

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

APPLIED PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

SRA 1215 PROFESSIONAL STUDIES

BSC HONOURS IN RADIOGRAPHY PART 1

MAY 2014

EXAMINATION

DURATION: 3 HOURS

ANSWER ALL PARTS OF QUESTION ONE IN SECTION A AND ANY THREE QUESTIONS FROM SECTION B. SECTION A CARRIES 40 MARKS AND SECTION B CARRIES 60 MARKS.

SECTION A

1. (a) State how health workers can improve their communication with a patient with a language barrier. [4]
- (b) Show the application of formal and informal channels of communication in an organization. [6]
- (c) Explain the importance of effective record keeping in the diagnostic/radiotherapy departments. [6]
- (d) Team work is a very important aspect in the health care sector. Recommend strategies that can be adopted by a health practitioner to be an effective team member in the imaging department. [7]
- (e) Show the impact of three classes of messages in effective communication. [3]
- (f) Analyse the problems faced by radiographers in adhering to the issues raised in the patient's charter. [7]
- (g) Justify the role of a darkroom technician in a modern radiology department. [4]
- (h) Describe the four stage cycle of experiential learning. [4]

SECTION B

2. (a) Explain the role of research in the healthcare sector. [3]
- (b) Identify and justify the skills needed by radiographers to effectively carry out high quality research. [12]
- (c) Outline the advantages and disadvantages of one data gathering method. [5]
3. (a) Compare and contrast the rational and irrational decision making processes. [6]
- (b) Recommend a method to be used by health workers to achieve sound decisions. [10]
- (c) Using an example from your clinical department, demonstrate the role of professional judgement. [4]
4. Ethical and legal issues are of prime importance in the healthcare sector and a number of strategies/documents have been put in place to address this importance. Discuss the value of three strategies/documents in addressing ethical/legal issues in the diagnostic/radiotherapy departments. [20]
- 5 (a) With examples, differentiate between two types of reflective methods that can be used by health workers. [5]
- (b) Recommend a method that can be adopted by health workers to effectively carry out reflection in the healthcare practice. [15]
6. (a) Explain the role of the Allied Health Practitioners Council. [8]
- (b) Discuss the role of three professional organisations to which radiographer can join as members. [12]

END OF EXAMINATION

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JULY 2014 SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION DURATION: 3 HOURS

ANSWER ALL PARTS OF QUESTION ONE IN SECTION A AND ANY THREE QUESTIONS FROM SECTION B. SECTION A CARRIES 40 MARKS AND SECTION B CARRIES 60 MARKS.

SECTION A

1 (a) Define the following terms;

- (i) reflection,
- (ii) research,
- (iii) communication, and
- (iv) decision making. [6]

(b) Explain the importance of five types of information contained on a radiograph. [5]

(c) With reference to the healthcare sector, explain the circumstances where health practitioners have to use effective communication skills. [6]

(d) Outline the advantages and disadvantages of formal and informal channels of communication in an organization. [6]

(e) Compare and contrast the three stage and the four stage experiential learning cycles. [7]

(f) Identify problems that can be faced by radiographers in terms of adherence to the issues raised in the Patient's Charter. [5]

(g) Describe the manner in which radiographers have to present themselves in order to win the confidence of their clients. [5]

SECTION B

- 2 (a) Compare and contrast the Allied Health Practitioner's Council and the Radiation Authority of Zimbabwe. [10]
- (b) Explain the role of two professional organisations that allow radiographers' membership on a voluntary basis. [10]
- 3 Discuss the ethical responsibilities of radiographers with regards to the following categories of people; [20]
- (a) colleagues,
 - (b) patients, and
 - (c) the general public.
4. Explain the problems that can arise as you interact with the following categories of patients and in each case explain how you would overcome the problems; [4x5]
- (a) elderly patient,
 - (b) tracheostomy patient,
 - (c) patient with language difficulties,
 - (d) blind patient, and
 - (e) a child patient.
- 5 Recommend strategies that can be adopted by health workers to communicate effectively with clients within their organizations. [20]
- 6(a) Compare and contrast two types of decision making theories. [5]
- (b) With examples, explain the role of three decision making tools. [3x5]

END OF EXAMINATION

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SRA 1202 INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHOLOGY AND SOCIOLOGY

BSC HONOURS IN RADIOGRAPHY PART 1

MAY 2014

EXAMINATION

DURATION: 3 HOURS

ANSWER ALL PARTS OF QUESTION ONE IN SECTION A AND ANY THREE QUESTIONS FROM SECTION B. SECTION A CARRIES 40 MARKS AND SECTION B CARRIES 60 MARKS.

SECTION A

1. (a) Differentiate between;
- (i) primary and secondary socialization,
 - (ii) achieved and ascribed status,
 - (iii) and evolution and revolution. [6]
- (b) With examples, describe the following personality environment interactions;
- (i) evocative,
 - (ii) proactive, and
 - (iii) reactive. [6]
- (c) Distinguish the following pairs of terms;
- (i) folkways and mores,
 - (ii) acculturation and assimilation,
 - (iii) beliefs and values. [6]
- (d) According to the Marxist theories of health, why has illness or disease not been eliminated? [5]
- (e) Outline the clinical significance of claustrophobia in a radiology department. [5]
- (f) Describe the measures that can be used by health workers to cope with stress. [6]
- (g) Explain the effects of being in a total social institution. [6]

SECTION B

- 2 (a) Using Sigmund Freud's developmental stages, explain social deviant behaviour. [5]
- (b) Using relevant examples from the health care sector, differentiate between the following perspectives of psychology;
- (i) Biological,
 - (ii) Behavioural, and
 - (iii) Cognitive. [15]
- 3 (a) Explain the factors that promote interpersonal attraction. [10]
- (b) Explain the impact of interpersonal attraction in a radiology department. [10]
- 4 (a) Define the term personality traits. [2]
- (b) Compare and contrast the Big Five and Hans Eysenck personality traits. [14]
- (c) Identify two anxiety disorders and outline their characteristics. [4]
- 5 (a) Elaborate the nature versus nurture controversy. [10]
- (b) Outline two research methods that can be used in the nature versus nurture controversy. [10]
- 6 Discuss the factors affecting the delivery of a quality radiology service in Zimbabwe. [20]

END OF EXAMINATION

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SRA 1202 INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHOLOGY AND SOCIOLOGY

BSC HONOURS IN RADIOGRAPHY

JULY 2014 SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION DURATION: 3 HOURS

ANSWER ALL PARTS OF QUESTION ONE IN SECTION A AND ANY THREE QUESTIONS FROM SECTION B. SECTION A CARRIES 40 MARKS AND SECTION B CARRIES 60 MARKS.

SECTION A

1. (a) Differentiate cultural universals from culture diversities. [2]
- (b) Explain the consequences of social mobility in the health sector. [6]
- (c) With examples, differentiate three classes of norms. [6]
- (d) Discuss the effects of two types of family set-ups on health and illness. [10]
- (e) Outline the implications of inter-generational and intra-generational social mobility. [6]
- (f) Explain the following terms;
(i) role overload,
(ii) role conflict, and
(iii) role congruence. [6]
- (g) Explain the advantages and disadvantages of the case study research method. [5]

SECTION B

- 2 (a) Using your understanding of nature and nurture explain the possible causes of obesity and alcoholism respectively. [10]

- (b) In the nature versus nurture debate, discuss two methods that attempt to quantify genetic and environmental influences. [10]
3. Working in the health care sector can be a source of stress. Outline the causative factors and the possible implications of stress in an organization. [20]
4. Discuss the impact that socialization processes have had on men and women with reference to Zimbabwe. [20]
- 5 (a) Using examples from diseases that are affecting countries such as Zimbabwe in this modern age, discuss the labeling theory. [10]
- (b) Discuss the implications of social mobility. [10]
6. (a) Describe three types of social change. [6]
- (b) Elaborate on the social changes that have taken place in the Zimbabwean health care sector from pre-independence to post-independence. [10]
- (c) With examples, explain the consequences of social change. [4]

END OF EXAMINATION