

B3 July 2014

KRCHN (BSCN) EXAMINATION: 1st YEAR, 2014  
PART I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

Q:1: An activity carried out in the tertiary stage of disease prevention is:-

- a) Community mental health rehabilitation.
- b) Environmental engineering.
- c) Screening.
- d) Chemoprophylaxis.

Q:2: Prevalence rates measure:-

- a) The number of people who develop a disease during a specified period of time.
- b) The number of people in a population who have a disease at any one time.
- c) The number of people who develop a disease in excess of normal expectancy.
- d) The number of people who become ill compared to those who do not, following exposure to a disease causing agent.

Q:3: Data that aids in the identification characteristics of a population are referred to as:-

- a) Biostatistics.
- b) Vital statistics.
- c) Health statistics.
- d) Demographic statistics.

Q:4: Consanguineal relationships in a family is associated with:-

- a) Blood.
- b) Marriage.
- c) Adoption.
- d) Geographical proximity.

Q:5: The microbial pollution bacteria of interest that usually determines level of contamination in water is:-

- a) Typhoid bacilli.
- b) Escherichia coli.
- c) Entamoeba Histolytica.
- d) Shigella.

Q:6: Biological oxygen demand (BOD) measures the concentration of one of the following component in sewage:-

- a) Organic matter.
- b) Inorganic matter.
- c) Heavy metals.
- d) Chemical compounds.

Q:7: A condition caused by repetitive trauma in the work place is:-

- a) Dermatoses.
- b) Noise induced hearing loss.
- c) Carpal Tunner syndrome.
- d) Bysinosis.

16

Q:8: In a patient with tetanus trismus is caused by rigidity of muscles of the:-

- a) Jaw. ✓
- b) Abdomen. ✗
- c) Back. ✗
- d) Neck.

Q:9: The most likely diagnosis in a patient who presents with constipation followed by diarrhoea which looks like "pea-soup" is:-

- a) Cholera. ✗
- b) Amoebic dysentery.
- c) Bacillary dysentery
- d) Typhoid. ✗

Q:10: Vaccines administration where the skin should not be cleaned with an antiseptic because they are live-attenuated include:-

- a) Pentavalent, Tetanus Toxoid.
- b) BCG, Measles.
- c) Polio, Yellow fever.
- d) Tetanus Toxoid, PCV-10.

Q:11: The recommended temperatures for vaccine storage are:-

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

Q:12: A Primary health care element that was not stipulated in the original AlmaAta conference is:-

- a) Health education.
- b) Immunization.
- c) Community based rehabilitation.
- d) Maternal/Child Health and Family planning.

Q:13: The Millennium Development Goals that are directly related to health of mother and child are:-

- a) 1 and 2.
- b) 2 and 3.
- c) 4 and 5.
- d) 6 and 7.

Q:14: In research, the level of measurement that obtains discrete categories of data is called:-

- a) Ratio.
- b) Interval.
- c) Ordinal.
- d) Nominal.

Q:15: In statistical analysis, the degree to which a researcher is sure about a finding is referred to as:-

- a) Probability.
- b) Objectivity.
- c) Reliability.
- d) Validity. ✓

Q:16: The approach used to examine the tasks and role expectations for children, parents and the family as a unit and traces how they change family life is:-

- a) Structural – functional approach.
- b) Developmental approach.
- c) Interactional approach.
- d) General systems theory. ✓

Q:17: Following delivery lactational amenorrhoea should not be used for more than:-

- a) 2 months.
- b) 3 months.
- c) 4 months.
- d) 6 months.

Q:18: According to the normal developmental milestones, a child is able to sit unsupported at the age of:-

- a) 1 – 3 months. ✗
- b) 3 – 6 months.
- c) 6 – 9 months. ✓
- d) 9 – 12 months. ✗

Q:19: The number of life cycle cohorts according to the Kenya Essential package for Health (KEPHS) are:-

- a) 2.
- b) 3.
- c) 4
- d) 5

Q:20: According to Kenya's Vision 2030, the pillar on which the health of citizens is anchored is:-

- a) Social. ✓
- b) Political.
- c) Economic. ✗
- d) Welfare.

18

PART II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

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|------|---|---|
| Q:1: | Outline any seven (7) roles of a community healthy nurse in ensuring safety and potency of vaccines.            | 7 |
| Q:2: | State the five (5) clinical syndromes used in identification and management of sexually transmitted infectious. | 5 |
| Q:3: | Outline the uses of epidemiological information in health care.   | 6 |
| Q:4: | Explain any four (4) factors that influence health seeking behaviour in the community.                          | 6 |
| Q:5: | State the factors that influence the infectious agents' ability to cause disease.                               | 5 |
| Q:6: | Outline five (5) factors that determine toxicity levels and response to a chemical hazard.                      | 5 |
| Q:7: | State six (6) assumptions of holistic model of care.  | 6 |

19

PART III: ESSAY/LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS:

MARKS

Q:1: Describe the clinical staging of HIV/AIDS.

20

- Stage I - Initial
- Stage II - Latent
- Stage III - Window
- Stage IV - Full blown

Q:2: You are a newly posted District Public Health Nurse in a District where School Health services are non-existent. Describe the three (3) components of a comprehensive school health programme.

20

- Health education.
- Screening & Treatment.
- Disease prevention.

20

Health education

Screening

Disease prevention

Stage I

Stage II

Stage III

Stage IV