



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

MAIN CAMPUS

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

2023/2024 ACADEMIC YEAR

FIRST YEAR/FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION

MASTER OF PUBLIC HEALTH

COURSE CODE: PHE 817

COURSE TITLE: EPIDEMIOLOGY OF NON COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

DATE: 15TH DECEMBER 2023

TIME: 2.00PM- 5.00PM

General Instructions

1. Write your University Registration Number on every booklet that you use.
2. Do not write your name on any papers you use.
3. Answer ANY FOUR questions.
4. Each question contains a total of 25 marks.
5. The time allowed for this Paper is **Three (3)** hours.
6. Observe carefully further instructions on the cover of Answer Booklets

Answer ANY FOUR questions

1. Malaria remains challenging disease burden in Kenya. Consider that you have been appointed as the Public Health Director of a local county and have selected the disease as your flagship programmes. Construct an essential work plan for control of malaria, spanning three years (duration of your contract) in a selected sub-county, for discussion with the Government of the County **(25 marks)**
2. The effects of Neglected Tropical Diseases can be devastating, both at individual and society level. Using the example of Schistosomiasis (Bilharziasis) in Western and Coastal Kenya, discuss this statement **(25 marks)**
3. The control and prevention of multidrug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) is a complex and challenging endeavor that requires a comprehensive approach involving healthcare systems, public health measures, and patient-centered care. Discuss its causes and key strategies and interventions for controlling and preventing MDR-TB: **(25 marks)**
4. The goals for programmes aimed at addressing sexually transmitted infections (STIs) are multifaceted and can vary depending on the specific context and objectives of the programme. Prepare a presentation on some of the common overarching goals for STI programmes and challenges encountered in their control and prevention **(25 marks)**
5. Emerging and re-emerging infections are a global health concern, and several factors contribute to their occurrence and resurgence. These factors can be complex and interconnected, discuss with at least two pertinent examples **(25 marks)**