



**KENYA MEDICAL TRAINING COLLEGE  
FACULTY OF CLINICAL SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL MEDICINE**

**FINAL QUALIFYING EXAMINATION  
FOR  
DIPLOMA IN CLINICAL MEDICINE AND SURGERY**

**PAPER: COMMUNITY HEALTH**

**DATE: 22<sup>nd</sup> February, 2021**

**TIME: 3 HOURS (9:00AM – 12:00 NOON)**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. This paper consists of:
  - Section 1 (40 Multiple Choice Questions)
  - Section 2 (8 Short Answer Questions)
  - Section 3 (1 Long Answer Question)
2. Attempt **ALL** Questions
3. Write the **EXAMINATION NUMBER** given on all the answer sheets provided and on the question paper.
4. Ensure that all examination answer scripts are handed in at the end of the examination
5. Ensure you sign the examination register provided

EXAMINATION NUMBER .....

**SECTION 1: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS - (40 MARKS)**

1. With regards to occupational health and safety, which of the following is a type of pneumoconiosis
  - a) Silicosis of lungs
  - b) carbonization of lungs
  - c) kalic pneumoniosis
  - d) silicon poisoning
2. In regards to ergonomic hazards
  - a) not wearing PPEs is a risk
  - b) It involves risk of awkward movement
  - c) Poor lighting and ventilation is a risk factor
  - d) It is the same as physical hazard
3. Examples of international notifiable diseases include the following, except?
  - a) Ebola
  - b) SARS
  - c) Yellow fever
  - d) Leprosy
4. The most hygienic method of disposing body of a Covid-19 victim is
  - a) Sea burial
  - b) Earth burial
  - c) Cremation
  - d) Home burial
5. Water washed disease include
  - a) Malaria, typhoid, amoeba
  - b) Dysentery, typhoid, amoeba
  - c) Filariasis, yellow fever, measles
  - d) Trachoma, schistosomiasis, amoeba
6. Concerning water treatment, the next phase after aeration is
  - a) Filtration
  - b) Sedimentation
  - c) Flocculation
  - d) Chlorination
7. Concerning communicable disease transmission
  - a) Mosquitoes transmit yellow fever and filariasis
  - b) Sand flies transmit onchocerciasis and malaria
  - c) Ticks transmit dengue and relapsing fever
  - d) Fleas transmit relapsing and dengue fever
8. About clinical waste from hospital
  - a) Black is for sharps and general wastes
  - b) Red is for nonhazardous wastes
  - c) Yellow is for infectious wastes
  - d) Safely box is for waste with blood stains
9. Human fascioliasis arises from consumption of vegetables contaminated by
  - a) Urine
  - b) Faeces

- c) Larva
  - d) Eggs
10. Cyst of echinococcus granulosus is usually found in uncooked vegetables contaminated by excreta of
- a) Human being
  - b) Dog
  - c) Goat
  - d) Pigs
11. Regarding elements of PHC
- a) It was developed in Alma Atta conference in 1998 by head of states
  - b) They are ten in number where Kenya added four to make them 14
  - c) Education that is tertiary level and secondary is a key element
  - d) It helps in improving the living standards only for the community
12. In the four tiers of health, primary health care involves
- a) Health centers and sub county hospitals
  - b) Dispensary and health centers
  - c) County referral hospital and community level
  - d) National referral hospital
13. The vector involved in transmission of Trachoma
- a) Pulex irritants
  - b) Musica domestica
  - c) Aedis egyptae
  - d) Plebotomas martin
14. A high BOD (Biological Oxygen Demand) indicates
- a) Water is clean
  - b) Absence of microbial action
  - c) High level of microbial pollution
  - d) Low level of microbial pollution
15. Human papilloma virus (HPV) is a vaccine currently administered by MOH to girls aged?
- a) birth
  - b) 10 weeks
  - c) 5 year
  - d) 10 years
16. Total doses administered for hepatitis B vaccine
- a) One dose
  - b) Four doses
  - c) Two doses
  - d) Five doses
17. In regards to rabies
- a) It is a water bone disease
  - b) Bacterial infection
  - c) Usually treatable
  - d) It's a zoonotic disease

18. The presence of high coliform counts in water indicate
  - a) Contamination by human wastes
  - b) Decreased biological oxygen demand
  - c) Hydrocarbon contamination
  - d) Phosphorous contamination
19. Aluminum sulphate is usually added at which level of water treatment
  - a) Disinfection
  - b) Coagulation
  - c) Flocculation
  - d) Filtration
20. The most effective way to prevent water washed diseases
  - a) Provision of sufficient amount of clean water
  - b) Provision of high quality water
  - c) Minimize wastage of water
  - d) All the above
21. Among the following which one is an element of primary health care
  - a) Prevention
  - b) Impartiality
  - c) Immunization
  - d) Treatment
22. *Aedes aegyptae* is a causative agent of
  - a) Filariasis
  - b) Malaria
  - c) Yellow fever
  - d) Dengue fever
23. Signs of microbial spoilage of food
  - a) Sliminess
  - b) Bruises
  - c) Physical reaction
  - d) Enzymatic browning
24. Products which contain hydrogen cyanide poisoning
  - a) Tomatoes which are brownish in colour
  - b) Spinach
  - c) Potatoes which are greenish in colour
  - d) Cassava
25. Which of the following diseases can be transmitted through direct contact?
  - a) Hepatitis B
  - b) Typhoid
  - c) Amoebiasis
  - d) Pneumonia
26. Among the non-communicable diseases which one is the leading cause of mortality world wide
  - a) Cardiovascular disease
  - b) Cancer
  - c) Diabetes
  - d) Injuries

27. Concerning cancer, which statement is false
- Viruses can be a causative agent
  - Usually hereditary
  - Prostate cancer is common in males above 60 years
  - Cancer of the cervix can be treated with human papilloma vaccine
28. The following are sources of demographic data **Except?**
- Population census
  - Hospital records
  - Demographic sample surveys
  - Level of economy
29. Which is not a factor responsible for change in population
- Marriages
  - Migration
  - Death
  - Age groups
30. A factor which does not influence the fertility rate
- Age of marriage
  - Birth interval
  - Religion
  - Climate
31. The following are details contained in a death certificate **except?**
- Particulars of the victim
  - Immediate cause of the death
  - Next of kin
  - Serial number
32. An example of biological hazard in a work place
- Noise
  - Heat
  - Cold
  - Bacteria
33. Which one is **NOT** an example of descriptive study in epidemiology
- Case reports
  - Case series
  - Cross sectional studies
  - Clinical experimental studies
34. An example of probability sample technique in research is
- Snow ball
  - Cluster
  - Convenience
  - Purposive
35. Which is **NOT** a component of epidemiological triad
- Host
  - Agent
  - Time
  - Reservoir

36. The following are agent characteristic for disease causation **Except?**
- a) Infectivity
  - b) Virulence
  - c) Pathogenicity
  - d) Resistance
37. concerning the term pandemic which is true
- a) Same as holoendemic
  - b) Disease is localized in the community
  - c) Can lead to epidemics
  - d) Aids is an example
38. Incidence of a disease means
- a) Old cases
  - b) New cases
  - c) Old + new cases of a disease
  - d) All the above
39. Which one is not an example of observational study
- a) Cross-sectional studies
  - b) Cohort study
  - c) Case control studies
  - d) Clinical trials
40. Which statement is true concerning MDR tuberculosis
- a) Resistance to ethambutol
  - b) Resistance to rifampicin and isoniazid
  - c) Resistance to rifampicin and isoniazid
  - d) Resistance to pyrazinamide and rifampicin

**SECTION 2: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS - (40 MARKS)**

1. Define the following terms as used in epidemiology (5 marks)
  - a) Epidemic
  - b) Endemic
  - c) Holoendemic
  - d) Pandemic
  - e) Morbidity
  
2. a) Define sampling (1 mark)  
b) List four methods of probability sampling (4 marks)
  
3. Explain five elements of primary health care (5 marks)
  
4. Using examples list five classes of hazards in a work place (5 marks)
  
5. With examples, differentiate between emerging and re-emerging diseases (5 marks)
  
6. Using a diagram draw the disaster management cycle. (5 marks)
  
7. Explain five causes and risk factors for drug and substance abuse in our society (5 marks)
  
8. In experimental study designs, list the key features of a clinical trial (5 marks)

**SECTION 3: LONG ANSWER QUESTION - (20 MARKS)**

1. Explain three (3) methods in which infectious diseases can be prevented and controlled (20 marks)

