



KENYATTA UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2011/2012

SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (NURSING)

HNS 313 (N): FUNDAMENTALS OF MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

DATE: Monday 26th March, 2012

TIME: 8.00 a.m. – 10.00 a.m.

INSTRUCTIONS

Answer ALL questions.

For Part A tick the correct answer.

For Part B and C use the provided answer sheet.

PART A

1. Sociology and Anthropology are disciplines that study:
 - a) Small groups in society
 - b) Culture of the society and the past history
 - c) Human behaviour and culture
 - d) Individual perception about culture.
2. The study of sociology is important to health professionals because it helps:
 - a) Explain the difference between diseases and illness
 - b) Explain sick role behaviour
 - c) Develop relationship between the health professionals and the patients
 - d) Show relationship between social classes.
3. Medical Anthropology is the study of
 - a) Social, cultural, biologies and linguistic and how they influence health and well being
 - b) Social institutions and they are related to health care
 - c) Past man and woman and their relationship with health
 - d) Modern medicine and traditional view of diseases.
4. Education as a factor influencing health behaviour belongs to the group of:
 - a) Social determinants of health

- b) Cultural determinants of health
 - c)
 - d)
5. The causes of different perceptions about sickness are attributed to:
- a) Group influence
 - b) Individual's socialization process
 - c) Individual's environment
 - d) Social relations
6. Social stratification is the study of:
- a) Class structure
 - b) Social role
 - c) Socialization
 - d) Social facts
7. The study of the patterns and trends in the cause of and distribution of disease and illness within a population is explained by:
- a) Prevalence and incidence of diseases
 - b) Medicalization of the society
 - c) Social environment, health and illness
 - d) Social epidemiology
8. Equitable distribution of resources to cater for health care services is a process that sociologists attempt to explain with the use of:
- a) Symbolic interaction theory
 - b) Systems theory
 - c) Functionalism theory
 - d) Conflict theory
9. Sociological Imagination is a popular concept developed by:
- a) Karl Marx
 - b) J. S. Mills
 - c) Sociologist
 - d) Anthropologist
10. Most crimes such as illegal abortion and sale of expired drugs are influenced more by:
- a) Peer pressure

- b) Individual personality
 - c) Family socialization
 - d) Lack of social control
11. The discovery of DNA was a thorough work by:
- a) Social Anthropologists
 - b) Biomedical experts
 - c) Medical anthropologists
 - d) Public health experts
12. “Societies are viewed as being in a constant state of change, characterized by disagreements over goals and values, competition among groups with unequal amount of power.” One of the following theories explain this statement:
- a) Social exchange theory
 - b) Learning theory
 - c) Conflict theory
 - d) Labeling theory
13. Nurses and other health workers face major challenges when carrying out their work in communities. These challenges are mainly attributed to:
- a) Differences of their cultural practices and that of the community
 - b) Social organization of the community
 - c) Lack of government support in their work
 - d) Health environment.
14. The characteristics of the old people and disabled or terminally ill face challenges of:
- a) Stigma
 - b) Discrimination
 - c) Prejudice
 - d) Biases
15. Health seeking behavior is influenced by:
- a) Family perception of health
 - b) Public perception of health
 - c) Gender perception of health
 - d) Individual perception of health

16. When we are in social dysfunctional state that affects our relationship with others we are in:-
- a) Health state
 - b) Sickness state
 - c) An illness state
 - d) Abnormal state
17. Seeking alternative healing method (traditional medicine) by the majority of population in a country like Kenya is still popular because:
- a) Witchcraft is believed to relate to traditional healing
 - b) Most people seeking care are poor and do not pay attention to modern medicine
 - c) Most people seeking health care believe that traditional healing has both physical and spiritual dimensions
 - d) Families of health seekers is unconcerned with his/her conditions.
18. Socialized medicine is spreading slowly among the population in developing countries because:
- a) There is less overall development
 - b) The relationship between social life and the institutions that coordinate the patterns of health and diseases is weak.
 - c) The infrastructures to support it are not developed
 - d)
19. The Sick-Role Model which describes the expectations of people in a society and defines the rights of its members who are sick was developed by:
- a) Charllis and Davies
 - b) Talcott Parsons
 - c) Social Anthropologist Thomas Jefferson
 - d) Max Weber theory in division of labor
20. Sociology is a social science because:
- a) It applied models to study human behavior
 - b) It has relationship with other social science disciplines that studies human society
 - c) It uses research to investigate social facts
 - d) It uses theories to explain cause-effect of an issue.

PART B – SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Using relevant examples, explain the difference between crime and deviance. [5 marks]
2. Define medical anthropology and show its scope. [2 marks]
3. Explain the term sociology and differentiate it from psychology. [4 marks]
4. Explain the study of social structure. [5 marks]
5. Explain the following terms as used in the stigmatizable illness:
 - a) Mental illness [3 marks]
 - b) Terminal illness [3 marks]
 - c) Physically challenged [3 marks]
6. Explain how the doctor-patient relationship affects each one of them. [5 marks]
7. Explain the relationship between ethnicity and health. [4 marks]
8. Explain popular culture and the three health issues that appear in popular culture. [6 marks]

PART C – LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

Answer ALL questions.

1.
 - a) Describe functionalism theory giving two examples to explain the theory. [10 marks]
 - b) Differentiate between Ethnomedicine from folkmedicine and give relevant examples.
2.
 - a) Describe the importance the study of the family for health practioners and anthropologists. [10 marks]
 - b) The study of society can be approached using macro and micro level of analysis. Explain with examples. [10 marks]

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