

## MCQs

1. A health system reference to burden of disease implies measurement of:
- (a) The extent and negative effect on the population of the presence of the disease
  - (b) The number of medical personnel who are needed to treat the disease
  - (c) The burden of the budget that the health system has to bear
  - (d) The weight that each sector in the economy carries from the disease
  - (e) The epidemiologic spread of the disease
2. A system where market and planned economy features exist side by side is classified as:
- (a) Free and fair economy
  - (b) Capitalistic and free economy
  - (c) Mixed economy
  - (d) Community and equality economy
  - (e) True peoples economy
3. Incremental changes in the health sector may be understood through:
- (a) Economic marginal analysis
  - (b) Things as they are in the system
  - (c) The process of serious imagination in the sector
  - (d) That health matters are always marginal
  - (e) The costs of changing health care processes
4. Two major items of adverse selection that social health insurance plan has to pay for:
- (a) Rural and young population
  - (b) Army police and uniformed groups
  - (c) The chronically ill and the very poor in society
  - (d) Over use and misuse of health care
  - (e) The elderly and HIV/AIDS patients
5. In educating the community in Siaya, all the following are true except:
- (a) Malaria is curable
  - (b) Mosquito nets that are treated prevent malaria
  - (c) Malaria is caused by a bite from a female anopheles mosquito
  - (d) Pregnant women should receive treated mosquito nets to prevent malaria
  - (e) Reduction of breeding sites such as holes near bomas
6. Teaching and educating a chronically ill person includes all of the following except:
- (a) Eating more vegetables and fruits
  - (b) Drinking two litres of water a day unless contraindicated
  - (c) Having diversional therapy occasionally
  - (d) Having spiritual quality time
  - (e) Getting community and/or family support is therapeutic
7. All of the following are considered in educating a patient except:
- (a) Age
  - (b) Adult height only
  - (c) Race
  - (d) Culture
  - (e) Economic status

Female genital mutilation (FGM) should be eliminated because of all the following except:

- (a) It is pre-scribed by some religion
- (b) It can cause maternal death
- (c) May cause hemorrhage
- (d) One cause of prolonged labour is FGM type III
- (e) May cause foetal death

All of the following may be used to recognize health hazards at a workplace except:

- (a) Examining raw material
- (b) Examining products and by products
- (c) Examining processes and operations
- (d) Examining records of accidents
- (e) Examining occupational health policies

All of the following are associated with occupational accidents except:

- (a) Risk taking workers
- (b) Physical inadequacies of the worker
- (c) Inadequate worker training
- (d) Poor house-keeping
- (e) Non existence of fire exists

Stage one in work-related stress manifestation may include all of the following except:

- (a) Mental illness
- (b) Increased heart rate
- (c) Sweating
- (d) Indigestion
- (e) Rapid breathing

Which among the following strategies holds the most promise for alleviation of micronutrient deficiencies in Kenya?

- (a) Food fortification
- (b) Production of genetically modified foods
- (c) Price subsidies for farm inputs for small scale farmers
- (d) Alleviation of poverty
- (e) Adequate stores in national food reserves

An immediate cause of childhood malnutrition in Kenya is:

- (a) Inadequate food intake
- (b) Poverty
- (c) Low levels of maternal education
- (d) Poor child and maternal care practices
- (e) Ignorance among mothers on feeding practices

In assessment of PEM, the nutritional status indicator typically with the highest prevalence in community nutritional surveys is:

- (a) Wasting
- (b) Underweight
- (c) BMI among men < 50 years
- (d) Stunting
- (e) MUAC - Wasting

medicinal  
and food  
immediate under

Basic  
Stunting: 26%  
Wasting: 4%  
Underweight: 11%

27. Which of the following child mortality indicators do not have live births as its denominator?

- (a) Prenatal mortality rate
- (b) Neonatal mortality rate
- (c) Infant mortality rate
- (d) Child mortality rate
- (e) Under-five mortality rate

28. Which of the following statement is false about filariasis:

- (a) Classified as tissue and lymphatic filariasis
- (b) Simulium damnosum is a vector for onchocerca volvulus which causes river blindness
- (c) Ivermectin provides safe, effective drug for killing microfilariae in infected people
- (d) Wuchereria bancrofti are mainly transmitted by C. quinquefasciatus
- (e) Good sanitation has no role in reducing the risk for the disease

29. One of these routes of escape of the agent from reservoir is not through a physiological process:

- (a) Respiratory route
- (b) Gastro-intestinal route
- (c) Genital route
- (d) Urinary route
- (e) Insect bite

30. All of the following are true of hookworms except:

- (a) Human is the only reservoir
- (b) Transmission normally via intact skin
- (c) Transmission is occasionally by eating uncooked meat
- (d) Prevalence highest in pre-school children
- (e) Cultural practices may play a part in transmission

31. Which of the following contrasts between cohort and case-control study designs is correct?

- (a) The case-control design is less prone to recall bias than the cohort design
- (b) The case-control design is better for studying rare exposures than the cohort design
- (c) The case-control design is better for determining disease incidence than the cohort design
- (d) The case-control design is more expensive than the cohort design
- (e) The case-control design is better for studying rare diseases than the cohort design

32. Which of the following study designs is most appropriate for determining the effectiveness of some interventions?

- (a) Cohort study
- (b) Case study
- (c) Case-control study
- (d) Experimental study
- (e) Cross-sectional study

33. Suppose that the rate of diabetes among subjects with sedentary life style is 20 per 1000 per year and among subjects with non-sedentary life styles is 15 per 1000 per year. The rate of diabetes due to sedentary life style is:

- (a) 4
- (b) 10 per 1000
- (c) 5 per 1000
- (d) 15 per 1000
- (e) 15

*20 per year*  
*15 per year*

*KP*

*Rate due to*

*[Handwritten mark]*

34. The interplay of host, environmental and agent determinants can be presented using a:

- (a) Line graph
- (b) Epidemic curve
- (c) Spot diagram
- (d) Epidemiologic triad
- (e) Scatter plot

35. The proportion of confirmed non-diseased who screen positive on the test being evaluated is referred to as:

- (a) Specificity
- (b) Positive predictive value
- (c) False positive rate
- (d) Sensitivity
- (e) False negative rate

36. According to Kenya Demographic and Health Survey 2008-09, the median age for first birth among women with secondary and above level education was:

- (a) 17.5 years
- (b) 18.7 years
- (c) 19.8 years
- (d) 22.4 years
- (e) 25.3 years

37. If all Kenyan couples decided immediately to limit fertility to a 2 child per family, then the population would:

- (a) Start declining immediately
- (b) Become stationary
- (c) Continue to grow for at least 60-70 years
- (d) Stop growing immediately
- (e) Continue to grow indefinitely

38. If the net reproduction rate for country Y in 2012 was 0.5%, then it is correct to conclude that:

- (a) The population is more than replacing itself into the next generation
- (b) The population is not replacing itself into the next generation
- (c) The population is growing at 0.5% per year
- (d) The population is exactly replacing itself into the next generation
- (e) The population will continue to grow indefinitely

51. The occurrence of disease in the community is explained by the following except:

- (a) Cultural influence
- (b) Wholly on supernatural forces
- (c) Interaction with the social environment
- (d) External factors
- (e) Interaction with the physical environment

52. Once ill health has been defined, care seeking is governed by the following except:

- (a) Social distance
- (b) The nature of reception by the service provider
- (c) Decision - making power at the health facility
- (d) Physical distance
- (e) Cost of the service

53. The public health focus on socio-cultural factors points to the following except:

- (a) The need to reduce the burden of disease to the health care system
- (b) Lack of faith in modern medical approaches
- (c) Community participation as critical in health care
- (d) The emphasis on disease prevention and health promotion
- (e) Contextual view of health

54. The relationship between epidemiology and Medical Anthropology is all of the following except:

- (a) Both study the health of traditional societies
- (b) Both apply similar methodologies
- (c) Witchcraft is perceived as a major cause of ill health
- (d) Both advocate for supernatural management of ill health
- (e) Lies in their reference to distribution of diseases

55. Stereotyping can be reduced by the following except:

- (a) Learning from other cultures
- (b) Appreciation of the insider view
- (c) Fostering cultural relation
- (d) Learning to decipher how people view their own situation
- (e) Segmenting communities

56. Which of the following was NOT among the original elements of Primary Health Care?

- (a) Local disease control ✓
- (b) Nutrition and food security ✓
- (c) Treatment of common illnesses ✓
- (d) Reproductive health for mothers
- (e) Clean drinking water and sanitation ✓