

**UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE**

**COMMUNITY NURSING SCIENCE 2  
NBC 222E**

**DEGREE EXAMINATIONS**

**NOVEMBER**

**2019**

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**Time: 3 Hours**

**Subject: NBC 222 E**

**Marks: 100**

**This paper consists of 7 pages including the  
cover page**

**Internal Examiners**

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**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Answer all questions
2. Write clearly and legibly

1.1. Choose the correct answer for the statement. Answer the question with just the number of the question and the correct answer e.g. 3.1.h (5)

1.1.1. The components of demography are:

- a. Scientific study, risk factors and experimental study
- b. Biological, clinical, psychological or social process
- c. Population growth, fertility, decline in fertility, fertility in developing countries
- d. Culture, belief systems and sociology

1.1.2. For pain control in children diagnosed with tonsillitis, the community nurse would prescribe.

- a. Ibuprofen, oral 400mg 6 -8 hourly
- b. Morphine, IM, 10 -15MG 4- 6 hourly
- c. Paracetamol, oral 10 -15mg/kg/dose 6 hourly
- b. flucloxacillin, oral, 6 hourly for 5 days

1.1.3 When examining an ear, the tympanic membrane should be observed for:

- a. colour, shape and distance
- b. infection, discharged and pus
- c. contour, colour, translucence and mobility
- d. tenderness, swelling and enlargement

1.1.4. As a community health care nurse you would need to refer a client for a tonsillectomy after the client has had recurrent episodes of tonsillitis for more than .....

- a. 12 episodes in one year
- b. 6 episodes in one year
- c. 8 episodes in two years
- d. 6 episodes in two years

1.1.5. A cough in sinusitis is generally worse at night because of

- a. The clients is at rest and respiratory rate is slower
- b. The temperature is colder at night
- c. The client is exposed to more allergens at night then during the day
- d. The client experiences a postnasal drip.

1.1.6. On physical examination of a client with conjunctivitis, a nurse would expect the cornea to look

- a. Normal
- b. Abnormal
- c. Cloudy
- d. Perforated

- 1.1.7. As part of counselling prior to initiating ART, you discuss adherence. Which of the following is NOT part of that counselling?
- Missing multiple doses of antiretroviral can result in resistance and the medication may no longer work.
  - You should ask your doctor/nurse before taking herbs and over the counter medications because they may interact with the antiretroviral
  - Antiretroviral help decrease the amount of virus present in the body. If you stop taking the antiretroviral, the amount of virus will remain low
  - Be sure to let the doctor/nurse know if you have any symptoms after starting the medications
- 1.1.8. A common reaction to the commencing of ARV treatment, which creates the paradoxical clinical worsening of the condition or appearance of a new condition after initiating treatment is known as:
- Hypersensitivity reaction
  - Immune reconstitution inflammatory syndrome
  - hepatic toxicity
  - neuropsychiatric reaction
- 1.1.9. Which antiretroviral is most likely to cause an adverse effect resulting in elevated liver enzymes?
- Efavirenz
  - Nevirapine
  - Stavudine
  - Zidovudine
- 1.1.10. The number of deaths in a unit of population occurring within a prescribed time is known as:
- Morbidity
  - Mortality
  - Death surveillance
  - Population growth

1. 2. Match the conditions in column 1 with the most appropriate descriptive phrases in column 2. Not all the phrases in column 2 should be used – choose only one phrase per condition. E.g.1.1.1. A (5)

1.2.1.Demography	A. Herpes zoster, recurrent respiratory tract infections
1.2.2.Epidemiology	B. Oral thrush, diarrhoea for 14 days or more

1.2.3 WHO HIV Clinical Stage 3	C. Commonly appears in the old age and is mostly affected due to the auditory nerve degeneration
1.2.4 Complications of sinusitis are	D. Commonly due to infection or fixation of the ossicles or cholestatoma
1.2.5 Complication of tonsillitis is	E. Is the study of human populations by statistical methods
1.2.6 Sensory deafness	F. Osteomyelitis, pneumonia and orbital cellulitis
1.2.7 Diphtheria	G. Is the study of the distribution, causes and control of community health problems, is an applied science which is basic to the study of community medicine and nursing.
1.2.8 Conductive hearing loss	H. Focus on measurable aspects of human behavior.
1.2.9 WHO HIV Clinical Stage 2	I. Concentrates on aspects such as meaning, experience and understanding.
1.2.10. Qualitative research Approach	J. Rare bacterial throat infection which everyone should be immunized against
	K. Mastoiditis and cholesteatoma
	L. An inflammation on the external ear
	M. Rheumatic fever and retropharyngeal abscess

1.3. The National consolidated guidelines offer guidance to using ARV's and the prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV. In May 2019 the guidelines were changed, the First- line ART Regimens consist of, Dolutegravir (DTG) combined with 3TC/FTC as a fix dose combination known as TLD

1.3.1. Compare the benefits and risk factors of using DTG to treat HIV clients.  
(4)

1.3.1. Benefits	Risk factors
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- 1.3.2. In the new guidelines specify the blood test that are required to adequately monitor clients on the first line ART regimen TLD. Use the supplied table to indicate when each blood test should be reviewed by using yes or no in the columns provided as per example. (5)

Time on ART	Creatinine	CD4	Viral load
At ART Initiation	yes		
Month 3	no		
Month 6			
At 1 year			
Annually			

- 1.3.3. Luke a 25-year-old man has been on FDC for the past 5 years. His viral load last year was "Undetectable" but this month it was found to have risen which would indicate non-compliance. Describe the steps you would follow to counsel Luke, use the natural adherence steps. a (6)

(25)

## QUESTION 2

- 2.1 Mrs Elizabeth Jones comes to your clinic with an active nosebleed. She is anxious to know the cause as she is experiencing this for the second time.

2.1.1. Provide health education on aggravating factors of nose bleeding (3)

2.1.2. Mrs Jones also gives a history of suffering from sinusitis from time to time. To assist her to avoid continued exacerbation of this condition, provide appropriate health education regarding the common causes of acute sinusitis. (4)

2.1.3. Describe the conditions under which you would consider referring Mrs. Jones for tertiary Health care (2)

- 2.2. You are a professional nurse in the Ear Nose and Throat Clinic (ENT) and you are required to give a lecture to a group of B.Cur 2 students allocated in your clinic for the first time.

2.2.1. Compare the symptoms you will expect to find when diagnosing throat infections under the following headings (10)

	Viral tonsillitis	Bacterial tonsillitis	Diphtheria
2.2.1.1. Locality (1)			
2.2.1.2. Signs of inflammation (2)			

2.2.1.3.Membranes (1)			
2.2.1.4.Lymph nodes (1)			
2.2.1.5.General condition(3)			
2.2.1.6.Other symptoms (1)			
2.2.1.7.General condition (1)			

- 2.3. Joshua Sugar has come into the clinic complaining of a sore throat.
- 2.3.1. Describe the medical management of a client with tonsillitis (4)
- 2.3.2. Peritonsillar abscess is a complication of tonsillitis, describe the condition. (2)
- (25)

### QUESTION 3

- 3.1. You are working at a Primary Health Centre at Qumbu. A 3-year-old arrives at your clinic with his mother presenting with the itching right eye after spraying himself with a hair spray. The child is crying rubbing the eye and the mother is very anxious.
- 3.1.1. Highlight the clinical features of a chemical burn (3)
- 3.1.2. Describe the management to be rendered to this young boy (6)
- 3.2. Epidemiological investigations and health science research are important, as they influence decisions on policy formulation and treatment guidelines of illnesses epidemics.
- 3.2.1. Describe the factors you may conduct research on that could interrupt health in human beings. (6)
- 3.2.3. Describe the reasons for conducting health science research (5)
- 3.2.4 . In research, intellectual property needs to be protected. With this in mind, discuss the term plagiarism (3)
- 3.2.5. Describe how one would avoid plagiarizing (2)
- (25)

#### **QUESTION 4**

4.1. A 40-year-old male visits your clinic complaining of a painful ear. On assessment, you discover an inflammation of the skin of the auricle and external auditory canal. Briefly discuss this condition by respond to the instructions below:

4.1.1. Diagnose the client and define this condition. (1)

4.1.2. Describe the clinical features of this condition. (5)

4.1.3. Discuss the management of this condition (5)

4.2. You are working in a Primary Health Care Centre. A mother arrives with her one month old sick infant. She gives a history that the baby has passed loose stools twice that morning and the baby has never been sick before. Manage the infant according to the IMCI guidelines.

4.1.1. State the questions you would ask the mother to assess for diarrhea. (2)

4.1.2. Explain what you would look or feel for in an infant with diarrhea. (4)

4.1.3. Describe how you would manage an infant with severe dehydration. (6)

4.1.5. Explain to the mother how to prepare Sugar Salt Solution (SSS) or Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS). (2)

(25)

**[100]**