



**NAMIBIA UNIVERSITY  
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

**FACULTY OF HEALTH AND APPLIED SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SCIENCES**

<b>QUALIFICATION : BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEM MANAGEMENT</b>	
<b>QUALIFICATION CODE: 07BHIS</b>	<b>LEVEL: 7</b>
<b>COURSE: PUBLIC HEALTH PRACTICE</b>	<b>COURSE CODE: PHP 721S</b>
<b>SESSION: JANUARY, 2019</b>	<b>PAPER: THEORY</b>
<b>DURATION: 3 HOURS</b>	<b>MARKS: 100</b>

<b>SECOND OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER</b>	
<b>EXAMINER(S):</b>	MR ERWIN NAKAFINGO
<b>MODERATOR:</b>	MS HILENI NANGULOHI NIIKONDO

**THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 5 PAGES  
(INCLUDING THIS FRONT PAGE)**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Read the questions and instructions carefully
2. Answer **All** the questions
3. Write neatly and clearly
4. Begin each question on a separate sheet of paper and number the answers clearly

<b>PERMISSIBLE MATERIALS</b>
NONE

## SECTION A (25 MARKS)

### QUESTION 1

(10 MARKS)

Evaluate the following statements/phrases and select the most appropriate answer by choosing from the given possibilities. Write the appropriate letter next to the number of the statement/phrase in the ANSWER BOOK

- 1.1 Which of the following is NOT a core function of public health? (1)
- A. Assurance
  - B. Authority
  - C. Policy development
  - D. All of the above
  - E. None of the above
- 1.2 The project success factors related to external environment includes : (1)
- A. Economic context
  - B. Project life cycle
  - C. B and A
  - D. Political context
  - E. A and D
- 1.3 The organized response by the society to protect, promote and prevent illness is the definition of: (1)
- A. Health promotion
  - B. Prevention paradox
  - C. Globalization
  - D. Public health
  - E. Health systems
- 1.4 The World Health Organization re-defined the meaning of health. What was included in the new definition of health? (1)
- A. The inclusion of biomedical technology
  - B. Statements regarding mental health
  - C. The inclusion of social well being
  - D. The disability index
  - E. Professional perspective

- 1.5 The essential health services of monitoring health and diagnosing and investigating disease relate to which core public health function? (1)
- A. Health technology
  - B. Policy development
  - C. Health promotion
  - D. Assessment
  - E. None of the above
- 1.6 Evaluation measure: (1)
- A. The timeliness of a programme activities
  - B. The outcomes and impact of a program's activities
  - C. How closely a program kept to its budget
  - D. How well the program was implemented
  - E. The beginning of the program
- 1.7 The strength of population approach to disease prevention includes: (1)
- A. Behaviorally appropriate
  - B. Costly
  - C. Inequitable
  - D. Unknown advantage to individual
  - E. Risk management
- 1.8 Laboratory is one of the core competencies that provide the foundation of: public health. (1)
- A. True
  - B. False
- 1.9 Tertiary prevention prohibits deterioration of disease and compensate adverse Consequences. (1)
- A. True
  - B. False
- 1.10 Which essential public health service does NOT serve policy development as a core function of public health? (1)
- A. Linking people to needed health services
  - B. Mobilization of community partnerships to identify and solve health problems
  - C. Empowering people about health issues
  - D. Research for new insights and innovative solutions to health problems
  - E. All of the above

**QUESTION 2****(15 MARKS)**

- 2.1 Define the following terms and concepts;
- 2.1.1 Global Health (2)
  - 2.1.2 Prevention paradox (2)
  - 2.1.3 Health promotion (2)
  - 2.1.4 Determinants of health (2)
  - 2.1.5 Public Health Competencies (2)
- 2.2 Mention five core sciences that public health practitioners may apply as the foundation of their practice. (5)

**SECTION B (29 MARKS)****QUESTION 3****(11 MARKS)**

Global health has emerged rapidly as a field of study. However, it is still being refined in terms of clearer definition and conceptualization. At the heart of global health are changes being brought about by globalization, an often contested concept shaping the health of populations in both negative and positive ways.

- 3.1 What is globalization? (2)
- 3.2 Describe in details the aspects of globalization that affect the health of populations. (5)
- 3.3 Discuss any two population based sources of health information with reference to their strengths and limitations. (4)

**QUESTION 4****(18 MARKS)**

Public health challenges are no longer just local. These challenges are global and among the key challenges to our societies. A 2016 World Health Assembly resolution calls on countries to intensify strategies in reducing public health problems.

- 4.1 Advice on the approach that countries should take in addressing the numerous public health challenges they are facing. (8)
- 4.2 Differentiate the three levels of prevention. Give clear examples (6)
- 4.3 Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) has been identified as a necessary cause of cervical cancer, although it is not a sufficient cause and the majority of those infected do not develop cervical cancer. A programme of routine vaccination of adolescent girls against HPV is to be considered in country X, where the prevalence of HPV among women is 10% and the incidence of cervical cancer is 10 per 100,000 women per year. Is this an example of prevention paradox? Explain your answer. (4)

## SECTION C (46 MARKS)

### QUESTION 5

(18 MARKS)

- 5.1 What are the advantages and disadvantages of the high risk approaches to prevention of diseases. (8)
- 5.2 The increasing demand on country's surveillance systems can only be met if better and resilient monitoring and evaluation systems are build and fully supported. Describe any five components of a functional monitoring and evaluation system in relation to enabling environment (people, partnership and planning). (10)

### QUESTION 6

(28 MARKS)

The Ministry of Health and Social Services in Namibia is planning to develop a policy on abortion legalization. As a public health expert with experience in policy development, you were requested to assist with the planning and implementation of this policy.

- 6.1 What is a policy? (2)
- 6.2 Enumerate four main stages of a policy making process. (4)
- 6.3 Describe the role of any of the five key stakeholders that each would play in this process. (10)
- 6.4 Discuss factors that may lead to success or failure of public health projects with respect to the project manager and organization and project itself. (12)

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TOTAL MARKS: 100

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