

FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES DEPARTMENT OF NURSING SCIENCE

PROGRAMME : COMMUNITY NURSING SCIENCE

SUBJECT: **PAPER 2:** COMMUNITY NURSING

MODULE 3: COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

MODULE 4: CHRONIC DISEASE MANAGEMENT

CODE : GGV0037

DATE : NOVEMBER EXAMINATION 2017

DURATION : 3 HOURS

WEIGHT : 50:50

TOTAL MARKS : 100 MARKS

EXAMINERS : DR WO JACOBS

EXTERNAL EXAMINER: DR S HUMAN (UNISA)

NUMBER OF PAGES: THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF FIVE (5) PAGES.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

PLEASE ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS. 1/2 MARK PER FACT UNLESS DIFFERENTLY STATED.

PLEASE HAND IN EXAMINATION PAPER.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES: This examination paper remains the property of the University of Johannesburg and may not be removed from the examination room.

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MODULE 4: CHRONIC DISEASE MANAGEMENT (GGV0037)

QUESTION 1

- 1.1 Fill in the blanks:
 - a) Stiff jaw is the symptom of......
 - b) DOTS in the T.B. treatment regime refers to......
 - c) Rice water stools are characteristic in.....
 - d) Hepatitis is also known as.....
 - e) The incubation period for typhoid is.......

Which of the following statements are true and which are false?

In each case, explain your reasoning.

- 1.2 Isolation of the susceptible host is advised for the duration of the incubation period of a severe and easily transmitted disease.
- 1.3 Vaccination and vector control target the infected host so as to prevent transmission of infection. (1)

*[5]

QUESTION 2

TRUE OR FALSE QUESTIONS

- a) Tuberculosis germs attack only the lungs.
- b) Polio is associated with paralysis of motor path of nervous system.
- c) You can inherit tuberculosis.
- d) Symptom of mumps is swelling of parotid gland.
- e) One attack of meningitis gives lifelong immunity.
- f) BCG is a vaccine for TB.
- g) Tetanus is not transmitted from one person to the other.
- h) A person who has had chickenpox once can get chickenpox again.
- i) Congo fever is usually transmitted by droplet infection if virus occurs in the lungs.
- j) Hand washing is the most preventative method to prevent the spread of infection.
- k) There is a vaccine available for Hepatitis A.
- I) Hepatitis B virus is more infectious than Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). *[6]

QUESTION 3

- 3.1 Describe the epidemiologic triad, referring to the determinants of diseases. (9)
- 3.2 Illustrate the triad by making use of the example:
 - (a) food poisoning at a picnic from cold chicken and
 - (b) HIV. (3)

*[12]

QUESTION 4

Discuss Measles under the following headings:

- (a) Causative organism
- (b) Mode of transmission
- (c) Incubation period
- (d) Period of infectiousness
- (e) Duration of immunity
- (f) Pathogenesis
- (g) Signs and symptoms
- (h) Diagnosis
- (i) Treatment and care
- (j) Prevention *[12]

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QUESTION 5

Match the word in Column A with the description in Column B. Write only the letter next to the number, e.g. A. 1.

A Epidemic 1 Total number of people within a specific population of have particular disease at a given point in time 2 Poverty, gender inequality, poor education, discrimin migrant workers C Incidence 3 More than 5% of certain sub-population is infected w (sex workers/ MSM's / prison population/ migrant workers han 1 % general population D Prevalence 4 Malaria, Anthrax, Tick Fever, Bovine Tb, Rabies E Endemic 5 Global epidemic F low level epidemic 6 number of new HIV infections in a specific population over specific period of time G concentrated epidemic 7 This must be within 72hrs of exposure, but recommendate to be storted as early as 6hrs or before six bourse.	vith HIV orkers) but
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G concentrated epidemic 7 This must be within 72hrs of exposure, but recommer	
to be storted as early as Chro ar betare any bours	nded
to be started as early as 6hrs or before six hours	
H generalised epidemic 8 Individual's physical condition and immunity that may	
increase their susceptibility to becoming infected with	1
HIV – own/other's actions, knowingly/not	
I Hyper-endemic 9 new cases in a given human population during a give	
Epidemic period of time, at a rate that substantially exceeds when the substantial period of time, at a rate that substantially exceeds when the substantial period of time, at a rate that substantially exceeds when the substantial period of time, at a rate that substantially exceeds when the substantial period of time, at a rate that substantially exceeds when the substantial period of time, at a rate that substantially exceeds when the substantial period of time, at a rate that a rate that substantial period of time, at a rate that a rate that a rate that substantial period of time, at a rate that a rate	nat
is "expected" based on recent experience	
J Vulnerability 10 Measles, PTB, Bacterial Meningitis, Scarlet Fever,	
Pertussis 144 On the tensor of	
K Susceptibility 11 Less than 1% of both general and sub-population in	general
population is infected with HIV	
L Waterborne/Fecal Oral 12 5% / more of general population = consistently infect	ed
Diseases with HIV, Driven by sexual networks	
M Insects/Animals To Man 13 15% or more of the general population is consistently	У
infected with HIV	<i>'</i>
N Airborne/Droplet 14 Cholera, typhoid, bilharzia, hepatitis	
Diseases	
O Post exposure 15 Malaria in some parts of Africa/ TB in SA	
Prophylaxis	

*[15]

QUESTION 6

Any physical disability effect disabled individual and direct family on various levels of their lives.

6.1 Outline the possible causes of physical disability through all the stages of life. (6)

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6.2 Describe the effect of physical disability on the disabled individuals and their direct family

members on the various levels of their lives.

(12) *[**18**]

QUESTION 7

Drug abuse is a serious problem and has increased in South Africa. Some reports suggest that South Africa is an emerging market not just for the use of drugs but also for drug trafficking. You have to teach nursing students on drug abuse to prepare them to do health education to concern

parents.

7.1 Discuss the causes, prevention and effect on the addicts, their families and the community

of drugs and drug abuse.

*[20]

QUESTION 8

Hypertension is one of the most prevalent chronic diseases in our country

8.1 Discuss the role of the community health nurse regarding the principles in the management

of hypertension under the following headings and give relevant examples:

• Confirmation (3)

• Compliance (3)

• Complications (3)

• Control (3)

*[12]

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