



(University of Choice)

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

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR**

END OF TRIMESTER EXAMINATIONS

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

COURSE CODE: NCG 325

**COURSE TITLE: INTERNATIONAL HEALTH SYSTEMS &
POLICY**

DATE: 19TH APRIL 2022

TIME: 8.00-11.00 AM

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.

NCG 325 INT.HEALTH & POLICY

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

1. Which of the following is true about Global fund entity:-

- a) Focuses on halting and reverse the rising burden of non-communicable condition
- b) Initiated to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.
- c) Focuses on reduction of the burden of violence and injuries
- d) Significant proportion of its funding is channeled through governmental organizations for budgetary support.

2. Fundamental principle of Health For All strategy is:-

- a) To eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- b) Equality
- c) Equity
- d) Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and others communicable disease.

3. Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS): -

- a) Facilitate greater participation by private corporations within public health care institutions
- b) Treats human services such as health care, water and sanitation, energy, and education as commodities subject to trade rules.
- c) Focuses on economic development and social accountability
- d) Protects patents, copyrights, trademarks, and industrial designs across national boundaries

4. 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

5. Sustainable Development Goal include: -

- a) Reduced hunger
- b) Good health and referral mechanism.
- c) Enhanced consumption of trade goods
- d) Decent work and economic growth

6. Leading cause of death among newborns in low-income countries: -.

- a) Pneumonia and other lower respiratory infections
- b) Asphyxia
- c) HIV/AIDS
- d) Prematurity

7. Which of the following is not a key indicator for Sustainable Development Goal 3:-

- a. By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100 000 live births.

- b. Strengthen the implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Gender Based Violence Control in all countries, as appropriate
- c. By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents
- d. Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential healthcare services.

8. Which of the following is not a criterion for a good health indicator: -

- a) Validity
- b) Feasibility
- c) Definition
- d) Flexibility

9. Which of the is true about Millennium Development Goals implementation -

- a) Goal two was meant to help combat HIV/AIDs
- b) Goal six was meant to help nations achieve universal primary education
- c) Goal four was meant to help reduce child mortality
- d) Kenya has done well in achievement of goal number five

10. A variable that permits to measure a given condition over time is called: -

- a) Target
- b) Indicator
- c) Baseline
- d) Data

11. Which of the following is true about the current health trends:-

- a) Developing nations suffer more from non-communicable conditions
- b) Birth complications remain the leading cause of deaths of women worldwide.
- c) Skilled birth attendance is over seventy percent in developing countries
- d) Mental health diseases contribute a bigger portion of disabilities in Africa

12. Major international agency for health:-

- a) World bank
- b) World Food Programme
- c) UNICEF
- d) WHO.

13. Which of the following is not a health sector policy and management level constraint;-

- a) Weak and overly centralized systems for planning and management
- b) Weak drug policies and supply system
- c) Reliance on donor funding that reduces flexibility and ownership
- d) Lack of demand for effective interventions

14. Which of the following is TRUE about plans for dissemination and use of information in a health organization: -

- a) It should only target the relevant group or population.

- b) Same information products are expected to be produced for reporting and dissemination
- c) During dissemination, print and broadcast media for general population
- d) Patients, community health volunteers and health care staffs are the only beneficiary of health information.

15. In Kenya's vision 2030, which pillar addresses health matters:-

- a) Economic pillar
- b) Health pillar
- c) Social pillar
- d) Socio-economic pillar

16. United Nations social agency responsible for health issues of children:-

- a) UNFPA
- b) UNICEF
- c) WHO
- d) UNHCR

17. Indices of Health disparities worldwide include all the following except:

- a) The number of learning institutions established
- b) Infant mortality
- c) Record of near misses
- d) Life expectancy

18. What are the main characteristics of an effective control system in a health care setting?

- a) Flexibility, accuracy, timeliness and objectivity
- b) Flexibility, measurability, timeliness and objectivity
- c) Flexibility, accuracy, relevance and objectivity
- d) Flexibility, accuracy, timeliness and relevance

For Question 19 & 20 Indicate if True or False

19. Responsiveness is among the expected outcomes in the world health organization system framework.

20. Many low-income countries have strong systems for local data collection and evidence generation.

PART TWO: - SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

(40 Marks)

1. Explain the following terms/statements

- a) Affirmative action 2 marks
- b) Policy guidance 2marks

