

CHUKA



UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

EXAMINATION FOR BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING

NURS 375– COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING V (COMMUNICABLE AND VECTOR BORNE DISEASES)

STREAMS: BSC (NURS) Y3S2

TIME: 2 HOURS

DAY/DATE: THURSDAY 9/04/2020

11.30 A.M - 1.30 A.M.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do not write anything on the question paper.
2. Mobile phones and any other reference materials are NOT allowed in the examination room.
3. The paper has three sections. Answer ALL questions in Sections I and II and ONE question in section III.
4. All your answers for Section I (MCQs) should be on one page.
5. Number ALL your answers and indicate the order of appearance in the space provided in the cover page of the examination answer booklet.
6. Write your answers legibly and use your time wisely

SECTION 1: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS [10 MARKS]

1. To which stage in the natural history of a communicable disease do carriers belong? [1 Mark]
 - 1) Exposure
 - 2) Infection
 - 3) Infectious disease
 - 4) Outcome
2. Which one of the following is not a faeco-oral disease? [1 Mark]
 - [a] Bacillary dysentery
 - [b] Giardiasis
 - [c] Poliomyelitis
 - [d] Brucellosis

3. Which one of the following is a method aimed primarily at interrupting transmission of communicable diseases? [1 Mark]

- [a] Quarantine
- [b] Immunization
- [c] Disinfection
- [d] Isolation

4. What is the incubation period for Typhoid fever? [1 Mark]

- [a] 1 – 3 weeks
- [b] 1 – 3 days
- [c] 2 – 4 weeks
- [d] 2 – 4 days

5. Which type of hepatitis is primarily transmitted through faeco-oral route

- [a] Hepatitis A
- [b] Hepatitis B
- [c] Hepatitis C
- [d] Hepatitis D

6. Which one of the following diseases can be vertically transmitted from an infected to susceptible host? [1 Mark]

- [a] Syphilis
- [b] Poliomyelitis
- [c] Tuberculosis
- [d] Gonorrhoea

7. Which of the following statement best explains the term “elimination of disease” as used in communicable diseases. [1 Mark]

- [a] Permanent reduction to zero of the worldwide incidences of infection caused by a specific agent as a result of deliberate efforts
- [b] Reduction of disease incidence, prevalence, morbidity or mortality to a locally acceptable level as a result of deliberate efforts
- [c] A situation whereby the specific infectious agent no longer exists in nature or in the laboratory

[d] Reduction to zero of the incidences of a specified disease in a defined geographical area as a result of deliberate efforts

8. Which one of the following is not an example a predisposing factor in the occurrence of communicable diseases

- [a] Infectious agent
- [b] Poverty
- [c] Cigarette smoking
- [d] Unprotected sex

9. Which one of the following is not part of the five “Fs” (5 – “Fs”) that play a critical role in transmission of faecal oral diseases?

- [a] Finger
- [b] Face
- [c] Fluids
- [d] Flies

10. Which one of the following is not a zoonotic disease?

- [a] Taeniasis
- [b] Brucellosis
- [c] Toxoplasmosis
- [d] Giardiasis

SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

[40 MARKS]

1. Define the following terms

- [a] Contagious Diseases [2 Marks]
- [b] Incubation Period [2 Marks]
- [c] Disease Incidence [2 Marks]

2. A bacterium called *Mycobacterium bovis* can be transmitted from cattle to humans in raw milk and cause a type of tuberculosis. In this relationship identify [4 marks]

- [a] Infectious agent [1 Mark]
- [b] Vehicle of transmission [1 Mark]
- [c] Infected hosts? [2 Marks]

3. Describe the three levels of primary prevention of a disease [6 Marks]
4. Outline four factors associated with low levels of immunity to infectious diseases. [4 Marks]
5. Briefly discuss the factors involved in body resistance to infection. [4 Marks]
6. State the six important factors involved in the transmission of communicable diseases [6 Marks]
7. Explain the three principal methods used to control communicable diseases? [6 Marks]
8. State four modes of direct transmission of communicable diseases. [4 Marks]
9. Discuss the management of cholera under the following sub-headings [15 Marks]
 - [a] Definition [1 Mark]
 - [b] Infectious agent [1 Mark]
 - [c] Epidemiology – occurrence [1 Mark]
 - [d] Reservoir [1 Mark]
 - [e] Primary mode of transmission [1 Mark]
 - [f] Incubation period [1 Mark]
 - [g] Clinical manifestation [4 Marks]
 - [h] Prevention and control strategies [5 Marks]
10. Discuss the management of cutaneous anthrax under the following sub-headings . [15 Marks]
 - [a] Definition [1 Mark]
 - [b] Infectious agent [1 Mark]
 - [c] Mode of transmission [4 Marks]
 - [d] Clinical manifestation [4 Marks]
 - [e] Prevention and control strategies [5 Marks]

SECTION III: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS [20 MARKS]

1. Tuberculosis is a chronic and infectious mycobacterial disease important as a major cause of illness and death in many parts of the world. The disease manifests in two major clinical forms, pulmonary and extra pulmonary TB. During one of the service review meetings, the data from Health Information and Management System reveals that most of TB cases are reported from your catchment area. As a Community Health Nurse, explain the likely modes responsible for the TB transmission, risky factors and the methods you will apply to prevent and control further spread of the disease. [20 Marks].

2. Syphilis (Hard chancre) is a disease characterized by a primary lesion, a later secondary eruption on the skin and mucus membranes, then a long period of latency, and finally late lesions of skin, bones, viscera, CNS and cardiovascular systems. As a Community Health Nurse, explain the community health approach for the management of Syphilis with key emphasis to the risk factors, modes of transmission and prevention and control measures [20 Marks].