



**MASINDE MULIRO UNIVERSITY OF
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(MMUST)
MAIN CAMPUS
UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
MAIN EXAM
2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR
FIRST YEAR SECOND TRIMESTER EXAMINATIONS**

FOR THE BACHELOR OF SCIENCE OF MEDICAL SOCIAL WORK

COURSE CODE: NMS 122

COURSE TITLE: INTRODUCTION TO MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY

DATE: 19/04/2022

TIME: 11:30am-2:30pm

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

Answer all questions in section A, Section B and Section C

TIME: 3 Hours

MMUST observes ZERO tolerance to examination cheating

Paper Consists of 5 Printed Pages. Please Turn Over.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

1. Sociology studies human _____
 - a. mind
 - b. behavior
 - c. origin
 - d. society
2. Medical sociology studies _____
 - a. Therapists
 - b. The patients
 - c. Society
 - d. All of the above
4. Chronic fatigue syndrome is an example of _____.
 - a. A stigmatized disease
 - b. A contested illness
 - c. A disability
 - d. Demedicalization
5. What is social epidemiology the study of? _____
 - a. the causes and distribution of diseases
 - b. why some diseases are stigmatized and others are not
 - c. why diseases spread
 - d. the mental health of a society
6. Which of the following is **not** part of the rights and responsibilities of a sick person under the functionalist perspective?
 - a. The sick person is not responsible for his or her condition.
 - b. The sick person must try to get better.
 - c. The sick person can take as long as he or she wants to get better.
 - d. The sick person is exempt from the normal duties of society.
7. The class, race, and gender inequalities in our healthcare system support the _____ perspective.
 - a. Critical
 - b. Interactionist
 - c. Functionalist
 - d. All of the above
8. The following is not a level of healthcare in Kenya _____.
 - a. Customary level
 - b. Primary level
 - c. Secondary level
 - d. Referral level
9. Sick Role is the concept of _____.
 - a. Talcott Parsons
 - b. Emile Durkheim
 - c. Herbert spencer
 - d. Max weber
10. Which one of this is a branch of sociology?
 - a. Psychology
 - b. Economics

- c. Political science
 - d. Medical sociology
11. Which one of the following is **not** true of deviant behaviour?
- a. It increases when society becomes more complex
 - b. It is related to personal attitudes
 - c. It is never socially useful
 - d. Certain groups are more prone than the others
12. Socialization refers to-
- (a) the process of growth from infancy to childhood
 - (b) the process of personality development in the family only
 - (c) a life-long process whereby person learns social roles and values
 - (d) the formality of enrollment as a member of a society
13. Medical sociology, as a sub discipline, began gaining strength
- a. always part of sociology
 - b. after World War II with the infusion of large amounts of funding for research.
 - c. in the last two decades when major worldwide health crises highlighted its need.
 - d. only as a small part of the medical field.
14. If we want to improve people's health we should _____.
- a. take account of factors such as poverty that have a negative impact
 - b. build more hospitals
 - c. tell people that they should take more responsibility for their own health
 - d. buy more drugs to stock our pharmacies
15. According to the social model of disability disabled people are _____.
- a. disabled due to their own condition
 - b. disabled by a range of barriers that prevent or limit their full participation in society
 - c. unable to do things because they lack the ability
 - d. a hindrance to economic development
16. Ecology and etiology of disease is related to _____
- a. Sociology in medicine
 - b. Sociology of medicine
 - c. Eco-sociology
 - d. Etio-sociology
17. What is one role of the sociologist in the health care system?
- a. patient advocate
 - b. medical provider
 - c. preventer of disease
 - d. controller of funds
18. How has the field of medical sociology changed in recent years?
- a. It is more encompassing.
 - b. It is less popular.
 - c. It is found internationally.
 - d. It is recognized by medical schools.

19. Why is the concept of health difficult to define?
 - a. It is subject to many circumstances.
 - b. There are varying opinions in different cultures.
 - c. There are fluctuations as time changes.
 - d. It is linked to social status.
20. What is one reason there has been a reemergence of infectious disease in recent years?
 - a. decline in funding to healthcare
 - b. antibiotic resistance
 - c. lack of insurance
 - d. lifestyle choices

SECTION TWO: SHORT ANSWERED QUESTIONS (40 Marks)

1. Describe 8 key areas in the historical development of medical sociology (8 marks)
2. Explain five factors that influence physician-patient relationships in Kenya (10 marks)
3. Explain four theories that explain the causes of disease in medical sociology (8 marks)
4. Explain four social-cultural determinants of health (8 marks)
5. Giving examples in each case, explain the three branches of medical sociology (6 marks)

SECTION C: LONG ANSWERED QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

1. Discuss the four types of physician- patient relationships. In each type, explain the meaning, two advantages and two disadvantages (20 Marks)
2. a) What is a Hospital (2mark)
 b) Explain the four stages of hospital development in Medical Sociology (4marks)
 c) Explain the 7 functions of hospitals (14marks)