Instructions
1. Answer question 1 (compulsory) and ANY other 2 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.
QUESTION 1

A) State why a ministry of health should regularly do surveillance.  
   6 Marks

B) What are the limitations of surveillance?  
   4 Marks

C) What are the cores functions of all levels of public health agencies  
   3 Marks

D) Define:
   a. Informatics  
      2 Marks
   b. Public health  
      2 Marks
   c. Surveillance  
      2 Marks

E) State the major types of surveillance systems  
   6 Marks

F) What are the major five uses of a public health surveillance  
   5 Marks

QUESTION 2

a) Name four system attribute of a surveillance  
   4 Marks

b) State and explain the requirements of delivering an integrated public health surveillance  
   10 Marks

c) What are the potential roles for surveillance in informing public health actions and decision making?  
   6 Marks

QUESTION 3

a) Surveillance systems can be categorized according to the type of events that is being monitored which also generally reflects the primary purpose of the surveillance activities. DISCUSS.  
   20 Marks

QUESTION 4

a) Kenya through the county governments needs to construct their public health and disease control strategies by using the principles of field epidemiology. This can be applicable if the build and sustain human capacity in the field of epidemiology. State how the counties and Kenya as a country can benefit from a strengthened field epidemiology capacity.  
   10 Mark

b) Give an example of specific competencies which will be useful in strengthening the field epidemiology capacity.  
   10 Marks

QUESTION 5

a) Narrate the six steps of establishing and maintaining a surveillance system  
   12 Marks

b) State and explain the requirements of delivering integrated public health surveillance.  
   8 Marks