



NGG 224

(University of Choice)

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

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
2023/2024 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**SECOND YEAR SECOND TRIMESTER EXAMINATIONS
MAIN EXAM**

**FOR THE DEGREE OF
BACHELOR SCIENCE IN GLOBAL HEALTH**

COURSE CODE: NCG 224

COURSE TITLE: GENDER /SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

DATE: 09/04/2024

TIME: 3:00PM-6:00PM

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Answer all question provided

SECTION A MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS 20 MARKS

1. Which of the following statements best describes the concept of gender in healthcare?
 - A. Gender refers to biological differences between males and females.
 - B. Gender is a social and cultural construct that influences roles, behaviors, and expectations of males and females.
 - C. Gender has no impact on healthcare practices and outcomes.
 - D. Gender is solely determined by genetics.
2. Why is it important for healthcare professionals to be aware of gender-specific health issues?
 - A. It helps in stereotyping patients based on their gender.
 - B. It ensures equal treatment and access to healthcare services for all individuals.
 - C. Gender-specific health issues are rare and do not affect many patients.
 - D. Healthcare professionals do not need to consider gender-specific health issues in their practice.
3. Which of the following is a common gender-related health disparity observed in healthcare settings?
 - A. Males are more prone to osteoporosis than females.
 - B. Females are less likely to receive appropriate pain management in emergency rooms.
 - C. Males are less likely to develop breast cancer.
 - D. Females have a higher risk of heart attacks compared to males.
4. How can Midwifery practices be adapted to address gender-specific health needs?
 - A. By ignoring gender differences to ensure equal treatment for everyone.
 - B. By providing gender-sensitive care, understanding diverse needs, and respecting individual preferences.
 - C. By focusing only on biological differences between males and females.
 - D. By excluding gender-related discussions in healthcare settings.
5. Which of the following social factors can impact the health outcomes of transgender individuals?
 - A. Acceptance and support from family and society.
 - B. Access to gender-affirming healthcare services.
 - C. Employment and housing discrimination based on gender identity.
 - D. All of the above.
6. Which of the following is an example of a gender-specific health screening for females?
 - A. Prostate cancer screening
 - B. Pap smear for cervical cancer
 - C. Testicular cancer screening
 - D. None of the above

7. What is the term for the unjust treatment or discrimination towards individuals based on their gender identity?
 - A. Racism
 - B. Sexism
 - C. Ageism
 - D. Homophobia
8. Which of the following statements is true regarding the gender pay gap in healthcare professions?
 - A. There is no gender pay gap in healthcare professions.
 - B. The gender pay gap is only prevalent in non-medical healthcare professions.
 - C. Women in healthcare professions, on average, earn less than their male counterparts.
 - D. The gender pay gap only affects male healthcare professionals.
9. What is the term for a set of social, behavioral, and cultural expectations that define how individuals of a particular gender should behave?
 - A. Gender identity
 - B. Gender roles
 - C. Gender expression
 - D. Gender stereotype
10. Which of the following is an essential step in providing culturally competent and gender-sensitive care?
 - A. Ignoring cultural and gender differences to avoid stereotyping
 - B. Respecting the patient's preferences and understanding their cultural and gender background
 - C. Treating all patients the same way, regardless of their cultural or gender background
 - D. Avoiding discussions about cultural or gender differences to maintain professionalism
11. The ultimate goal of gender mainstreaming is to achieve
 - A. Gender equality among women
 - B. Monitoring and evaluation of programmes of gender
 - C. Gender equality among the adolescents and the youth
 - D. Gender equality between men and women
12. Which one of the following is not a reproductive role?
 - A. Nurturing children
 - B. Cooking for the family
 - C. Fishing
 - D. Caring for the elderly
13. Practical gender needs include?
 - A. Decision making power, nutrition, health care
 - B. Women representation, health care, education
 - C. Equality, employment, health care
 - D. Health care, food, employment

14. Which of the following are suitable methods of improving the health of young people in Kenya through Government and community intervention
- A. Encourage youth to advocate against harmful cultural practices harmful such as abstinence
 - B. Educate youths on the their rights and encourage them to abuse them
 - C. Publish the names of the known HIV positive adolescence to raise awareness on HIV/AIDs
 - D. Reinforce good values within the communities Girl/Boy child education and abstinence
15. As an agent of change in the community, the following are the roles of the health worker in improving reproductive health and rights except
- A. Are understanding and sympathetic and provide emotional support
 - B. Provide appropriate medical care and document in the patient's medical records the type of abuse and details of perpetrator.
 - C. Maintain privacy and confidentiality of patient information and records
 - D. In case of rape, provide counselling and emergency contraceptives to prevent unwanted pregnancies
16. Gender Based Violence results in serious and potentially life threatening health consequences. Which of the following is a social consequence?
- A. Suicide
 - B. Unintended pregnancies
 - C. Added health care costs
 - D. Vulnerability to diseases
17. Women, children and men are subjected to many form of abuse, which among the following statements is a form of emotional abuse.
- A. Verbally abused made to feel dirty and unworthy
 - B. Being kicked punched and spat on
 - C. Continually threatened with violence, kept in a state of fear and confusion
 - D. Being fondled, groped or touched

18. All of the following are barriers to male involvement in reproductive health issues except
- A. Fear of being viewed as not man enough by peer if caught doing housework or childcare.
 - B. Separation laws are favourable to male or joint custody of children.
 - C. Family planning services are geared towards women's needs and are not welcoming to men for example, (MCH/FP).
 - D. Cultural assumption that anything domestic and nurturing is women's work
19. According to the world health organization (WHO) causes of maternal mortality, which of the following reflects the true picture
- A. Eclampsia 13 %
 - B. Obstructed labor 13 %
 - C. Infection 8%
 - D. Unsafe abortion 13%
20. Which of the following options does not consist of the target groups for Reproductive Health Services
- A. Women of childbearing age (15 – 49 years old)
 - B. Adolescents (both male and female)
 - C. Under five years old children
 - D. Women and Men of childbearing age (15 – 49 years old)

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (SAQS)

40 MARKS

1. Describe the factors influencing gender disparities and barriers in health and quality of health care (**8 marks**)
2. There is a gender inequality in provision of family planning in a public hospital. Outline the steps that should be followed in gender mainstreaming in health facility (**8 marks**)
3. Explain ways in which you can improve gender mainstreaming in your place of work (**8 marks**)
4. Explain key issues of gender equality in Africa that relate directly to child and mothers health (**8 marks**)
5. State four (4) risk factors influencing Female Genital Mutilation practices in Africa (**8 marks**)

SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTION (LAQ) 40 MARKS

1. Discuss the types of female Genital Mutilation practiced in the world and interventions that can be used to reduce its prevalence's **(20 marks)**
2. Discuss the gender roles from Africa perspective and its significance **(20 marks)**