



KENYATTA UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2011/2012

**SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF
SCIENCE (MEDICAL LABORATORY)**
HML 407: COMMUNITY HEALTH

DATE: Monday 2nd April 2012

TIME: 11.00a.m – 1.00p.m

INSTRUCTIONS:

SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION (5 MARKS EACH)

1. What are cohort studies and how are they performed?
2. What are the 5 main roles of a community health worker?
3. Define the term “community” as it is used in archaeological studies of social communities.

SECTION B: ANSWER ONE QUESTION IN THIS SECTION (20 MARKS EACH)

1. a) Illustrate the stages of an infectious disease: (16 marks)
b) Define the following terms in the stages of an infectious disease (4 marks)
2. a) Define the term ‘prognosis’ and explain its importance in community health
b) Name and briefly explain the ways of expressing prognosis (2 marks each)

SECTION C: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS (15 MARKS)

1. The extent to which a test is measuring what it is intended to measure is its
 - A. Reliability
 - B. Validity
 - C. Sensitivity
 - D. Specifity
2. According to German sociologist Ferdinand Tonnies, the perfect expression of Gemeinschaft (community) is:
 - A. Homes and family
 - B. Clanship and tribe
 - C. Family and kinship
 - D. Gessellschaft

3. Peck states that the process of community building goes through four stages. What is the chronological order of these stages?
 - A. True community, Emptiness, Chaos, Pseudo-community
 - B. Pseudo-Community, Chaos, Emptiness, True Community
 - C. Chaos, Pseudo-community, Emptiness, True Community
 - D. Chaos, True Community, Emptiness, Pseudo-community
4. Malaria vector control activities carried out by community groups do NOT include:
 - A. Digging deep trenches
 - B. The organization of community clean-up days
 - C. Sale of products such as neem soap
 - D. Selling of insecticide treated bed nets
5. Epidemiology is
 - A. The study of patterns of health and illness and associated factors at the individual level
 - B. The study of communities and their way of solving social problems
 - C. The study of skin especially epidermis
 - D. The study of patterns of health and illness and associated factors at the population level
6. An endemic is
 - A. A disease usually seen at some times but not others
 - B. A disease usually found in some places but not in others
 - C. A disease usually found in one kind of people but not others
 - D. A disease usually found in one species of animals but not others
7. When the Black Death hit the East in the 14th Century, Ibn Khatima hypothesized that infectious diseases are caused by
 - A. Minute bodies which enter the human body
 - B. Evil spirits which enter the human body
 - C. Inheritance of certain traits
 - D. Minute bodies in the air
8. Which of the following is not an essential component of primary health care?
 - A. Universal coverage
 - B. Participatory
 - C. Inclusive leadership
 - D. Individual-centered care
9. The art of identifying disease signs, symptoms and causes is
 - A. Epidemiology
 - B. Testing
 - C. Diagnosing
 - D. Treatment
10. The term which refers to the patient's personal experience of his or her disease is:

- A. Infection
 - B. Disorder
 - C. Illness
 - D. Medical Condition
11. Sociologist Ray Oldenburg states that people need three places. Which one of the following is not among the places he suggests?
- A. The church/mosque
 - B. The home
 - C. The office
 - D. The community hangout
12. The process of learning to adopt the behavior patterns of the community is called
- A. Socialization
 - B. Adaptation
 - C. Morphology
 - D. Imitation
13. Community building geared toward citizen action is usually termed as
- A. Social action
 - B. Community service
 - C. Human Rights
 - D. Community organizing
14. In community currencies, some communities have developed their own LETS to encourage economic growth, where LETS stands for
- A. Legal Entrepreneurial Transfer Sessions
 - B. Local Exchange Trading Systems
 - C. Localized Economic Trade Systems
 - D. Large Ecological Topical Sessions
15. Community service is typically
- A. Unpaid and voluntary
 - B. Paid and based on recruitment
 - C. Partly paid and involuntary
 - D. Rewarding but involuntary
16. One factor that may motivate community groups and their members in vector control activities is
- A. Inadequate government support
 - B. Volunteerism with direct gain
 - C. Lack of funding
 - D. Sustainable income generation projects not being incorporated into the group's activities
17. The sense of connectedness and formation of social networks comprise what is known as
- A. Socialization

- B. Social circles
 - C. Socialism
 - D. Social capital
18. Which of the following statements is true about the relationship between precision and random error?
- A. Precision is inversely related to random error
 - B. Precision is directly related to random error
 - C. Precision is the same as random error
 - D. There is no relationship
19. As an individual in community health diagnosis, the psychological perspectives in understanding the individual do not include:
- A. Dimorphism
 - B. Psychosocial
 - C. Behaviorism
 - D. Social Learning
20. The measure of the deviation of society from normal is
- A. Social anatomy
 - B. Social physiology
 - C. Social pathology
 - D. Social development
21. A communicable disease is one which
- A. A patient contracts from the doctor
 - B. A patient communicates about to the doctor
 - C. Is a genetic condition and is therefore hereditary
 - D. Is a disease that is contagious and can be transmitted from one source to another
22. Information on present condition of the community in community health diagnosis may be measured by
- A. Morbidity rate
 - B. Nutritional levels
 - C. Immunity levels
 - D. Susceptibility to infections
23. The simultaneous presence of two medical conditions is
- A. Illness
 - B. Co-morbidity
 - C. Disease
 - D. Disorder
24. The two main types of disease transmission are
- A. Horizontal and Perpendicular
 - B. Vertical and Horizontal
 - C. Perpendicular and Vertical

- D. Direct and Indirect
25. As species interact, a win-lose situation arises with
- A. Predation
 - B. Mutualism
 - C. Competition
 - D. Fighting
26. The most important period of socialization is the age of
- A. 1-10
 - B. 10-20
 - C. 20-25
 - D. 25-30
27. Hand washing would be an example of
- A. Primary health care
 - B. Secondary health care
 - C. Tertiary health care
 - D. Complete health care
28. Health is defined as
- A. A positive state of global well-being
 - B. An unobtainable ideal
 - C. The absence of illness
 - D. A state of mind
29. Which of the following best illustrates a public health measure?
- A. Preventing the spread of disease-carrying insects
 - B. Upgrading the local hospital's dialysis equipment
 - C. Medical schools competing for research grants
 - D. Promoting a new surgical technique
30. The stage is community building where participants are "nice with each other" is
- A. True community
 - B. Emptiness
 - C. Pseudo-community
 - D. Chaos