

**FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING SCIENCE**



PROGRAMME : FURTHER NATIONAL HIGHER DIPLOMA IN COMMUNITY NURSING SCIENCE

SUBJECT : **PAPER 4: COMMUNITY NURSING**
MODULE 7: CONTEMPORARY COMMUNITY NURSING SCIENCE
MODULE 8: CLINICAL COMMUNITY NURSING SCIENCE

CODE : GGV0077

DATE : SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION DECEMBER 2014

DURATION : 3 HOURS

WEIGHT : 50:50

TOTAL MARKS : 100 MARKS

EXAMINERS : DR WO JACOBS

EXTERNAL EXAMINER: PROF SP HUMAN (UNISA)

NUMBER OF PAGES : THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF FOUR (4) PAGES AND ONE ANNEXURE.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

PLEASE ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS.
½ MARK PER FACT UNLESS DIFFERENTLY STATED.
PLEASE HAND IN EXAMINATION PAPER.

QUESTION 1

Debate the factors that may influence fertility. ***[16]**

QUESTION 2

You are appointed as community nurse in the Lephalale district. Approximately 3 000 people live in this rural setting.

- 2.1 Describe your understanding of values, perceptions, attitudes, religion and beliefs, and indicate how they influence the health status of patients, their lifestyles, eating habits and the utilisation of health services. ***[14]**

QUESTION 3

Strategies need to be implemented to monitor the progress towards attaining health for all and to evaluate the effectiveness by using appropriate indicators which were introduced by the World Health Organisation.

- 3.1 Motivate how the indicators for South Africa can be used to evaluate and monitor the progress and health status of your community. ***[10]**

QUESTION 4

According to the Integrated School Health Policy a review of the South African literature indicates a range of factors that can impact on the health and development of children.

Debate the factors that impact on the health and development of schoolchildren. ***[15]**

QUESTION 5

The informal settlement of Orange Farm does not have access to any services. The consequence is waste, including paper, plastic, bottles of various material and discarded food (all the waste that would normally be in a dustbin), lying in the streets, with the wind blowing it all over the area. The community does not have any sewage disposal or running water. The informal settlement has a number of external taps, none of which closes properly, resulting in continuous dripping of water.

- 5.1 Analyse this scenario, referring to all the possible environmental hazards and pollution this situation creates and relate this to the effect on the health on the community. *[15]

QUESTION 6

Mrs N attends the clinic with Sibongile, 6 months old. She requests an assessment of Sibongile, as he has not been eating well for the last few weeks. This is the first time Mrs N has attended the clinic where you work. **(Annexure 1)**

- 6.1 Indicate the following weights on the attached percentile chart:

Birth weight	2.45kg
6 weeks	3kg
10 weeks	3.2kg
14 weeks	3.4 kg
4 months	3.9kg
6 months	4.2kg

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- 6.2 Analyse the chart and interpret it for Mrs N.
- 6.3 Which questions would you ask Mrs N in order to **assess** the development and health status of Sibongile? Provide reasons for your choice of questions.
- 6.4 Describe the health education regarding feeding that you will give to Mrs N.
- 6.5 Explain to Mrs N the immunisation that Sibongile must still receive. In your explanation refer to the age at which the specific vaccine has to be administered, the type of vaccines, the disease that the vaccine will provide protects against, the route and site of the vaccine as well as the contra-indications and side effects of the vaccines. ***[30]**

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STUDENT NAME:

STUDENT NUMBER:

Boys Weight-for-Age Chart

Watch the direction of the curve showing the child's growth:

GOOD
Means the child is growing well.

VERY DANGEROUS
Child may be ill, needs extra care.

DANGER SIGN
Not gaining weight!
Find out why.

Refer child to hospital

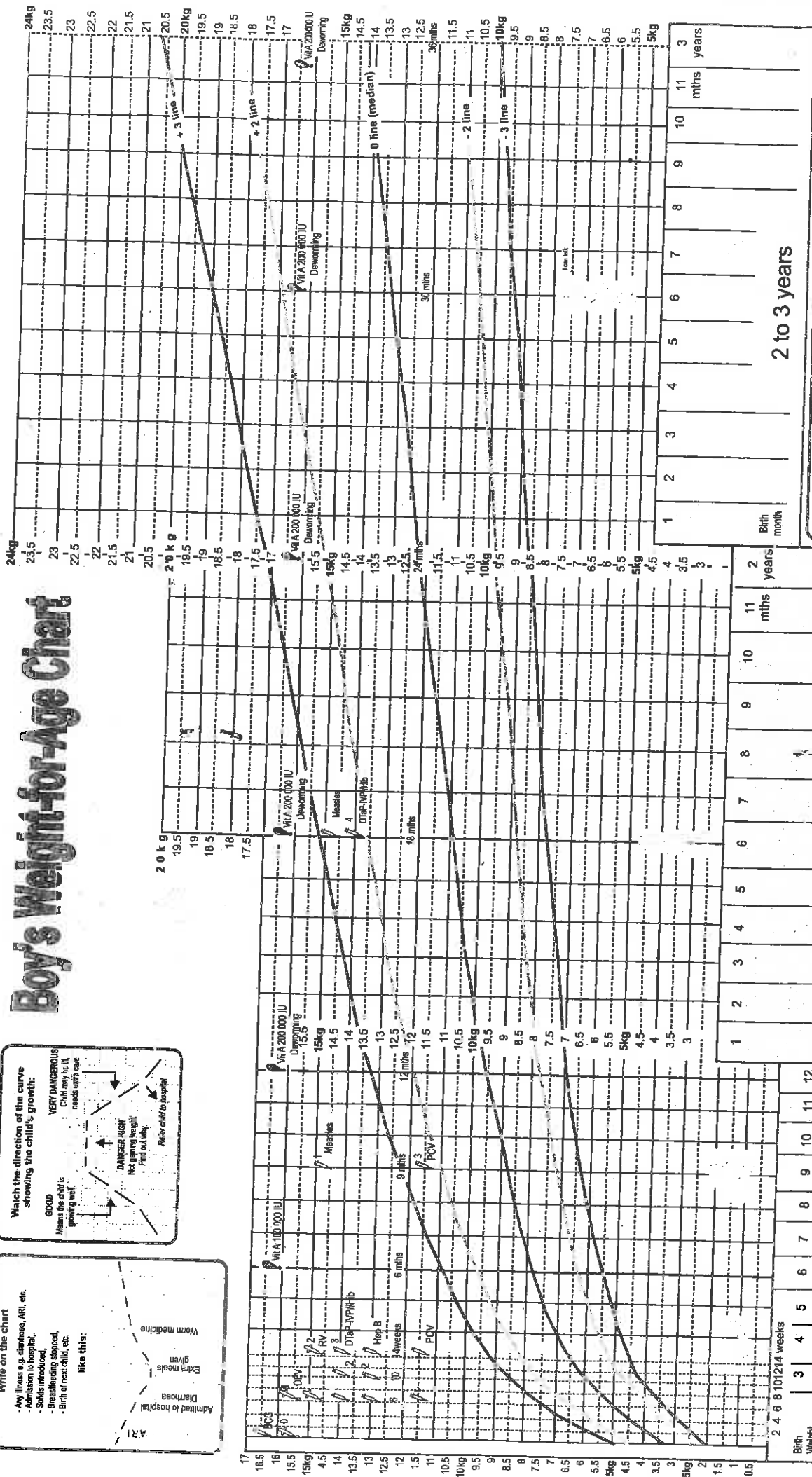
Write on the Chart

- Any illness e.g. diarrhoea, ARI, etc.
- Admission to hospital
- Solids introduced
- Breastfeeding stopped
- Birth of next child, etc.

like this:

Admitted to hospital /
Diarrhoea
Extra meals
given
Worm medicine

ARI



Interpretation of lines:

This Weight-for-Age Chart shows body-weight relative to age in comparison to the interpretation of lines:
Median (0-line).

A boy whose weight-for-age is below the -2 line, is underweight.
A boy whose weight-for-age is below the -3 line, is severely underweight. Clinical signs of Marasmus or Kwashiorkor may be observed.

If her line stays close to the median, occasionally crossing above or below it, this is fine. If her line stays away from the median, this may indicate a problem or risk of a problem.