

**SECTION 1: MCQ (40 Marks)**

1. Characteristic of members of a community
  - a. Governed by different cultures
  - b. Members have different ways of doing things
  - c. Have different interests
  - d. Shows commitment to a common body of symbols
2. One of the following is not a factor that hold communities together
  - a. Culture
  - b. Social organization
  - c. Authority
  - d. Level of education
3. Importance of community participation
  - a. Enhances irresponsibility and lack of support
  - b. Increases project cost
  - c. Leads to increased demand
  - d. It promotes disunity in the community
4. In health education, printed material must;
  - a. Be artistic and complicated
  - b. Have a long and clear messages
  - c. Changed frequently
  - d. Have humour
5. Which one of the following is not a method of health education?
  - a. Focused group discussion
  - b. Role play
  - c. Demonstrations
  - d. Radio
6. In educating primary school children on hand washing, the most appropriate teaching method is;
  - a. Group discussion
  - b. Demonstration
  - c. Posters
  - d. Film
7. One of the following is a promotive health service,
  - a. Vaccination
  - b. Treatment of malaria
  - c. Family planning
  - d. Physiotherapy
8. Element of the primary health care added by the Kenyan government is
  - a. Mental health
  - b. Maternal child health and family planning
  - c. Provision of essential drugs

- d. Immunization against major diseases
9. The following services are offered in the MCH clinic except;
- Antenatal care
  - Postnatal care
  - Dental care
  - Family planning
10. Contact tracing is an example of
- Tertiary prevention
  - Primary prevention
  - Pre-mordial prevention
  - Secondary prevention
11. True about BCG;
- It is not sensitive to light
  - Administered subcutaneously
  - It is freeze dried
  - It is a toxoid
12. Live attenuated vaccine;
- BCG
  - Tetanus
  - Rota
  - Hepatitis B
13. The interaction between the host, agent and environment is known as;
- Disease transmission cycle
  - Chain of infection
  - Epidemiological triad
  - Natural history of a disease
14. Which one of the following consists of water related diseases;
- Malaria, typhoid, diarrhea, trachoma
  - Diarrhea, scabies, trachoma, malaria
  - Cholera, amoebiasis, typhoid, schistosomiasis
  - Malaria, schistosomiasis, Trypanosomiasis, onchocerciasis
15. The best excreta disposal method in flooded areas is;
- Pour flush latrine
  - Ventilated improved latrine
  - Simple pit latrine
  - Container latrine
16. Vitamin A deficiency may lead to
- Beriberi
  - Scurvy
  - Night blindness
  - Rickets

17. A patient with pellagra may present with one of the following;
- Dementia
  - Osteomalacia
  - Bleeding gums
  - Constipation
18. One of the following is a fat soluble vitamin;
- Vitamin A
  - Vitamin B
  - Vitamin D
  - Vitamin E
19. A measure of central tendency;
- Variance
  - Range
  - Mean
  - Standard deviation
20. A probability sampling method
- Convenience
  - Snow ball
  - Purposive
  - Multistage
21. Which of the following consists of inferential statistics;
- Mean, mode, median
  - Range, variance, standard deviation
  - Variance, probability, interquartile
  - Probability, correlation hypothesis testing
22. Population size is dependent on the changes in the numbers of the following factors except
- Births
  - Marriages
  - Deaths
  - Migration
23. One of the following is a primary source of demographic data;
- Journals
  - Books
  - Census
  - Newspapers
24. Defacto population census;
- Involves counting of those who are present physically during census
  - Permanent residents of a specific area are counted
  - Also referred to as counting by proxy
  - Those absent are also counted
25. Vector borne diseases include all except;
- Filariasis
  - Relapsing fever

- c. Hydatidosis
  - d. Yellow fever
26. A host parasite relationship in which there is an association between two dissimilar organisms living together benefiting one without harming the other;
- a. Symbiosis
  - b. Commensalism
  - c. Parasitism
  - d. Saprophytism
27. A measure of disease occurrence;
- a. Crude death rate
  - b. Infant mortality rate
  - c. Maternal mortality rate
  - d. Prevalence
28. Which one of the following is not an observational study design;
- a. Cross-sectional
  - b. Case reports
  - c. Correlational designs
  - d. Clinical trials
29. Cohort studies;
- a. Can be large or small
  - b. Usually long
  - c. Always elaborate
  - d. Always multinational
30. The following are characteristics of a good screening test except;
- a. Efficacy
  - b. Validity
  - c. Reliability
  - d. Efficiency
31. True concerning mass screening;
- a. Done during clinic visits
  - b. Employs multiple screening tests at the same time
  - c. Done on high risk groups
  - d. Done on large population groups that vary in their risk of disease
32. The following factors increase human vulnerability to disaster except
- a. Poverty
  - b. Steady urbanization
  - c. Civil strike
  - d. Increased population density
33. Which of the following is a pre disaster risk reduction phase?
- a. Response
  - b. Development
  - c. Mitigation
  - d. Recovery

34. Importance of communicable diseases;
- Most of them are not preventable
  - They are not common
  - Some may cause epidemics
  - Rarely associated with disability
35. The ability of an organism to cause disease;
- Virulence
  - Pathogenicity
  - Infectivity
  - Immunogenicity
36. Examples of fomites include;
- Water
  - Infected blood
  - Door knobs
  - Surgical instruments
37. Haemophilus influenzae type b vaccine prevents against;
- Meningitis
  - Whooping cough
  - Tuberculosis
  - Rubella
38. One of the following is a non-communicable disease
- Tuberculosis
  - Malaria
  - Hypertension
  - Hookworm infestation
39. Which of the following electrical injuries is more fatal;
- Electric shock
  - Falls
  - Fires
  - Electrocution
40. Increased number of diabetes in the community may be attributed to;
- Increased farming
  - High levels of education
  - Inadequate health workers in hospital
  - Fast paced lifestyle

**SECTION 2: Short Answer Questions (SAQs) – 40 Marks)**

1. Explain five health promotion strategies (Ottawa charter) (5 marks)
2. Outline five principles of primary health care (5 marks)
3. Universal health coverage is one of the big four agenda in Kenya. Explain four strategies that should be put in place by county governments in its attainment (5 marks)
4. Explain the characteristics of population pyramid of a developing country (5 marks)
5. State five uses of epidemiologic data (5 marks)
6. Describe five strategies that can be put in place to curb the drug and substance abuse menace in Kenya (5 marks)
7. Giving relevant example of disease, explain five risk factors to the occurrence of non-communicable diseases (5 marks)
8. Classify family planning methods and give one example in each (5 marks)

**SECTION 3: Long Answer Question (LAQ) - (20 MARKS)**

1. Discuss the prevention and control of communicable infectious diseases. (20 marks)