



**Question bank of Community
Health Nursing**

**2nd year of Technical Institute of
Nursing 2019- 2020**

1- Introduction

Items	T / F
1. The community health nurse acts as advocate for the individual, group, or community client.	T
2. The community health nurse work in the home by using individual center approach.	F
3. Vaccine is the host's ability to resist a particular infectious disease-causing agent.	F
4. Pandemic an epidemic that is worldwide in distribution.	T
5. Community nurse provide comprehensive care to individual patient only	F
6. Community health nursing focus on sick individual and disabled.	F
7. Community health nurse is guest.	T
8. Community health nursing Is the science and art of preventing, prolonging life and promoting health and efficiency.	F
9. Pandemic An epidemic that is worldwide in distribution.	T
10.The community health nurse should be qualified person by a recognized school or college	T

Choose the correct answer

1- Factors affecting health of community are:

- a. Industrial conditions.
- b. Distribution of goods and services
- c. Socialization factors

d. Nutritional factors

2- Which one of the following is the characteristic of community?

- a) Socialization b) Mutual support
- c) Distinctiveness d) Data collection

3-Community health nursing focus on:

- a- Sick individual.
- b- Secondary and tertiary prevention.
- c- Community health.
- d- Care is often disease oriented.

List 5 Role of the community health nurse

List 5 Scope of community health nursing:

2-Level of prevention

Define the following:

Prevention: Are actions aimed at eradicating, eliminating or minimizing the impact of disease and disability.

Health promotion: it is aiming at improving and maintaining positive health status

Disability limitation: it is adequate treatment to arrest the disease process and to prevent further complications & sequelae.

Tertiary level of prevention: it is the measures that directly applied after an illness or disability condition has occurred

Terminal care: it is care for patient in the final stages of the disease and expected to die.

Put (T) or (F)

Items	T / F
1- Primordial prevention is those actions that inhibit the emergence and establishment of factors that are known to increase risk for disease	(T)
2- The main activities of quaternary level of prevention are screening and specific diagnostic procedures	(F)
3- Health of each individual is a static process	(F)
4-Secondary prevention is involving legislation and enforcement to ban or control the use of hazardous products	(F)
5-Daily, low-dose aspirins and/or diet programs to prevent further heart attacks or strokes is considered example of primary level of prevention	(F)

6- Activities such as suitably modified work so injured workers can return safely to their jobs is example of secondary prevention	(T)
7- Primary prevention is the detection and intervention into the cause, risk factors and precursors of disease	(T)
8- Instructions to wear bike helmet is example of secondary prevention	(F)
9- Specific protection aims to preventing the occurrence of disease by activities such as Immunization program	(T)
10- Primary prevention includes returning the client to highest level of function possible following the correction of health problems	(F)

III. MCQ

1-.....It returning the client to highest level of function possible following the correction of health problems

- a. Primary level
- b. Primordial
- c. Tertiary level**
- d. Secondary level

2- Which defined as actions that inhibit the emergence of risk factor which increased risk for disease?

- A. Primary
- B. Secondary

- C. Intermediate
- D. Primordial prevention**

3- Which of these activities are considered to achieve health promotion?

- A. Vaccination
- B. Health education

C. Recreation

- D. Prevention

4-Which of these activities take place after the onset of any health problems?

- A. Primary
- B. Secondary

C. Tertiary prevention

- D. Primordial prevention

5- Isolation of a child with measles to prevent spread of infection belongs to what level of prevention?

- A. Primary**
- B. Secondary
- C. Intermediate
- D. Tertiary

6- Operation Timbang is done to identify members of the susceptible population who are malnourished; it is considered as what level of prevention?

- A. Primary
- B. Secondary**
- C. Intermediate
- D. Tertiary

7- Scoliosis screening and pap smears are examples of what level of prevention?

A. Primary

B. Secondary

C. Intermediate

D. Tertiary

8- Tertiary prevention is needed in which stage of the natural history of disease?

A. Pre-pathogenesis

B. Pathogenesis

C. Prodromal

D. Terminal

9- Nurse Olivia is advising the doctor to prescribe a drug little side-effects for the patient with cancer. This action of Olivia is considered as what level of prevention?

A. Primary

B. Quaternary

C. Intermediate

D. Tertiary

10- Immunization and water purification are examples of what level of prevention?

A. Primary

B. Secondary

C. Intermediate

D. Tertiary

11- Talk about diet, health beliefs and cultural implications such as the use of alternative therapies to a client with controlled hypertension considered of what level of prevention?

- A. Primary
- B. Secondary**
- C. Intermediate
- D. Tertiary

12. Which activities involve measures provided to specific individuals to prevent the onset of obesity?

- 1. Secondary prevention
- 2. Tertiary prevention
- 3. Primordial prevention

4. Primary prevention

13. When designing health education program for food makers in restaurants to use cooking oils once time, it is considered of which of the following?

- 1. Quaternary prevention
- 2. Primary prevention**
- 3. Primordial prevention
- 4. Tertiary prevention

14. When designing health education program for food makers in restaurants to use cooking oils once time, it is referred to which level of prevention?

- 1. Quaternary prevention
- 2. Primary prevention**
- 3. Primordial prevention
- 4. Tertiary prevention

15. Which of the following includes preventive activities aimed to return the client to highest level of function possible following the correction of health problems?

1. Quaternary prevention
2. Primary prevention
3. Primordial prevention

4. Tertiary prevention

16. Mr. A ask lifeguards to check swimmers as they get out of the river to look for signs of a rash that can then be treated right away, he is engaging in which level of prevention activities?

1. Primordial prevention

2. Secondary prevention

3. Tertiary prevention
4. Quaternary level

17. The nurse is providing health education about injury and poisoning prevention to a group of young mother's at a health fair. What type of prevention is the nurse conducting?

1. Primary prevention

2. Secondary prevention
3. Tertiary prevention
4. Limited prevention

18. A school nurse is teaching a group of seniors about self-examination techniques for the breast and testicular cancer in their health class. What type of health care prevention is the school nurse teaching?

1. Primary

2. Secondary
3. Tertiary
4. Limited

3-Rural health nursing

Define the following:

Rural:

It is defined as communities with fewer than 10,000 residents and a county population density of less than 1000 persons per square mile.

Rural community:

It is an area where farming is considered as the chief occupation of the people.

Urbanization problem:

Urbanization is the process of migration of people from rural to urban areas it is a worldwide phenomenon especially in developing countries.

Please put True (T) or False (F) in front of the following sentences

No.	Sentences	T/F
1.	Urbanization is the process of migration of people from urban to rural areas.	F
2.	Rural is defined as communities more than 50,000 residents and a county population density of less than 1000 persons per square mile.	F
3.	Rural community is an area where commercial is considered as the chief occupation of the people.	F
4.	Rural curative services are including outpatient clinics, first	T

	aid/emergency services and inpatient services.	
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Choice the correct answer:

1- Factors influence rural health include the following:

- A. Availability of services
- B. Sanitary rural environment
- C. Socioeconomic factor
- D. Higher morbidity

2- One of the following consider health problem of rural community:

- A. Unsatisfactory of available health services.
- B. Insufficient water supply.
- C. Poor food sanitation conditions
- D. Socioeconomic problems

3- Rural health services include the following:

- A. Health education
- B. Sanitary rural environment
- C. Outreach program
- D. None of above

4- Education and culture problems of rural community include the following:

- a) Higher morbidity
- b) Faulty traditional beliefs
- c) No active participation of the people

d) None of above

5- Causes of socioeconomic problems in rural community

- a) Poverty.
- b) Rapid population growth
- c) **In sanitary environment**
- d) No active participation of the people

List

1. Factors influence rural health:

- a) Availability of services
- b) Accessibility of services
- c) Acceptability of services

2. Accessibility to health care by rural families may be impaired by the following:

- a) long travel distance
- b) lack of public transportation
- c) lack of telephone services
- d) a shortage of health care providers
- e) unpredictable weather conditions

3. Health problems of rural community

- A) Prevalence of disease.
- B) High mortality rate.
- C) Unsatisfactory of available health services.

4. Causes of socioeconomic problems in rural community:

- a) In sanitary environment and poor living conditions with more spread of communicable diseases and impaired health especially of children.
- b) Malnutrition.
- c) Urbanization problem: Urbanization is the process of migration of people from rural to urban areas, specially cities and big towns.

5. Education and culture problem of rural community are including the following:

- a) High illiteracy rate is higher in rural than urban areas and in females than males.
- b) Faulty health related habits and behavior of the public.
- c) Faulty traditional beliefs

6. Rural health services include the following:

- a) Preventive Services
- b) Curative services
- c) Outreach program

7. Outreach program are include the following:

To reach the people within their community for:

- a) Home visits for health education, social services, mothers and children not attending regular visits
- b) Immunization campaigns to immunize dropout children so as to get satisfactory coverage.

c) Mobil units can visit isolated localities and communities to provide health services.

9.Roles of community health nursing in rural community as direct care provider:

- a) Provide direct nursing care in the home.
- b) Health promotion through:
 - c) Increase health awareness about environmental sanitation health education about hygiene washing vegetables before eating.
 - d) Health education about proper nutrition.
 - e) Adequate supply of water and basic sanitation.
 - f) Instruction about accident prevention and control.
 - g) Health instruction about insect control.
 - h) Health education about important of immunization and vaccination.
 - i) Follow up of pregnant women.
 - j) During home visit should be detect any problem and referral to the unit.

Matching:

Column (A)	Column (B)
Urbanization	It is the process of migration of people from rural to urban areas it is a worldwide phenomenon especially in developing countries.

Rural	It is defined as communities with fewer than 10,000 residents and a county population density of less than 1000 persons per square mile.
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4-Handicap and rehabilitation

•Define:

Impairment: It is a disturbance in structure or function resulting from anatomical, physiological, or psychological abnormalities. For example, a person may have impairment of flexion and extension of the right arm.

Disability: Disability is any restriction or lack in ability (resulting from an impairment) to perform an activity in the manner or within range considered normal for a human being'.

Handicap: It is represents the social consequences of impairments or disabilities, which limits or prevents the fulfillment of a role that is normal.

True or false:

No.	Statements	T/F
1-	Disability It is a disturbance in structure or function resulting from anatomical, physiological, or psychological abnormalities	F
2-	Disability is any restriction or lack in ability (resulting from an impairment) to perform an activity in the manner or within range considered normal for a human being	T
3-	Sexually transmitted diseases can lead to handicapped	T
4-	Treatment of streptococcal sore throat is important to prevent of disability.	T

6-	Ideal ante natal care is play important role to prevent of disability.	T
7-	Rehabilitation is process help the patient regain the ability to be dependent.	F
8-	Medical rehabilitation is restoration of personal dignity and confidence.	F
9-	Turn frequently, keep skin clean and dry is play important role to prevent of disability.	T

MCQ:

1-All of the following consider psychological handicapped except:

1. Idiots
2. Orphans
3. Maternal deprivation.
4. Maladjusted children.

2-The person who is unable to take the medication this case consider:

1. Impairment
2. Disability
3. Handicap
4. Sensory handicapped

One of the following consider type of handicapped:

- 1-Medical handicapped
- 2- Sensory disability
- 3- Occupational handicapped
- 4-Social handicapped

Which type of handicapped consider physical disability:

1. Vision impairment
2. Idiots
3. Orphans
4. Clift lip

List

1- Classifications of handicapped children: -

- 1-Physically handicapped
- 2- Sensory disability
- 3- Mental retardation
- 4-Psychological handicapped

2. Prenatal causes of disabilities

1. Prenatal biomedical causes include chromosomal abnormalities.
2. Prenatal environmental causes include injury and radiation such as X-rays can affect the fetus.
3. Some infections Rubella or German measles, Syphilis and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS).
4. Many prescription and non-prescription drugs as hormones, anticonvulsants, antibiotics, heroin, cocaine and tranquilizers.
5. Alcohol consumption.
6. Maternal health and nutrition: deficiencies in iron, vitamins and calorie intake.
7. The age of the mother: Teen-age mothers.
8. Illness of the mother: long-term illness.

3. Perinatal causes of disability:

1. Prematurity
2. Oxygen deprivation may occur during a prolonged or difficult birth.
3. Sexually transmitted diseases: infections include syphilis, AIDS, gonorrhea and herpes.

4. Childhood causes of disability:

1. Injuries: spinal cord and brain injuries,
2. Childhood diseases, infectious diseases as encephalitis, meningitis.
3. Socio-environmental conditions such as neglect, famine and war.
4. Poor nutrition and starvation (severe vitamin A deficiency can cause blindness in children).
5. Poverty (unsanitary living conditions, lack of access to safe drinking water and inadequate means of garbage disposal. All these factors are the cause of communicable diseases leading to various impairments).

5. Causes of disability in adolescence and early adulthood:

- Injury is a common cause of disabilities: include falls, swimming accidents, motor vehicle accidents, and physical violence.

6. Causes of disability in late adulthood and old Age

1. Chronic health conditions such as rheumatism and arthritis.
2. Strokes may cause brain damage which can affect language skills, mental ability, or physical activity.
3. The prevalence of sensory impairment also increases with age.

7-Types of rehabilitation

1. Medical rehabilitation
2. Vocational rehabilitation
3. Social rehabilitation
4. Psychological rehabilitation

8- Common settings for rehabilitation:

1. Hospitals
2. Specialized rehabilitation centers
3. Home and community

5-Communication and Viral hepatitis

Complete:

- 1- **referent** is the stimulus that initiates and motivates one person to communicate with other.
- 2- **sender** is the person who initiates interpersonal communication.
- 3- **communication** is two-way process concerned with conveying a message or idea between two or more individual.
- 4- **Ante natal care** it is care and supervision given to pregnant women so she may pass with minimum mental and physical discomfort.
- 5- **post natal it** is a period of time from the end of the third stage of labor until the time which pelvic organ returns to normal.
- 6- **viral hepatitis** is an inflammatory disease of the liver due to viral infection.

List :

1- Function of MCH centers?

- a- Premarital care.
- b- Maternity care.
- c- Family planning.

2-purose of premarital care?

- a-early detection of any health problem and treatment .
- b-to provide premarital guidance.
- c-saving parents and future offspring's from health hazard

3-components of premarital care?

- a-premarital examination
- b- premarital education.
- c- premarital counseling

4-Aims of ante-natal care?

- a-the safety and welfare of mother and her fetus.
- b-preparation of mother for labor and lactation.
- c-early detection and treatment of high risk condition.

5-Health teaching during first trimester?

- a-the family accepts this pregnancy.
- b-physiological changes due to pregnancy.
- c- fresh air and sunshine.
- d-rest and sleep.

6- Health teaching during second trimester?

- a-help family to establish their role as parents.
- b –better family life and family planning.
- c-avoid heavy weights.
- d-diet increase fluids

7- Health teaching during third trimester?

a- travel avoid airline.

b- breast care.

c-perineal care.

8- Objectives of natal care?

a- to assist the mother to have normal delivery.

b- provide emergency care if necessary.

c- Safety for both mother and fetus

9 -Function of MCH centers for child care?

a-preventive services.

b-curative services

c-social services.

10- Schedule of Ante natal visits?

a-first trimester 1 visit \month

b-second trimester 1 visit \month

c-seven and eight month 2 visit each month.

d-nine month 1 visit each week

11- Main problem facing children from birth to 5 years?

a-congenital malformation .

b-birth injuries.

c-prematurity.

12- Role of public health nurse at MCH center?

a-administrative role.

b-supervisory role.

C- educational role.

d-functional role.

13- Mode of transmission of virus A hepatitis?

a-fecal oral route.

b-contaminated water.

c-food contaminated by infected food handlers.

14- Stages of classical disease of virus A hepatitis?

a-pre- icteric stage

b-icteric stage.

c-post- icteric stage

15- principles of communication?

a-communication should have conviction.

b-communication should be appropriate to situation

c- communication should have objective and purpose

16- Importance of communication?

- a-control member behavior.
- b-provide information needed to make decision.
- c-Make people understand each other.

17- Risk factors for hepatitis B virus?

- a-healthcare workers
- b-hemodialysis
- c-Iv injection drug use

T & f

Items	T/F
1. Third day post- partum lochia is rubra and fundus u\1 .	t
2. Schedule of ante natal visit 10-12 for normal cases	f
3. Mother should receive 5 doses of tetanus toxoid	t
4. During pregnancy the second dose of tetanus toxoid after 4 weeks give 90% protection	f
5. Health teaching during first trimester for rest 2hrs during day and sleep 8hrs at night.	t
6. incubation period for hepatitis B virus 3 weeks to 3 months.	f
7. Immunization for hepatitis B virus 3 doses 0.5ml IV.	f

MCQ

1- Source of virus A hepatitis include which of the following:

- a- **Faces & saliva.**
- b- Blood.
- c- Blood & saliva.
- d- Faces.

2- Incubation period of virus A hepatitis include which of the following:

- a- 2 weeks.
- b- 3 to 7 weeks.
- c- **3 to 5 weeks.**
- d- One week.

3- Source of virus B hepatitis include which of the following:

- a- Blood & tissue.
- b- Faces.
- c- Blood.
- d- **Blood, tissue and fluids.**

6-Health education

MCQ

1- When developing a health education plan for a client newly diagnosed with gestational diabetes, which of the following instructions would be the priority

- a. Glucose monitoring
- b. Medication
- c. **Dietary intake**
- d. Exercise

2- Which of the following techniques will most appropriate for client need contraception?

- a. **face-to-face method**
- b. mass media
- c. Community organizations.
- d. Symposium

3- Which of the following is the main objective of health education?

- a. To help people to know culture of the individual.
- b. To help people to understand health.
- c. To make people to know the meaning of balanced diet.
- d. **To make people feel the value of health.**

4- The nurse who is assisting a client in the action stage of change would use which of the following strategies in her health education?

- a. Ask the client if they would like information.
- b. **Reinforcement of the important points.**
- c. Guide the client to create a plan of action.
- d. Remind the client of previous successes.

T & F

Items	T / F
1- Reinforcement means repetition at intervals for comprehension and understanding.	T
2- The aim of education in prevention of communicable disease is the early diagnosis	F
3- The health educator must be kind and sympathetic	T
4- One of the declared aims of health education is to inform the public about the health services	T
5- Face to-face method used when a health education message is needed to reach large sector of people	F
6- Through mass communication, health educator can change attitudes and behavior of people than by any other means.	F
7- Leader is one of the principles of health education which means that the health educator can control of the recipients	F
8- In health education work, must proceed from the known to the unknown	T
9- Interest means create a sense of involvement, & provide opportunities for active learning.	F
10- Community organization is one of the techniques used in health education and adopted in national health problems.	F

7-Diabetes

MCQ

1- Which of the following are considering risk factors of DM:

- a. Family history
- b. Obese persons
- c. Age \geq 40 year
- d. All of the above

2-which of the following consider signs and symptoms of type I of DM except:

- a. Polyuria
- b. Polydipsia
- c. Polyphagia
- d. None of above

3- Types of DM are:

- a. Insulin dependent diabetes mellitus
- b. Non-Insulin dependent diabetes mellitus
- c. Gestational diabetes mellitus
- d. All of above

Put T & F

Items	T / F
1. Obese persons are risky for diabetes mellitus	(T)
2. diabetes mellitus is a chronic multi system disorder characterized by hyperglycemia	(T)
3. Non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus is generally develops after the age of 50 years	(F)
4. The goal of dietary therapy in diabetes mellitus is to correct the obesity as rapidly as possible	(T)
5. Exercises therapy in diabetes mellitus promote the utilization of CHO and enhance the action of insulin	(T)

8-Home visit and school health nursing

Part I: Multiple Choice Questions: Please select the best answer.

Which of the following not considering problems associated with home visit:

- a) Interruption in the home
- b) They are time consuming
- c) Client lifestyles are not disrupted**
- d) Emergency situation may create anxiety and decrease coping behavior

Phases of home visits include:

- 1) Preplanning phase
- 2) Actual phase
- 3) Response phase
- 4) Termination phase

- a) 1, 2, 3
- b) 2, 3, 4
- c) 1, 3, 4
- d) 1, 2, 4**

- ----- are made in response to definite problem

- a) Systemic routine
- b) Preventives visits
- c) Selective visits**
- d) Follow up visits

Booster dose of DT immunization should be in.....

- a) 1st and 4th year of primary school**
- b) 1st year of primary school
- c) 3rd year of primary school

d) 1st year of preparatory school

Which one of the following considered the main cause of mortality among school children?

- a) Dental problems
- b) Eye disease
- c) Food poisoning
- d) Infectious disease**

Part II Read the following statement and circle either (T) for the right answer or (F) for the false one:

	T	F
Window area should be at least one-sixth of the floor area	T	
During home visit the nurse has usual opportunities for case finding.		F
Home visiting program should permit flexibility in the duration and intensity of services provided.	T	
Evaluate the effectiveness of nursing intervention is encompassed in closing phase		F
School nurse is responsible for observation to discover any deviation from the normal patterns of growth and development	T	
For making good home visit. It is important to obtain as much data as possible from referral source	T	
The school nurse uses principles of epidemiology in all aspect of nursing practice .	T	

Part III: Complete the following

Purposes of home visiting programs

Case finding and referral

Health promotion and illness prevention

Care of sick persons

- Characteristics of successful home visiting program

- ▶ Home visiting program requires a well-trained staff.
- ▶ Home visiting program should address multiple goals.
- ▶ Encompass long-term as well as short-term gains in health status.
- ▶ Home visiting program should foster client progress toward personal goals in addition to program goals.
- ▶ Home visiting program should permit flexibility in the intensity and duration of services provided.
- ▶ Expected outcomes of home visiting program should be realistic.
- ▶ Evaluation of home visiting program should focus on client outcomes, cost-effectiveness and processes used in intervention.

Characteristics of school age period

- 1- It is the period of growth and development, physically, mentally, socially and emotionally
- 2- Period of stress and strain
- 3- Period of educational responsibility
- 4- During this period school plays an important role in the real structure of a community.

Traditional components of the school health program are:

- (1) School health services.
- (2) Healthy school environment.
- (3) Health education.

9-primary health care

Definition of primary health care : " Essential health care based on practical scientifically sound and socially acceptable methods and technology made universally accessible to individuals and families in the community through their full participation and at a cost that the community and country can afford to maintain at every stage if their development in the spirit of self-reliance and self-determination".

True and false

1- Primary health care is fundamental to community health and is essential part of the Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP) strategy to achieve health for all

true

2- PHC means essential health care based on practical scientifically sound and socially acceptable methods and technology made universally accessible to individuals and families in the community through their full participation

true

3- Equitable distribution Health services should be shared or distributed equally to all areas of city (urban) or village (rural), rich/poor, caste/ color .

True

4- Intersectorial Co-ordination Alone health sector or department can work out for the benefit of the community health.

False

5- Promotion of community health, through nutrition, physical activity and fitness, prevent consumption of tobacco

true

6-preventive services priorities like maternal and infant health, immunization against infectious diseases, HIV, chronic diseases, STDs diseases, heart diseases, mental and behavior disorders.

True

7- Principles of Primary health care are include early detection and promote treatment of illness and health hazards **False**

8- Multidisciplinary approach or intersect oral coordination are the essential component of primary health care. **True**

9- PHC emphasizes preventive health care and provides counseling only at its three levels primary, secondary, and tertiary. .

false

10-Community Participation: Involving individual, family and community their own health. Government may not reach health services to the whole area. **False**

11 - Appropriate Technology are scientifically sound Adaptable to local needs and acceptable to those who uses. **True**

12- Focus on prevention: The focus of care should be on prevention rather than on cure. **True**

13- Interdependent role of the nurse can perform legally without a physician's or other professional immediate supervision.

False

14- Dependent role Are performed by PHC under the supervision and guidance of other health team **True**

Mention the objectives of PHC?

- Promotion of community health, through nutrition, physical activity and fitness, prevent consumption of tobacco, alcohol and other drugs, violent and abuse behavior, and mental health.
- Prevention of health hazards in the community: preventive services priorities like maternal and infant health, immunization against infectious diseases, HIV, chronic diseases, STDs diseases, heart diseases, mental and behavior disorders.
- Early detection and promote treatment of illness and health hazards
- Disability limitation and rehabilitation through help in minimizing the effects of the disease for both of the society and individuals.

Enumerate the principles or essential component of Primary health care?

- 1- Equity in distribution.
- 2- Appropriate technology.
- 3- Multidisciplinary approach or intersect oral coordination.
- 4- Community participation.
- 5- Focus on prevention

Eight elements of primary health care list the

1. Education concerning prevailing health problems and the methods of preventing and controlling the disease.
2. Promotion of food supply and proper nutrition.
3. Adequate, safe waters supply and basic sanitation.
4. Maternal and child health care, including family planning.
5. Immunization against major in infectious diseases.
6. Preventing and control of local endemic diseases.
7. Appropriate treatment of common disease and injuries.
8. Provision of essential basic household drugs for the community.

Mention the role of the nurse as the PHC team ?

A- Independent role.

B- Interdependent role:

C- Dependent role:

Choose the best answer:-

1- Independent role of the nurse in primary health care.

Which the PHC can perform legally without a physician's or other professional immediate supervision

A- Independent role.

B- Interdependent role:

C- Dependent role:

2- Are performed together with other professional's team as

A- Independent role.

B- Interdependent role:

C- Dependent role:

3- Are performed by PHC under the supervision and guidance of other health team ?

A- Independent role.

B- Interdependent role:

C- Dependent role

4- Dependent role Are performed by PHC under the supervision and guidance of other health team:

a- **Selection of laboratory tests or other diagnostic procedures.**

b- Planning patients care with physicians.

c- Support and counseling for families.

5- Elements of primary health care as

a- Promotion of food supply and proper nutrition.

B-Planning patients care with physicians.

C-Support and counseling for families.

D-Equity in distribution

6- The principles of Primary health care?

A- Preventing and control of local endemic diseases.

b- Appropriate treatment of common disease and injuries.

c- Appropriate technology.

d- Provision of essential basic household drugs for the community