

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND**  
**FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES**  
**FINAL EXAMINATION MAY 2007**

**COURSE CODE:** HSC 204  
**TITLE OF PAPER:** COMMUNITY HEALTH DYNAMICS  
**TIME ALLOWED:** THREE (3) HOURS  
**MARKS ALLOCATED:** 100

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. Answer ALL questions
2. Each questions carries 20 marks
3. Read instructions carefully
4. Please write neatly and legibly
5. Write each question on a separate sheet of paper.

***DO NOT OPEN THIS PAPER UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN GRANTED BY THE INVIGILATOR***

### Question 1

For each of the following multiple choice questions select the most appropriate answer. Write the question number and the letter representing the answer e.g. 1. D

1. Robert Koch discovered the causative organism for
  - A Asthma
  - B Trachoma
  - C Tuberculosis
  - D Cancer of the lung
  
2. The solution to the problem of scurvy was discovered by
  - A Lewis Pasteur
  - B Sir Ronald Ross
  - C James Lind
  - D Edward Jenner
  
3. Early diagnosis and treatment of diseases is the:
  - A Primary level of prevention
  - B Secondary level of prevention
  - C Tertiary level of prevention
  - D All of the above
  
4. The programme responsible for the prevention and control of measles in Swaziland is
  - A Integrated management of childhood illnesses programme
  - B Swaziland Expanded programme on immunization
  - C Acute Respiratory infection control programme
  - D Malaria Control Programme
  
5. The cheap source of iron in the country is
  - A meat and fish
  - B fish and poultry
  - C dark green leafy vegetables
  - D poultry and legumes
  
6. Iodine deficiency is characterised by
  - A Bleeding gums
  - B Goitre
  - C Concave nails
  - D Growth retardation
  
7. A disease that is habitually present in an area is said to be:
  - A Epidemic
  - B Endemic
  - C Sporadic
  - D Pandemic

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8. The provision of good housing is an important aspect of environmental health. It represents the following excepts
- A. A segment part of a man's environment
  - B. Shelter from the elements
  - C. Home for residence of the family
  - D. Maternal and child health care
9. The following is an element of primary health care
- A. Maternal and child health/family planning services
  - B. Control of HIV and AIDS
  - C. Control of diarrhoeal diseases
  - D. Health education on drug abuse
10. The following are the key concepts of reproductive health expect
- A. Family planning
  - B. Safe motherhood
  - C. Adolescent health
  - D. Health education

For the following five (5) questions fill the blanks. Write the question number and the missing word(s) only.

11. ....ensure that excreta are disposed off in a safe manner.
12. The strategy used in the prevention and timely response to disaster is .....
13. HIV/AIDS prevention and control in Swaziland is the responsibility of .....
14. The child survival strategy is known as .....
15. Public Health in Swaziland started as ..... and .....

For the following question state whether the statement is true or false. Write true if it is correct and false if it is wrong.

16. Spiritual Health is the ability to relate well with the supernatural powers only.
17. A host is a person or living animal in which parasites live.
18. Primary Health care puts emphasis on curative and preventive services.
19. Swaziland infant Nutrition Action group is responsible for promotion of breastfeeding in Swaziland.

20. Swaziland Baphalali Redcross Society is the only organisation that assists people during disaster.

Total marks = 20

Question 2

- 2.1 Describe the concept "Community" (4)
- 2.2 Discuss the principles of Primary Health care (12)
- 2.3 Discuss four (4) roles and functions of Rural Health motivators in the multidisciplinary team (4)

Total marks = 20

Question 3

Vitamin deficiency is a problem in developing countries.

- 3.1 State one clinical manifestation of the deficiency of the following vitamins and Minerals and mention how you will manage each deficiency.
- 3.1.1 Vitamin B12 (1)
- 3.1.2 Vitamin C (1)
- 3.1.3 Vitamin A (1)
- 3.1.4 Iron (1)
- 3.1.5 Zinc (1)
- 3.2 State five (5) objectives of the school health programme in Swaziland.(5)
- 3.3 Discuss the three levels of prevention. (4)
- 3.4 Discuss the roles and functions of the Regional Administration officials in the health sector. (3)
- 3.5 Describe the concept "Integrated Management of Childhood illnesses. (3)

Total marks = 20

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Question 4

- 4.1 What is staphylococcal food poisoning? (3)
- 4.2 How would you control staphylococcal food poisoning? (4)
- 4.3 Explain the measures that can be employed in the control of malaria vectors. (5)
- 4.4 Why is house ventilation important to the occupants? (3)
- 4.5 How does ozone depletion or ozone holing affect the health of the public? (3)
- 4.6 What is the chemical associated with ozone depletion? (2)

Question 5

- 5.1 On the 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2007, community X will hear about a new innovation in healthcare which will be broadcasted by the Swaziland Broadcasting and Information Services on radio.

Discuss the steps that communities will go through before they can adopt to any new innovation. (10)

- 5.2 The senior health educator has assigned you to be responsible for health education activities in area “y”. Briefly discuss five (5) responsibilities of an agent of change .(10)

Total marks = 20

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