



KENYATTA UNIVERSITY
EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE
(NURSING)

HNS 435: COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING III

3RD TRIMESTER 2021/2022

TIME: 2 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

- i. Answer ALL questions.
- ii. Answer parts A, B and C in the Booklet provided.

PART A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQS) 20 MARKS

1. Refuse is defined as:
 - a. Public health conditions related to garbage
 - b. Type of rubbish that is produced by a community of people.
 - c. The introduction of contaminants into the natural environment that causes infections
 - d. A non-hazardous solid waste that requires collection and transport to a processing /disposal site

2. One of the following belongs to the group of Water-born diseases:
 - a. Malaria, schistosomiasis, onchocerciasis (River blindness)
 - b. Typhoid, poliomyelitis, amoebiasis
 - c. Diarrhoea, bacillary dysentery, scabies, eye diseases and trachoma.
 - d. Pneumonia, Whooping cough, Diphtheria

3. The Public Health Act is about the protection of the health of Kenyans and lays down rules concerned with:
 - a. The rearing of domestic animals, the practice of community nurses
 - b. Treatment and protection of public water supplies, abatement of nuisance from sewerage
 - c. The prevention and destruction of mosquitoes, deployment of health workers
 - d. Food hygiene and protection of foodstuffs, care of public health nurses

4. Marine environments are of great importance to man because:
 - a. They are acidic
 - b. It is an important source of nutrition and resources.
 - c. They are part of tourist attractions
 - d. Of their natural beauty
5. One of the following is true on the goal of the water treatment process:
 - a. Remove micro-organism and colloidal matters, remove dissolved gases, and give the normal colour of water
 - b. Make water fit for domestic, industrial, and commercial uses, Remove the pleasant taste and odours from the water
 - c. Kill all pathogenic germs, which are harmful to human health, add dissolved gases, and give the normal colour of water
 - d. Remove the unpleasant taste and odours from the water, Make water fit only for domestic uses
6. Wastewater or sewage treatment is a process that:
 - a. Removes most or all of the impurities from sewage
 - b. Removes a few suspended particles
 - c. Adds dissolved biodegradable organic materials to the sewage
 - d. May destroy pathogenic microorganisms
7. Food hygiene aims to:
 - a. allow practices that may partly prevent microbial contamination of food at all points along the chain from farm to table.
 - b. Prevent foodborne diseases which may contribute insignificantly to the global burden of disease and mortality.
 - c. prevent food from going bad or becoming contaminated at any stage of production, collection, storage, sale, preparation or consumption
 - d. Prevent food to become contaminated only at the stage of preparation and consumption
8. Sugar preserves food by:
 - a. moisture absorbing and restraining microbial growth.
 - b. Killing the microorganisms
 - c. Acting as an antimicrobial and antioxidant
 - d. killing or weakening bacteria
9. One of the following groups is an example of water-washed diseases:

- a. Diarrhoea, trachoma, bacillary dysentery
 - b. Typhoid, cholera, amoebiasis
 - c. Malaria, schistosomiasis, trypanosomiasis
 - d. Onchocerciasis (river blindness), dracunculiasis (guinea worm), diarrhoea
10. Environmental factors that can impact your health is lack of access to healthcare due to:
- a. Unreliable transportation to clinical facilities, eating contaminated food
 - b. Lack of finance and lack of education about the importance of preventive care.
 - c. Cultural beliefs, Lack of finance
 - d. The attitude of staff towards clients, lack of access to clean drinking water
11. One of the following is another term for communicable diseases
- a. Transferable diseases
 - b. Spreadable diseases
 - c. Contagious diseases
 - d. Transmittable diseases
12. One of the following refers to organisms capable of causing communicable diseases
- a. Microscopic organism
 - b. Micro-organisms
 - c. Pathogenic organisms
 - d. Organic organism
13. The following are historical communicable diseases EXCEPT:
- a. Tuberculosis, cholera
 - b. Corona, Ebola
 - c. Yellow fever, HIV
 - d. Trypanosomiasis, schistosomiasis
14. . One of the following communicable diseases has been reported several times in central Africa
- a. Ebola
 - b. Cholera
 - c. HIV AIDS
 - d. Leprosy
15. One of the following communicable diseases is transmitted through direct contact
- a. Scabies
 - b. Malaria

- c. Filariasis
 - d. Cholera
16. Canalizing and minimizing the effect of disaster refers to one of the following:
- a. Mitigation
 - b. Preparedness
 - c. Response
 - d. Recovery
17. One of the following statements is true about the Biological propagation of communicable disease agents
- a. Carriage of communicable disease-causing agents
 - b. Dissemination of microbial aerosols
 - c. Cyclic development of communicable disease agents
 - d. Cyclic development of communicable disease agents
18. One of the following statements is true about communicable diseases
- a. Communicable diseases don't affect developed countries
 - b. Communicable diseases affect countries in the south of the Sahara only
 - c. Communicable diseases affect many countries around the world
 - d. Communicable diseases Exist in Kenya
19. One of the following measures can be used to control communicable diseases
- a. Leaving the vectors to die naturally Treatment of the host
 - b. Diagnosing the disease appropriately
 - c. Removing the hosting from exposure
 - d. Allowing the host to heal naturally to acquire passive immunity
20. Toxin from one of the following bacteria causes communicable disease
- a. Polio
 - b. HIV
 - c. Measles
 - d. Tetanus

PART B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Outline six ways in which the environments affect the health of the community (6 marks)
2. Explain any three specific objectives for food hygiene (6 marks)
3. Explain any four types of environments (8 marks)
4. State the five (5) types of communicable disease-causing agents. (5 marks)
5. State five (5) types of organisms that cause communicable and vector-borne diseases. (5 marks)
6. State three (3) goals of communicable disease control. (6 marks)
7. Outline four (4) classifications of communicable diseases by mode of transmission. (4 marks)

PART C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (LAQS)

1. a) Describe five ways that a community can prevent water pollution (10 marks)
b) Describe any five ways of preventing land pollution (10 marks)
2. Describe the measures that can be applied to the host to control communicable diseases. (20 marks)