

NCN 411



*(University of Choice)*

**MASINDE MULIRO UNIVERSITY OF  
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
(MMUST)**

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS  
2022/2023 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**TRIMESTER EXAMINATIONS**

**FOR THE DEGREE  
OF  
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING - UPGRADING**

**COURSE CODE: NCN 411**

**COURSE TITLE: HEALTH POLICY, HUMAN RESOURCE &  
ECONOMICS**

**DATE: Wednesday, 12TH April 2023**

**TIME: 3-6PM**

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Answer ALL questions in this paper.

TIME: 3 Hours

MMUST observes ZERO tolerance to examination cheating

This Paper Consists of 5 Printed Pages. Please Turn Over.

**PART ONE                      MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQS)                      (20 MARKS)**

1. Baseline evaluation is also referred to as:-

- a) Summative evaluation
- b) Ex post evaluation
- c) Formative evaluation
- d) Midterm evaluation

2. Capitation" Means:

- a) Amount established to cover the cost of health care services delivered to a person for a specific time
- b) A fixed payment (usually monthly or yearly)
- c) A prospective cost reimbursement classification system for in-patient services based on diagnosis
- d) The amount of money that flows from payers to an insurance plan

2. Which of the following is an example of legal framework implementation of a health policy?

- a) Government directive
- b) Gazette notice
- c) Publication in the Kenya law journal
- d) Adoption of a policy champion

3. Increases in health-care costs often lead to:

- a) Consumers dropping insurance coverage.
- b) Employers reducing health insurance benefits.
- c) Insurance companies reducing payments for services.
- d) All of the above

4. Achieving a shared vision requires which of the following?

- a) That individuals sublimate their individual goals and desires
- b) That one individual champion a personal vision
- c) The exclusion of some individuals from the collective approach to organizational management
- d) Commitment rather than compliance

5. Which of the following is true about cost sharing in health care:

- a) It is common in private programs
- b) It is a financing framework through which government and donors support a Common policy and expenditure program
- c) Is a form of user charge financing at the point of service meant to promote equity
- d) It is same as fee waiver

6. The following are Key objectives of the Kenya Health Policy 2014–2030 except:-

- a) Halt and reverse the rising burden of non-communicable conditions
- b) Provide essential healthcare
- c) Strengthen collaboration with private and other health-related sectors.

d) Reduce the burden contaminated water sources

7. Project conceptualization phase entails:-

- a) Identifying alternatives
- b) Creation of a procurement plan
- c) Execution of work packages
- d) Appoint key team members

8. The major goal of devolution of health care system is to:

- a) Strengthen local government units
- b) Allow greater autonomy to local government units
- c) Empower the people and promote their self-reliance
- d) Make basic services more accessible to the people

9. Characteristics of a functional health system include:-

- a) Partial coverage
- b) Safety
- c) Unresponsive
- d) Sustainability and partial leadership

10. A good health financing system should:-

- a) Not focus on protecting people from health financial catastrophe
- b) Have payment reward system that is demand driven
- c) Have pro-poor financing of essential products
- d) Disregard data while allocating resources

11. Quality health may be defined as:

- a) The patient assuming little risk
- b) A zero number of errors made in the provision of patient care by health-care providers
- c) Occurring when the patient is cured of any disease or ailment
- d) The extent to which health services for individuals and populations are safe, timely, efficient, equitable, effective, and patient centered

12. Which of the following is true about Asymmetric information concept:-

- a) Patients have enough information about their health condition.
- b) The consumer is not the one in the position to determine what to buy unlike other goods and services
- c) It illustrates consumer induced demand
- d).It is the same moral hazard

13. Which of the following would be the best strategy in short term to combat shortage of doctors who can perform caesarean section in a low-income country: -

- a) Train more doctors
- b) Adopt task shifting
- c) Contract services from other states
- d) Seek international help

14. The term “cost containment” means:

- a) Save money by not delivering all necessary services
- b) The health-care facility puts expenses back on the insurance companies and patients
- c) Delivery of effective and efficient healthcare services while generating needed revenues
- d) Utilizing an excessive amount of supplies to deliver care

15. The term stewardship can be best described as:-

- a) Effective Oversight
- b) Leadership & Governance
- c) Transparency
- d) Offering direction

16. Effectiveness refers to:-

- a) The relationship between inputs and outputs; seeks to minimize resource costs
- b) Goal attainment
- c) Being able to perform any task assigned
- d) Being accountable

17. Which of the following is useful for planning and scheduling projects? It allows the manager to assess how long a project should take, determine the resources needed, and layout the order in which tasks need to be carried out.

- a) Critical chart
- b) Diagnosis chart
- c) Gantt chart
- d) Implementation chart

18. Hospital B has reduced the patient’s stay in the emergency department from 5 hours to 3.5hours. Hospital A states in the strategic plan that an outcome in the emergency department will be patient stay of 3.0 hours. How is hospital A using hospital B’s outcomes?

- a) To benchmark
- b) To collaborate
- c) To differ
- d) To antagonize

19. Health system building block according to World Health Organization framework include: -

- a) Health system research.
- b) Community involvement
- c) Elaborate referral mechanism
- d) Health service delivery

20. Which one of the following is a Kenya government role in health care system:-

- a) Policy formulation
- b) Oversee primary health care institutions
- c) Demand creation at community levels
- d) Provision of ambulance services.

**PART TWO: - SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**

**(40 Marks)**

1. Define the following terms

- i) Commodity management (1 mark)
- ii) Allocative efficiency (1mark)
- iii) Out of pocket payment (1 marks)
- iv) Imprest (1 mark)

2. Outline **four** (4) benefits of effective management in Health Service organizations (4 marks)

3. Describe **four** (4) importance of public Procurement and Disposal Act. (8 marks)

4. State **four** (4) benefits of health sector strategic plans (4 marks)

5. Outline **six** (6) governance challenges in health care management. (6 marks)

6. Outline **four** (4) importance of Public Private Partnerships in health care provision (4 marks)

7.) Describe the project life cycle (10 marks)

**SECTION C [LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS]**

**(40 marks)**

1. Discuss five factors influencing health policy development in Kenya. [20 marks]

2. Discuss the World health Organization health system framework. [20 marks]