



(University of Choice)

**MASINDEMULIROUNIVERSITY OF
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(MMUST)**

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

2020/2021 ACADEMIC YEAR

SECOND YEAR TRIMESTER ONE EXAMINATIONS

FOR THE DEGREE

OF

BSc. HEALTH PROFESSIONS EDUCATION/PHYSIOTHERAPY

COURSE CODE: HPE 207

COURSE TITLE: GLOBAL AND INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH

DATE: Thursday 22nd April 2021

TIME: 8:00 – 11:00 AM

Instructions to Candidates

Answer All Questions

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ) 20 Marks.

Section B: Short Answer Questions (SAQ) 40 Marks.

Section C: Long Answer Question (LAQ) 40 Marks

TIME: 3 Hours

MMUST observes ZERO tolerance to examination
cheating

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION**20 MARKS**

1. The Most Common global Health Issues except
 - A. Physical Activity, Nutrition, Overweight and Obesity.
 - B. RTA, Poverty, illiteracy and Family planning
 - C. Tobacco, Substance Abuse, HIV/AIDS and Mental Health.
 - D. Injury, Violence and Environmental Quality
2. Global health policy efforts aim to;
 - A. Improve international vaccination
 - B. Improve the health of people in low- and middle-income countries
 - C. Improve communication
 - D. Improve learning
3. Global medicine is:
 - A. Study of non-communicable diseases across borders
 - B. Research on maternal health for populations worldwide
 - C. Understanding of health care in an international and interdisciplinary context
 - D. Improving health and health care equity for local populations.
4. Global Health advocates did **NOT** view health as:
 - A. A resource for life
 - B. The reason for living
 - C. A positive concept
 - D. Including personal resources
5. Health is best described as a resource that allows a person to have:
 - A. A social and spiritual life
 - B. A productive social and economic life
 - C. Economic well-being
 - D. Physical capacity
6. Health equity refers to the:
 - A. Right to fair distribution of health services
 - B. Disparities in health status among individuals
 - C. Discrimination inherent in health care
 - D. Statistical differences in health between groups
7. Primary health care is usually practiced in
 - A. Community health services and NGOs
 - B. (b) Community and acute care clinics
 - C. (c) Aboriginal health services and NGOs
 - D. (d) Health education units
8. Which of the following best describes the principles that underlie the social health model?
 - A. Individualized technologies and responsibilities
 - B. Separation of health from the environment and spiritual beliefs
 - C. Reduction of individual risk factors and individual or community-based education
 - D. Reduction of inequity and empowerment with individuals and communities
9. Which of the following is the best description of life expectancy?
 - A. The number of years people in a specific group or population can expect to live
 - B. The number of years all people in all populations expect to live
 - C. The minimum number of years people in a specific group expect to live
 - D. The maximum number of years people in a specific group of population expect to live

10. Legislation enacted by all Governments with the aim of reducing health-related risk factors, such as increasing taxation on harmful products, has been due to:
- Public health advocacy
 - Primary care
 - Health education
 - Product manufactures
11. Internationally, the philosophy of healthcare is primarily concerned with the following elemental questions **except**:
- Who requires and/or deserves healthcare? Is healthcare a fundamental right of all people?
 - What should be the basis for calculating the cost of treatments, hospital stays, drugs, etc?
 - How can healthcare best be administered to the smallest number of people?
 - What are the necessary parameters for clinical trials and quality assurance?
12. Global diseases include;
- Stroke, Malnutrition, obesity and malaria
 - Cholera, HIV/AIDS, malaria and TB
 - Malnutrition, obesity, malaria and TB
 - Infertility, HIV/AIDS, malaria and TB
13. Global infectious diseases are caused by pathogenic microorganisms, such as
- Cancer, malaria bacteria, viruses
 - Hepatitis B, HIV/AIDS and stroke
 - High blood pressure, malaria, viruses and parasites.
 - Bacteria, viruses, parasites and fungi
14. Since the Alma-Ata declaration of 1978 which of the following progress has NOT been made in that past 40 years.
- Eradicated small pox
 - Nearly eradicated polio
 - Eradication of measles
 - Confronted and reduced the burden of the HIV/AIDS epidemic
15. Recommendations of Centers for Disease Control and World Health Organization, stock of vaccine that is needed for travel to any country in the world include the following **except**:
- Hepatitis A, Hepatitis B and Twinrix (combined Hepatitis A and B vaccines)
 - Immune serum globulin (ISG), tetanus/diphtheria and tetanus/diphtheria/pertussis
 - typhoid, meningococcal meningitis, pneumococcal pneumonia and small pox
 - MMR (measles, mumps, rubella), varicella (Chickenpox) and rabies
16. Which of the following will attract International Certificate of Vaccination or Prophylaxis
- Cholera vaccine
 - Yellow fever vaccine
 - Malaria vaccine
 - Immune Serum Globulin (ISG)
17. Global health employs several perspectives that focus on the determinants and distribution of health in international contexts **except**:
- Medicine which describes the pathology of diseases and promotes prevention, diagnosis, and treatment.
 - Research which describes the design, process and data analysis
 - Public health emphasizing the health of populations.
 - Epidemiology which helps in identifying risk factors and causes of health problems.

18. Which of the following strategies was used to control the H1N1 influenza epidemic?
- Isolation of cases
 - Quarantine of contacts of cases
 - Closing of public venues
 - a. and b. above
19. Environmental factors that influence health include which of the following processes?
- Chemical
 - Biological
 - Psycho-social
 - All of the above
20. Breast cancer screening is an example of:
- Primary prevention
 - Secondary prevention
 - Tertiary prevention
 - Quaternary prevention

SECTION B SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (SAQS)

(40 Marks)

Q1. Define the following concepts as used in global health

(10 Marks)

- International Global health
- Global health problem
- Public health
- Healthcare system
- Primary health care

Q2. Explain how Culture Influences Health seeking behavior.

(10 Marks)

Q3. Language and communication barriers can affect the amount and quality of health care received. Discuss.

(10 Marks)

Q4. Describe the basic principles and concepts of Healthcare Administration in regard to global community.

(10 Marks)

SECTION C. LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (LAQ)

(40 MARKS)

Q1. Discuss global education using the following sub- headings

(20 Marks)

- Development
- Global dimension
- Global perspective
- International dimension
- Global citizenship

Q2. ICT can be used in a number of ways to support global learning. Discuss four (4) tenets in which ICT can be used to support teaching and learning globally.

(20 Marks)