



JARAMOGI OGINGA ODINGA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
SCHOOL OF HEALTH SCIENCES
**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION FOR BACHELOR OF SCIENCE PUBLIC HEALTH/
COMMUNITY HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT**
3RD YEAR 1ST SEMESTER 2023/2024 ACADEMIC YEAR
MAIN CAMPUS

COURSE CODE: HCB 2311

COURSE TITLE: DISEASE SURVEILLANCE

EXAM VENUE: STREAM: (BSc. Env. Hlth/ Com. Hlth. Dvpt)

DATE: EXAM SESSION:

TIME:

Instructions:

- 1. Answer all the questions in Section A and ANY other 2 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 section [30marks]

1. Briefly define what a survey is in public health surveillance . [3marks]
2. Public health surveillance is only conducted by public health agencies. True or False? Support your answer. [3marks]
3. Define what a sentinel surveillance is.
4. State 6 uses of public health surveillance. [3marks]
5. Vital statistics provide an archive of certain health data. These data do not become surveillance data until they are analyzed, interpreted, and disseminated with the intent of influencing public health decision-making or action. True or false ? Support your answer [3marks]
6. Briefly define what is a notifiable disease
7. With two examples, define what is a pandemic [3marks]
8. Explain why data collected through a randomized clinical trial are not useful for surveillance. [3marks]
9. Health-care providers might be important sources of surveillance data used by public health officials, and they should receive feedback to close the surveillance loop as a courtesy, explain why it's important to disseminate surveillance data back to health-care providers. [3marks]
10. Explain the main goal of public health surveillance. [3marks]

Section B: Answer any 2 questions in this section 40 marks

Measles has been globally well-contained for decades, thanks to the widespread MMR vaccine, which protects children against measles, mumps, and rubella. However, in recent years, an alarmingly increasing number of measles cases have been reported in County X. This has been due to decreases vaccination coverage. Use this information to answer question 11.

11. Describe which steps you would take to investigate an outbreak of measles in County X [20 marks]
12. Describe the difference between passive and active surveillance. [20marks]
13. With examples, discuss four challenges of public health surveillance in Kenya [20 marks]

