

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

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION FOR DIPLOMA IN COMMUNITY HEALTH ${\bf 1^{ST}~YEAR~2^{ND}~SEMESTER~2018/2019~ACADEMIC~YEAR}$ KISUMU CAMPUS

COURSE CODE: HDC 2122

COURSE TITLE: INTRODUCTION TO EPIDEMIOLOGY

DATE: 12/08/2019 EXAM SESSION: 2.00 – 3.30 PM

TIME: $1\frac{1}{2}$ HOURS

Instructions:

1. Answer all the questions in Section 'A' and ANY other two questions in Section 'B'.

- 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.

SECTION A: ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS IN THIS SESSION (30 MARKS)

1.	Define the following terms	(3 marks)	
	a) Pandemic		
	b) Hypothesis		
	c) Nosocomial infections		
2.	Differentiate between a frequency and pattern.	(2 marks)	
3.	Name FOUR attributes of a good screening test?	(2 marks)	
4.	What do you understand by the term case definition in epidemiology?	(2 marks)	
5.	Giving examples what is human inherent characteristics?	(3 marks)	
6.	. A town has 8000 schools with 8,000,000 persons. Calculate the ratio of schools per		
	person.	(3 marks)	
7.	What is the importance of descriptive epidemiology?	(3 marks)	
8	How does experimental studies differ from observational studies?	(4 marks)	
9.	Using a diagram explain briefly the epidemiological triad?	(4 marks)	
10. Name some of the factors contributing to emergence of infectious diseases? (4 marks)			
	19/		
SECTION B: ANSWER ANY OF THE TWO QUESTIONS IN THIS SESSION (30 MARKS)			
1.	a) Name and explain the levels of disease prevention?	(5 marks)	
	b) Discuss the cohort studies?	(10 marks)	
2	2 - None and application to describe the state of the second seco		
2.	a) Name and explain briefly the different patterns of diseases occurrence	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	b) What are some of the importance of epidemiology?	(10 marks)	
3.	Discuss the principles of epidemiology.	(15 marks)	
4	a) What do you understand by the term case control?	(5 marks)	
	b) Explain briefly why age, race and sex are such important epidemiology.	` ′	