



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

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE IN MASTER OF PUBLIC
HEALTH**

1ST YEAR 2ND SEMESTER 2016/2017 ACADEMIC YEAR

KISII CAMPUS- PART TIME

COURSE CODE: HMP 5135

**COURSE TITLE: DISEASE SURVEILLANCE AND OUTBREAK
INVESTIGATION**

EXAM VENUE:LR 10

STREAM: (MPH)

DATE: 20/12/16

EXAM SESSION: 9.00 – 12.00 NOON

TIME: 3.00 HOURS

Instructions:

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

- Q1. (a) Discuss the challenges encountered by health workers in the typical routine disease surveillance and reporting system in Kenya. **(8 marks)**
(b) Discuss the ways to improve the use of information in making decisions in disease surveillance systems in Kenya. **(7marks)**
- Q2. You are the epidemiologist in charge of a county health Intervention programme in Kisii. An acute outbreak of an infectious disease has been reported in the region. Describe how you would investigate and control the outbreak. **(15 marks)**
- Q3. (a) Discuss the necessity of Disease surveillance systems in developing countries. **(8 marks)**
(b) By aid of relevant examples describe the different types of epidemics that are common in human populations. **(7 marks)**
- Q4. (a) Discuss the **advantages** and **limitations** of the following sources of health data;
(i) Registries **(4 marks)**
(ii) Hospital records **(4marks)**
(b) Discuss the measures that may be taken to improve data collection in an Integrated disease surveillance system. **(7 marks)**
- Q5. (a) Wound associated infections have become a common nosocomial infection in children wards in Kenya. Discuss the measures that may be taken to control such nosocomial infections. **(8 marks)**
(b) Discuss the ways in which a disease surveillance indicator may be operationalized. **(7 marks)**
- Q6. (a) Discuss contributory factors in the emergence and re-emergence of multi-drug resistant tuberculosis. **(9 marks)**
(b) Discuss the impediments to good data quality in the current disease surveillance system in Kenya. **(6 marks)**