



FACULTY	FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES AND VETERINARY MEDICINE		
DEPARTMENT	SCHOOL OF NURSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT: COMMUNITY AND MENTAL HEALTH		
SUBJECT	ADVANCED HEALTH PROMOTION PAPER 1		
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DURATION	3 HOURS	MARKS	100

NOVEMBER SECOND OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION

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INSTRUCTIONS

1. This paper consists of 5 pages, including the front page.
2. Work in an orderly way and present your work as neatly as possible.
3. **Answer all four (4) questions**
4. Number your questions correctly and clearly.
5. Marks are allocated in full marks.

UNIVERSITY OF NAMIBIA EXAMINATIONS

QUESTION 1

1.1 Match the statements in column A with the concepts in column B.

(25)

Column A	Column B
1.1.1 Number of deaths at ages 1-4 yr per 1000 in a given year in that age group.	A. Child mortality rate
1.1.2 Number of births in a year per 1000/ population.	B. Infant mortality rate
1.1.3 Number of infant deaths up to the age of 1yr per 1000 live births in a given year.	C. Morbidity
1.1.4 Number of cases of disease per 1000 per persons at risk.	D. Public Health
1.1.5 Emphasise prevention to create an environment and promote healthy lifestyles to prevent the body from breaking down.	E. Crude birth rate
1.1.6 Number of births by women of a given age group in a given year divided by the number of women in that group.	F. Multidisciplinary health team
1.1.7 The incidence and or certain diseases or disabilities.	G. Rate
1.1.8 Group of people who share a common health goal and common objectives.	H. Barrier to teamwork
1.1.9 Facilitate intersectoral collaboration.	I. Age-specific fertility rate
1.1.10 Fragmentation of health care services.	J. Health model
1.1.11 Is the science and art of preventing disease, prolonging life and promoting physical health and efficiency thru organized community efforts for sanitation of the environment, the control of community infections.	K. Epidemiology
1.1.12 Measures the disease frequency at a given time.	L. Proportion
1.1.13 A study of the distribution and determinants of diseases and health problems in the human population.	M. Multi-disciplinary health team

1.1.14 A ratio in which the numerator is included in the denominator.	N. Purpose of epidemiology
1.1.15 Measures the rapidity with which a disease occurs.	
1.1.16 Measure the frequency of new cases of a disease during an epidemic period among contacts of known cases.	O. Point prevalence rate
1.1.17 The process of enabling people to increase control over and improve their health.	P. Attack rate
1.1.18 This approach strongly emphasizes personal growth and interpersonal goals.	Q. Ottawa conference
1.1.19 Identification and evaluation of the efficacy of methods to be used in controlling diseases	R. Jakarta Declaration
1.1.20 An incidence rate that is usually expressed as a percent, used for particular populations and observed for limited periods of time as in an epidemic.	S. Secondary attack rate
1.1.21 It aimed at re-orientating health services.	T. Incidence rate
1.1.22 Common challenge in community participation.	U. Health Promotion
1.1.23 Consists of recurring ideas and actions that the patient performs without or against his/her will and is unable to control.	V. Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome
1.1.24 Promote social responsibility for health.	W. Right-based perspective
1.1.25 A life-threatening, neurological disorder most often caused by an adverse reaction to neuroleptics.	X. Client-Centered counselling
	Y. Obsession-Compulsive Disorders
	Z. Akinesia
	AA. Acute dystonia
	BB. Schizophrenia

QUESTION 2

- 2.1 Critically discuss the value of teamwork. (9)
- 2.2 Analyse the factors that hinder intersectoral- approach. (9)
- 2.3 Differentiate between the following primary health care concepts:
- 2.3.1 Microscopic and Macroscopic Models of Primary Health care. (2)
- 2.4 Identify the five broad categories of data surveillance. (5)
- [25]**

QUESTION 3

- 3.1 Indicate whether the following statements are true or false and justify your answers.
- 3.1.1 Gross National product measures the changes in the human population. (1)
- 3.1.2 Coverage is expressed as the proportion of communities that are within a specified catchment area in a given year. (1)
- 3.1.3 Women literacy is important because once you have educated a woman, you have educated a nation. (1)
- 3.1.4 Health and development are intertwined, so health is an indicator of development and the links between development and health are complex. (1)
- 3.1.5 Looking at infant mortality rate, birth rate, and crude death rate is part of the improvement of the health status of the community members. (1)
- 3.2 Outline the common statistical measures of epidemiology. (6)
- 3.3 Evaluate the obstacles that can hinder community participation. (3)
- 3.4 You are working at a local clinic with final-year undergraduate students.
- What advice will you give them regarding the warnings that they should give to patients on neuroleptic treatment? (5)
- 3.5 A patient at the primary facility you are working with was recently diagnosed with Mania and just received her medication from the pharmacy but did not receive any health education from the attending Pharmacist.
- What will you tell the patient regarding the occasional side effects that she may experience from the medication? (6)

[25]

QUESTION 4

4.1 Analyse the advantages of community participation. (13)

4.2 You are working at your local clinic as specialized registered Primary Health Care nurse.
A patient came into your consulting room complaining of headaches and hearing voice
for the past 4 days.

4.2.1 As an interviewer, what will you do during the psychiatric interview with this patient
apart from asking about the previous and present history of the patient? (7)

4.2.2 What will be your possible nursing diagnosis of the patient? (1)

4.3 Explain the general principles of Health Information System. (4)

[25]

Total: 100