



TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF MOMBASA

FACULTY OF APPLIED AND HEALTH SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT & HEALTH SCIENCES

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION FOR:
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN MEDICAL LABORATORY SCIENCE**

**BMLS /YEAR 4/SEMESTER 2
ACM 4101: PRINCIPLES OF COMMUNITY HEALTH**

END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATION

SERIES: AUGUST 2024

TIME: 2HOURS

DATE: Pick Date AUG 2024

Instructions to Candidates

You should have the following for this examination

-Answer Booklet, examination pass and student ID

This paper consists section A and B

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS

Circle the correct answer in section A.

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (30MARKS)

1. Which of the following would be the best way to determine the health of a community?
 - A. Ask a firefighter which neighborhoods have the fewest fires
 - B. Ask a realtor which neighborhoods have the most expensive houses
 - C. Ask people living in the neighborhood if they are happy with where they
 - D. Ask the police department which neighborhoods have the lowest crime rates

2. Which of the following characteristics would be most indicative of a healthy community?
 - A. Excellent private schools and superb fires and police system
 - B. A united way that receives large donations each year
 - C. An extensive array of services offered by private physicians

D. Clean air and water a sense of community cohesion

3. A nurse was assessing the neighborhood near the health agency. The nurse drove around observing the condition of the buildings, sidewalks, and the people in the community. Which of the following best describes the actions of the nurse?
 - A. A drive-through
 - B. A neighborhood observation
 - C. A quick overview
 - D. Windshield survey
4. Which of the following would be the best definition of a community?
 - A. People with open boundaries living in a particular area
 - B. People gathered to solve a particular problem
 - C. People with a sense of belonging or common identity
 - D. People with at least one common demographic characteristic
5. What is the primary goal of a community assessment?
 - A. Identifying individuals' health concerns within the community
 - B. Evaluating the financial resources of community organizations
 - C. Understanding the strengths and needs of a community
 - D. Promoting health care services to community members
6. Which of the following is an essential characteristic of a community?
 - A. A geographic area with defined boundaries
 - B. A particular place over time for common purposes
 - C. A place and beliefs or values system
 - D. A place or common demographic characteristics
7. Which of the following is an example of a phenomenology community?
 - A. The employees of deco manufacturing
 - B. The Miami Valley region
 - C. The village of Yellow Springs
 - D. The USA Census Bureau census tract
8. Which of the following best describes a group?
 - A. Those who are all living in the same geopolitical area
 - B. Those who are all members of the same phenomenology community
 - C. Those who engage in repeated face-to-face communication
 - D. Those who respect each other's perspective
9. When community/public health personnel speak of a community of solution, to what are they referring?
 - A. A community that has resolved its major problems at least temporarily
 - B. The area in which some problems are approached on a wider regional basis

- C. The fact that communities have to solve their own problems
 - D. The reality that some problems have to be approached on a federal basis
10. When a community is assessed from a developmental framework, which data must be determined?
- A. The demographics of the persons living in the community
 - B. The emotional maturity of the community's residents
 - C. The history of the community
 - D. The number and quality of daycare centers and schools
11. Which of the following would be the focus of a nurse who is using an epidemiologic framework to assess a community?
- A. Interviewing health care professionals concerning the community
 - B. Researching findings from epidemiological studies
 - C. Learning about the health of the community
 - D. Discovering groups among the community residents who are most at risk
12. Which of the following situations is a reason why a community/public health nurse would choose to focus on a particular subgroup instead of on the entire community?
- A. The subgroup can more easily afford health care services
 - B. The subgroup has more political power and can influence health funding
 - C. The subgroup has notably high statistical risk for experiencing health problems
 - D. The subgroup knows how to obtain publicity if their needs are not met
13. When assessing a community by using the structural-functional framework, the nurse recognizes that all communities must
- A. Address financial needs of residents
 - B. Engage in functions that can be measured
 - C. Provide for socialization and a sense of identity
 - D. Require that public safety structures be built
14. A nurse is completing a community assessment by using a systems framework. Which of the following is the key to the success of the assessment?
- A. Demanding a reasonable budget for assessment expenses
 - B. Telling everyone what he or she is doing so that the listener may have input
 - C. Using a tool to systematically identify collect and organize appropriate data
 - D. Allowing at least 2 weeks to collect data to ensure thoroughness
15. What is the first step in beginning a community assessment?
- A. Choosing persons who live in the community and may share their insights
 - B. Creating a budget of both time and money to devote to assessment
 - C. Defining the community and determining its boundaries or parameters

16. Why would a nurse be concerned when a community has relatively closed, rigid boundaries?
- A. The community does not have an identity
 - B. The community is probably resistant to change
 - C. The nurse will not be able to share community resources
 - D. The nurse may have limited resources
17. Which of the following events illustrates how the supra system affects a community as a system?
- A. A group of concerned citizens points out the rising number of homeless persons in the community
 - B. A subgroup of the community demands that housing for homeless persons be built
 - C. Homeless persons decide to picket in front of the city government building
 - D. The state legislature passes a law that all communities must build houses for the homeless
18. How might the goals of community's best be summarized?
- A. Ensuring that the community's history is remembered
 - B. Encouraging socialization with persons outside the community
 - C. Maximizing availability of financial and other resources
 - D. Promoting survival and maximizing the wellbeing of members
19. Which demographic factors of a community are important for the nurse to consider when assessing a community?
- A. Census tract data can be used to determine needed agency staffing
 - B. Density of housing is associated with contagious infections
 - C. Ethnicity determines how health is defined and protected
 - D. Income determines what community services can be financed
20. Which of the following is an example of the relationship between demographic factors and health needs?
- A. Persons with high incomes typically have nutritional problems resulting from diet problems
 - B. Low educational level is associated with more health promotion behaviors
 - C. Religion may suggest beliefs concerning use of contraception's health care and food choices
21. What might be the implications of knowing where members of the community are employed (i.e., their occupations)?
- A. How or whether community members prefer to engage in recreation
 - B. How and when the community members prefer to engage in recreation activities
 - C. The diseases or injuries for which they may be at risk
 - D. Where residents do their own groceries and what they typically buy

22. When a nurse assesses a community, which of the following components is essential to determine first?
- A. Areas of strength
 - B. Areas of need
 - C. Balance of inputs to outputs
 - D. Openness to intervention
23. A community/public health nurse is planning to implement a new community-based education program. Why is it crucial for the nurse to understand the organizational structure of a community, as well as its leadership?
- A. The nurses may have to convince the informal leaders of the needed program before it can be successful
 - B. The nurse may need to ask the formal leaders to provide leadership for the programs
 - C. The nurse will want to know political priorities before deciding on any actions to be taken
 - D. The nurse will want the approval of the elected governing body before making decisions about health programming
24. Which group of persons is least likely to be considered a vulnerable group at high risk for medical problems?
- A. Homeless women and children
 - B. Intravenous drug users
 - C. Pregnant single teenage girls
 - D. Single adolescent
 - E.
25. A community/public health nurse determines there are 200 persons in a particular community who are older than age 65, another 300 younger than 21, and about 1500 persons aged 21 to 65. What is that community's dependency ratio?
- A. 1.3
 - B. 1.8.5
 - C. 1.9
 - D. Cannot be determined from the given data
26. Which of the following is a very practical and feasible way of obtaining comprehensive community health data?
- A. Completing a comprehensive survey with the community
 - B. Performing a windshield survey
 - C. Requesting community residents' responses to an Internet survey
 - D. Using data already collected and available on the internet
27. What is the primary reason why entire populations are not surveyed to determine a community's health needs?
- A. A nurse would not know how to conduct resident

- B. Community members would refuse to answer questions
 - C. Such a survey would be too expensive and time consuming
 - D. No community agency would want to be responsible for the results
28. A community/public health nurse wants to use key informants to gather additional information. Which of the following actions would be useful to perform first?
- A. Sending an email message to all community resident
 - B. Conducting a focus group with informal leaders from the community
 - C. Publishing a survey in the local newspaper
 - D. Requesting that children's parents complete the survey
29. The nurse is using previously collected data about the incidence and prevalence of lead poisoning in the community as a starting point when conducting a community assessment. What would be the nurse's next step?
- A. Assessing the community in relation to lead poisoning
 - B. Determining how best to help other personnel decrease the incidence of lead poisoning
 - C. Gathering external resources to help meet the needs of the community
 - D. Working with collaborating agencies to obtain external funding to prevent lead poisoning
30. Which of the following conclusions would require the nurse to obtain more assessment data?
- A. A major health problem is identified
 - B. An identified subpopulation is seen to be at high risk for and vulnerable to medical problems
 - C. Data that have been collected are incongruent and contradictory
 - D. Strengths in the community outweigh the areas of weakness.

SECTION B (Answer only two questions)

QUESTION TWO

a) Define the following terms: (8MARKS)

- i)Community
- ii)Health
- iii), Community Health
- iv)Population Health

b) Discuss Community health Community health is an art and science of taking care of health in all its aspects of life (12 MARKS)

QUESTION THREE

- a) Explain the following; (6 MARKS)
- i) Health Promotion
 - ii) Health protection
 - iii) Health service
- b) Discuss the Sub-systems of the community? (14 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

- a) Discuss the determinants of health in your community (10 MARKS)
- b) Explain the Principals of community health:(10 MARKS)

QUESTION FIVE

- a) Explain the FOUR categories scope of community health (8MARKS)
- b) Discuss the historical development of community health (12 MARKS)