- Treatment.
- Mx Support
- V...l ...

2) Define the concepts of average and marginal costs. Give an application example in the provision of healthcare. additional cost incurred by a extra unit of pro...

3) What is an epidemiology triad? (1 mark)
   a. List the determinants of malaria and present them in the form of an

County.

7. What is a Giffen good? Draw the demand curve for this good.

8. List the methods one would take to avoid or reduce Iodine deficiency

5. Draw the following curves:
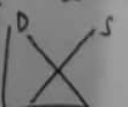- Unity Elasticity (1 mark)
- Perfect Elasticity (1 mark)
- Supply & Demand Curve, with mention of the significance of the equilibrium point. (3 marks)

9. In the theory of economics why is the slope of the demand negative (downward slope) and supply curve a positive slope (slopes upward slope).

a population

consumer economics
utility

Producer economics
Production

10. Describe Five ways of

these can be used for control of malaria.

2. Define the concepts of average and marginal costs. Give an application example in the provision of health care

(handwritten annotations):
Done
economics
cost per unit items & output produce.
total cost of producing an addition item units output of any
give. produce

ANSWER QUESTIONS. (Answer BOTH questions in this section)

(c) How are they compensated for the extra ~~~~

8. In economics theory, why is the slope of the demand curve negative (downward slope) and supply curve a positive slope (slopes upward)?
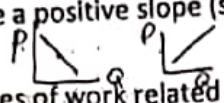
9. State three causes of work related stress and describe briefly how each cause can be

delegated
making
workplace safe.
contracts
permanent &
pensionable

Task demands → amt of responsibility, physical danger, job stability, workoverloded

staff turnover

To lighting medic → PPE

5. List four barriers to utilization of maternal health services *Availability, Accessibility,* *Acceptability, Social initial factors, Decision making*

Accessibility *Affordability Acceptability Quality initial factors, Decision making*

6. Why does Social Health Insurance appear to be more promising for financing health care than private insurance in poor countries like Kenya?

Cheap Gov't initiative,

...reaching and give 5 examples of each

HSM

→ Can be used as a predictor of future pop, trends

17. Explain the concept of Consumer Ignorance in the use of health
louk adequate knowledge of negative cost & degree of effectiveness of HC services
services. ∴ cannot select based on quality. Most consumers in HC are not rational buyers
quality / Prices / Where to start / no knowledge of market / provider regulate

(left margin notes)
th g. time
is rational
Us in partiality
movement
gration patterns
chnology ignored

18. Illustrate diagrammatically when a market surplus or commodity glut
occurs in a market.

↑ supply. & ↓ demand beyond
equilibrium point

Surplus

Shortage
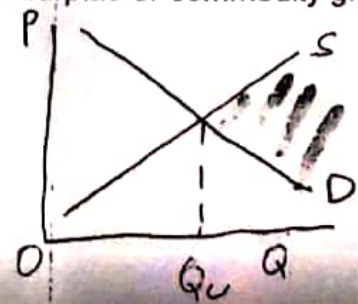
Mucoid (Bloody and) measures can be taken to prevent and control of diarrheal diseases among children.
1.Watery : Secretory or Osmotic   3. Inflammatory = Pus, Blood, leukocytes
2. Fatty

10. Illustrate the application of the concept of marginal costs in the delivery of health
/services—Cost to produce any extra litres
   — No extra cost in having a radiographer, XR machine as they are already in existent
   — however extra cost in paper, power.

11. Using one example of your choice, distinguish between Emic and Etic perspectives in

... all ... — selected by the community

3. Define the concepts of average and marginal costs. Give an application example in the provision of healthcare.

4. Name three (3) chronic health conditions that are associated with long-term ...

SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

direct cost: monetary value of enumerated inputs

HSMU.

A society suffers both direct and indirect costs of disease. Illustrate this
observation for Kenya using an HIV/AIDS for an example.

Indirect: monetary value is attached to losses created by presence & effect of di.

(ii) List FIVE national stakeholders who are charged with the responsibility of
food safety/food hygiene.

Min of Agric, livestock *- Min of Health* *- Pest control product board*

Min of Agric, Fisheries *- Min of Agriculture*

newborn health outcomes. List five conditions prevented by this care.

7. Select one cultural practice and describe how it affects health.

In the theory of economics why does the demand curve always has a negative slope (downward slope) and supply curve a positive slope (slopes upward slope). Demand - Price is $\frac{1}{In}$ to Quantity

- STI / HIV / AIDs
- unsafe abortion
- Infections - TORCHES
- Complication of pregnancy.
    - Dru, eclamps,
- Ne...

SECTION 2: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS [1 hours]. ANSWER SIX (6) QUESTIONS ONLY.

1. Define the concept of cross elasticity of demand with an example.

country like Kenya.

4. Explain the applicability of the concept of allocative efficiency in delivery of health care in Kenya.

5. Outline two advantages and two disadvantages of using either

Define the concept of allocative efficiency and show how it applies in the delivery of health care — *directing resources to the most productive use*

a. Name three important occasions when somebody should wash hands?

b. From public health and economic point of view, state two reasons why *waterguard* is preferred choice as a water disinfectant?

9. Compare and contrast case control studies with cohort studies

10. A society suffers both direct and indirect costs of disease. Illustrate this observation for Kenya using an infectious disease of your choice.

SECTION III: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS. (Answer BOTH Questions in this section)

10. Illustrate the concept of marginal costs in the delivery of health services.

$$\text{Marginal costs} = \frac{\text{Change in variable costs}}{\text{Change in total outputs}}$$

Marginal cost is defined as the extra cost incurred in producing an extra item.

An increase in the delivery of health services will probably increase the marginal costs required to deliver that service e.g. an extra health worker required for the service delivery. This will eventually limit the output of the service delivery.

HEALTH ECONOMICS

- The health sector is involved in the production process, what is the output of the production process and how are factors of production combined to produce the output?
- Define 'Adverse Selection' in health insurance and explain how many insurance plans deal with it.
- Explain the concept of Consumer Ignorance in the use of health services
- Illustrate diagrammatically when a market surplus or commodity glut occurs in a market:
- Define the concepts of average and marginal costs. Give an application example in the provision of health care

- **Why does Social Health Insurance appear to be more promising for financing health care than private insurance in poor countries like Kenya?**

1) Social because it has the element of solidarity i.e. it includes everybody as part of social obligation

2) Uses social operational framework. It is centred on the public health system and uses its organizational main frame

3) The opt-out exclusion criteria does not apply (price is not the determinant of membership)

4) Services are developed on basis of need (as opposed to demand); On the basis of Burden of diseases – improve access to care

5) Social (community) involvement in the realms of financing, management, and accountability

- Spending on health care does not necessarily mean good health. Explain briefly
- With an example of your choice distinguish between real and observed needs approaches in health provision.

Assignment: Review the NSHI Proposal

- Rationale behind the proposal
- Proposed design
  - Financing
  - Delivery of services (equity issues)
  - Social participation (mgnt, law, etc)
- Show how the proposal deals with – adverse selection, moral hazard, cost escalation and admin costs
- Comments and the way forward – How can devolution be accommodated?

13

- Identify an infectious disease (*not Malaria*)
- Describe its aetiology
- Describe its control system
- Identify its cost structure and methodology for calculating the costs.
- Describe development implications of the costs the particular disease.