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HEALTH RECORDS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LEVEL 5

HE/OS/HR/CC/02/5/A

COMMUNITY HEALTH

NOV/DEC 2023



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

WRITTEN ASSESSMENT

Time: 3 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. This paper has 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 8 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: [20 MARKS]

Attempt ALL Questions (Each 1 Mark)

1. The type of healthcare facilities that provide intensive care for critically ill patients and complicated case in Kenya are;
 - A. Sub-County Hospitals
 - B. Health centers
 - C. National Referral hospitals
 - D. Dispensaries
2. Community health information during health education in the community should include;
 - A. Mode of action of medications
 - B. The leaders in hospital management information
 - C. Vaccination and disease prevention
 - D. The importance of going to school
3. The type of health care facility in first contact with community member is;
 - A. County Hospitals
 - B. National hospitals
 - C. Health centers
 - D. Nursing Homes
4. Health promotion is best defined as;
 - A. Combination of learning experiences designed to facilitate voluntary adaptation of behaviors conducive for health
 - B. The process of enabling people to increase control over and improve their health
 - C. Making people aware of common diseases in the community
 - D. Preventing disease spread in the community
5. In which year was the conference popularly known as Atta Ata started?
 - A. 1878
 - B. 1879
 - C. 1978
 - D. 1979

6. The term community health is also referred to the following except:
 - A. Population medicine
 - B. Social medicine
 - C. Economic medicine
 - D. Preventive medicine
7. The major problem when delivering community health services in a community is;
 - A. Rich families and homesteads
 - B. Language barrier and harsh conditions
 - C. Poor reception in the communities
 - D. A lot of psychological issues in the community.
8. The best way of presenting data in the community is through;
 - A. Videos and pictures
 - B. Writing down the data on papers
 - C. Tables and graphs
 - D. Sound recording
9. When can we classify wastes in the community as hazardous?
 - A. When waste won't cause any mortality
 - B. When waste increase mortality
 - C. When waste decrease mortality
 - D. When waste decompose itself without any aid
10. Gender means;
 - A. The socially constructed roles, behavior, expressions and identities of men and women
 - B. A set of biological attributes in humans associated with physiological and physical features.
 - C. Biological expresses characteristic of men and women
 - D. All women and men in a community

11. A primary healthcare element that was not stipulated in the original Alma Atta conference
 - A. Health education
 - B. Immunization
 - C. Community based rehabilitation
 - D. Mental Health care

12. A well-functioning health system responds in a balanced way to a population's needs and expectations by:
 - A. Providing inequitable access to people-centered care
 - B. Not protecting people against the financial consequences of ill-health
 - C. Improving the health status of individuals, families and communities
 - D. Ignoring the population against what threatens its health

13. The major health actors include the following except;
 - A. Family
 - B. Health workers
 - C. Insurance companies
 - D. Banks

14. An endemic disease is a disease which is present in a community all the time. An example of endemic diseases in Kenya include:
 - A. COVID-19
 - B. Trachoma
 - C. Avian influenza
 - D. Ebola

15. The following are the most commonly used methods in probability sampling except
 - A. Simple random sampling
 - B. Convenience sampling
 - C. Stratified sampling
 - D. Cluster sampling

16. As a healthcare worker, you can mobilise the community through a number of interventions, which includes:
- A. Making them aware of their problems and promoting primary health care
 - B. Concentrate only on the people urban centres and leave the rural places despite their greater needs
 - C. Ensure there is unequal resource distribution in a place
 - D. None of the above
17. The process of burning municipal solid wastes under suitable temperature and conditions in a specific furnace is called;
- A. Landfill
 - B. Incineration
 - C. Recycling
 - D. Vermicomposting
18. A health worker wanting to study attitudes of villagers towards family planning and decided to interview all adults visiting Maternal Child Health or Family Planning (MCH/FP) clinic on that day. Which method of non-probability has he used
- A. Quota Sampling
 - B. Stratified Sampling
 - C. Convenience Sampling
 - D. Systematic Sampling
19. The best way to reach all members of the community during provision of community services is through;
- A. Reaching out to local community leaders such as chiefs to give directions and mobilize people
 - B. Using billboards to advertise
 - C. Telling people to visit nearest health care facilities
 - D. Travelling using a car in the village to reach people.

20. One of the following is a vital statistics in community health;

- A. Number of households
- B. Number of births
- C. Number of villages
- D. Number of districts

SECTION B: (40 MARKS)

Attempt ALL the questions in this section

21. Define the following terms: (6 marks)
- a) Community health
 - b) Healthcare system
 - c) Catchment area
22. Primary healthcare is a fundamental and comprehensive approach to healthcare. Highlight FOUR principles of primary healthcare (4 Marks)
23. Demographic information helps in describing the characteristics of a population which is often used for statistical analysis and marketing purposes. List FOUR sources of demographic information (4 Marks)
24. When collecting community data, various methods are required. Highlight FOUR data collection methods used in community data collection (4 Marks)
25. Community health has several aims. Give any THREE aims (3 Marks)
26. There are various healthcare levels which collaborate to promote a comprehensive healthcare system, with each level serving a specific role in the continuum of care and public health management. State FOUR levels of hospitals from the top in terms of organization of health services in Kenya. (4 Marks)
27. Diseases can be caused by various factors including pathogens like bacteria and viruses. Outline THREE vaccine preventable diseases in Kenya (3 Marks)
28. Malaria is primarily caused by parasites of plasmodium genus, transmitted to humans through bite of infected Anopheles mosquitoes. Highlight FIVE methods applicable in the prevention of malaria in a community (5 Marks)
29. Maternal Child Health or Family Planning (MCH/FP) care has various functions. List FOUR main functions (4 Marks)
30. Community health goals are typically pursued by various stakeholders such as public health organizations and community leaders to improve overall well-being of community. State THREE main goals of community health (3 Marks)

SECTION C: (40 MARKS)

Attempt any TWO Questions

31. Public engagement and participation are crucial for success in improving waste management in urban areas.

- a) Classify community waste based on the source or origin (3 Marks)
- b) Discuss any SIX types of solid wastes (12 Marks)
- c) State FIVE methods of managing wastes in the community (5 Marks)

32. In the Alma Ata conference of 1978, essential elements of PHC were identified.

- a) Explain the EIGHT essential Primary Health Care elements defined at the Alma Ata conference. (16 Marks)
- b) State FOUR added elements the Kenyan government has added additional PHC elements (4 Marks)

33. Each district in Kenya is required to determine malaria endemicity and plan to implement an appropriate control strategy. Clearly discuss FOUR levels of malaria control (20 Marks)

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