

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER
SEMESTER 1
2011/2012 ACADEMIC YEAR

COURSE TITLE: COMMUNITY HEALTH DYNAMICS I

COURSE CODE: HSC 205

TIME ALLOWED: 2 HOURS

MARKS ALLOCATED: 75

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1. THIS PAPER HAS EIGHT PAGES**
- 2. IT CONTAINS THREE COMPULSORY QUESTIONS.**
- 3. ANSWER EACH QUESTION ON A SEPARATE SHEET OF PAPER.**
- 4. EACH QUESTION CONTAINS 25 MARKS**
- 5. 1 MARK SHALL BE ALLOCATED FOR EVERY CORRECT RESPONSE.**

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

QUESTION 1

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Typhoid fever outbreaks have been reduced through public health efforts. The factor which contributed the **least** to this reduction was;
 - A. Improved waste disposal methods
 - B. Chlorination of water supplies
 - C. Immunization techniques
 - D. Techniques for isolating the typhoid organism

2. The most important public health reason for treating sewage is to prevent:
 - A. Nuisances caused by odors
 - B. Unsightly conditions
 - C. Aquatic life destruction
 - D. The spread of diseases

3. Which one of these statements is **not true** in relation to Anopheles mosquito:
 - A. Only the female bites and suck blood
 - B. Breeds in fresh and as well as polluted waters
 - C. Is nocturnal and it will bite in darkness
 - D. Will bite at any time of the day but preferable in the late afternoon or early morning.

4. The most satisfactory method of disposing of contaminated or hazardous refuse from the hospital surgery and delivery rooms is:
 - A. grinding the waste and disposal in a sewer
 - B. a sanitary landfill
 - C. incineration within the hospital premises
 - D. grinding and municipal incineration

5. Which one of the following statements best describes the effect that food poisoning bacteria usually have on food?
- A. It appears normal but it tastes bad
 - B. It appears stale and dry and it has an 'off' taste.
 - C. It tastes, smells and looks normal
 - D. It has an abnormal appearance and has an unpleasant smell
 - E. None of the above
6. Which of the following pair of people are at special risk from food poisoning?
- A. Nurses and children
 - B. Children and old people
 - C. Old people and chefs
 - D. Chefs and nurses
 - E. All of the above
7. The main reason why hair must be covered during food preparation is that:
- A. long hair gets in your eyes
 - B. hats are part of the kitchen uniform
 - C. hats look smarter
 - D. hats keep your hair clean
 - E. hair and dandruff can fall into food
8. Bacterial contaminants:
- A. Multiply rapidly in dehydrated foods
 - B. Resume multiplication when dehydrated foods are reconstituted.
 - C. Do not grow well in reconstituted dehydrated foods.
 - D. Are eliminated in foods during the dehydration process.
 - E. Are not found in dehydrated foods.

9. The effective measure which a food service manager can apply in the control of bacterial multiplication in the storage, preparation and service of food is:
- A. Time-temperature control
 - B. pH control
 - C. Inventory control
 - D. Dishwashing control
 - E. Temperature control
10. Which one of these statements is not correct
- A. Larvae of mosquito are aquatic and active and feed on bacteria, yeasts, protozoa and organic matter
 - B. Aedes mosquito mainly bites in the late afternoon or early morning
 - C. Anopheles mosquito species spread malaria
 - D. Aedes aegypti spreads viral diseases such as yellow fever, dengue, viral encephalitis
 - E. Both the female and male anopheles mosquito bites human and suck blood
11. Infant mortality rate (IMR) refers to:
- A. Number of deaths in infants at or before one year per 1000 live births
 - B. Number of deaths in infants 28 days of age or below per 1000 live births
 - C. Number of deaths in children below five years per 1000 live births
 - D. Number of deaths in children below one year of age per 100000 live births.
12. Dorothea Orem is synonymous with:
- A. Self-care model
 - B. Health systems model
 - C. Health promotion model
 - D. Adaptation model

13. In the medical model of disease prevention, prevention is divided into the following levels of prevention namely:
- A. Primary prevention
 - B. Secondary prevention
 - C. Tertiary prevention
 - D. ALL OF THE ABOVE
14. The main objective of the Ministry of Health is to:
- A. Provide health services to the Swazi people
 - B. Train healthcare workers
 - C. Improve the health status of the Swazi people
 - D. Promote health through health education
15. Immunization is an example of:
- A. Primary prevention
 - B. Secondary prevention
 - C. Tertiary prevention
 - D. Rehabilitation
16. Integrated Management of Childhood Infections (IMCI) is an approach which emphasizes on:
- A. Prevention and treatment of diarrheal diseases in children aged five years and below
 - B. Holistic management of childhood illnesses
 - C. Holistic treatment of children with acute respiratory infections
 - D. Prevention and treatment of malaria among children aged five years and below.
 - E. ALL OF THE ABOVE

17. The persistent existence of an illness or condition within a given geographic area is described as:
- A. Sporadic
 - B. Endemic
 - C. Epidemic
 - D. Pandemic
18. Which of the following is a water-borne disease?
- A. Typhoid fever
 - B. Hookworm infestation
 - C. Pulmonary Tuberculosis
 - D. Schistosomiasis
19. HIV is defined as a pandemic because:
- A. It affects only people of low social standing
 - B. Prevalent globally
 - C. It is confined to Sub-Saharan Region of Africa
 - D. It causes a lot of psychological and physical pain
20. All of the following are components of a community nursing care plan EXCEPT:
- A. Needs assessment through community mapping, and participatory data collection
 - B. Intervention, planning and implementation
 - C. Training Rural Health Motivators
 - D. Monitoring and evaluation

21. All of the following have an influence on the health of an individual EXCEPT:
- A. Socio-economic status
 - B. Culture
 - C. Political and physical environment
 - D. Nationality
22. The following are indicators for countries to choose from to suite their socio-economic situations; **EXCEPT**:
- A. health policy indicators
 - B. social and economic indicators
 - C. indicators of the provision of health care
 - D. Indicators of health status
 - E. Mortality rates indicators.
23. According to the National Health Policy 2006, the health challenges faced by the country include:
- A. Human resource shortage at all levels of the health system and all cadres, against an increase in patient load
 - B. Inadequate Health sector funding
 - C. Emergence of new diseases such as HIV, and re-emergence of old ones such as T.B.
 - D. ALL OF THE ABOVE
24. The following are principles of Primary Health Care EXCEPT:
- A. Equity
 - B. Accessibility
 - C. Affordability
 - D. Availability
 - E. Affectability

25. GOBI-FFF is Primary Health Care models which stand for; EXCEPT:

- A. Growth monitoring
- B. Oral rehydration
- C. Breast feeding
- D. Infant formula
- E. Food Supplementation
- F. Female literacy
- G. Family planning

(TOTAL 25 MARKS)

QUESTION 2

- a) You visit a home stead in Mhlumeni and one member of the family is suffering from malaria disease. What do you do? (8)
- b) During a cholera outbreak, explain the sanitary precautions required to control the spread. (6)
- c) With the aid of a sanitary pit latrine drawing, explain the purpose of a vent pipe. (8)
- d) List three excreta borne microorganism/diseases. (3)

[Total Marks 25]

QUESTION 3

- a) Discuss the three approaches to health promotion. (16)
- b) Define Primary Health Care according to the ALMA ATA declaration. (9)

[Total marks 25]

(TOTAL EXAM. MARKS = 75)