

CHUKA



UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

**SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION FOR BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN
PUBLIC HEALTH**

PUHE 222 COMMUNITY HEALTH 1

STREAMS: Y2S2

TIME: 2 HOURS

DAY/DATE :

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INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Do not write anything on the question paper.
2. Mobile phones and any other reference materials are NOT allowed in the examination room.
3. The paper has three sections. Answer ALL questions in Sections I and II and ONE question in section III.
4. All your answers for Section I (MCQs) should be on one page.
5. Number ALL your answers and indicate the order of appearance in the space provided in the cover page of the examination answer booklet.
6. Write your answers legibly and use your time wisely

SECTION ONE (Answer ALL QUESTIONS)

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1. Each SDG is supported by a set of Targets specific objectives that are associated with that Goal. How many Targets are there in total?

- A.99
- B.1,016
- C.169
- D.51

2. In terms of household WASH coverage, what area tends to lag behind the most?

- A. Drinking water in urban areas
- B. Drinking water in rural areas
- C. Hygiene in urban areas
- D. Sanitation in rural areas

3. "In Kenya Public health services are given free of charge". Is this statement true or false?

- A. The statement is true; it is the responsibility of government to provide waste services

- B. The statement is false; people pay indirectly for public health services
 - C. The statement may be true or false; depending on the Specific service required
 - D. The statement may be true or false; depending on policies of the government concerned.
4. Isolation of a man with corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19) belongs to what level of prevention?
- A. Primary
 - B. Secondary
 - C. Intermediate
 - D. Tertiary
5. This approach to health promotion is based on the assumption that humans are rational decision-makers, this approach relies heavily upon the provision of information about risks and benefits of certain behaviours.
- A. Behaviour change approach
 - B. Community development approach
 - C. Biomedical approach
 - D. None of these
6. Primary health care is a total approach to community development. Which of the following is an indicator of success in the use of the primary health care approach?
- A. Health services are provided free of charge to individuals and families
 - B. Local officials are empowered as the major decision makers in matters of health
 - C. Health workers are able too provide care based on identified health needs of the people
 - D. Health programs are sustained according to the level of development of the community
7. Which immunization produces a permanent scar?
- A. DPT
 - B. BCG
 - C. Measles vaccination
 - D. Hepatitis B vaccination
8. What does Sustainable Development Goal 6 aim to achieve?
- A. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
 - B. Ensure affordability and safe management of water and sanitation for all
 - C. Ensure sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene for all
 - D. Ensure healthy lives and promote good hygiene for all
9. A _____ has at least two members related by birth, marriage, or adoption, one of whom is the householder (i.e., the one who owns or rents the residence).
- A. Family household

- B. Blended family household
- C. Consumption unit
- D. Household

10. The process of weakening a pathogen is called

- A. Vaccination
- B. Attenuation
- C. Immunization
- D. Virulence reduction

For Questions 11-16 Match each construct with the definition

11	Perceived Susceptibility	A	Belief about the potential positive aspects of a health action
12	Perceived Severity	B	Factors which trigger action (e.g. media)
13	Perceived Benefits	C	Belief about getting a disease or condition
14	Perceived Barriers	D	Belief that one can achieve the behavior required to execute the outcomes
15	Cues to Action	E	Belief about the seriousness of the condition or leaving it untreated and its consequences
16	Self-Efficacy	F	Belief about the potential negative aspects of a particular health action

17. Leading cause of Diarrheal disease

- A. Enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli
- B. Salmonella (non-typhoid)
- C. Rotavirus
- D. Campylobacter jejuni

18. The public health educator offering weight control and exercise programs is an example of

- A. Information dissemination
- B. Health risk appraisal and wellness assessment
- C. Lifestyle and behavior change
- D. Environmental control program

19. Which of these is a stage in the Stages of Change Model?

- A. Study
- B. Contemplation
- C. Deliberation
- D. Meditation

20. Which of the following is an advantage of a home visit?

- A. It allows the nurse to provide nursing care to a greater number of people
- B. It provides an opportunity to do first hand appraisal of the home situation
- C. It allows sharing of experience among people with similar health problems
- D. It develops the family's initiative in providing for health needs of its members

(20 marks)

SECTION TWO (Answer ALL QUESTIONS)

1. Differentiate between the following terms
(4 marks)
 - a) Passive immunity and herd immunity
 - b) Artificial immunity and natural immunity
2. List five factors that prevent women from seeking health care during pregnancy and/or childbirth.
(5 marks)
3. Briefly elaborate on the principles of Primary Health Care.
(10 marks)
4. In Kenya health facilities are grouped into several levels. List these levels.
(6 marks)
5. Briefly explain the following two approaches to health promotion
(5 marks)
 - a) Behaviour change
 - b) Empowerment

(30 marks)

SECTION THREE (Answer ONLY ONE QUESTION)

1. Discuss the components of the Kenya Expanded Programme on Immunization (KEPI).
(20 marks)
2. a) Define family centered care
(2 marks)
 - b) Discuss six benefits of the family-centered care approach.
(12 marks)
 - c) Elucidate six roles of the family in health and illness.
(6 marks)

(20 marks)