

Saadia (1)

OGINDA
KHARON



Registration No.....

Mody

UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2006/2007

FOURTH YEAR EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF MEDICINE AND BACHELOR OF SURGERY

HCH 401: COMMUNITY HEALTH

DATE: 12TH SEPTEMBER, 2007

TIME: 9.00 A.M. - 12.00 P.M.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Read the instructions carefully.
2. This paper contains three (3) sections
 - (i) Section I: Sixty (60) Multiple Choice Questions. Answer all questions
 - (ii) Section II: Contains twelve (12) Short Answer Questions. Answer question one (1) and any other nine (9) questions.
 - (iii) Section III: Contains 4 Long Answer Questions. Answer all questions
3. All sections must be attempted.
4. Answers for Section I are marked on the examination script
5. Write your index number on each page
6. Separate answer scripts are provided for Section II and III. Each question in Section II and III must be answered in a separate answer script provided.
7. Time allowed for each section is indicated.
8. Do not detach any page from this examination script.

27.5

10/5
22
22

y

its product - answer the transmission
 of that agent / its product from
 reservoir to a susceptible host

direct
 indirect (via intermediate host, vector, reservoir etc)

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SECTION I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (60 Minutes)

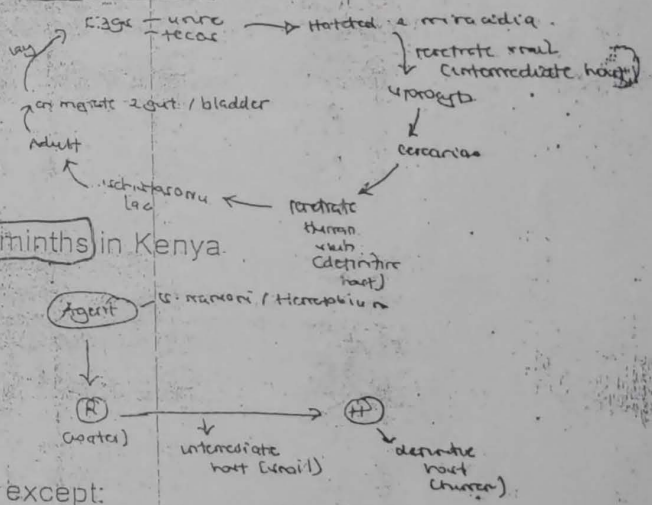
There is ONLY one correct answer. Circle the letter of the correct response

1. A communicable disease can be prevented/controlled at all of the following levels except:

- A. At the level of the reservoir laboratory / Rx
- B. ~~Exit from the reservoir~~ physiological process rural
- C. In the mechanism of transmission indirect - decontaminate
- D. At the level of entry into the host ITN / barrier methods
- E. Inside the host chemotherapy used

2. The following are important in epidemiology of Schistosomiasis except:

- A. Water contract
- B. Contamination of water
- C. ~~Drinking water~~
- D. Presence of snail
- E. Economic activities



3. One of the following is least accurate of Helminths in Kenya.

- A. Have simple life cycles
- B. Are easy to control
- C. ~~Are easy to eradicate~~
- D. Are easy to prevent
- E. Cause little morbidity

4. The following are true of Zoonotic diseases except:

- A. Environmental degradation may be a measure in prevalence
- B. ~~Are primarily infections of vertebrates~~
- C. ~~Are primarily infections of humans~~
- D. Quarantine may be a measure in control
- E. Immunisation is a measure in control

5. Which of the following statements does not apply to weight measurements of children in community nutrition surveys?

- A. Measurer should read the scale at eye level
- B. Assistant should be ready with the questionnaire to record the weight measure
- C. Child should be allowed to hang freely before reading can be taken
- D. Child should be weighed with very minimal clothing on
- E. ~~Calibration of the weighing scale should only be done before or at the beginning of the survey~~

8. The following anthropometric cut-off points are used in defining obesity ex:

- A. Waist measurement more than 35 inches in women and more than 40 inches in men
- ~~B. Waist measurement more than 35 inches in men and more than 40 inches in women~~
- C. Waist measurement more than 85 inches in women and more than 10 inches in men
- D. A BMI of 30.0-39.9
- E. A BMI more than 40.0 on feeding practices

9. The following nutrition interventions can be successfully integrated into child health except:

- A. Assessment and counselling
- B. Vitamin A supplementation
- C. Growth monitoring
- ~~D. Folic acid supplementation~~
- E. Management of intestinal parasites

10. Which of the following actions least supports promotion of adequate iron intake:

- A. Dietary improvement
- ~~B. Food production~~
- ~~C. Promotion of use of iron-rich foods~~
- D. Supplementation
- E. Improved reproductive health

11. All the following statements are true (except):

- ~~A. Keeping cooked and perishable foods between 7°C and 45°C temperature reduces occurrence of food borne diseases~~
- B. Houseflies are biological carriers of diarrhoea pathogens
- C. Chlorination of water though does not sterilize water is better than sterilization
- D. Application of critical control points in food hygiene is a useful tool in control of pathogens and other food contaminants
- E. Drinking potable water reduces incidences of diarrhoea disease

12. The legal instrument regulating the marketing and use of pesticides in Kenya is known as:

- A. An Integrated Pest Management Authority
- B. Pests Control Products Board Act
- ~~C. Pesticides Association of Kenya Act~~
- ~~D. Pests Control Product Act~~
- E. National Environmental Management and Coordination Act

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When redressing environmental issues the high court embraces the principles of sustainable development. All of the following are principles of sustainable development except:

- A. Public participation ✓
- B. The polluter pays principle
- C. ~~Intergenerational and intra-generational non-equity~~ ✓
- D. Polluter pays principle
- E. Precautionary principle

* 12. Which of the following environmental health based action would facilitate Kenya's achievement of millennium development goal number 2 on universal primary education?

- A. Improved sources of drinking water
- B. Reduction of environmentally attributable burden of childhood disease
- C. Provision of a safe home environment
- D. ~~Address environmentally-mediated causes of disease~~
- E. Combat HIV and AIDS

13. Environmental Management and Coordination Act No. 8 of 1999 is the Act of Parliament that was given presidential assent in:

- A. January 1999
- B. ~~January 2000~~ ✓ *Jan - 2000*
- C. June 1999
- D. June 2000
- E. January 2001

14. Which one of the stages is not related to development of fire?

- A. Incipient stage ✓
- B. Smouldering stage ✓
- C. ~~Smoke stage~~ ✓?
- D. Flame stage ✓
- E. Heat stage ✓

F - flame - 3
I - Incipient - 1
S - Smouldering - 2
H - Heat - 4

15. In Kenya, the committee charged with the responsibility of advising the Minister of Labour and regular review of Factories and the Other Places of Work Act is known as NACOPS

- A. ~~National Advisory Committee for Occupational Health & Safety~~ ✓
- B. National Committee for Advisory on Review of Occupational Health & Safety
- C. Committee for Advisory for Occupational Health & Safety
- D. Factories and Other Places of Work National Committee
- E. National Committee for advising the Minister on Occupational Health & Safety policy

* 16. The following factors are important and should be practised in order to reduce accidents at work place except:

- A. Proper and strict supervision of the young and untrained workers ✓
- B. Observance of discipline by workers while at work ✓
- C. Acquisition of the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) ✓
- D. Formation and training of safety and health committee ✓
- E. Creating safety awareness in the workplace ✓

17. All of the following are useful factors to consider when determining occupational examination content and developing examination protocols except:

- A. Specific job tasks and/or requirements ✓
- B. Workplace risk factors ✓
- C. Personal risk factors ✓ *Disability*
- D. Existence of insurance cover ✓
- E. Legal and regulatory requirements ✓

* 18. All of the following pertain to Industrial Hygiene except:

- A. Science and art based discipline ??
- B. Evaluation of hazards at the work places ✓
- C. Concern within public health of communities proximal to work places ✓
- D. Control of work place hazards ✓
- E. Compensation to injured workers ✓

* 19. Which of the following nursing cadre do not qualify to be skilled birth attendants? *why??*



- A. KRN ✓
- B. KRCHN ✓
- C. ECN ✓
- D. EN/EM ✓
- E. EM ✓

*Certification - EN/EM -
Diploma - KRN -
KRNH*

20. A maternal death may result from any of the following except:

- A. Surgical intervention ✓
- B. Incorrect treatment ✓
- C. Fall from a maternity bed ✓ *lol I fall everyday from my bed.*
- D. Previously existing disease ✓
- E. Disease developing during pregnancy ✓

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22. Based on the 1990 status, the target figure for IMR in Kenya by 2015 is approximately:

- A. 10
- B. 20
- C. 30
- D. 40
- E. 50

$$\frac{2}{3} \times 68 = 45.33$$

$$68 - 45.33 = 22.667$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{3}$$

27. One of the following is the key strategy for reducing maternal deaths:

- A. Skilled Antenatal attendance ✓
- B. Emergency referral for acute illnesses ✓
- ~~C. Retraining of health workers ✓ x~~
- D. Meeting the unmet needs for contraceptive services ✓
- E. Building maternity units in all health centres and selected dispensaries *

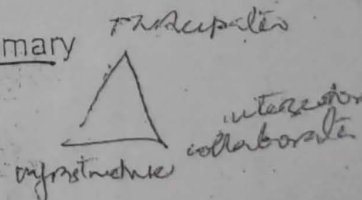
23. Which of the following vaccines is given at the dose of 0.05ml for infants?

- A. Oral Polio
- B. BCG ✓
- C. Measles
- D. DPT
- E. Pentavalent

BCG: 0.5ml - all other 0.05 (the rest)

24. The following, except one, were among the original strategies of Primary Health care:

- A. Availability of high dependence units ✓
- B. Emphasis on disease prevention ✓
- C. Community participation and involvement ✓
- D. Emphasis on intersectoral collaboration ✓
- E. Affordable health care for all members of a given community ✓



25. The following statements, except one, are correct about gender in health:

- A. Gender is about improved reproductive health services for women X X
- B. Sexually Transmitted Infections constitute the only gender health issue X ✓
- C. Partnership across gender is essential in health service promotion ✓
- D. Certain diseases are gender based while others are sex-based X ✓
- E. Resource access and control may determine health seeking by gender ✓

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26. One of the following is not required of Community Health Workers (CHWs)

- A. Food distribution to the sick and elderly community members ✓
- B. Recruiting CORPS to assist in community based projects ✓
- C. Assist the administration to spy on and punish illicit alcohol brewers ✓
- D. Investigate why infant mortality has increased over the year ✓
- E. Organizing women to actively participate in village water committees ✓

27. Community based health programmes benefit from the following, except

- A. Partnership with community based micro-financing systems ✓
- B. Gender sensitivity in distribution of Church food donations and alms ✓
- C. Promotion of community involvement and ownership of projects ✓
- D. Motivated village youth to initiate and use recreation facilities ✓
- E. Assisting the village health committee identify endemic illnesses ✓

28. Health seeking behaviour in the community on the hill was determined by following, except:

- A. Long delays at the health centre and nagging nurses ✓
- B. First class surgical theatre and laboratory services at the facility ✓
- C. Allegations that the older clinical officer was a devil worshipper ✓
- D. The extent and severity of the newly identified typhoid fever ✓
- E. Rain-washed bridge between the village and health centre ✓

29. International Development Goals include the following except:

- A. Eradicate poverty and hunger ✓
- B. Achieve universal primary education ✓
- C. Democratization of gender and empowerment of women ✓
- D. Reduce child mortality ✓
- E. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases ✓

30. Gender analysis framework constitutes the following except:

- A. Activity profiles ✓
- B. Male/female relationships ✓
- C. Access and control profile ✓
- D. Analysis of factors and trends ✓
- E. Program cycle analysis ✓

31. Factors that affect care seeking behaviour at the community level include the following except:

- A. Cultural beliefs, stigma and the perception of the various conditions ✓
- B. Awareness and recognition of signs and symptoms ✓
- C. Mix of services, including actual availability, physical and social accessibility of services ✓
- D. Myths about specific services ✓
- E. Sophistication of the laboratory and surgery equipment at the dispensary ✓

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32. Current health system in Kenya is characterized by all the following except:

- A. Traditionalism ✓
- B. Medical pluralism ✓
- C. Imported alternative medicine ✓
- D. Community medicine ✓
- ~~E. Community health workers at all levels of service delivery ✓~~

33. The following are true of control of diarrhoeal diseases except:

- A. Provision of safe water ✓
- B. Personal hygiene ✓
- ~~C. Hygiene in public places ✓~~
- D. Wearing shoes ✓
- E. Fly control ✓

34. Primary prevention of Malaria includes all the following except:

- A. Taking anti-malarial prophylaxis ✓
- B. Cutting grass around the house ✓
- C. Prompt and correct treatment of malaria ✓ *Secondary*
- D. Acquisition of knowledge to prevent malaria ✓
- E. Using treated mosquito nets ✓

35. Patient education means all of the following except:

- ~~A. Giving clear instructions as to what the procedure means ✓~~
- B. Telling Wanjiku what to do ✓ ??
- C. Demonstration of a given skill ✓
- D. Targeted explanation of a needed medication ✓
- E. Return demonstration ✓

36. A patient with a toothache in a community setting should be educated to do all of the following except:

- A. Take soft drinks to their hearts content ✓ ??
- ~~B. Eat whatever suits their situation ✓~~
- C. Pull the tooth out ✓ ??
- D. Get reviewed by a dentist ✓
- E. Book an appointment with a Dentist as appropriate ✓

37. Patient who has had an amputation of the left leg needs the following practice/content of rehabilitation except:

- A. A physiotherapist to give passive exercises ✓
- B. Do not worry you will be all right ✓ ??
- C. Active exercises are important part of rehabilitation ✓ ??
- D. Use of crutches may seem difficult now, but you must learn the skill with practice ✓
- E. Discussion about the amputation before the amputation ✓

38. A woman aged 35 years of age who has just had right mastectomy need following education except:

- A. Discuss her feelings about loss of the breast ✓
- B. Empathy ✓
- C. Introduction to Breast Cancer Association at an appropriate time ✓
- D. Offering pity for the loss ✓
- E. Education regarding continuing chemotherapy ✓

39. Performance appraisal guides the following human resource management decisions except:

- A. Promotion of staff ✓
- B. Training ✓
- C. Recruitment of new staff ✓
- D. Salary increases ✓
- E. Termination of employment ?

40. An effective Health Management Information System (HMIS) of a District Hospital will support the following decisions except:

- A. The composition of health staff in the district ✓
- B. Allocation of duties to staff ✓
- C. The types of drugs and other medical supplies to be purchased ✓
- D. Planning for district wide interventions targeting preventable disease ✓
- E. Development of leave roster for staff at the hospital ✓

41. The following are sources of data that can be easily used in health plan except:

- A. Census data ✓
- B. Studies e.g. randomised controlled studies ✓
- C. Hospital morbidity/mortality data ✓
- D. Surveys e.g. cluster sampling ✓
- E. Surveillance & monitoring e.g. sentinel sites HIV ✓

42. Strategic planning involves the following actions except:

- A. Identifying the major changes that need to be carried out ✓
- B. Securing the necessary finances ✓
- C. Defining long-term goals and objectives ✓
- D. Formulating a mission statement ✓
- E. Formulation of operating strategies ✓

43. Interaction between health and development reveals all of the following except:

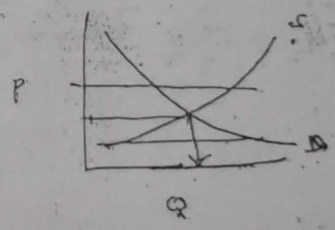
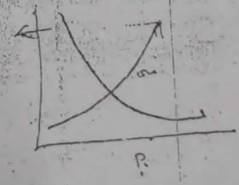
- A. The relationship and interactions are complex ✓✓
- B. Health status automatically improves with rising levels of development in any given country ✓✓
- C. Poverty and disease are eradicated ✓✓
- D. Communities embrace modern medicine wholly ✓✓
- E. New diseases emerge for the rich only ✓✓

44. Always the concern with efficiency in any enterprise refers to one of the following:

- A. The quick management and the workings of supplies and stores
- B. Delivery of products and their consumption at the stipulated time
- C. Internal workings of all departments and their coordination
- D. Use of inputs in relation to outputs in away to attain cost minimization ✓
- E. The overall profitability of an enterprise

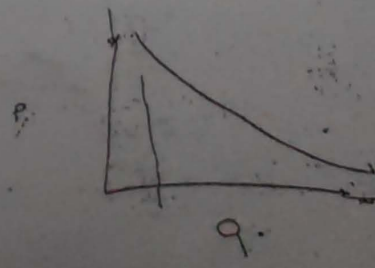
45. The amounts or quantities of goods and services that consumers are able to pay for at the going prices are referred to as one of the following:

- A. Market volumes
- B. Supply and demand
- C. Industrial supply at the going prices ✓
- D. Effective demand ✓
- E. Utilization



46. Gross elasticity of demand is defined as:

- A. Effect on the demand of a service or a commodity by changes in the price of its substitute or supplement ✓
- B. Cross effect of utility of one commodity from the other
- C. Over all effect of change in income on the demand of related goods and services
- D. The crossing of supply and demand in the market
- E. Income effect of price on the consumer



M, F
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47. Adverse selection in a health insurance scheme means one of the following
- A. The insured will be affected adversely by the realisation of the risk for which they are insured
 - B. The scheme will face experiences of an adverse nature due wrong selection of the insured
 - C. The insurance scheme has high proportion of insured people who are likely to make claims
 - D. Only people who have adverse experience with disease are insured
 - E. The insurance scheme has no people who are likely to make claims during the insurance period.

48. In a model life table for Country Y, survivors to exact age 25 out of 100,000 babies starting life together were 92,000 while at exact age 30, they were 30 from these data, the person-years lived within the indicated age interval cited above was:

- A. 100,000
- B. 452,500
- C. 456,250
- D. 475,000
- E. 920,000

25	92,000	92,000
30	30	90,500
25-30	92,000	1,500
		7,500

$92,000 \times 5 = 460,000$
 $+ (150 \times 5) = 750$
 $= 460,750$

49. In 2006, the sex-ratio for Kenya was estimated to be 104 while total fertility rate was 4.9 children per woman. From the data cited above, the proportion female births was:

- A. 0.961
- B. 0.510
- C. 0.490
- D. 0.455
- E. 0.450

$\frac{104}{100} \times \frac{100}{204} = \frac{104}{204}$
 $\frac{100}{204} \times 4.9 = 2.41 - GRF$

50. $\frac{\text{Total number of children dying between the first and fifth birthdays} \times 1}{\text{Total number of children surviving between the first and fifth birthdays}}$

The above rate/ratio is referred to as:

- A. Neonatal mortality rate $\frac{\text{deaths 1-month}}{\text{live births}} \times 1000$
 - B. Postneonatal mortality rate $\frac{\text{deaths 1-5yr}}{\text{live births}} \times 1000$
 - C. Perinatal mortality rate $\frac{\text{deaths 1-5yr}}{\text{live births}} \times 1000$
 - D. Under-five mortality rate $\frac{\text{deaths 1-5yr}}{\text{live births}} \times 1000$
 - E. Child mortality rate $\frac{\text{deaths 1-5yr}}{\text{live births}} \times 1000$
- Fetal (2 weeks) + death of infants not until birth + live born

56. Which one of the following is not a probability sampling procedure?

- A. Cluster sampling.
- B. Convenience sampling.
- C. Multi-stage sampling.
- D. Stratified random sampling.
- E. Systematic sampling.

57. The median is a better measure of central tendency when:

- A. The distribution is normal
- B. The number of observations is very large
- C. It is not necessary to perform significance tests
- D. The distribution is markedly skewed
- E. The number of observations is small

58. In which of the following study situations would you use a bar chart to present the data?

- A. The intelligence quotient in a sample of health professionals *- continuous*
- B. The birth-weights in a sample of neonates *- continuous*
- C. The type of illness in a sample of patients *- discrete/quantity*
- D. The relationship between height and FEV₁
- E. The difference between two populations

59. Quantities that are measured and calculated from samples are known as:

- A. Parameters *pop*
- B. Statistics
- C. Distributions
- D. Sampling variation
- E. (a) and (d) above

60. The main reason for our interest in the variability of data is:

- A. It is used in statistical inference *(making conclusion about a population for sample)*
- B. It is useful in indicating the need for interventions
- C. It is a good indicator for normality in the population distribution
- D. For large samples it is close to the mean +
- E. It has no other use except in descriptive studies +

1/20 skewed

skewed



start here

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→ 151. The balance between Crude birth rate and Crude death rate without exp taking into account migration rate is referred to as

*

- A. Crude birth rate.
- B. Crude death rate.
- C. General fertility rate.
- D. Crude rate of natural increase.
- E. Rate of population growth.

(B)

→ 152. Which one of the following statements about micro-theory of migration is incorrect?

micro theory

- A. Typically rely on individual survey data.
- B. Attempts to integrate micro and macro factors of migration.
- C. Focuses on information processing and decision making of potential migrants.
- D. Focuses on motivations, choices and intentions of potential migrants.
- E. Focuses on the individual, family or household as the unit of analysis.

*

53. Which of the following is not an advantage of Cohort studies?

*

- A. Incidence rates can be determined. ✓
- B. Temporal sequence of events can be determined. ✓
- C. Multiple exposures can be studied. ✓ *outcome*
- D. Recall bias is not a major problem. ✓
- E. Multiple outcomes for the exposure can be determined. ✓

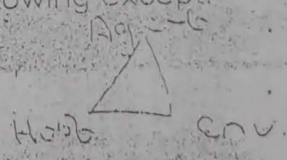
disadvantage

54. Host determinants include the following except:

Env *

(B)

- A. Immunity status. ✓
- B. Poor sanitation. ✗
- C. Socio-economic status. ✓
- D. Occupation. ✓
- E. Level of knowledge. ✓



55. Which one of the following is not true of "primary level of disease prevention"?

*

(B)

- A. Provision of balanced food to the community. ✓
- B. Taking a child with malaria for treatment. ✗ *Secondary*
- C. Wearing of protective clothing during spraying of insecticides. ✓
- D. Wearing of goggles during welding. ✓
- E. Taking a child to the clinic for immunization. ✓