



MASINDE MULIRO UNIVERSITY OF

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

(MMUST)

MAIN CAMPUS

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR

THIRD YEAR FIRST TRIMESTER EXAMINATIONS

FOR THE DEGREE

OF

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN HEALTH PROFESSIONS EDUCATION

COURSE CODE: HPE 301

COURSE TITLE: OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

DATE: TUESDAY 19<sup>TH</sup> APRIL 2022

TIME: 2:00-5:00 PM

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- a. All questions are compulsory
- b. Read additional instructions under each subsection
- c. Enter all answers in the answer booklet provided
- d. Write the university registration number on each piece of paper used

**TIME: 3 Hours**

### SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS 20 MARKS

1. WCPT encourages member organisations to do the following.
  - a). Ensure that all health agencies are included within the provision of the occupational health and safety legislation
  - b) Ensure that health facilities are not designed in line with health and safety requirements
  - c) Ensure physical therapy personnel have no access to, and training in, protective measures and equipment
  - d) Work without collaboration within multidisciplinary teams to deliver occupational health services
2. When advocating for appropriate staffing levels numbers and mix of personnel and conditions of employment, the employer should consider the following except;
  - a) Remuneration
  - b) Sick leave
  - c) Holiday
  - d) Punishment
3. Disseminating relevant information include:
  - a) Emerging and existing hazards in the practice environment
  - b) The List of Occupational Diseases Recommendation
  - c) The prevalence, incidence and severity of practice-related accidents, injuries and illnesses of physical therapists
  - d) The above options are suitable
4. It is important to Promote research into the safety and suitability of physical therapists because
  - a) The world is competitive and there organization should adapt the paradigm shift
  - b) It is a source of making more money
  - c) Information is useful to the managers only
  - d) Research is optional
5. Occupational health and safety is;

- a) Reduction and maintenance of mental and physical health
  - b) Has no role in risk reduction
  - c) Members lack support and protection
  - d) ) The promotion and maintenance of the highest degree of physical, mental and social well-being of workers in all occupations
6. Focus of occupation health and safety is that;
- a) Workers are not compensated for work related injuries
  - b) Protecting employees from work related illness
  - c) The workers cannot complain when labour regulations are violated
  - d) There is no room for negotiation with employers
7. Occupational diseases;
- a) Do not arise during the course of employment
  - b) Are always wished away by the employer
  - c) Arise out of, or during the course of employment and caused by a work a person does
  - d) It is not related to the work one does
8. Occupational safety and health is an extensive multidisciplinary field with the following basic principles
- a) All workers have no rights
  - b) A national system for occupational safety and health should not be established
  - c) Occupational safety and health policies must be established
  - d) Occupational health programs and policies should not aim at prevention and protection
9. A hazard is the potential for harm or an adverse effect. Biological hazards are;
- a) May be factors, agents, or circumstances that can cause harm without or with contact
  - b) Refer to biological substances that threaten the health of human beings and other living organisms
  - c) Radiation, heat and cold stress, vibrations, and noise, for example, are types of biological hazards

- d) Are occupational hazards that affect employees' psychological health
10. Prevention and control of occupational disease successfully requires
- a) Knowledge of the mechanism of action of hazardous factors and conditions may be assumed
  - b) Resources, tools and mechanisms for the implementation of preventive measures should be scarce
  - c) Information on the causal relationship between risk factor and health outcome
  - d) The should be managed politically
11. Components of infection prevention and control should be;
- a) Available supplies should be scarce to health care facility staff
  - b) The policies and guidelines should be shared by the political class
  - c) Monitoring process for staff health to identify and prevent staff-to-patient and patient-to staff spread of infections
  - d) Collaboration with other stakeholders always delays the process of IPC
12. The spread of infection requires three elements
- a) Sources of infecting organism
  - b) A susceptible host
  - c) Means of transmission for the micro-organism
  - d) The above options are applicable
13. The source of infecting agent is
- a) Patient, staff, visitors
  - b) Ward, insects, Tables
  - c) Air, trolleys, visitors
  - d) Ambulances, insects, air
14. Patients' resistance to pathogenic micro-organisms vary greatly by;
- a) Patients have same immune status
  - b) Some persons may be immune or able to resist colonization by an infectious agent

- c) Exposure at the same time , patients show same clinical signs
  - d) Host features like age, underlying diseases does not apply
15. Contact transmission the most important and most frequent mode of transmission of nosocomial infection and is divided into two sub-groups; Direct and indirect contact transmission.
- a) Involves a direct body surface-to-body surface contact and physical transfer of micro-organisms between a susceptible host and an infected or colonized person
  - b) Involves contact of a susceptible host with a contaminated intermediate object
  - c) Direct transmission also cannot occur between two patients, with one serving
  - d) It is not possible when a person turns a patient, gives a patient a bath, or performs other patient care
16. To ensure that facilities have health and safety programmes that recognise the staff;
- a) National law and labor regulatory Acts should be reinforced
  - b) Compensation programs should be overlooked
  - c) Consultation on how to source for IPC is always irrelevant
  - d) Implementation of policies can only succeed when the staff in the facility are not involved
17. The risks inherent in the practice environment, include the following except;
- a) Radiation
  - b) Chemical
  - c) Biological
  - d) Sterile instruments
18. Droplets are generated from the source person primarily during
- a) Coughing
  - b) Sneezing
  - c) Certain procedures like suction and bronchoscopy
  - d) The above options are correct
19. Physical therapists practise in a variety of practice environments, including but not limited to, except:
- a) Hospitals

- b) Nursing homes
- c) Hotels and restaurants
- d) Occupational health centers

20. Common vehicle transmission applies to micro-organisms transmitted by contaminated items such as;

- a) Water- scabies
- b) Food- salmonellosis
- c) Equipment and devices- anaemia
- d) Medication and intravenous substances- Dehydration

### **SECTION B ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS 40 MARKS**

1. State the classification of occupational health and safety 8 marks
2. Outline what it takes for successful prevention of occupational diseases 6 marks
3. Explain components of infection prevention and control 8 marks
4. Explain how micro organisms are transmitted in health care facilities 8 marks
5. State elements of standard precautions in infection and prevention control 6 marks
6. List areas where standard precautions apply if infection control 4 marks

### **SECTION C ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS 40 MARKS**

1. Discuss core occupational health and safety principles 20 marks
2. The World Confederation for Physical Therapy (WCPT) advocates for the right of physical therapists to a safe and healthy practice environment that assures their own health and safety and that of their patients/clients. Discuss what WCPT encourage member organization to do 20 marks