

A102105T4COH
COMMUNITY HEALTH LEVEL 5
HE/OS/CH/CR/01/5/A
MONITOR COMMUNITY HEALTH CARE
NOV/DEC 2023



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

WRITTEN ASSESSMENT

Time: 3 Hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATE

1. The paper consists of three sections: **A, B and C.**
2. You are provided with a separate answer booklet
3. Marks for each question are as indicated.
4. Do not write on the question paper

This paper consists of seven (7) printed pages.
**Assessor should check the question paper to ascertain that all pages are
printed as indicated.**

SECTION A: (20 MARKS)

Answer ALL the questions in this section.

1. Which one of the following levels of disease prevention entails vaccination?
 - A. Secondary prevention level
 - B. Tertiary prevention level
 - C. Primary prevention level
 - D. Pre-module level

2. _____ is a notifiable disease in Kenya.
 - A. Syphilis
 - B. Diabetes
 - C. Yellow fever
 - D. Epilepsy

3. _____ is a strategy that can be used by a community health assistant to encourage community participation.
 - A. Invite people from civil organizations
 - B. Refer people to doctors for prescriptions
 - C. Encourage sponsorship to programs
 - D. Listen when people relay their problems

4. Identify from the following, the meaning of pandemic
 - A. Occurs clearly in excess of normal expectancy
 - B. In habitually present in human population
 - C. Affects large number of countries, simultaneously
 - D. Is prevalent among animals and can be transmitted to humans

5. A person working as a health educator uses an approach that views health as related to which of the following approaches?
 - A. Pathological process
 - B. Behavioral change
 - C. Health screening
 - D. Minimizing complications

6. Choose from the following, a MOH tool for integrated diseases surveillance and response.
 - A. MOH 702
 - B. MOH 502
 - C. MOH 505
 - D. MOH 705
7. _____ is a chronic disease?
 - A. AIDS
 - B. Malaria
 - C. Hypertension
 - D. Helminths
8. Maternal and Child Health Handbook is also referred to as _____
 - A. It is MOH 100
 - B. It is MOH 515
 - C. It is MOH 216
 - D. It is MOH 513
9. Which type of data can a community health promoter collect using an observation checklist?
 - A. Tertiary data.
 - B. Secondary data
 - C. Primary data
 - D. Analysis data
10. Identify from the following, a feature of the community health promoter kit.
 - A. Large to contain all supplies
 - B. Large to contain all essential supplies
 - C. Fitted with a handle and feeble strap
 - D. Waterproof in dry climates
11. Choose from the following a criterion to be considered in identifying essentials drugs by community health promoter.
 - A. Definitive quality drugs.
 - B. Favorable cost benefit ratio
 - C. Undesirable pharmacokinetic properties.
 - D. Quality tolerant drugs

12. _____ is a tool used to refer patients from the community level to the linked health facility.
- A. MOH 515
 - B. MOH 513
 - C. MOH 514
 - D. MOH 100
13. Choose from the following, the reason for a community health promoter to keep essential drugs records.
- A. To treat their families
 - B. To track the supplies of the community pharmacy
 - C. To track the stock
 - D. To give to the community members
14. At national level, _____ is a strategy for improving the quality of health care service delivery in Kenya.
- A. Visiting community members
 - B. Accrediting health services
 - C. Talking to community health promoters
 - D. Giving MCH booklets to all mothers.
15. The acronym TEO in child health care means?
- A. Tetracycline Ear Ointment
 - B. Tetanus Ointment
 - C. Tetracycline Eye Ointment
 - D. Transmission Education of HIV
16. Choose from the following, an age at which a child can be referred as fully immunized
- A. 12 Months
 - B. 9 Months
 - C. 18 Months
 - D. 24 Months

17. Which of the following vaccines is given to prevent diarrhea in children?
- A. Oral Poliomyelitis vaccine
 - B. Pentavalent vaccine
 - C. Bacillus Calmette Guerin vaccine
 - D. Rota virus vaccine
18. _____ is the year when primary health care approach was conceived.
- A. 2000
 - B. 1978
 - C. 2015
 - D. 2006
19. Which of the following is a principle of primary health care?
- A. Community participation
 - B. Access to safe water
 - C. School health program
 - D. Millennium development goals
20. Who among the following is the secretary of Community Health Committee (CHC)?
- A. Health Facility In charge
 - B. Chief
 - C. Community Health Assistant
 - D. Community Health Promoter

SECTION B: (40 MARKS)

Answer ALL the questions in this section

21. Define the term community health needs assessment **(2 Marks)**
22. Outline THREE reasons for failure of health programmes in the community. **(3 Marks)**
23. Identify FOUR methods a community health worker can use to obtain health data directly from the community. **(4 Marks)**
24. Identify THREE endemic diseases in your community. **(3 Marks)**
25. State THREE barriers to accessing health care services. **(3 Marks)**
26. Outline THREE circumstances a community health promoter should consider for referral of a patient from the community. **(3 Marks)**
27. Identify THREE cultural factors affecting management of patients with common ailments in the community. **(3 Marks)**
28. State THREE benefits of training community health workers for health service provision at level one. **(3 Marks)**
29. Enumerate THREE levels of community health education as stipulated in the community health manual **(3 Marks)**
30. Outline THREE vital information contained in Mother and Child Booklet **(3 Marks)**
31. Highlight THREE areas of health interest to consider when carrying out diseases surveillance programs in the community **(3 Marks)**
32. Outline FOUR determinants of health in the community. **(4 Marks)**
33. Identify THREE local authorities that a community health promoter can brief before conducting health education in the community **(3 Marks)**

SECTION C: (40 MARKS)

Answer any TWO questions in this section

34. Health education as the process of providing information and advice related to healthy lifestyle and encouraging the development of knowledge, attitudes and skills aimed at improving health characteristics in the community.
- a) Outline FOUR training needs for health education and promotion. **(4 Marks)**
 - b) Apart from health education and promotion, explain THREE elements of primary health care. **(6 Marks)**
 - c) Describe FIVE steps you will use when planning for community health education and promotion program. **(10 Marks)**
35. Community-based disease surveillance is a process that has aided in the early detection of diseases and control epidemics in the community.
- a) Define the term community disease surveillance. **(2 Marks)**
 - b) Explain TWO major types of disease surveillance. **(4 Marks)**
 - c) Explain TWO functions of disease surveillance system. **(2 Marks)**
 - d) Describe SIX steps used when carrying out community disease surveillance. **(12 Marks)**
36. Management of common ailments and minor injuries at the community has been a concern in Kenya. As a result, the government has assigned community health promoters to assist in this role.
- a) Distinguish between an ailment and an injury. **(2 Marks)**
 - b) State FIVE causes of common ailments in the community. **(5 Marks)**
 - c) Describe FIVE common injuries that occur in the community. **(5 Marks)**
 - d) Explain the RICE principles as used in management of minor injuries in the community. **(8 Marks)**

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