



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

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION FOR DEGREE OF MASTER PUBLIC HEALTH

1ST YEAR 2ND SEMESTER 2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR

KISUMU LEARNING CENTRE

COURSE CODE: HMP 5138

COURSE TITLE: THEORY AND PRINCIPLES OF HEALTH PROMOTION

EXAM VENUE:

STREAM: MPH/MSC

DATE: 12/08/2019

EXAM SESSION: 2.00PM-5.00PM

TIME: 3.00 HOURS

Instructions:

1. Answer Question One (Compulsory) and any other 3 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.

Answer Question 1 and any THREE other questions

1. THE World Health Organisation has provided a set of 7 principles to guide Health Promotion initiatives worldwide. Discuss and THREE (3) of these principles drawing references from the Kenyan context
(15 marks)

2. There are a number of established models in Health Promotion. With the aid of a diagram explain how the PREVENTIVE MODEL can be a useful tool for a Public Health Practitioner in Kenya.
15 marks

3. The discipline of Health Promotion arose from a series of conferences that successively identified key aspects that needed to be included. The idea was birthed that several factors contribute to health and well being, and hence the Health Promotion concept must encompass all these dimensions when acting on behalf of the health of people and populations. With this in mind, demonstrate your understanding of the social determinants of health by illustrating with real life examples how ANY 3 of these determinants are a reality on the Kenyan Health scene today.
(15 marks)

4. Discuss Weber's conceptualization of the ideal types of social action with regard to the situation on the ground in Kenya
15 marks

5. The Health Promotion conceptual framework summarizes the approaches to health by looking at the needs of the whole population. The population for any disease can be divided into four groups; a healthy population, a population with risk factors, a population with symptoms, and a population with disease or disorder. Each of these four population groups needs to be targeted with specific interventions. With the aid of a diagram, discuss TWO strategies you would employ for each of the four segments in order to address an identified Non Communicable Disease in Kenya.
15 marks

6. Elucidate the 5 phases of the PRECEDE portion of the PRECEDE-PROCEED Framework
15 marks