

102104T4COH

COMMUNITY HEALTH LEVEL 4

HE/OS/CH/CC/02/4/A

APPLY EPIDEMIOLOGY IN COMMUNITY HEALTH

July /August 2024



**TVET CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT, ASSESSMENT AND CERTIFICATION
COUNCIL (TVET CDACC)**

WRITTEN ASSESSMENT

TIME: 2 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATE

1. This paper consists of two sections; **A** and **B**
2. Answer **ALL** the questions as guided in each section
3. Marks for each question are as indicated in the brackets
4. You are provided with a separate answer booklet to answer the questions
5. Do not write in this question paper

This paper consists of FOUR (4) printed pages

Candidates should check the question paper to ascertain that all pages are printed as indicated and that no questions are missing.

SECTION A: [10 MARKS]

Answer ALL questions in this section.

1. Epidemiology refers to _____
 - A. The study of the distribution and determinants of health-related states or events in a specified population.
 - B. The study of the disease causation pattern, distribution and behavioural determinants of health-related states and events in only communicable diseases.
 - C. The study of health-related illnesses as they occur in every population with an interest in monitoring the distribution of non-infectious diseases.
 - D. The study of the distribution of persons with congenital illness only in the population and their distribution over time.
2. Choose from the following, a definition of the term incidence.
 - A. The total number of cases of a disease in a population at a specific point in time
 - B. The number of new cases of a disease that occur in a population over a specific period
 - C. The proportion of a population that has a particular disease
 - D. The severity of a disease
3. Descriptive epidemiology describes the disease outbreak in terms of person, place, and _____ variable
 - A. Time
 - B. Agents
 - C. Environment
 - D. Vectors
4. Which of the following is the primary purpose of a case definition?
 - A. To assign blame for the outbreak
 - B. To standardize the identification of probable and confirmed case
 - C. To prioritize treatment for the sickest individuals
 - D. To estimate the total number of cases in the community
5. Ethical considerations are important in population screening programs. Which of the following is an ethical principle?
 - A. An Informed consent
 - B. A coercion

- C. Persuasion
 - D. An inducement
6. Identify from the following, a benefit of population health indicators.
- A. Treatment of diseases in the community
 - B. Assign blame for individual health problems.
 - C. Monitor trends in population health over time.
 - D. Predict the exact cause of diseases
7. A pathogen multiplies within your body before causing any signs or symptoms of disease. Which stage of disease progression is this?
- A. Period of incubation
 - B. Period of illness
 - C. Period of convalescence
 - D. Period of decline
8. Choose from the following, a communicable disease that is caused by a parasite as the pathogen.
- A. Tuberculosis
 - B. Malaria
 - C. Polio
 - D. Measles
9. Identify from the following, demographic data.
- A. Diseases
 - B. Temperature
 - C. Behaviour
 - D. Age
10. Select from the following, a native disease of a particular region.
- A. Epidemic
 - B. Pandemic
 - C. Endemic
 - D. Sporadic

SECTION B: [40 MARKS]

Answer ALL questions in this section.

11. State FOUR platforms a community health assistant can use to disseminate a population screening report. [4 Marks]
12. Epidemiology is the backbone of community health initiatives. Outline FOUR benefits of epidemiology. [4 Marks]
13. Identify FOUR methods you can use to collect data for disease surveillance in your community. [4 Marks]
14. A functional disease surveillance system is key for defining health problems. List TWO types of surveillance. [2 Marks]
15. List THREE epidemic-prone notifiable diseases that can be found in a community setting. [3 Marks]
16. Non-communicable diseases are one of the leading causes of death and disabilities in Kenya. Identify THREE risk factors for non-communicable diseases. [3 Marks]
17. Disease prevention involves actions to reduce or eliminate exposure to risks that might increase the chances of developing an infection. Outline THREE levels of prevention. [3 Marks]
18. Highlight THREE benefits of conducting population health screening regularly in your community health unit. [3 Marks]
19. Outline THREE reasons a community health assistant can conduct contact tracing during a disease outbreak investigation. [3 Marks]
20. Health indicators are the measurable characteristics that reflect the health status of persons in the community. State FOUR health indicators. [4 Marks]
21. Epidemiological triad is used to determine the cause of diseases. Outline THREE elements of the triad. [3 Marks]
22. Community health assistants can work on reducing the burden of illness. Highlight FOUR measures they can implement to reduce the disease burden in the community. [4 Marks]

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