The anthropometric measurements used to determine stunted growth in children is:-
 - a) Hip-waist ratio
 - b) Weight for height
 - c) Weight for age
 - d) Height for age
3. Water- washed infections can be prevented through
 - a) Improving the quality of water
 - b) Reducing contact with contaminated water

- c) Improving the quantity of water
 - d) Notification
4. Characteristics of *Bacillus anthracis* include:-
 - a) Gram-negative, often arranged in chains
 - b) Non-flagellate, gram negative
 - c) Often arranged in chains, gram positive
 - d) Non-spore forming, gram positive
5. In home visiting, the community health nurse shares information on purpose of the visit, during the:-
 - a) Initiation phase
 - b) Home visiting phase
 - c) Pre-visit activities
 - d) Post-visit activities
6. The cardinal sign of stage 3 of cholera is:-
 - a) Improvement of general condition
 - b) Rice-water appearance of stool
 - c) Shock
 - d) Severe abdominal cramps
7. A client using Eugynon as an emergency contraceptive would require a total of how many pills to complete the dose :-
 - a) 2
 - b) 4
 - c) 1
 - d) 40
8. In community diagnosis, developing objectives as to why the survey is being carried out is done during:-
 - a) Exploration stage
 - b) Pre-testing of instruments
 - c) Execution stage

d) Planning stage

9. Anthropology is the study of:-

- a) Social and biological aspects of man and his work
- b) Man's activities in his environment
- c) Behavior of man in his economic environment
- d) Ancient anatomical features of man

10. The function of management that involves measuring the performance of employees to ensure that planned objectives of an organization are achieved is:

- a) Directing
- b) Controlling
- c) Authority
- d) Staffing

11. Unity of direction as a principle of management that involves:-

- a) Subordinates receiving orders and being accountable to one manager
- b) Employees understanding and pursuing the same objectives.
- c) Putting aside personal considerations and putting company objectives first.
- d) An organization having a clear line of authority from top to bottom

12. An incidental host:

- a) Is one in which a parasite reaches maturity and reproduces sexually
- b) Harbors the parasite with no illness
- c) Harbors the parasite until some developmental stage is complete
- d) Does not allow transmission of a parasite to a definitive host

13. The process by which subclinical cases of disease are identified is known as:-

- a) Contact tracing
- b) Screening

c) Surveillance

d) Clinical diagnosis

14. In the investigation of an epidemic, the most appropriate measure to describe the frequency of occurrence of illness is the:

- a) Prevalence rate
- b) Incidence rate
- c) Case-fatality rate
- d) Attack rate

15. The predominant Plasmodium species in Kenya is:-

- a) *Plasmodium ovale*
- b) *Plasmodium malariae*
- c) *Plasmodium falciparum*
- d) *Plasmodium vivax*

16. The dietary sources for vitamin B₁₂ include:-

- a) Legumes and citrus fruits
- b) Liver and green vegetables
- c) Fish and eggs
- d) Milk and green vegetables

17. *Trichuris trichuria* infestation is associated with:-

- a) Rectal prolapse
- b) Neurological symptoms
- c) Ground itch
- d) Hypersensitivity reaction

18. The developmental tasks achieved by a child at 12 (twelve) months include:-

- a) Sitting without support and response to sounds by making sounds
- b) Coping sounds and is able to crawl
- c) Taking a few steps without holding on

d) Walking alone and feeding him/herself

19. The statement that describes the values and beliefs of an organization is:-

- a) Vision
- b) Mission
- c) Goal
- d) Philosophy

20. For cold chain maintenance, the temperatures should range between

- a) 0°C to +8°C
- b) +2 °C to +8 °C
- c) +4 °C to +8 °C
- d) 0 °C to +10 °C

PART II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

1. Outline six (6) essential messages given to family planning clients visiting for the first time (6marks)
2. State the four (4) steps of the community mobilization process in home based care (4 marks)
3. Outline the four (4) policy elements of disaster management (4 marks)
4. Explain three (3) principles of primary health care (6marks)
5. Illustrate by use of a diagram the life cycle of Taenia saginata (5marks)
6. State five (5) environmental components that influence the health of man (5marks)
7. State six (6) responsibilities of an occupational health nurse (6 marks)
8. State four (4) tools used for data collection in community diagnosis (4marks)

PART III: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS(40 MARKS)

1. You have been contracted to design a school health programme for a school in Magomeni County.

- a) Explain five (5) needs of a school child (5 marks)
 - b) Describe the activities you will include in the package of the programme (15 marks)
2. As the nursing officer in charge of a district hospital, you are actively involved in planning.
- a) State three (3) types of plans (3 marks)
 - b) State five (5) reasons for planning (5 marks)
 - c) Describe the planning process (12 marks)

COLLEGE FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER III

TUESDAY 30TH APRIL 2013

PART ONE: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

1. Zoonotic diseases include
 - a) Rabies, tetanus, anthrax, trichuriasis
 - b) Anthrax, tetanus, rabies, plague
 - c) Brucellosis, rabies, anthrax, taeniasis
 - d) Tetanus, rabies, anthrax, brucellosis
2. In classification of acute respiratory infections in children, very severe symptoms include:-
 - a) Stridor, ear discharge, blocked nose
 - b) Chest indrawing, stridor, grey membrane in the throat
 - c) Purulent pharyngitis, ear discharge, fast breathing >70bpm
 - d) Cyanosis, unable to drink, respiratory rate > 70bpm
3. The causative agent of chancroid is:
 - a) Chlamydia trachomatis
 - b) Treponema pallidum

- c) Hemophilus ducreyi
 - d) Ureaplasma urealyticum
4. The three components of a disease transmission cycle include:-
- a) The environment, the transmission route, the susceptible host
 - b) The source, the environment, the susceptible host
 - c) The source, the transmission route, the susceptible host
 - d) The source, the vector, the transmission route
5. Medical eligibility criteria category 4 for contraceptive implants include:
- a) Women with history of breast cancer
 - b) Women who have severe cirrhosis
 - c) Women who have unexplained vaginal bleeding
 - d) Women who have deep venous thrombosis
6. The initial step of community diagnosis is:
- a) Execution of survey
 - b) Planning of the survey
 - c) Exploration
 - d) Community action
7. Characteristics of an effective team include:-
- a) The management relationship in the organization is directive, information flows mainly downwards
 - b) Every member understands the objective and goals, communication is open during meetings
 - c) Criticism is frank and constructive, each individual strives to meet individual tasks
 - d) Decision making is by consensus, conflicts never arise due to the harmony
8. Unity of command means:-
- a) The systematic reporting ranging from the ultimate authority at the top to the worker with least authority
 - b) One being in charge of a group that he/she can effectively supervise in terms of numbers.
 - c) That the employee should receive orders from one superior only.
 - d) Having all standards and policies in an organization addressing issues harmoniously and implicitly.
9. Incidence rate is:-
- a) The number of cases of a disease present within the population
 - b) Disease giving rise to unexpectedly large number of cases
 - c) The occurrence of new cases within a stated period
 - d) Transmission of disease occurring at a low rate
10. Active immunity:-
- a) Is the immunity developed by own production of antibodies
 - b) Develops when a high proportion of the community have been immunized
 - c) Is when one is protected temporarily by use of borrowed antibodies
 - d) Is when one's immunity is reinforced by use of vaccines
11. Physical therapy in home based care helps in:-
- a) Reducing loneliness, relaxation, improving circulation
 - b) Improving circulation, preventing muscle wasting, improving digestion
 - c) Reducing loneliness, preventing chest infection, improving digestion

- d) Prevention of contractures, prevention of boredom, improving digestion
12. Developmental milestone achieved at 12-18 months include:
- A child sitting unsupported, grasping actively and makes loud noises
 - A child is able to run around, says several words
 - A child is able to stand, understand a few words and tries to use them
 - A child is able to walk, grasp small objects with thumbs and fingers
13. Fat soluble vitamins include:-
- A,D,C,E
 - A,D,E,K
 - E,D,C,K
 - A,B,C,D
14. Common emotional health problems among the youth include:-
- Suicidal tendency, alcoholism, drug abuse
 - Homosexuality, STI, truancy
 - Drug abuse, school drop out, promiscuity
 - Suicidal tendency, STI, school drop out
15. In enterobiasis infection, the adult worm lives in the:-
- Lungs
 - Caecum
 - Large intestines
 - Small intestines
16. A family in which the spouses have divorced but they both remain responsible for upkeep of the children is referred to as:-
- Blended family
 - Binuclear family
 - Single family
 - Foster family
17. Gumma lesions are characteristic of:-
- Latent stage of syphilis
 - Primordial stage of syphilis
 - Tertiary stage of syphilis
 - Secondary stage of syphilis
18. In community diagnosis, the sampling technique where groups are randomly selected in a population that is scattered over a large geographical area is:-
- Systematic sampling
 - Cluster sampling
 - Stratified sampling
 - Multistage sampling
19. The process of increasing the communities ability to handle a disaster is referred to as:-
- Preparedness
 - Response
 - Mitigation
 - Prevention
20. When a disease is present in a community all the time it is said to be:-
- Epidemic
 - Endemic
 - Pandemic
 - Prevalent
- PART TWO: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)**
- Outline the four(4) stages of trachoma infection (4marks)
 - State six (6) characteristics of adequate housing (6 marks)

3. Describe the four (4) steps of organising a school health program (4 marks)
4. Draw and label a diagram to illustrate the life cycle of *Taenia saginata* (5 marks)
5. Outline (6) non contraceptive health benefits of combine oral contraceptives (6marks)
6. Explain four (4) functions of an occupational health nurse. (4 marks)
7. Describe six (6) elements of primary health care (6 marks)
8. State five (5) characteristics of communicable diseases (5 marks)

PART THREE: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

1. An outbreak of poliomyelitis has been reported to you as the DPHN of county X.
 - a. Describe the three clinical phases in the major illness stage of polio (3 marks)
 - b. Describe the steps you will follow in controlling the outbreak (12 marks)
 - c. State five (5) preventive measures you would put in place to curb this condition (5 marks)
2. You have been posted as a nursing officer in charge in a district hospital. A new policy to adopt use of ICT for patient documentation has been passed but the nurses are resistant to this change.
 - a. State five (5) reasons why change is resisted (5 marks)
 - b. Describe the three steps of overcoming resistance to change according to Kurt Lewis (3 marks)
 - c. Describe how you will implement the change process (12 marks)

SEPTEMBER 2009 COLLEGE FINAL PAPER 3

DATE: TUESDAY 11TH OCTOBER 2011

PART ONE: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION 20MKS

1. Food borne diseases include;
 - a. Polio, schistosomiasis, Giardiasis.
 - b. Taeniasis, millitary T.B, hepatitis A.
 - c. Amoebiasis, Hepatitis B, Polio
 - d. Polio, schistosomiasis, millitary TB.
2. A community health nurse should advice the community to ensure the distance between food shelves and the ground is at least;
 - a. 30cm
 - b. 10cm
 - c. 0.5 metres
 - d. 1 metre
3. Deafness that develops after speech has developed is referred to as;
 - a. Adventitious deafness
 - b. Psychogenic deafness
 - c. Hard of hearing
 - d. Congenital deafness
4. The study of population dynamics such as births, deaths and migration is referred to as;
 - a. Civil registration
 - b. Demography
 - c. Census
 - d. Epidemiology
5. A country with population pyramid that is broad at the bottom should have more health programs focusing on ;
 - a. Promoting women health

- b. Prevention of chronic diseases
 - c. Youth health
 - d. Prevention of sexually transmitted diseases
6. Appendices in a community diagnosis report include all the following **except**:
- a. Copy of questionnaire
 - b. List of acronyms
 - c. Letters of approval
 - d. The map of the area
7. The following factor **DOES NOT** affect growth of a population.
- a. Migration
 - b. Women of reproductive age
 - c. Occurrence of disasters
 - d. Literacy levels
8. Epidemiological triad includes;
- a. Agent, route of transmission, mode of transmission.
 - b. Host, agent, environment.
 - c. Vector , route of transmission, Agent
 - d. Host, route of transmission, environment.
9. Active immunity;
- a. Is acquired after several doses of a vaccine.
 - b. Is acquired after vaccination with a live vaccine.
 - c. Is only acquired only when organisms invade the body.
 - d. Is life long
10. The diseases that are targeted for eradication by KEPI include;
- a. Poliomyelitis, neonatal tetanus, measles
 - b. Neonatal tetanus, measles, chicken pox
 - c. Measles, yellow fever, whooping cough
 - d. Poliomyelitis, neonatal tetanus, diphtheria
11. A child who is seen for the first time at 9months should be given the following vaccines;
- b. BCG, Polio, Penta valent, measles
 - c. Polio, penta valent, measles
 - d. Measles only
 - e. BCG, Penta valent, measles
12. The drugs used for chemoprophylaxis against malaria include;
- a. Mefloquine, doxycycline, proguanil
 - b. Artemether- lumefantrine, Fansidar, quinine
 - c. Fansidar, proguanil, metakelfin
 - d. Fansidar, Artemether- lumefantrine, metakelfin
13. Autocratic leaders are likely to use the following theory;
- a. Abraham Maslow
 - b. Theory X
 - c. Theory Y
 - d. Fredrick Herzberg's
14. Indicate whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) on the answer sheet provided.
- a. A manager should understand that some employees may resist change due to self interest.
 - b. The principle of unity of command in nay organization is important because the superior is able to assign part of his job domain to his/her subordinate.
15. The following statement is FALSE about spermicides;
- a. May cause congenital abnormalities when used several times a day.
 - b. May increase the risk of HIV infection if used several times a day.

- c. Can be inserted ahead of time and so do not interrupt sex
 - d. Should not be used by women with HIV infection
16. The following leadership style has the least regard for organizational policies and rules ;
- a. Autocratic
 - b. Democratic
 - c. Bureaucratic
 - d. Laissez-faire
17. The evaluation error in performance appraisal in which the ratter assumes that if the person does well in several known areas, he or she will do well in all areas is referred to as;
- a. Halo effect
 - b. Sun flower effect
 - c. Recency Effect
 - d. Problem distortion
18. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), clinical staging of HIV infection stage III in adults is characterized by;
- a. Weight loss more than 50% of usual body weight, cryptococcosis, extra pulmonary tuberculosis.
 - b. Weight loss of more than 50% of usual body weight, HIV encephalopathy, candidiasis of the oesophagus.
 - c. Weight loss of more than 10% of usual body weight, recurrent respiratory tract infections, herpes zoster within the last five years.
 - d. Weight loss of more than 10% of usual body weight, pulmonary tuberculosis, oral candidiasis.
19. A policy is best defined as:-

- a. A guide that prescribes actions to be taken under given circumstances
- b. Uniformity of action that follows a meaningful pattern
- c. A tool used to assess performance of an individual
- d. The accuracy with which a job is being done to meet the specification

20. Everyone in the society is expected to bathe. This is an example of which norm?
- a. A folkway
 - b. Mores
 - c. Law
 - d. Value

PART TWO: SHORT ANSWER QUESTION 40MKS

1. Define the following terms;(1mk each)
 - e. Epidemiology
 - f. Surveillance
 - g. Prevalence
2. State six (6) characteristics of a healthy community. (6mks)
3. Explain five (5) measures that a nurse can take to reduce the number of vulnerable children in a community. (5mks)
4. Describe the four (4) components of home based care. (4mks)
5. Describe the three port system of water purification. (2mks)
6. State four (4) roles of the family in implementation of mental health component of primary health care (PHC). (4mks)
7. State five (5) methods of solid waste disposal. (5mks)
8. Explain four (4) nursing care modalities. (4mks)
9. Outline the steps of social change. (7mks)

PART THREE (LONG ANSWER QUESTION)

1. Staffing is one of the functions of nurse managers.
 - a. List four other functions of a manager besides staffing. (2mks)
 - b. Explain five factors that you would consider as a nurse manager when staffing.(10mks)
 - c. Describe the staffing process.(8mks)
2. You are a nursing officer in charge of a health centre in Mega division where there is cholera outbreak.
 - a. State two (2) characteristics of causative agent for cholera. (2mks)
 - b. Explain how you would manage the outbreak. (13mks)
 - c. State five (5) differences between cholera and food poisoning. (5mks)
3.
 - a. Is applicable in eradication of tetanus infection.
 - b. Entails prophylaxis treatment for susceptible host
 - c. It is achieved by keeping the number of susceptible host low
4. Principles of PHC are:-
 - a. Manpower development, equity, appropriate technology
 - b. Community rehabilitation, Equity, science
 - c. Culture, science, community participation
 - d. Community participation, equity, Community rehabilitation
5. The correct order of community mobilization steps
 - a. Planning, community entry, conducting, monitoring
 - b. Community entry, planning, conducting, monitoring
 - c. Making reinforcement, community entry, planning, conducting
 - d. Community entry, planning, monitoring, conducting
6. Absorption of iron is enhanced by:
 - a. Antacids
 - b. Citrus fruits
 - c. Tea and coffee
 - d. Taking iron tablets with meals
7. The for following types of hepatitis are transmitted through fecal oral route;
 - a. A and D
 - b. B and C
 - c. A and C
 - d. E and A
8. Green tags in disaster management means;
 - a. Victims need immediate care.
 - b. Victims can wait up to 3 hrs
 - c. The victims can wait up to 1hr
 - d. Victims are dead
9. The first step when organising a school health programme is

MARCH 2012 KRCHN CLASS

DATE: FRIDAY 25TH APRIL 2014

PART ONE: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20MKS)

1. The total number of new cases of HIV infection reported in the month of March from X village was 50. This is referred to as;
 - a. Incidence
 - b. Prevalence
 - c. Morbidity
 - d. Pandemic
2. When using the 3 pot system for water purification, the water is considered safe for drinking after standing for?
 - a. 24hrs
 - b. 48hrs
 - c. 36hrs
 - d. 30hrs
3. Herd immunity:-
 - a. Results from high infection pressure.

- a. Planning with the stake holders
 - b. Gathering information
 - c. Creating awareness
 - d. Establishing partnerships between teachers and health workers
10. The following is TRUE about hearing impairment :
- a. Individual with profound hearing impairment cannot communicate.
 - b. It causes inability to protect self.
 - c. Individuals with adventitious deafness are also dumb.
 - d. Hard of hearing is the same as congenital deafness.
11. Community health
- a. Is concerned more with health of individuals
 - b. Emphasises more on curative services
 - c. Is different from population medicine
 - d. Can be affected by education levels
12. Elements of culture include;
- a. Language, status, material life
 - b. Values, beliefs, roles
 - c. Religion, material life, status
 - d. Languages, beliefs, Social interactions
13. The descriptive study of living cultures is referred to as;
- a. Ethnography
 - b. Ethnology
 - c. Archaeology
 - d. Social anthropology
14. Principles of community health nursing include;
- e. Prioritising on curative and preventive aspects of health.
 - f. Minimizing vertical programs
 - g. Centralization of activities.
- h. Utilizing of only health professionals in health care delivery.
15. Planning for daily activities in the ward is an example of;
- a. Operational plan
 - b. Tactical plan
 - c. Strategic plan
 - d. Contingency plan
16. Management roles include;
- a. Controlling, decision making, directing
 - b. Staffing, organizing, information sharing
 - c. Monitoring, liaison, decision making
 - d. Planning, controlling, organizing
17. The following theorist emphasized on the use of rules, regulations and policies to govern employees.
- a. Frederic Taylor
 - b. Max Weber
 - c. Henri Fayol
 - d. Douglas McGregor
18. Tactical plans in an organization
- a. Focus on single daily action
 - b. Are concerned on how to implement operational plans
 - c. Are of intermediate time frame
 - d. Are mainly developed from the major organization goals
19. Feedback to subordinate from nurse managers;
- a. Should be given in private always
 - b. Should be done daily
 - c. Should be both objective and subjective
 - d. Should have negative comments last.

20. The following leadership style has the greatest regard for organizational policies and rules ;
- Autocratic
 - Democratic
 - Bureaucratic
 - Laissez-faire

PART TWO: SHORT ANSWER LONG (40MARKS)

- List the two types of leishmaniasis and identify the causative organism for each type.(2 marks)
- State five (5) types of environment. (5marks)
- Describe how calendar method of family planning works. (5 marks)
- Describe the lifecycle of *Schistosoma mansoni* (5 marks)
- State five (5) factors that cause underutilization of health services. (5marks)
- Explain the following principles of management;(4marks)
 - Unity of command
 - Unity of direction
 - Insubordination of individual interest
 - Initiative
- Outline the steps of the disciplinary process. (7marks)
- Outline the phases of home visiting. (5mks)
- List four (4) cold chain monitoring tools. (2 marks)

PART THREE: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (40MARKS)

- With influx of refugees in Kenya, the risk of disease outbreaks is high.
 - Define the term disease outbreak.(1 mark)
 - Outline four (4)factors that determine decision making during outbreaks.(4 marks)
 - Describe the steps of disease management at the district level. (11marks)

- Performance appraisal should be done for every employee.
 - State five (5) benefits of performance appraisal.(5mks)
 - List two (2) performance appraisal techniques. (1mks)
 - Describe seven (7) rating errors that can occur during performance appraisal. (14mks)

PAPER THREE

MARCH 2010 CLASS

PART ONE Multiple Choice Questions (20mks)

- Nursing Care component of Home Based Care **excludes**;
 - Maintaining hygiene
 - Information and referral to support groups
 - Ensuring adequate nutrition
 - Training family and community members
- Indicate whether the following statements are **true or false**;
 - Ivermectin is the drug of choice in plague management
 - Tetracycline is the drug of choice in management of schistosomiasis
- Transmission of contagious diseases is facilitated by all the following EXCEPT:
 - High population density
 - Poor housing
 - Poor personal hygiene
 - Poor quality water
- The following is NOT a principle of community health nursing
 - Nurses should work within community's culture and norms.
 - Vertical programs should be promoted.
 - All projects must have clearly defined objectives

- d. Community health nursing should be regarded as a service
5. Prevalence rate measures;
- Disease distribution
 - Disease frequency
 - Disease pattern
 - Disease determinants
6. Primary prevention of disease entails;
- Genetic screening, adequate rest, occupational therapy
 - Genetic counselling, recreation, adequate sleep
 - Health education, immunization, early treatment of diseases
 - Early treatment of diseases, adequate nutrition, genetic counselling
7. The following is true about Primary Health Care EXCEPT;
- There is a particular focus on mothers and children.
 - Aims at Increasing accessibility of all health services.
 - Pursue an integrated approach of service provision.
 - Lays equal emphasises on both curative and preventive services.
8. The following is **TRUE** about Non-medical community diagnosis report;
- Covers general impressions of the community's health status.
 - Must be disseminated during face to face meetings with the community.
 - Should be written using the scientific format.
 - It is sufficient to describe the findings in the report in words.
9. The following are school health activities;
- Growth monitoring, counselling, epidemiological investigations.
 - Care of continuing illness, immunization, curriculum development.
 - Emergency management, counselling of teachers, screening
 - Health education, epidemiological investigations, growth monitoring
10. Welding work causing intense conjunctivitis. This is an example of;
- Mechanical hazard
 - Physical hazard
 - Biological hazard
 - Psychosocial hazard
11. The following is **not** true about culture;
- Maintains order
 - It shapes personality
 - It provides for biological continuity
 - It teaches language
12. Social mobility;
- Depends on rules governing how people gain or keep their positions
 - Is limited in closed systems
 - Is the ranking of members of the society
 - Can be vertical or horizontal
13. The following is true about ascaris lumbricoides life cycle;
- The eggs passed out in faeces are infective

- b. The larvae penetrate through the intestinal wall to the liver
 - c. The mature larvae settle in the colon
 - d. Eggs can be killed by composting human faeces manure for 3 months
14. The following plasmodia develop hypnozoites
- a. *P. Ovale*, *p. vivax*
 - b. *P. Malariae*, *p. vivax*
 - c. *P. malariae*, *p.falciparum*
 - d. *P. Ovale*, *p.falciparum*
15. A child with weight for age below 60% of normal body weight and has no oedema is classified as;
- a. Underweight
 - b. Kwashiorkor
 - c. Marasmus
 - d. Marasmic kwashiorkor
16. The following theories/theory emphasise on efficacy and effectiveness;
- a. Classical theories
 - b. Human relations theories
 - c. Systems theory
 - d. Contingency theory
17. The following political institutions have non-elected leaders
- a. Monarch, autocrat
 - b. Authoritarian, delegating
 - c. Obligatory, free reign
 - d. Laissez-faire, autocratic
18. Managerial roles include;
- a. Planning, controlling and staffing
 - b. Planning, negotiating and liaising
 - c. Organising, planning, monitoring
 - d. Resource allocation, negotiating, monitoring
19. Babies should have full head control at;
- a. 2 months
 - b. 3 months
 - c. 6 months
 - d. 10 months
20. A person in category 3 of the WHO medical eligibility criteria (MEC) for family planning should;
- a. Use the method under any circumstances
 - b. Generally use the method
 - c. Not use the method, unless other methods are acceptable
 - d. Not use the method even when clinical judgment is available.
- PART TWO: Short Answer Questions (40mks)**
1. Outline the process of family health care (4mks)
 2. State five (5) host factors that increase susceptibility to diseases. (5mks)
 3. State four (4) methods of community mobilization. (4mks)
 4. Describe the social criteria of good housing. (2mks)
 5. State four (4) guidelines that you would advise the community to observe while constructing a pit latrine. (4mks)
 6. List six (6) contraindications of combined oral contraceptive pills. (3mks)
 7. Describe four (4) principles of Primary Health care (PHC). (4mks)
 8. With the aid of a diagram describe the lifecycle of schistosomes. (5mks)
 9. Explain four (4) management skills. (4mks)
 10. Outline the levels of leadership. (5mks)

PART THREE Long Answer Questions (40mks)

1. Measles is under active surveillance in Kenya.
 - a. Define the term active surveillance and list two other diseases under active surveillance in Kenya. (2mks)
 - b. Describe the WHO diagnostic criteria of measles. (3mks)
 - c. Describe the management of a measles outbreak at the district level. (10mks)
 - d. State five (5) complications of measles. (5mks)
2. Staffing is a main function performed by managers.
 - a. State four (4) factors that affect staffing. (4mks)
 - b. Describe the staffing process (8mks)
 - c. Describe four (4) nursing care modalities. (8mks)

AMREF VIRTUAL NURSING SCHOOL.**MARCH 2009 PAPER THREE****PART ONE: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20MKS)**

1. A Child clinic recorded a total of 300 cases of pneumonia in the month of May. This is referred to as;
 - a. Prevalence
 - b. Incidence
 - c. Disease burden
 - d. Morbidity
2. According to KEPI schedule of immunization, the correct dose for vitamin A at six months is;
 - a. 50,000 i.u
 - b. 100,000 i.u
 - c. 200,000 i.u
 - d. 500,000 i.u
3. Indicate if the following statements are **true or false** in the answer sheet provided;
 - a. Ascribed status has no regard to talent and effort.
 - b. Evolution is a process of social change
4. BCG vaccine;
 - a. Loses its potency within 3-6 hours at room temperature even when unreconstituted.
 - b. Should be administered near the window for adequate natural light
 - c. Should not be administered to babies born of HIV positive mothers
 - d. Can be administered to protect against leprosy
5. In trachoma,
 - a. Pannus develop in the second stage of disease process
 - b. Rupture of the cornea can occur
 - c. The drug of choice is 1% tetracycline in early stages
 - d. Follicles form in the third stage of the disease process
6. The treatment of choice for trichomoniasis is;
 - a. Ceftriaxone
 - b. Doxycycline
 - c. Metronidazole
 - d. Norfloxacin
7. Gametes of plasmodium develop in the;
 - a. Human liver
 - b. Human blood
 - c. Stomach of the mosquito
 - d. Salivary glands of the mosquito
8. Bancroftian filariasis can be prevented by
 - a. Clearing bushes along rivers to increase the water flow rate.
 - b. Screening of house windows

- c. Not settling near forests
 - d. Wearing shoes when working in swampy areas.
9. The following disease causes severe tenesmus;
- a. Bacillary dysentery
 - b. Amoebic dysentery
 - c. Girdiasis
 - d. Cholera
10. The following is a contraindication for combined oral contraceptives
- a. Mothers exclusively breast feeding
 - b. 30yrs old smoker
 - c. History of uterine cancer
 - d. Women on Antiretroviral therapy.
11. A nurse should advice a client using the basal body temperature method of contraception to;
- a. Take her body temperature at the same time at night before getting to bed.
 - b. Avoid sex when she notices a temperature rise.
 - c. Avoid sex from the first day of menses until she notices a temperature rise.
 - d. Take her body temperature every morning before she gets out of bed
12. The following elements of PHC were not listed in the Alma Ata Declaration
- a. Education concerning prevailing health problems, basic sanitation
 - b. HIV/AIDS, maternal and child health
 - c. Treatment of common diseases, control of endemic diseases
 - d. Immunisation, promotion of food supply.
13. Sand fly is a vector for;
- a. Filariasis
 - b. Dracunculosis
 - c. Leshmaniasis
 - d. Yellow fever
14. The following leadership style relies on organizational policies and rules for decision making;
- i. Autocratic
 - j. Democratic
 - k. Bureaucratic
 - l. Laissez-faire
15. The following management theorists emphasized on training and proper selection of workers;
- a. Frederic Taylor
 - b. Max Weber
 - c. Henry Fayol
 - d. Abraham Maslow
16. A nursing officer in-charge of a health facility used the facility's outreach vehicle to attend her brother's fundraising function and therefore the outreach services were not offered that day. Which principle of management did she break?
- a. Unity of direction
 - b. Discipline
 - c. Unity of command
 - d. Subordination of Individual Interest
17. The evaluation error in performance appraisal in which the ratter assumes that if the person does well in several known areas, he or she will do well in all areas is referred to as;
- e. Halo effect

- f. Sun flower effect
- g. Recency Effect
- h. Problem distortion

18. A nurse should advice a care taker for a home Based Care (HBC) patient with mouth sores;
- a. Not to give cold food and drinks to the patient
 - b. Rinse the mouth of the patient with salty water.
 - c. Use a spoon instead of straws when giving fluids to the patient
 - d. Not to give citrus fruits like lemon to the patient
19. School health committees are composed of the following EXCEPT;
- a. Teachers, students, community health nurse
 - b. Teachers, community informal leaders, Parents
 - c. Community health nurse, Teachers, school's supportive staff
 - d. Parents, teachers, community formal leaders
20. Match the conditions in column A with the corresponding clinical features in column B by indicating the correct response in the space on the answer sheet provided.

COLUMN A

- a. Marasmus
- b. Kwashiorkor

COLUMN B

- 1. Oedema, weight is less than 60% of normal.
- 2. Oedema, weight is about 65% of normal.
- 3. No oedema, weight is less than 60% of normal
- 4. No edema, weight is about 65% of the normal

PART TWO: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MKS)

- 1. State five (5) factors that can lead to poor utilization of health services. (5mks)
- 2. Explain three (3) breastfeeding options for a baby born of HIV positive mother. (3mks)
- 3. Distinguish between water washed, water related and water borne diseases. (3mks)
- 4. State four (4) types of latrines. (4mks)
- 5. Outline four (4) sources of health care financing. (4mks)
- 6. Describe the disaster management cycle. (5mks)
- 7. Describe how you would carry out the first two steps of community diagnosis.(6mks)
- 8. State five (5) principles to observe when conducting job interview. (5mks)
- 9. State three (3) types of plans in management. (3mks)
- 10. List four (4) management skills (2mks)

PART THREE: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MKS)

- 1. Schistosomiasis is the second most frequent disease, after malaria, in some countries. In Kenya, the infection is prevalent in many regions.
 - a. Describe the life cycle of Schistosomiasis. (5mks)
 - b. State four (4) differences between *Schistosoma mansoni* and *Schistosoma haematobium*. (4mks)
 - c. Describe the management, prevention and control of Schistosomiasis. (10mks)
 - d. List two (2) complications of Schistosomiasis. (1mk)
- 2. Change is inevitable in any organization.
 - a. State four (4) reasons why change occurs. (4mks)
 - b. State four (4) reasons of resistance to change. (4mks)
 - c. Explain how you can overcome resistance to change as manager. (2mks)

- d. Describe the steps you would follow to bring about change in an organization. (10mks)

**PCEA CHOGORIA HOSPITAL
PAPER THREE
THURSDAY 11TH NOVEMBER, 2010**

PART I: MUTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q1: In community diagnosis, demographic data includes:-

- a) Adult education facilities, population distribution.
- b) Number of people employed, population composition.
- c) Population size, population density.
- d) Sex, age.

Q2: The following are ecological factors of growth in the community:-

- a) Fertile land, plenty of clean water, good climate.
- b) Favorable agricultural conditions, self employment, positive government.
- c) Peaceful community, sincere love for all, unity.
- d) Standard population, standard occupation, equal

distribution of
social services.

Q3: Immunization is defined as the process of:-

- a) Protecting a person from acquiring diseases.
- b) Stimulating the body to make antibodies.
- c) Acquiring active immunity.
- d) Protecting a person from a specific disease.

Q4: The following vaccines are discarded after the vaccination session:-

- a) Measles, BCG, yellow fever.
- b) Measles, BCG, polio.
- c) Polio, pentavalent, tetanus.
- d) Tetanus, BCG, yellow fever.

Q5: A susceptible individual can be protected from infection by:-

- a) Use of treated bed nets.
- b) Mass treatment.
- c) Environmental sanitation.
- d) Killing vectors.

Q6: Ways of interrupting transmission of vector borne diseases include:-

- a) Treatment of cases, notification.
- b) Personal hygiene, vector control.
- c) Immunization, personal protection.
- d) Reservoir control, disinfection and sterilization.

Q7: For question 7, match the diseases in column A with their vectors
in column B.

Column A

- a) Epidemic typhus.
- b) Relapsing fever.

Column B

- (i) Mosquitoes.
- (ii) Lice.
- (iii) Sand flies.
- (iv) Soft ticks.

Q8: Clinical features of marasmus include:-

- a) Hunger, edema, alertness.
- b) Edema, misery, red hair.

- c) Hunger, alertness, thin skin.
- d) Wasting, irritability, anemia.

Q9: Pernicious anemia occurs as result of:-

- a) Lack of iron.
- b) Lack of intrinsic factor.
- c) Lack of vitamin B12.
- d) Lack of folic acid.

Q10: The non-contraceptive benefits of lactation amenorrhea method of family planning include:-

- a) No cost of supplies needed, active immunity to the baby.
- b) Increased exposure to pathogens, bond between mother and baby enhanced.
- c) Bond between mother and baby enhanced, mother not at risk of pregnancy.
- d) No cost of supplies needed, passive immunity to the baby.

Q11: The treatment of trichomoniasis is:-

- a) Oral metronidazole 2g as a single dose.
- b) Oral metronidazole 400mg once a day for three days.
- c) Intramuscular benzathine penicillin 2.4 mega units stat.
- d) Intramuscular benzathine penicillin 2.4 mega units once

daily for three days.

Q12: Acute complications of chancroid in males include:-

- a) Inguinal buboes, secondary warts, fibrosis.
- b) Secondary warts, edema, balanitis.
- c) Edema, fibrosis, Phimosis.
- d) Phimosis, balanitis, inguinal buboes.

Q13: Ways of organizing in management include:-

- a) Budgeting, decision making.
- b) Staffing, coordination.

- c) Discipline, quality control.
- d) Motivation, supervision.

Q14: The first three steps a manager should take when planning are:-

- a) Select problems, write plan, set objectives.
- b) Look at the situation, set objectives, write plan.
- c) Select problems, analyze feasibility, write plan.
- d) Look at the situation, select problems, set objective.

Q15: The primary health care pillar that addresses the main health care problems in the community is:-

- a) Health system.
- b) Culture.
- c) Priority.
- d) Equity.

Q16: Activities of the pre-visit phase in home visiting are:-

- a) Investigations on community resources, review of patients data.
- b) Assembling supplies, nurse transfers patient to the community health nurse.
- c) Review of family records, nurse plans for the next visit.
- d) Share information on purposes for home visiting, establish nurse-patient relationship.

Q17: School health involves:-

- a) Screening children, treat all defects found.
- b) Provide corrective classes for pupils with aural problems, treat all diseases.

c) Immunization, observe children for signs of communicable diseases.

d) Provide emergency care for pupils, provide all meals for pupils.

Q18: Dental hygiene is maintained by:-

a) Brushing teeth daily, visiting the dentist annually.

b) Drinking mineral water, visiting the dentist quarterly.

c) Eating a high protein diet, thoroughly brushing teeth once daily.

d) Brushing teeth after meals, visiting the dentist twice a year.

Q19: At six months of age, a child:-

a) Lifts head and chest, sits with support.

b) Sits without support, drinks from a cup

c) Starts to crawl, sits without support.

d) Holds objects between thumb and fore finger, pulls up to stand.

Q20: Some of the common health problems in old age include:-

a) Diabetes, sexually transmitted infections, cataracts.

b) Arthritis, leukemia, senile dementia.

c) Hearing loss, arthritis, senile dementia.

d) Urine retention. HIV, cataracts.

PART II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

MARKS

Q1: State six (6) signs and symptoms of complicated measles.

6

Q2: State five (5) causes of under nutrition in children.

5

Q3: a) Define the following terms as used in logistics.

2

(i) Push system.

(ii) Pull system.

b) List the six rights in logistics.

3

Q4: Illustrate the lifecycle and transmission of *Taenia saginata* with the aid of a diagram.

5

Q5: Explain the four (4) syndromic approaches used in prevention of sexually transmitted diseases.

8

Q6: State six (6) main functions of the District Health Management

Team.

6

Q7: State five (5) preventive and control measures of anthrax.

5

PART III: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (ESSAY)

MARKS

Q1: Malaria remains a major killer disease with approximately three million people dying in sub-Saharan Africa, majority being young children. Master Okol, 2years old is admitted in the medical ward with severe malaria.

a) List the five (5) species of plasmodium parasite that affect

- humans.
21/2
- b) List five (5) functions of the liver.
21/2
- c) Describe the management of master Okol for the first three days.
10
- d) Outline the role of the community health nurse in the control of malaria.
5
- Q2: You are the palliative care nurse in Muu health centre. You come back from a study leave and discover that provision of home based care is draining.
- a) Define community mobilization.
1
- b) Explain the importance of community mobilization.
6
- c) Describe the process of community mobilization. 13

END MODULE 3 EXAMINATION

DATE: MONDAY 7TH FEBRUARY 2011

MULTIPLE CHOICES QUESTIONS (MCQs) (20 MARKS)

- 1) The following is **NOT** an essential health issue for adolescents
- Growth and development monitoring
 - Sexual and reproductive health counseling
 - Protection from sexual abuse
 - Collection of health statistics
- 2) The following is **NOT** a live vaccine
- Measles
 - Penta-valent
 - BCG
 - Oral polio
- 3) A substance that is capable of inducing an immune response is referred to as:
- Antigen
 - Antibody
 - A dead vaccine
 - A live vaccine
- 4) The **MAIN** purpose of administering Tetanus toxoid during pregnancy is:
- Prevention of neonatal tetanus
 - Prevention of maternal tetanus during birth process.
 - To meet the set guidelines
 - To promote hard immunity
- 5) Community health

- a) Is concerned more with health of individuals
 b) Emphasises more on curative services
 c) Is different from population medicine
 d) Can be affected by education levels
- 6) Complications of severe malaria include:-
 a) Acute hypoglycaemia, brain damage
 b) Acute hypoglycaemia, shock
 c) Kidney failure, retinal damage
 d) Kidney failure, joints pain
- 7) One characteristic of the causative organism of cholera is:-
 a) A small comma motile organism found in the liver
 b) A small comma-shaped motile organism found in salty water
 c) A gram-negative bacillus found in contaminated food, water and milk
 d) A gram-negative bacillus that spread rapidly
- 8) The following is correct about clinical stages of HIV/AIDS:-
 a) Unexplained chronic diarrhea for more than 1 month
 b) Oral hairy leukoplakia
 c) Recurrent respiratory infections
 d) Persistent generalized lymphadenopathy
- 9) Implants work primarily by:-
 a) Disrupting the menstrual cycle including preventing the release of eggs from the ovaries (ovulation)
 b) Causing a chemical change that damages sperm and egg before they meet
 c) Forming a barrier that keeps the sperms out of vagina
 d) Causing the membrane of sperm cells to break killing or slowing their movement
- 10) While calculating infant mortality rate the correct formula is:-
 a) $IMR = \frac{\text{Number of deaths of infants in one year}}{\text{Number of live births in the previous year}} \times 100$
 b) $IMR = \frac{\text{Number of deaths of infants in one year}}{\text{Number of live births in the same year}} \times 100$
 c) $IMR = \frac{\text{Number of deaths of infants in one year}}{\text{Number of births in the same year}} \times 1000$
 d) $IMR = \frac{\text{Number of deaths of infants in one year}}{\text{Number of live births in the same year}} \times 1000$
- 11) The following are high risk groups that require malaria chemoprophylaxis **EXCEPT**?
 a) Patients with anti retro viral disease
 b) Patients with sickle cell disease
 c) Patients with tropical splenomegaly
 d) Non-immune visitors to Kenya
- 12) The contraindications for pentavalent vaccine include;
 a) Symptomatic HIV infection, high fever.
 b) HIV infection, neurological disease
 c) High fever, neurological disease
 d) Severe diarrhoea, symptomatic HIV infection
- 13) Indicate whether the following statements are true or false

- a) Active immunity lasts longer, and its protection is immediate.
- b) Passive immunity provides immediate protection, but it is short-lived

14) The following are actors in occupational health **EXCEPT**.

- a) Employees
- b) Employer
- c) Community informal leaders
- d) The family

15) The following statement is **TRUE** regarding iodine deficiency disorders (IDDs)

- a) Iodine deficiency in women can result in their babies being cretins
- b) Giving high doses of iodine by injection can cannot lessen the symptoms of goiter
- c) Adding iodine to salt is not recommended for high risk populations
- d) People with IDDs are energetic but mentally slower

16) Direct causes of malnutrition include;

- a) Infection and disease
- b) Seasonal changes of food production
- c) Deficient intake of particular nutrients
- d) Unequal distribution of food

17) In the entry phase of home visiting a nurse should;

- a) Share information on the purpose of the visit
- b) Do a home assessment to get baseline data
- c) Gather information on location of the house

- d) Investigate the community resources

18) One of the following is **NOT** a principle of home visiting;

- a) is educative to the client
- b) is used to demonstrate principles of health
- c) medical staff should not act on the spot but during follow-ups
- d) Is convenient and acceptable to the client.

19) Sand fly is a vector for

- a) Filariasis
- b) Dracunculosis
- c) Leshmaniasis
- d) Yellow fever

20) The process of increasing the community's ability to handle a disaster is referred to as;

- a) Mitigation
- b) Preparedness
- c) Response
- d) prevention

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (SAQ'S) (40 MARKS)

- 1) State the eight key elements of primary health care as stated in the Alma Ata Declaration (8 marks)
- 2) List six(6) components of the rescue process for orphans (6 marks)
- 3) List four (4) sources of health information for community diagnosis (2 marks)
- 4) State the criteria used by the community health committee while selecting community health workers (4 marks)
- 5) Explain how the mid upper arm circumference can be used to estimate the nutritional status of children in a community (2marks)

- 6) State four (4) ways of protecting the host in prevention and control of communicable diseases (4 marks)
- 7) Explain the difference between a pandemic and an epidemic (2 marks)
- 8) State the importance of records in an MCH clinic (5 marks)
- 9) List four (4) methods of natural family planning (2 marks)
- 10) State three (3) reasons for failure of measles vaccination (3 marks)
- 11) List four(4) components of the Kenya expanded program on immunization (KEPI) (2marks)

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (LAQ's) (40 MARKS)

- 1) Pulmonary tuberculosis is one of the most serious threats to public and individual health in Kenya.
 - a) Describe the Pathophysiology of pulmonary TB (4 marks)
 - b) List the early signs and symptoms of TB (2marks)
 - c) Describe the management, prevention and control of pulmonary TB (14 marks)
- 2) You have been appointed to lead Mashimoni hospital in conducting a community diagnosis in the nearby community.
 - a) Define the term community diagnosis (2mks).
 - b) Explain five (5) factors that affect the health of a community. (10mks)
 - c) Explain the steps you will take when carrying out the above activity. (8mks)

END MODULE THREE EXAM, MARCH 2010 CLASS.

DATE: 19TH SEPTEMBER 2011

PART ONE: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. The following are contagious diseases.
 - a. Trachoma, bacterial conjunctivitis, gonorrhoea
 - b. Tinea pedis, bacterial conjunctivitis, pediculous phthirus
 - c. Cutaneous leishmaniasis, trachoma, gonorrhoea
 - d. Relapsing fever, trachoma, scabies
2. The following plasmodia develop hypnozoites.
 - e. P. Ovale, P. Vivax
 - f. P. Malariae, P. Vivax
 - g. P. Malariae, P. Falciparum
 - h. P. Ovale, P. Falciparum
3. The type of immunity a child acquires after receiving tetanus toxoid vaccine is;
 - a. Humoral immunity
 - b. Herd immunity
 - c. Artificial active immunity
 - d. Innate immunity
4. Primary disease prevention involves:
 - a. Regular medical checkups, early treatment, immunization
 - b. Immunization, good nutrition, healthy habits
 - c. Immunization, screening, good nutrition.
 - d. Health habits, early treatment, regular medical checkups.
5. The occupational disease that persons working in information technology are likely to develop is;
 - a. Lead poisoning
 - b. Radiation sickness
 - c. Carpal tunnel syndrome
 - d. Mesothelioma

6. Deficiency of vitamin B1 (thiamine) leads to;
 - a. Heart failure, abnormal nerve and brain function, emotional disturbances
 - b. Rupture of red blood cells, muscle spasm, bleeding.
 - c. Night blindness, heart failure, impaired sensory perception.
 - d. Emotional disturbances, rupture of red blood cells, nerve damage.
7. Write true or false
 - i. Primary health care activities at the district level are coordinated by the medical officer of health.
 - ii. When using the 3 pot system for water purification, the water should be allowed to stand for at least 12hrs
8. Yellow tags in disaster management means;
 - a. Victims need immediate care.
 - b. Victims can wait up to 3 hrs
 - c. The victims can wait up to 1hr
 - d. Victims are dead.
9. The contraindications for pentavalent vaccine include;
 - e. Symptomatic HIV infection, high fever.
 - f. HIV infection, neurological disease
 - g. High fever, neurological disease
 - h. Severe diarrhoea, symptomatic HIV infection
10. Methods of food preservation that inhibit multiplication of bacteria include:-
 - a. Smoking, pasteurization, salting
 - b. Pasteurization, canning, salting
 - c. Canning, blanching, drying
 - d. Drying, freezing, smoking.
11. Post visit activities in home visiting ;
 - a. Are done in termination phase
 - b. Include sharing reports
 - c. Include evaluating the client
 - d. Are done during every home visit.
12. The following is a level three health facility according to Kenya national health system.
 - a. District hospital
 - b. Health centre
 - c. Dispensary
 - d. Provincial hospital
13. The main focus of the Alma Ata declaration was:
 - a. Reduction of maternal mortality
 - b. Eradication of poverty
 - c. Eradication of communicable and immunizable diseases
 - d. Essential health care
14. Equity in primary health care means:-
 - a. Every area should get same quantity of services.
 - b. Health resources and services should be distributed to everyone fairly.
 - c. All sectors should be involved in health care delivery.
 - d. The community should participate in their health
15. Human Immunodeficiency Virus:-
 - a. Is a DNA virus.
 - b. Is from lentivirus family.
 - c. Mainly binds to host receptor CD8 molecule.
 - d. Replicates slowly outside human cells
16. The following is a **correct** statement concerning Malaria;
 - a. Humans are the definitive host for plasmodium
 - b. Symptoms appear during the hepatic stage

- c. Malignant type is caused by falciparum species
- d. Artemether Lumefantrine is the 1st line therapy for complicated malaria

17. The following features of trachoma requires surgery

- a. Conjunctivitis and pannus
- b. Pannus and follicles
- c. Entropion and trichiasis
- d. Pannus and entropion

18. Chronically ill patients go through several stages of adaptation to the illness. The first step is usually:

- a. Anger
- b. Denial
- c. Acceptance
- d. Depression

19. Match the diseases in column A with the their vector in column B by indicating the correct answer on the answer sheet provided:

COLUMN A

- a. Filariasis bancrofti
- b. Dracunculosis (guinea worm)

COLUMN B

- i. Cyclops
- ii. Soft ticks
- iii. Culex mosquitoes
- iv. Aedes mosquitoes

20. The process of increasing the community's ability to cope with disaster is:

- a. Recovery
- b. Preparedness
- c. Mitigation
- d. Prevention

PART TWO: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. State the four (4) steps in evaluation of a school health programme (4mks)
2. Explain four (4) ways of pest control. (4mks)
3. State three (3) ways of preventing and controlling trypanosomiasis. (3mks)
4. Explain four (4) methods of collecting demographic data. (4mks)
5. List four (4) classes of agents of disease giving an example of each. (4mks)
6. Describe the lifecycle of Entamoeba histolytica. (5mks)
7. State six (6) complications of measles. (6 mks)
8. State three (3) causes of physical disability. (3 mks)
9. State five (5) principles of family health care. (5mks)
10. List four (4) main types of occupational hazards. (2mks)

PART THREE: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. As the DPHN of Nyarugongo district, you are informed that there is an outbreak of polio in one of the locations.
 - a. Identify the mode of transmission of polio and the causative agent of polio. (2mks)
 - b. Explain why individuals receive more than one dose of polio vaccine. (2mks)
 - c. State three clinical features of polio. (3mks)
 - d. Explain the actions you would take to manage the outbreak. (13mks)
2. A certain NGO needs to carry out a community diagnosis in Kayi location.
 - a. List four (4) ethical considerations the organisation should observe. (2mks)
 - b. Describe in detail the following steps in community diagnosis:
 - i. Exploration (3mks)
 - ii. Execution of the survey (3mks)

- c. Describe six (6) factors that one should assess when carrying out a community diagnosis. (12mks)

MARCH 2010 CLASS

PAPER THREE SUPPLEMENTARY

PART ONE: Multiple Choice Questions (20mks)

1. Follicles in trachoma commonly form on the ;
 - a. Sclera
 - b. Inside of the upper eye lid
 - c. Inside of the lower eye lid
 - d. Cornea
2. Trichomoniasis;
 - a. Is asymptomatic in males
 - b. Causes whitish sticky discharge
 - c. Causes odourless increased vaginal discharge
 - d. Is best treated with quinolones
3. Filariasis bancrofti is transmitted by;
 - a. Culex and Aedes mosquitoes
 - b. Culex and Anopheles Mosquitoes
 - c. Anopheles and Aedes mosquitoes
 - d. Anopheles mosquitoes only.
4. Indicate whether the following statements are **true** or **false** in the answer sheet provided
 - a. Children below six months have less risk of malaria compared to older children.
 - b. Sporozoites and liver stages of malaria infection do not cause clinical symptoms.
5. The correct advice to the community on proper chlorination of drinking water is;
 - a. Use 2% chlorine and give a minimum contact period of 15 minutes
 - b. Use 2% chlorine and give a minimum contact period of 30 minutes
 - c. Use 1% chlorine and give a minimum contact period of 15 minutes
 - d. Use 1% chlorine and give a minimum contact period of 30 minutes
6. The following vaccines can be damaged by sunlight;
 - a. BCG and Polio
 - b. Pneumococcal and Measles
 - c. Polio and yellow fever
 - d. BCG and measles
7. Pit latrines should be at least;
 - a. 2m above the water table
 - b. 3m away from the house.
 - c. 6m away from water source.
 - d. 6m deep
8. A patient with Herpes Zoster, recurrent otitis media and recurrent oral ulcerations is in HIV/AIDS clinical stage;
 - a. I
 - b. II
 - c. III
 - d. IV
9. Community diagnosis results can be presented by use of the following.
 - a. Frequency polygon, table of random numbers, pie charts
 - b. Histogram, frequency tables, pie charts
 - c. Tally sheets, frequency polygon, table of random numbers
 - d. Tally sheets, pie charts, histograms.

10. At a certain health centre the total number of new cases of tuberculosis recorded in the month of April was 50. This is an example of;
- Incidence
 - Prevalence
 - Morbidity
 - Epidemic
11. The following statement best describes how resources should be distributed according to PHC principles;
- Equally among all community members with needs.
 - As perceived by the community leaders.
 - Fairly among all individuals and families.
 - As perceived by donor community.
12. The main difference between a manager and a leader is that, a leader;
- Works with and through people to achieve organizational goals.
 - Works effectively and efficiently
 - Has formal authority and responsibility
 - Is able to influence people.
13. The following theorist analysed the relationship between human factors and productivity in an organization;
- Max Weber
 - Henry Fayol
 - Douglas McGregor
 - Frederick Taylor
14. The following principle of management requires all related activities to be under the control of one manager.
- Discipline
 - Order
 - Unity of direction
 - Unity of command
15. A performance appraisal done by a nursing officer who is overloaded and does not collect the necessary evaluative data is likely to have;
- Halo Effect
 - Central tendency effect
 - Ratter temperament effect
 - Guessing errors
16. Lose-lose strategy of conflict management;
- Leads to a greater conflict
 - The conflicting parties come up with something neutral
 - One party achieves its desire at the expense of the other
 - The reason for conflict is addressed
17. Some herbal preparations from China are being used by Kenyans as immune boosters for people living with HIV/AIDs. This process of social change is referred to as;
- Invention
 - Discovery
 - Diffusion
 - Evolution
18. The functions of education institutions include;
- Socialization, custodial functions, legal functions
 - Cultural transmission, social integration, personal development

- c. Personal development, controlling sexual behaviour, Innovation
- d. Social integration, socialization, Nurturing children

19. Intrauterine contraceptive devices;

- a. Should be inserted only during menstruation.
- b. Should not be inserted before 6 weeks post partum.
- c. Can migrate to other organs like the heart
- d. Can be used by a client with ischemic heart disease

20. Match the deficiency in column A with the associated deficiency disease in column B.

Column A

- i. Vitamin B1 deficiency
- ii. Niacin (vitamin B3) deficiency

Column B

- A. Pellagra
- B. Nyctalopia
- C. Beriberi
- D. Ariboflavinosis

PART TWO: Short Answer Questions (40Mks)

1. State the three (3) principles of communicable disease control. (3mks)
2. Outline five (5) component of a community. (5mks)
3. State four (4) activities of a school health program. (4mks)
4. Explain three (3) activities carried out during exploration phase of community diagnosis. (3mks)
5. State six (6) roles of health centres in implementation of PHC. (6mks)
6. Explain four (4) factors that hinder community mobilization. (4mks)
7. State four (4) benefits of fertility awareness methods of family planning. (4mks)

8. State four (4) principles you would observe when conducting job interviews. (4mks)
9. Explain the consequences of organizational conflict as follows;
 - a. Four (4) positive. (4mks)
 - b. Three (3) negative. (3mks)

PART THREE: Long Answer Questions (40Mks)

1. Schistosomiasis is common in many parts of Kenya;
 - a. List two (2) causative organisms of schistosomiasis and indicate the vector for each organism. (2mks)
 - b. State five (5) differences between the two causative organisms listed in 'a' above. (5mks)
 - c. Outline the stages of schistosomiasis. (4mks)
 - d. Describe the management and control of Schistosomiasis. (9mks)
2. Delegation is one of the measures managers take to save time.
 - a. Define the term delegation. (1mk)
 - b. Explain six (6) factors a manager should consider when delegating. (6mks)
 - c. State four (4) barriers to effective delegation. (4mks)
 - d. Describe the delegation process. (9mks)

COLLEGE FINAL SUPPLEMENTARY/SPECIAL EXAMINATION

PAPER THREE

SEPTEMBER 2012 KRCHN CLASS

PART ONE: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20MKS)

1. An example of High Level Disinfectant (HLD) include,
 - a) Carbolic acid
 - b) Benzylkonium chloride
 - c) Chlorine
 - d) Iodine
2. A 6 months old baby with whooping cough is likely to present with;

- a) Cyanosis, cough, nasal discharge
 - b) Cough, subconjunctival haemorrhages, nasal discharge
 - c) Nasal discharge , cough, apnoeic episodes
 - d) Subconjunctival haemorrhages, apnoeic episodes, cough
3. In primary health care, community participation means:
- a) Creating awareness among community members about their health needs
 - b) Mobilizing the community to take care of itself
 - c) Creating ownership of development programs in the community
 - d) Including the community members in health care activities
4. Gametes of plasmodium develop in the,
- a) Human liver
 - b) Human blood
 - c) Stomach of the mosquito
 - d) Salivary glands of the mosquito
5. Severe tenesmus is characteristic of,
- a) Bacillary dysentery
 - b) Amoebic dysentery
 - c) Giardiasis
 - d) Cholera
6. Common causes of growth failure in early infancy include:-
- a) Skeletal dysplasia, psychomotor retardation
 - b) Mental retardation, limited maternal child interaction
 - c) Chromosomal disorders, inborn errors of metabolism
 - d) Malnutrition, chronic illnesses
7. Incidence rate:-
- a) Shows the rate of development of disease in the community
 - b) Is used to record protracted disease
 - c) Shows the magnitude of disease in the community
 - d) Is useful for planning and administration of health care services
8. The complete set of deciduous teeth consists of:-
- a) 8 incisors, 8 canines, 4 premolars
 - b) 4 incisors, 8 canines and 4 premolars
 - c) 8 incisors, 4 canines, 8 molars
 - d) 4 incisors, 8 canines and 8 molars
9. In the WHO criteria for initiating family planning, a client will fall in category 3 if:
- a) The client has a surgical or medical condition which cannot be worsened by the family planning method chosen.
 - b) The client has a surgical or medical condition which is worsened by the method chosen and should be followed up
 - c) The client has no surgical or medical condition which can make the family planning method ineffective
 - d) If the client has a condition which can be worsened by the method chosen and can therefore not use the method.
10. In clinical stage four of trachoma:-
- a) Follicles form whitish scars on the conjunctiva
 - b) The eyelid becomes thick and turns inwards
 - c) Small pinkish-grey lumps form inside the upper eyelids
 - d) The cornea is grayish with many tiny red blood vessels
11. Roles of an occupational health nurse include,
- a) Managerial and educational
 - b) Supervision and environmental
 - c) Professional and supervision
 - d) Educational and referral
12. Problems of the elderly include,
- a) Loneliness and inadequate housing
 - b) STI and dental problems
 - c) Poor nutrition and communicable disease
 - d) Mental confusion and stigma

13. Vaccine forecasting involves:-
- Considering the number of persons immunized in the previous years
 - Determining the population requiring vaccination at a point in time
 - Maintaining the potency of vaccines through proper cold chain
 - Ordering of vaccines to avoid stock outs
14. Artificial passive immunity is acquired through:-
- Getting the actual disease
 - Getting into contact with the antibodies from breast milk
 - Inoculation with prepared antigens
 - Inoculation with prepared antibodies
15. Principles of community health nursing include,
- Prioritising on curative and preventive aspects of health.
 - Minimising vertical programs
 - Centralisation of activities.
 - Utilizing of only health professionals in health care delivery.
16. A manager who is involved in the process of grouping the necessary responsibilities and activities into workable units engages in a role of:
- Job designing
 - Staffing
 - Scheduling
 - Organizing
17. Espirit de corps is a principle of management that:
- Ensures a just working environment for employees
 - Encourages harmony and general good feelings among employees
 - Encourages worker initiative
 - Ensures retention of productive employees

18. A capital budget:-
- It is prepared by Nursing ward in charges in consultation with staff
 - Usually coincides with the calendar year
 - Includes the accumulated estimates of operating revenues and expenses
 - Outlines the need for major equipment requiring large sums of money
19. Accountability in management refers to:-
- Dependability on the manager to do some work
 - An obligation to accomplish work
 - Taking responsibility for actions and results achieved
 - Reliability of the manager to do some work
20. Characteristics of an autocratic leader include:-
- Task oriented, empathetic, encourages enthusiasm
 - Encourages a collaborative spirit, people oriented, task oriented
 - Delegates very little, task oriented, gives direct and exact orders
 - Dominating and insistent, people oriented, encourages a collaborative spirit

PART TWO: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40MARKS)

- Draw and label a diagram illustrating the life cycle of *Leshmania donovani* (6 marks)
- State five (5) benefits of family planning to an individual (5marks)
- Outline five (5) physical occupational hazards (5 marks)
- Explain six (6) objectives of a school health programme (5 marks)
- State five (5) ways of reducing missed opportunities in immunization (5 marks)
- Outline five (5) clinical features of Ascariasis (5marks)
- Define the following terms (4 marks)
 - Value
 - Norm

- c. Belief
- d. Deviance

17. Explain five (5) models of nursing care delivery (5 marks)

PART THREE: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (40MARKS)

1. Branchofti Filariasis is a disease found in some parts of Kenya.
 - a. List two vectors that transmit filariasis (1 Mark)
 - b. Describe the life cycle of Wuchereria bancrofti (5 Marks)
 - c. Explain the clinical phases of filariasis (6 Marks)
 - d. Describe the preventive and control measures of filariasis (8Marks)
3. As the nurse manager it has come to your attention that one of your subordinate pilfers' (steals) patients' drugs.
 - a. Using the disciplinary process describe how you will handle this matter. (14 marks)
 - b. Explain six (6) functions of management. (6 marks)

**AMREF VIRTUAL NURSING SCHOOL
END MODULE THREE EXAMINATION
MARCH 2013 ECHN**

PART ONE: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS 20 MARKS

1. Identify the correct statement below concerning Malaria;
 - a) Humans are the definitive host for plasmodium
 - b) Symptoms appear in the hepatic stage
 - c) Malignant type is caused by falciparum species
 - d) Artemether Lumefantrine is the 1st line therapy for complicated malaria
2. The indications for surgery in trachoma include;
 - a) Conjunctivitis and pannus
 - b) Pannus and follicles
 - c) Entropion and trichiasis
 - d) Pannus and entropion
3. The priority activity during community mobilisation for a project is;
 - a) Identifying resources
 - b) Finding out about what the community knows about the project
 - c) Allowing the community members to volunteer in the project
 - d) Conducting mobilisation sessions
4. The following are examples of water related diseases;
 - a) Onchocerciasis, Trypanosomiasis, Malaria
 - b) Typhoid, cholera, amoebiasis
 - c) Dysentery, scabies, trachoma
 - d) Poliomyelitis, malaria, dysentery
5. The elements of Primary Health Care are:-
 - a) Maternal child health, nutrition, appropriate technology
 - b) Immunization, education, community rehabilitation
 - c) Malaria control, essential drugs supply, equitable distribution of resources
 - d) Mental health, integration of services, local disease control
6. 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
7. The number of deaths from typhoid divided by the total deaths in a year multiplied by 100 is an example of :
 - a) Case fatality rate
 - b) Mortality rate
 - c) Cause specific death rate

- d) Case specific death rate
8. In occupational health, deployment of epileptics away from areas where they can easily injure themselves is an example of :
- Primary prevention
 - Secondary prevention
 - Tertiary prevention
 - Mitigation
9. An employee of a milk processing industry sustained a frost bite while putting milk in a deep freezer. This is an example of:
- Biological hazard
 - Physical hazard
 - Mechanical hazard
 - Environmental hazard
10. In Kenya a person is termed as an elderly from the age of;
- 60 yrs
 - 55 yrs
 - 64 yrs
 - 80 yr
11. The infective stage of Taenia species is:-
- Oncosphere
 - Cystercerci
 - Hexacanth
 - Rhabditiform
12. Anthropometry is the science of measuring;
- Size and makeup of the body and specific body parts.
 - Nutritional factors needed for growth and development.
 - Patients' habitual intake of food and liquids
 - Physical signs and symptoms of inadequate nutrition.
13. The priority activity during community mobilisation for a project is
- Identifying resources
 - Finding out about what the community know about the project
 - Allowing the community members to volunteer in the project
 - Conducting mobilisation sessions
14. Anonymity in research is aimed at:-
- Preventing disclosure of privileged information
 - Conferring protection to the source of information
 - Selectively disclosing information to specific individuals
 - Keeping names of respondents only known to the research supervisor
15. The problem statement in a research proposal should include:-
- The background of the study
 - An outline of the study subjects
 - The magnitude of the issue under study
 - The benefits the study shall contribute against challenges
16. The Hawthorne effect is as a result of:-
- A researcher lacking expertise to analyse data
 - Study subjects being aware they are participating in a study
 - Study tools being disclosed to non study subjects
 - Respondents not completing the interview schedule
17. The study design that is appropriate in observing the behavior changes of drug addicts under rehabilitation is:-
- Retrospective study design
 - Longitudinal design
 - Prospective study design
 - Cross-sectional design

18. The most appropriate method of studying characteristics of wound healing would be:-
- Questionnaire
 - Participants' observation
 - Pure observation
 - Context analysis
19. The statement of justification of the study should show:-
- The aims of the study
 - The limitations of the study
 - Why the study is worth doing
 - What is known about the study
20. Exploratory research mainly involves:-
- Testing an hypothesis to develop a theory
 - Establishing casual relationships between variables
 - Investigating the full nature of a phenomenon
 - Predicting and controlling variables

PART TWO: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

- Draw and label a diagram of enterobius vermicularis life cycle. (5 marks)
- State five (5) principles of family health nursing. (5 marks)
- Outline five (5) factors that influence the nutrition of a patient with HIV who is on home based care. (5 marks)
- Outline five (5) aims of school health programme. (5 marks)
- State five (5) disadvantages of accumulation of solid waste in the environment. (5 marks)
- State five (5) advantages of using a questionnaire as a tool for data collection (5 marks)
- Outline five (5) reasons why literature review is important when writing a research proposal (5 marks)

8. State five (5) qualities of a good research report (5 marks)

PART THREE: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

- The catchment area for health centre X has a total population of 50,000 people. 400 doses of pentavalent I vaccine were administered in one year.
 - Outline the (5marks)
 - State two (2) contraindications for pentavalent vaccine administration. (2 marks)
 - Calculate the immunization coverage for pentavalent I vaccine in the above named community (3marks)
 - Describe ways of increasing immunization coverage in a community. (10marks)
- Master P has been brought to the health centre and a diagnosis of bacillary dysentery made.
 - List four (4) microorganisms that cause bacillary dysentery. (2marks)
 - Outline four (4) clinical features of bacillary dysentery. (4marks)
 - Describe the specific management of Master P. (9marks)
 - State five (5) measures that can be instituted for the prevention and control for bacillary dysentery. (5marks)

PCEA CHOGORIA HOSPITAL

PAPER THREE 2011

PART I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q1. Community diagnosis should be indicated in the following situations EXCEPT:

- Increased number of malnourished children attending the MCH clinic.

- b) Increased mortality rate in a district hospital surgical ward.
- c) Decreasing number of mothers attending antenatal clinic.
- d) High incidence of diarrheal diseases at the dispensary.

Q2. The population of vectors can be controlled by:

- a) Environmental sanitation.
- b) Chemoprophylaxis.
- c) Isolation.
- d) Vaccination.

Q3. The commonly used anthropometric measures are:

- a) Arm circumference, height, weight.
- b) Weight, blood pressure, arm circumference.
- c) Head circumference, weight, height.
- d) Height, temperature, weight.

Q4. While treating a child suffering from scabies, it is necessary to treat the whole family because:

- a) It is an inherited disease.
- b) Other members of the family would re-infect the treated child.
- c) Adult members of the family are carriers of scabies.
- d) It reassures other members of the family.

Q5. The treatment of pelvic inflammatory disease is:

- a) Norfloxacin 800mg stat, doxycycline 100mg bd for 7 days and metronidazole 400mg bd for 10 days.
- b) Norfloxacin 800mg stat and doxycycline 100mg bd for 7 days.

- c) IM spectinomycin 2g stat and erythromycin 500mg qid for 7 days.
- d) Erythromycin 500mg tds for 7 days and IM benzathine penicillin 2.4 mega units stat.

Q6. The following are principles of management according to Henry Fayol:

- a) Planning, staffing, directing, reporting.
- b) Authority, discipline, order, esprit de corps.
- c) Staffing, directing, order, esprit de corps.
- d) Authority, planning, reporting, discipline.

Q7. The following diseases are spread through human excreta:

- a) Typhoid fever, Hepatitis B, schistosomiasis.
- b) Poliomyelitis, Typhoid fever, Schistosoma hematobium.
- c) Infective hepatitis A, bacillary dysentery, meningitis.
- d) Amoebic dysentery, hepatitis A, poliomyelitis.

Q8. Following injury, administration of the fourth dose of tetanus toxoid vaccine confers immunity for:

- a) 3 years.
- b) 5 years.
- c) 10 years.
- d) 20 years.

Q9. A five month old child is brought to the clinic for the first time. What immunizations will be administered:

- a) BCG, birth polio, pentavalent I, PCV I.

- b) BCG, polio I, pentavalent I, PCV I.
- c) Polio II, PCV II, pentavalent II.
- d) BCG, polio I, measles, vitamin A.

Q10. Activities of school healthful living include:

- a) Health education, pupil's hygiene, waste disposal.
- b) Safe drinking water, treatment of common illnesses, waste disposal.
- c) Classroom spacing, safe drinking water, safe playing field.
- d) Pupil's hygiene, screening for sight and hearing problems, treatment of common illnesses.

Q11. Activities done on the first day of home visit in order of sequence are:

- a) Action plans, environmental assessment, evaluation of family progress and creating rapport.
- b) Creating rapport, determining health status of family members, environmental assessment and action plans.
- c) Action plans, creating rapport, environmental assessment and determining health status of family members.
- d) Determining health status of family members, environmental assessment, action plans, creating rapport.

Q12. Artificial passive immunity is acquired through:

- a) Getting the actual disease.
- b) Getting into contact with antibodies from breast milk.
- c) Inoculation with prepared antigens.

- d) Inoculation with prepared antibodies

Q13: Dietary sources of vitamin K include:

- a) Legumes and citrus fruits.
- b) Milk and yellow vegetables.
- c) Liver and green vegetables.
- d) Meat and whole grains.

Q14. Deficiency of fluoride mineral in the body may result in:

- a) Lack of thyroxin hormone.
- b) Dental carries.
- c) Poor epithelial matrix.
- d) Osteoporosis of long bones.

Q15. Anthropology is the study of:

- a) Ancient anatomical features of man.
- b) Activities of man in his environment.
- c) Behavior of man in his economic environment.
- d) Biological and social aspects of man and his work.

Q16. The statement that describes the means for accomplishing goals and objectives is referred

to as:

- a) Vision.
- b) Mission.
- c) Goal.
- d) Policy.

Q17. A complete set up of deciduous teeth consists of:

- a) Eight incisors, eight canines and four premolars.
- b) Four incisors, eight canines and eight premolars.
- c) Eight incisors, four canines and eight molars.
- d) Four incisors, eight canines and eight molars.

Q18: Tertiary disease prevention includes:

- a) Giving vaccines, teaching community on preventive measures.
- b) Monitoring blood glucose in diabetes patients, advising on diet.
- c) Mobilizing a child with calipers after recovery from polio, modifying the environment.
- d) Treating malaria with SP drugs, health education on balanced diet.

For question 19 indicate whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE on the answer sheet
Provided.

- Q19. a) Vitamin A helps to decrease the severity of infections like diarrhea and measles by enhancing the immune system. [T]
- b) Vitamin A helps to reduce anemia.[T]

For question 20 Match the vectors in column A with their causative organisms in column B by indicating the correct answer on the answer sheet provided:

COLUMN A

- Q20. a) Sand flies.[2]
b) Soft ticks. [4]

COLUMN B

- (i) Rhipicephalus species.
- (ii) Phlebotomus species.
- (iii) Xenopsylla cheopis.
- (iv) Ornithodoros moubata.

PART II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS MARKS

Q1. State four (4) reasons why a child immunized against measles may suffer from the disease.

4

Q2. State five (5) physical occupational health hazards.

5

Q3. a) List four physical signs of ovulation.

2

b) State the three (3) criteria that a mother who wishes to use the lactation amenorrhea method of family planning must meet.

3

Q4. State the measures you would put in place for the control and prevention of yellow fever.

6

Q5. State five (5) ways of reducing missed opportunities in immunization.

5

Q6. State five (5) principles of home based care.
5

Q7. State five (5) interventions aimed at combating multidrug resistant tuberculosis. 5

Q8. With the aid of a diagram, illustrate the lifecycle of wuchereria Bancrofti (Filariasis). 5

PART III: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS MARKS

Q1. Tetanus is a major cause of death among neonates.

- a) State the causative organism of tetanus and its characteristics.
2
- b) List four (4) clinical features of tetanus in the newborn baby.
2
- c) Describe the management of neonatal tetanus.
8
- d) Explain the role of the community health nurse in the prevention of neonatal tetanus.
8

Q2. Due to breakdown of traditional family structures, the elderly do not receive adequate care in the community.

a) State four (4) health needs of the elderly.
4

b) State six (6) possible complications of ageing.
6

c) Explain the responsibility of a community health nurse in the care of elderly persons in the community.
10

AMREF VIRTUAL NURSING SCHOOL

END MODULE 3 EXAMINATION MARCH 2013 CLASS

PART I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

1. A community may be defined as :-
 - a. Individuals and groups living and interacting within certain boundaries
 - b. Groups of people sharing common health problems
 - c. Individuals sharing same boundaries
 - d. Families sharing common cultural beliefs
2. Water related diseases include :-
 - a. Trachoma, onchocerciasis, amoebiasis
 - b. Typhoid ,cholera, hepatitis A
 - c. Malaria, schistosomiasis, dracunculosis
 - d. Diarrhoea, bacillary dysentery, scabies
3. Cold chain is defined as system of :-
 - a. Immunizing children and expectant mothers with a potent vaccine in the facility
 - b. Maintaining vaccines in a potent state from the manufacturer to the consumer
 - c. Maintaining the vaccine in a potent state in a health facility

- d. Transporting vaccines from the manufacturer to the consumer
4. The following plasmodia develop hypnozoites :-
- P. Ovale*, *P. vivax*
 - P. Malariae*, *P. vivax*
 - P. malariae*, *P.falciparum*
 - P. Ovale*, *P. falciparum*
5. Green tags in disaster management means :-
- Victims need immediate care.
 - Victims can wait up to 3 hrs
 - The victims can wait up to 1hr
 - Victims are deceased
6. Post visit activities in home visiting :-
- Are done in termination phase
 - Include sharing reports
 - Include evaluating the client
 - Are done during every home visit.
7. Equity in primary health care means:-
- Every area should get same quantity of services.
 - Health resources and services should be distributed to everyone fairly.
 - All sectors should be involved in health care delivery.
 - The community should participate in their health.
8. A deficiency of vitamin B1 (Thiamine) causes :-
- Beriberi
 - Pellagra
 - Scurvy
 - Pernicious anaemia
9. A designated area where an institution is responsible for offering health services is :-
- Study area
 - Target area
 - Catchment area
 - Sample area
10. The fourth (4th) millennium development goal is concerned with :-
- Improvement of maternal health
 - Environmental sustainability
 - Combating HIV/AIDs
 - Reduction of child mortality
11. Onchocerciasis:-
- Is caused by a trematode.
 - Leads to blindness.
 - Is spread by aedes mosquito.
 - Microfilariae is found in blood.
12. Diseases transmitted through the fecal-oral route include:-
- Poliomyelitis, mumps, typhoid
 - Poliomyelitis, bacillary dysentery, viral hepatitis A
 - Viral hepatitis A, amoebiasis, hydatidosis
 - Poliomyelitis, cholera, schistosomiasis
13. Enteric fevers are usually common at:-
- Start of the rains and middle of dry season
 - Any time of the year
 - Middle of the dry season till the end
 - End of the dry season and at the start of the rains
14. The migratory phase of *Ascaris* is associated with:-

- a. Cough, vague abdominal discomfort, pneumonitis
- b. Vague abdominal discomfort, vomiting, cough
- c. Fever, cough, allergic dermatitis
- d. Diarrhoea, fever, allergic dermatitis

15. When using the 3 pot system for water purification, the water should be left to stand for how long before use?

- a. 24 hours
- b. 48 hours
- c. 36 hours
- d. 30 hours

16. One advantage of longitudinal research design is that;

- a. It is cheap
- b. It allows the researcher to collect both qualitative and quantitative data
- c. Allows the researcher to observe the changes in a group under study overtime
- d. The researcher only collects data at one point in time

17. The statement of justification of the study should show;

- a. The intentions of the study
- b. The limitations of the study
- c. Why the study is worth doing
- d. What is known about the study

18. Exploratory research mainly involves:

- a. Testing an hypothesis to develop a theory
- b. Establishing causal relationships between variables
- c. Investigating the full nature of a phenomenon
- d. Predicting and controlling variables

19. The accuracy and consistency of information obtained in a research study is:

- a. Randomness
- b. Reliability
- c. Validity
- d. Credibility

20. The principle of beneficence in research ethics involves:

- a. Researcher minimising harm to maximise the benefits of the study
- b. The right to full disclosure
- c. The right to fair treatment during research
- d. The right to privacy and confidentiality

PART TWO: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

1. State three (3) benefits of integrating MCH/FP services. (3 marks)
2. State four (4) steps in evaluation of a school health programme. (4 marks)
3. Outline four (4) policy elements in disaster management. (4 marks)
4. Outline the 4 Cs in management of sexually transmitted infections. (4 marks)
5. State five (5) clinical manifestations of giardiasis (5 marks)
6. Explain five (5) ethical considerations a community health nurse should take note of before carrying a community diagnosis (5 marks)
7. State five (5) reasons for carrying out literature review in research (5 marks)
8. Explain five (5) methods of non probability sampling (5 marks)
9. State five (5) reasons for pre-testing a questionnaire (5 marks)

PART THREE: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

1. Trachoma is a contact disease common among children.

- a. What is the causative organism of trachoma (1 mark)
 - b. Explain the four (4) clinical stage of the disease progression (8 Marks)
 - c. Describe the prevention and control measures of trachoma. (11 marks)
2. Home Based Care is an approach adopted by Ministry of Health due to an increased need for long term care for patients with chronic illnesses
- a. State four (4) components of home based care (4 marks)
 - b. Explain three (3) objectives of home based care (3 marks)
 - c. Outline four (4) advantages of home based care to a patient (4 marks)
 - d. Explain the roles of the health care team in home based care (9 marks)

AMREF VIRTUAL NURSING SCHOOL

END MODULE THREE SEPTEMBER 2012 ECHN CLASS

PART ONE: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

1. A pandemic disease is one that:
 - a. Many individuals acquire over a short period
 - b. Is always present in a population
 - c. Occurs occasionally in a population
 - d. Arises from a single definable source and affects many people
2. The helminths whose lifecycle involves passage to the lungs include :
 - a. *Ascaris Lumbricoides*, *Necator Americanus*
 - b. *Ankylostoma duodenale*, *Enterobius Vermicularis*
 - c. *Enterobius Vermicularis*, *Strongyloides Stercoralis*
 - d. *Trichuris Trichiura*, *Ascaris Lumbricoides*
3. The drug of choice for treatment of amoebic liver abscess is:
 - a. Diloxanide furoate
 - b. Erythromycin
 - c. Metronidazole
 - d. Tetracycline
4. The Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) of a healthy one year old is:
 - a. 22 cm
 - b. 20 cm
 - c. 14 cm
 - d. 16 cm
5. The *Borrelia recurrentis* is associated with:
 - a. Relapsing fever
 - b. Plague
 - c. Yellow fever
 - d. Botulism
6. Diseases that are more likely to affect farm workers by virtue of their occupation include:
 - a. Tetanus, Meningitis
 - b. Meningitis, Anthrax
 - c. Brucellosis, Leishmaniasis
 - d. Anthrax, Brucellosis
7. Components of a community include:
 - a. People, goals, social systems
 - b. Social structures, norms, environment
 - c. Environment, boundaries, beliefs
 - d. People, values, social systems

8. Indicate whether the following statements are true or false:
- It is the role of the family in health to ascribe the sick role to the sick member.
 - Internal factors that affect the health of a family include biological environment.
 - Ensuring adequate nutrition
 - Training family and community members
9. Health service activities for life cycle cohort three (3) include:
- Raising awareness of non-communicable disease control
 - Provision of youth friendly centres
 - Provision of family life education
 - Promote gender responsive school health activities
10. The immunity acquired after successful vaccination is:
- Herd immunity
 - Natural active
 - Artificial active
 - Natural passive.
11. The study of human population is referred to as:
- Epidemiology
 - Demography
 - Community diagnosis
 - Population based research
12. The Basic implementers of primary health care in the community are:
- Community health workers
 - Hospital workers
 - Registered community health nurses
 - Nongovernmental organizations
13. Nursing Care component of Home Based Care **excludes**;
- Maintaining hygiene
 - Information and referral to support groups
14. In community diagnosis, developing objectives as to why the survey is being carried out is done during:-
- Exploration stage
 - Pre-testing of instruments
 - Execution stage
 - Planning stage
15. The organism associated with enteral infection in HIV/AIDS is:
- Giardia lamblia
 - Cryptosporidia
 - Salmonella typhi
 - Vibro cholerae
16. One advantage of longitudinal research design is that:
- It can be done in the shortest time possible
 - It allows the researcher to collect both qualitative and quantitative data
 - Allows the researcher to observe the changes in a group under study overtime
 - The researcher only collects data at one point in time
17. The statement of justification of the study should show:
- The intentions of the study
 - The limitations of the study
 - Why the study is worth doing
 - What is known about the study
18. Exploratory research mainly involves:
- Testing an hypothesis to develop a theory
 - Establish causal relationships between variables

- c. Investigating the full nature of a phenomenon
- d. Predicting and controlling variables

19. The accuracy and consistency of information obtained in a research study is:

- a. Randomness
- b. Reliability
- c. Validity
- d. Credibility

20. An example of a non probability sampling is:

- a. Stratified
- b. Cluster
- c. Simple random
- d. Snow ball

PART II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 marks)

1. Outline five (5) community subsystems. (5marks)
2. State four (4) disadvantages of trench latrines. (4 marks)
3. List six (6) pillars of primary health care. (3 marks)
4. Describe the biological criteria for good housing. (3marks)
5. Explain six (6) factors that can lead to low immunization coverage in a community. (6 marks)
6. State four (4) roles of the community in Home Based Care. (4 marks)
7. State 5 ethical principles to observe in research dealing with human participants (5 marks)
8. Explain five methods of data collection in research (5 marks)
9. State 5 advantages of using a sample in research (5 marks)

PART THREE: LONG ANSWER QUESTION

1. Malaria is an endemic disease in most parts of Kenya.
 - a. Describe the life cycle of plasmodium in humans (5 marks)

- b. State four clinical manifestations of complicated malaria (4 marks)
- c. Explain the quinine treatment regimen of severe malaria in children (4 marks)
- d. Explain the control measures of malaria (7 marks)

2. Community mobilization is necessary in order to ensure participation of the community in sustainability of health programmes.

- a. State five (5) methods of mobilizing the community (5 marks)
- b. Describe the process of community mobilization (12 marks)
- c. State three (3) factors that hinder community mobilization (3 marks)

AMREF VIRTUAL NURSING SCHOOL

END MODULE THREE EXAMINATION /FEB 2012 CLASS SUPPLEMENTARY

EXAM MARCH 2012 CLASS

PART ONE: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

1. Epidemiological triad includes;
 - e. Agent, route of transmission, vector.
 - f. Host, agent, environment.
 - g. Vector , route of transmission, host
 - h. Host, route of transmission, environment.
2. Active immunity;
 - e. Is acquired after several doses of a vaccine.
 - f. Is acquired after vaccination with a live vaccine.
 - g. Is only acquired only when organisms invade the body.
 - h. Is life long
3. The diseases that are targeted for eradication by KEPI include;

- e. Poliomyelitis, neonatal tetanus, measles
 - f. Neonatal tetanus, measles, chicken pox
 - g. Measles, yellow fever, whooping cough
 - h. Poliomyelitis, neonatal tetanus, diphtheria
4. The diseases caused by flukes/worms include;
 - a. Leishmaniasis, Onchocerciasis, Dracunculosis
 - b. Schistosomiasis, Trypanosomiasis, Onchocerciasis
 - c. Schistosomiasis, Onchocerciasis, Dracunculosis
 - d. Trypanosomiasis, Onchocerciasis, Dracunculosis
 5. In communicable diseases, the route of transmission can be interrupted by:-
 - a. Providing treatment to all the sick people
 - b. Vaccinating the population
 - c. Attacking the vectors
 - d. Notification
 6. The following best defines Primary Health Care;
 - a. Comprehensive care that is accessible by all
 - b. Fundamental care that is sustainable
 - c. Health facility based care that is affordable by all
 - d. Health care supported by development partners
 7. Water- washed infections can be prevented through
 - a. Improving the quality of water
 - b. Reducing contact with contaminated water
 - c. Improving the quantity of water
 - d. Notification
 8. Characteristics of *Bacillus anthracis* include:-
 - a. Gram-negative, often arranged in chains
 - b. Non-flagellate, gram negative
 - c. Often arranged in chains, gram positive
 - d. Non-spore forming, gram positive
 9. Zoonotic diseases include:
 - a. Brucellosis, amoebiasis and anthrax
 - b. Brucellosis, anthrax and rabies
 - c. Anthrax, rabies and SARS
 - d. Anthrax, tetanus and Avian flu
 10. In occupational health, secondary prevention services include:
 - a. Training of the workforce on how to work with machines
 - b. Screening employees at risk of a particular hazard
 - c. Provision of crutches for the injured workers
 - d. Utilization of protective clothing in industries
 11. Some of the records included in a school health report are:-
 - a. Schools covered, number of teachers, activities carried out, disease outbreaks at the schools.
 - b. Schools covered, pupils treated, activities carried out, health messages shared.
 - c. Activities carried out, health achievements by the school, health messages shared, number of visits by education officials.
 - d. Pupils referred, type of ailments treated, activities carried out, number of teachers.
 12. The WHO diagnostic criteria of measles is:-
 - a. Rash, fever, presence of "3Cs"
 - b. Rash, diarrhoea, pneumonia.
 - c. Fever, dyspnoea and stridor.
 - d. Presence of "3Cs" stridor, dyspnoea.
 13. The needs of the elderly include:-
 - a. Companionship, food, hygiene

- b. Special residence, supervision, feeding
 - c. Food, assistance with toilet, sedatives.
 - d. Hygiene, special residence, feeding.
14. In the entry phase of home visiting a nurse should;
- a. Share information on the purpose of the visit
 - b. Do a home assessment to get baseline data
 - c. Gather information on location of the house
 - d. Investigate the community resources
15. In community diagnosis, developing objectives as to why the survey is being carried out is done during:-
- a. Exploration stage
 - b. Pre-testing of instruments
 - c. Execution stage
 - d. Planning stage
16. Objectivity in research means:-
- a. Assignment of numbers to events accurately.
 - b. Use of measurement that provides different levels of responses.
 - c. Use of facts without distortion by personal feelings.
 - d. Translating concepts into observable measurable phenomenon.
17. One of the disadvantages of closed ended question is:-
- a. Construction of the questionnaire is time consuming.
 - b. There is heavy recording burden for the interviewer.
 - c. Quality of recording is dependent on the respondent.
 - d. There are inconsistent dimensions of response across participation.
18. The introduction section in research should include;
- a. Background of the problem, study hypothesis, sampling method
 - b. Purpose of the study, background of the study, literature review
 - c. Purpose of the study, literature review, research questions
 - d. Background of the problem, purpose of the study, research questions
19. In Longitudinal research design
- a. The researcher collects data using qualitative designs
 - b. Researcher looks back at phenomenon that occurred in the past
 - c. The researcher observes phenomenon at one point in time
 - d. The researcher observes changes in a group overtime
20. Sampling error refers to:-
- a. Faulty sampling
 - b. Errors that can be reduced by improving collection and complication techniques
 - c. The discrepancy between the sample size and sample characteristics
 - d. The discrepancy between sample and population characteristics
- PART II: SHORT ANSWERS QUESTIONS: (40 MARKS)**
1. Outline 5 (five) activities carried out during a school health programme (5 Marks)
 2. Describe the three (3) types of housing (3 Marks)
 3. With the aid of a diagram, illustrate the life cycle of *Taenia saginata* (5 Marks)
 4. Explain four (4) policy elements in disaster management (4 Marks)
 5. State four (4) functions of a community (4 Marks)

6. Outline four (4) functions of an occupational health nurse (4 Marks)
7. Outline four (4) types of probabilistic sampling technique (4 Marks)
8. List four (4) data collection tools used in research (2 Marks)
9. Outline Five (5) components of research abstract (5 Marks)
10. Define the following terms in research (4 Marks)
 - a. Dependant variable
 - b. Independent variable
 - c. Validity
 - d. Reliability

PART III: LONG ANSWERS QUESTIONS: (40 MARKS)

1. As the County public health nurse of county X, you have been alerted of Cholera outbreak in the region
 - a. State five (5) clinical features of cholera (5 marks)
 - b. Describe how you will manage the cholera outbreak (12marks)
 - c. State three (3) control measure of cholera (3 marks)
2. Community mobilization is important for any community project.
 - a. State three (3) benefits of community mobilization. (3mks)
 - b. Outline the steps of community mobilization. (4mks)
 - c. List six (6) examples of community mobilizers. (3mks)
 - d. Explain factors that can hinder community mobilization. (10mks)

**AMREF VIRTUAL NURSING SCHOOL
END MODULE THREE EXAMINATION MARCH 2012/
MID MODULE FEB 2012 CLASS**

PART ONE: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

1. Vaccines containing live attenuated agents include:
 - a. Tetanus, BCG

- b. Polio, measles
- c. Pentavalent, polio
- d. Measles, tetanus

2. Patient's role in a home based care team include:-
 - a. Giving consent for care, monitor resources, consulting
 - b. Writing a will, identifying a care giver, participation in the care
 - c. Identifying a care giver, participating in care, giving consent for care
 - d. Monitoring resources, participating in care writing a will
3. The main sources of water are grouped into:
 - a. Ground water, deep wells and lakes
 - b. Rain water, surface water, and oceans
 - c. Surface water, ground water and rivers
 - d. Rain water, ground water and surface water
3. The *Borrelia duttoni* is responsible for:
 - e. Dranculosis
 - f. Brucelosis
 - g. Relapsing fever
 - h. Enteric fever
4. The three main components of the disease causative cycle include:
 - a. Host, fomites, vector
 - b. Agent, fomites, vector
 - c. Host, vector, agent
 - d. Agent, host, environment
5. The players involved in occupational health programmes are:
 - a. Employees, family members, employers

- b. The health team, employers, community formal leaders
 - c. The health team, employees, religious leaders
 - d. Employers, employees, family members
6. The ground itch is associated with
- a. Ankylostoma duodenale
 - b. Trichuris trichuria
 - c. Strongyloides stercoralis
 - d. Echinococcus granulosa
7. The condylomata lata lesions are associated with which stage of syphilis
- a. Pre pathogenesis stage
 - b. Primary stage
 - c. Secondary stage
 - d. Tertiary stage
8. Common emotional health problems among the youth include:
- a. Suicidal tendency, alcoholism, drug abuse
 - b. Homosexuality, STI, Truancy
 - c. Drug abuse, school dropout, promiscuity
 - d. Suicidal tendency, STI'S school dropout.
9. Diseases that are transmitted directly from animal to human include:
- a. Brucellosis, rabies, tetnus, anthrax
 - b. Anthrax, taeniasis, tuberculosis, rabies
 - c. Anthrax, tetnus, rabies, plague
 - d. Brucellosis, rabies, anthrax, taeniasis
10. The anti-tuberculosis drug that is known to damage vision is:
- a. Streptomycin
 - b. Rifampicin
 - c. Isoniazid
 - d. Ethambutol
11. The following is true about Scabies:
- a. The itching is generalised
 - b. Is caused by male mite
 - c. The mite borrows deep in the skin
 - d. The itching is intense at night
12. The process of increasing the communities ability to handle a disaster is referred to as:-
- a. Preparedness
 - b. Response
 - c. Mitigation
 - d. Prevention
13. The process of community mobilization in sequence involves:
- a. Planning, community entry, conducting, monitoring
 - b. Community entry, planning, conducting, monitoring
 - c. Making reinforcement, community entry, planning, conducting
 - d. Community entry, planning, conducting, evaluation
14. The main reason for carrying out a home visit is to:-
- a. Establish a working relationship with the family
 - b. Meet the family at home and tell them how to solve their health problems
 - c. Assess family structure and their health behavior
 - d. Assess social economic status and educational level of the family
15. A type of research that involves the collection of data at one point in time is referred to as;
- a. Longitudinal research
 - b. Probability research

- c. Cross-sectional research
 - d. Basic research
16. The logical order for a research report is;
- a. Abstract, title, introduction, methodology, results, discussion
 - b. Title, abstract, introduction, methodology, results, discussion
 - c. Introduction, title, abstract, methodology, discussion, results
 - d. Title, abstract, introduction, methodology, discussion, results
17. The significance of the study shows;
- a. The aims of the study
 - b. The design of the study
 - c. Why the study is worth doing
 - d. The problem to be investigated
18. Establishing that your research design is reliable will;
- a. Ensure that there will be no challenges
 - b. Means that your study is reproducible
 - c. Remove the need for sampling
 - d. Allow you to measure to use few resources
19. Probability sampling techniques include;
- a. purposive, quota, simple random
 - b. Systematic, stratified, quota
 - c. Cluster, systematic, stratified
 - d. Simple random, quota, stratified

PART II: SHORT ANSWERS QUESTIONS: (40 MARKS)

11. Outline 5 (five) sources of information about school health needs (5 Marks)
12. Describe the three (3) stages of cholera infection (3 Marks)

13. With the aid of a diagram, illustrate the life cycle of Ankylostoma Duodenale (5 Marks)
14. State five (5) physical occupational hazards (5 Marks)
15. State four (4) needs of the family and care givers of people living with HIV/AIDS (4 Marks)
16. List six (6) elements of Primary Health care (3 Marks)
17. Explain (5) five methods of data collection (5 marks)
18. State five (5) characteristics of quantitative research (5 marks)
19. Outline five (5) reasons for reviewing literature in research (5 marks)

PART III: LONG ANSWERS QUESTIONS: (40 MARKS)

2. Branchofti Filariasis is a disease found in some parts of Kenya.
- a. list two vectors that transmit filariasis (1 Mark)
 - b. Describe the life cycle of Wuchereria bancrofti (5 Marks)
 - c. Explain the clinical phases of filariasis (6 Marks)
 - d. Describe the preventive and control measures of filariasis (8Marks)
3. Community diagnosis assists community members identify priority health problems affecting them.
- a. Outline six (6) factors one should assess when carrying out a community diagnosis (6 Marks)
 - b. Describe the process of community diagnosis (14 Marks)