Community Health Exam 2

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following is the primary goal of community health nursing?
A. Provision for caring relationship that facilitates health and healing
B. To enhance the capacity of individuals, families and communities to cope with their health needs and offer comprehensive quality nursing services
C. To deal with screening of populations regardless of their needs
D. To support and supplement the efforts of the medical profession in the promotion of health.

2. According to C.E.Winslow, which of the following is the goal of Public Health?
A. For people to attain their birthrights of health and longevity
B. Promotion of health and prevention of the disease
C. For people to have access to basic health services
D. For people to be organized in their health efforts

3. Tertiary prevention is needed in which stage of the natural history of disease?
A. Pre- pathogenesis
B. Pathogenesis
C. Predromal
D. Terminal

4. Which of the following statements refer to wellness?
A. A positive opportunity for growth of a person
B. A healthy balance of the mind, body and spirit that results in an overall feeling of wellbeing
C. State of freedom from illness
D. The optimal functioning of the individuals absence of illness, disease, impairment or injury

5. Which of the following best explains school health programs?
A. Community and family health service that promotes the wellbeing of the child and his education for healthful learning
B. Prevention and control of communicable diseases
C. Training of teachers to help them be involved in school health programs
D. Provision of nutritional supplement

6. The following factors influence community health EXCEPT
A. Biological
B. Structural
C. Behavioral
D. Health care organizations

7. Primary health care should be socially acceptable because: which one of the following is not true
A. Foreign practices may not be relevant to the concerned community
B. The care should be appropriate to the health needs of the community
C. The people will easily adopt western practices that maybe introduced

D. The people should identify the health care practices within their socio-economic norms

8. Freedom of choice is one of the policies of the Family planning program planning.. Which of the following illustrates this principle?
A. Information dissemination about the need for family planning
B. Support of research and development in family planning methods
C. Adequate information for couples regarding the different methods
D. Encouragement of couples to take family planning as a joint responsibility

9. Which of the following refers to a disease?
A. The presence of illness or sickness in a person
B. A state where a person has feelings of pain or discomfort without identifiable reason
C. A disorder in a person as a result of lifestyle/behaviour
D. A condition where the body or parts of the body of a person have feelings of pain and discomfort from a pathological reason

10. The causal agent of tuberculosis is a
A. Protozoan
B. Bacterium
C. Virus
D. Fungus

11. Xaerophthalmia is a condition that is caused due to a deficiency in
A. Vitamin A
B. Vitamin C
C. Iron
D. Iodine

12. The difference between community assessment and individual assessment is that:
A. The nurse seeks to establish the health status of the community and the individual
B. Community assessment has the element of demographic data
C. when conducting interviews, one involves group discussions in community assessment
D. Secondary data is only essential in community assessment

13. Health promotion refers to
A. Someone’s emotional and social life
B. A series of planned teaching-learning activities designed for individuals, families or groups
C. The process of helping people enhance their well-being and maximize their human potential
D. Identification and control of the risks arising from physical, chemical and others

14. The following are tenets of public health nursing except
A. Giving priority to community needs
B. Planning for community services
C. Work in partnership with the people
D. Collaborate with others in the community

15. Provision of school health services entails the following except
A. Provide separate latrines for male and female students as well as staff
B. Determining the health status of each student

C. Contacting special screening programme which will disclose particular health problems
D. Offer immunization programme to prevent communicable diseases

16. The functional role of an environmental health nurse as a nurse practitioner is to
A. Serves as an advisor for developing, selecting and implementing environmental health and safety services
B. Assume programmatic and administrative responsibilities for curricula and clinical experiences
C. Directs, administers and evaluates an environmental health and safety service, maintaining consistency with organizational goals and objectives
D. Meet the requirements for advanced practice nursing to critically evaluate the health status of workers through health histories, physical assessment and diagnostic tests

17. Which of the following is the most prominent feature of a public health nurse?
A. To offer advice in all health programs in the community
B. To provide free health care services offered by public health programs since they are donor funded
C. Function as part of a team providing community health services
D. To focus on preventive and promotive health care services

18. For prevention of hepatitis A, you decided to conduct health education activities. Which of the following is irrelevant?
A. Use of sterile syringes and needles
B. Safe food preparation and food handling by vendors
C. Proper disposal of human excreta and personal hygiene
D. Immediate reporting of water pipe leakages and illegal water connection

19. The health care model where the clients perception of health status and the value they place on taking preventive action is the
A. Primary health care model
B. Health belief model
C. Health promoting model
D. School health model

20. The following three vaccines are made from live attenuated organisms
A. BCG, pertusis, hepatitis B
B. sabin polio, Salk polio, measles
C. BCG, Sabin polio, measles
D. measles, tetanus toxoid, BCG

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS
1. Explain the principles of primary health care (10 marks)
2. Explain the 6 levels of health care service delivery in Kenya (12 marks)
3. Differentiate between public and community health nurse (6 marks)
4. Explain the aims of focused antenatal care (5 marks)
5. Outline any 7 factors that influence health status of a person (7 marks)

SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS
1. The role of the Community Health Nurse in the delivery of health services(20 marks)
2. Describe the 3 levels of disease