



KENYATTA UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2011/2012
SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR
OF SCIENCE IN NURSING

HNS 319(N): COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING V

DATE: Thursday, 29th March, 2012

TIME: 11.00 a.m. – 1.00 p.m.

INSTRUCTIONS:

Answer **ALL** questions (100 marks)

SECTION A: Answer on the question paper. Circle the correct answer.

SECTION B and C: Answer on the booklet provided.

SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS. CIRCLE THE CORRECT ANSWER (40 MARKS)

1. The following are common infectious diseases worldwide except:
 - a) Chagas' disease
 - b) Diarrhoeal diseases
 - c) Malaria
 - d) Schistosomiasis
2. The following are associations between environmental reservoirs and microorganism except:
 - a) Water – hepatitis B
 - b) Water – hepatitis A
 - c) Soil – clostridia
 - d) Water – Giardia
3. The following associations are correct except:
 - a) Airborne spread- influenza
 - b) Spread by inoculation – HIV
 - c) Faeco- oral spread – shigellosis
 - d) Person to person transmission- anthrax
4. The following association between diseases and their insect vector is correct
 - a) Malaria – sandfly
 - b) Leishmaniasis - sandfly
 - c) Chagas' disease – mosquito
 - d) Yellow fever - bug

5. The following pathogens are located intracellularly except
 - a) Toxoplasma
 - b) Leishmania
 - c) Entamoebahistoltyica
 - d) Plasmodium
6. The following are features of diphtheria except:
 - a) Respiratory obstruction of the larynx
 - b) Myasthenia gravis
 - c) Myocarditis
 - d) Palatal palsys
7. The following are correct statements about plague except:
 - a. It is caused by Yersinia pestis
 - b. The major reservoirs are woodland rodents, which transmit infection to domestic rats
 - c. The vector is the rat flea, Xenopsyllacheopis.
 - d. Clinical manifestations are attributed to the exotoxin
8. The following are clinical features of plague except:
 - a) Cardiac failure
 - b) Suppurative lymphadenopathy
 - c) Shock
 - d) Disseminated intravascular coagulation
9. The least susceptible to TB infection include:
 - a) The elderly
 - b) Those with Diabetes mellitus
 - c) Those on corticosteroid therapy
 - d) Non-alcohol abusers
10. The following statements about chickenpox are true except:
 - a) Characteristic absence of prodromal illness
 - b) The lesions occur on the face, scalp, and trunk and to a much lesser extent on the extremities
 - c) The primary infection almost never occurs twice in the same individual
 - d) The illness can be debilitating in adults
11. The following are factors that predispose to the development of paralysis in poliomyelitis except:
 - a) Exercise early in the illness
 - b) Recent tonsillectomy
 - c) Female sex
 - d) Intramuscular injection
12. The following are clinical features of poliomyelitis except:
 - a) Symmetrical paralysis
 - b) Cranial nerve involvement

- c) Quadriplegia in adults
 - d) Myocarditis
13. The following statements are correct about yellow fever except;
- a) It is caused by flavivirus
 - b) It is common in Asia
 - c) The monkeys from the sylvan reservoir
 - d) When the infection is mild it is indistinguishable from influenza
14. The correct statement about the treatment and prevention of yellow fever is:
- a) It is an international notifiable disease
 - b) It is prevented by Dakar vaccine
 - c) Treatment is supportive
 - d) Eradication of the breeding places of the mosquito will not help reduce the prevalence of disease
15. The following statements are true about measles except:
- a) It is spread by droplet infection
 - b) It carries a low mortality in malnourished children
 - c) It is relatively a mild disease in the healthy child
 - d) Subacute sclerosing panencephalitis is a complication
16. The following are correct statements about mumps except:
- a) It is spread by the droplet infection
 - b) Human are the only known natural host
 - c) The diagnosis of mumps is on the basis of the clinical features
 - d) Live attenuated mumps virus vaccine is contraindicated in children over the age of one year
17. The following are correct about rabies virus except:
- a) Is bullet shaped
 - b) Penetrates nerve endings and travels in the axoplasm to the brain and spinal cord.
 - c) Causes hydrophobia
 - d) Is common in Australia
18. The following are correct about African trypanosomiasis except:
- a) Do not follow a bite of the tsetse fly
 - b) Is caused by trypanosomabrucei
 - c) Death is often due to myocarditis in the Rhodesian sleeping illness
 - d) Of the Gambian variety is a chronic illness with symptom – free periods.
19. Which of the following disease is transmitted by fleas?
- a) Bubonic plague.
 - b) Dengue fever.
 - c) Insomnia
 - d) Pneumonia
20. The following are characteristics of chickenpox except:
- a) Skin rash.

- b) Affects children under ten years of age.
- c) Caused by herpes zoster virus.
- d) Low case fatality.

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWERS – ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

1. Using an example of malaria, explain the relationship between agent, host and environment and the significance of this relationship to an epidemiologist.
(6 marks)
2. State agent characteristics that influence human acquisition of the infections.
(5 marks)
3. State SIX vector management strategies in malaria control interventions to reduce transmission.
(6 marks)
4. Outline various factors associated with transmission of schistosomiasis and suggest effective prevention and control strategies.
(5 marks)
5. Using yellow fever, outline the transmission cycle of a zoonotic disease and give measures in prevention and control.
(6 marks)
6. Outline transmission cycle of hookworm and give prevention and control strategies.
(6 marks)

SECTION C: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

1. As a district Public Health Nurse you are called upon to investigate a reported disease outbreak in your district. Describe the process of managing the outbreak.
(20 marks)

2. Tuberculosis (TB) occurs worldwide with the highest incidence in Africa, Kenya included:
- a) State TB diagnosis (4 marks)
 - b) Describe TB prevention and control strategies (16 marks)