



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

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS  
2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**SECOND YEAR SECOND TRIMESTER EXAMINATIONS**

**FOR THE DEGREE  
OF  
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN GLOBAL  
HEALTH AND TRAVEL MEDICINE**

**COURSE CODE: NCG 226**

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**COURSE TITLE: INTERDISCIPLINARY PERSPECTIVE ON GLOBAL HEALTH  
AND DISEASES**

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**DATE: 22<sup>ND</sup>.APRIL.2022**

**TIME: 11.30AM-2.30PM**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

**ALL QUESTIONS ARE COMPULSORY**

**TIME: 3 HOURS**

MMUST observes ZERO tolerance to examination cheating



## SECTION 1: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 marks)

1. Factors that influence health outcomes are called
  - a. Principle concepts.
  - b. Ecological factors.
  - c. Determinants of health.
  - d. Cultural variants
2. Which of the following can be considered a health inequality issue?
  - a. Health differences arising from childhood disabilities.
  - b. Health differences arising from health insurance coverage.
  - c. Health differences arising from cultural exclusion.
  - d. Health differences arising from poor governance
3. Global health can be attained by combining population-based health promotion and disease prevention measures with individual-level clinical care. This statement is:
  - a. True
  - b. False
4. Which of the following determinants of health can be associated with alcohol and tobacco use and abuse?
  - a. Poor sanitation
  - b. Malnutrition
  - c. Exposure to mass media
  - d. Political stability
5. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the causes of death globally?
  - a. Communicable diseases are the leading cause of death only in developing countries.
  - b. Non-communicable diseases are the leading cause of death in low-income the leading cause of death in high income countries.
  - c. Non-communicable diseases are the leading cause of death in low, middle, and high-income countries.
  - d. Communicable diseases are the leading cause of death in low, middle, and high income countries.
6. Define DALY is;
  - a. Disability adjusted life year
  - b. Disability in all life years
  - c. Diseases adjusting life year
  - d. Diseases in all life years
7. DALLY adds the years of life lost due to early death and years spent living with disability or ill-health together
  - a. True
  - b. False
8. The World Health Organization's (WHO) projections of the disability-adjusted life years (DALYS) show that in 2030:
  - a. Chronic respiratory diseases will be the leading cause of DALYS among males and females.

- b. There will be an increase in DALYS caused by diabetes among males.
  - c. The impact of musculoskeletal disorders will remain almost the same among males and females.
  - d. The impact of most non-communicable diseases will slightly decrease among males and females
9. According to recent global health data by the World Health Organization (WHO), which of the following caused the highest mortality rate?
- a. Non-Communicable diseases
  - b. Communicable diseases
  - c. Injuries
  - d. Infections
10. Which of the following is not correct regarding causes of death among adolescents?
- a. Diarrheal diseases are among the leading causes of death among female adolescents aged 10-19.
  - b. Road injuries are among the leading causes of death among male and female adolescents aged 10-19.
  - c. Suicide is a leading cause of death among adolescents aged 15-19.
  - d. HIV/AIDS and violence are among the leading causes of death among male adolescents aged 10-19
11. Which of the following factors are among the top causes of mortality among young adolescents?
- a. Mood and anxiety disorders
  - b. Respiratory and digestive disorders
  - c. Road injury, HIV, and respiratory infections
  - d. HIV, road injury, and diarrheal diseases
12. What does 'the burden of disease' refer to?
- a. Death and loss of health due to diseases, injuries and risk factors for all regions of the world
  - b. Ill-health caused by diseases, injuries and risk factors for all regions of the worlds
  - c. The years of life lost due to all diseases and deaths for all regions of the world
  - d. Deaths cause by diseases and ill-health for all regions of the world
13. 18-What is causing Tuberculosis to become a serious global health problem?
- a. The rise in number of people with HIV infection.
  - b. The emergence of drug- resistant TB.
  - c. More people failing to finish their TB treatment.
  - d. All is correct
14. Which activity could lead to the transmission of HIV?
- a. Sharing bathroom facilities
  - b. Breastfeeding
  - c. Sharing crockery and eating utensils
  - d. Using the same gym equipment
15. A 33-year-old man wants to travel to a country X to be with his family during a war crisis. He asks his physician about the Cholera outbreak in his country. Which of the following statements provided is correct?
- a. Cholera is a life-threatening disease caused by parasites that are transmitted to people through the bites of infected mosquitoes.
  - b. Mass administration of antibiotics is often recommended to guarantee full

- eradication of the disease.
- c. The cholera in Yemen is considered an endemic since there was not usually cholera in the country before.
  - d. Cholera is considered an indicator of inequity.
16. All of the following are correct regarding the acute stage of HIV infection EXCEPT?
    - a. Affected individuals often show regular flu-like symptoms.
    - b. Affected individuals are rarely contagious at this stage.
    - c. Diagnosis at this stage needs special antibody-antigen tests.
    - d. HIV is active in this stage and reproduces at high levels
  17. Developing countries like in Africa have the highest burden of maternal and neonatal deaths, which of the three delays in seeking care have contributed to this?
    - a. Recognition and decision to seek care
    - b. Getting transport to care
    - c. Receiving quality care
    - d. All of the above
  18. The following strategies can be applied to improve inter-sector collaboration except;
    - a. Communication
    - b. Negotiation
    - c. Respect for group dynamics
    - d. Duplication
  19. The following are undesirable social effects of excessive alcohol, which one is not?
    - a. Involvement in crime
    - b. Violence
    - c. Risky sexual behavior
    - d. Impaired coordination
  20. Body mass index (BMI) is;
    - a. An index used to measure the degree of fatness
    - b. An index used to measure having enough food to meet nutritional
    - c. An index use to measure how well or how poorly the nutritional requirements of an individual have been met
    - d. None of the above

**SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (SAQ). (40 MARKS)**

1. Define health transition (6mks)
2. Explain 3 advantages of interdisciplinary team work in health care (6mks)
3. Explain the terms universal health care(UHC) and health promotion and education (6mks)
4. How does technology influence health? (8mks)
5. Explain the difference between communicable and NCDs (8mks)
6. Describe 3 factors that influence disease transmission (6mks)

**SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (LAQ). (40 MARKS)**

1. Discuss the engines of health transition (20mks)
2. What strategies would strengthen food access and availability among households to fight ill-health? (20mks)