

JARAMOGI OGINGA ODINGA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

SCHOOL OF HEALTH SCIENCES – KISII LEARNING CENTER

HMP 5133: NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASE EPIDEMIOLOGY AND CONTROL

Answer Question 1 and Any Other THREE Questions

1. Disease-screening programs are important public health interventions against non-communicable diseases. Discuss the rationale for and key considerations in mass screening [15 marks]
2. In recent months, there has been an influx of refugees into Kenya as a result of civil wars in the neighboring countries. With reference to the guidelines by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) for Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) in emergency settings, discuss the minimum responses you would consider in your health plan to enhance mental health and psychosocial well-being of the displaced populations. [15 marks]
3. Road traffic accidents and injuries (RTIs) are a significant public health challenge and projected to be the fifth leading contributor to the global burden of disease by 2030. In studies of traffic accident causation the researcher aims at the assessment of risk factors for accident involvement and accidental injury. Describe the different types of measures of risk, which study designs could be used to determine risk of accident and injury and indicate how the risk assessment results can be used.
4. Describe the different types of measures you would use for determining the frequency of diabetes mellitus in your county and show how these can be used in disease control interventions. [15 marks]
5. Discuss Leavel's levels of disease prevention and outline how you would use this approach to plan prevention interventions for obesity and overweight disorders in your community. [15 marks]
6. Explain the objectives of conducting surveillance for non-communicable diseases and demonstrate the approaches you would apply to monitor occurrence of cardiovascular diseases and related conditions. [15 marks]