



**JARAMOGI OGINGA ODINGA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY**

SCHOOL OF HEALTH SCIENCES

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH-EPIDEMIOLOGY AND DISEASE
CONTROL**

1ST YEAR 2ND SEMESTER 2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR

KISII CAMPUS

COURSE CODE: HMP 5133

**COURSE TITLE: NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASE EPIDEMIOLOGY AND
CONTROL**

Instructions

1. Answer four questions in this paper.
2. Question one is a compulsory question to answer, then select any other three (3) questions.
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.

QUESTIONS

1. Discuss the strategies that are used to control non-communicable diseases in a developing country (15marks).
2. (a) Explain the main principles in management and control of hypertension according to WHO (10marks).

(b) Compare case control and retrospective studies (5marks).
3. (a) What are the risk factors or determinants for the greater number of breast cancer deaths among women ages 45-54 in Kenya? (10 marks)

(b) Define a modifiable factor and list four (4) WHO prioritized modifiable risk factors. (5marks)
4. Obesity/overweight is a chronic disease common in both developed and developing Countries. Explain the main considerations for extracting the relevant retrospective Hospital data and name the key disease indicators necessary for designing prevention and control measures. (15 marks)
5. Using a Cardio Vascular disease as an example, explain the importance of conducting an epidemiological studies for non-communicable diseases, the key components you would include in a prospective cohort study in your County(15 marks)
6. Disability, impairment and handicap are relatively less researched conditions in majority of low and middle income Countries. Differentiate between the terms and outline Community intervention plan you would institute in your sub- county to mitigate their prevalence among children less than 15 years who have diabetes mellitus.(15marks).