



**JARAMOGI OGINGA ODINGA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
SCHOOL OF HEALTH SCIENCES**

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION FOR THE DIPLOMA IN
COMMUNITY HEALTH & DEVELOPMENT
1st YEAR 2nd SEMESTER 2016/2017**

KISUMU LEARNING CENTRE

COURSE CODE: HDC2124

**COURSE TITLE: PREVENTION & CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE & NON-
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES**

EXAM VENUE: STREAM xxxx

DATE: xxxxx EXAM SESSION:

TIME:

Instructions:

- 1. Answer 4 questions**
- 2. Question ONE is COMPULSORY**
- 3. Candidates are advised not to write on the question paper**
- 4. Candidates must hand in their answer booklets to the invigilator while in the examination room**

1. Differentiate the following terms as used in epidemiology (2Mks)
 - a.
 - i. Communicable and non-communicable disease
 - ii. Incidence rate and attack rate
 - iii. Endemic and hyperendemic
 - iv. Eradication and elimination
 - b. Define prevalence rate and incidence rate (2Mk)
 - i. If there were 10 new cases of cholera in Kisii of 5,000 people in one month, what is the incidence rate of cholera per 1,000 populations in that period? (1Mk)
 - c. What are the advantages of immunization in the control of infectious disease? (2Mks)
 - d. Define term “**health promotion**” and List at least **two** factors under health promotion (3Mks)
 - e. State and explain the TWO approaches recommended by the WHO for primary prevention of the disease (2Mks)
 - f. Differentiate the term handicap and disability as defined under disease prevention (2Mks)
 - g. State 4 types of rehabilitation (2Mks)
 - h. Using arrows, explain in chronological order the steps involved in disease prevention (5Mks)
 - i. What is the difference between disease monitoring and disease surveillance? (2Mks)
 - j. Mention the terms involved in the 4 “Cs as used in the control of infectious diseases and briefly explain each (4Mks)
 - k. Explain the word evaluation as used in disease control (1Mks)
 - l. Briefly explain classic epidemiologic model of disease causation for infectious disease (2Mks)
2.
 - a. Prevention and control of communicable diseases involves interventions to break the chain of transmission. Discuss the **SIX** factors involved in the transmission (12)
 - b. At what stage of the disease do we require secondary level of disease prevention (1Mks)
 - c. Discuss the core functions of public health (6Mks)
 - d. State and briefly explain the three core components of public health (3Mks)
3.
 - a. Discuss the FOUR levels of disease prevention, giving one example in each case (4Mks)
 - b. Explain the ten essential services expected of public health to offer to the populace (10Mks)
 - c. Explain in brief the two public health approaches (1Mk)
 - d. Discuss the determinants of health as defined in public health (5Mks)

4.
 - a. Briefly discuss the history of health services in Kenya **(5Mks)**
 - b. Discuss the role of the community in public health and how they can be co-opted (involved) **(5Mks)**
 - c. Discuss the organogram of health care systems in Kenya **(5Mks)**
 - d. A public health infrastructure may be described as a complex network of people, systems, and organizations working at local, state and national levels to protect the health of populations. Discuss **(5Mks)**

5.
 - a. Discuss some of the factors expected of public health to accomplish **(5Mks)**
 - b. Give a summary, if possible using flow chart, the public health organization structure in Kenya **(6Mks)**
 - c. Give highlights on how you can mobilize community or organization or group for specific interventions on communicable disease control **(4Mks)**
 - d. Define the word COMMUNITY as used in public health **(1Mks)**
 - e. Clearly differentiate the word prevention and control of the disease as used in public health **(2Mks)**
 - f. Illustrate using example in each to differentiate between pandemic and endemic **(2Mks)**