



**NAMIBIA UNIVERSITY
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**
FACULTY OF HEALTH AND APPLIED SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT HEALTH SCIENCES

QUALIFICATION: BACHELOR IN ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES	
QUALIFICATION CODE: 08BEHS	LEVEL: 5
COURSE CODE: CHP512S	COURSE NAME: COMMUNITY HEALTH PROMOTION
SESSION: JANUARY 2019	PAPER: THEORY
DURATION: 3 HOURS	MARKS: 100

SECOND OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION PAPER	
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INSTRUCTIONS
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Answer ALL the questions.2. Write clearly and neatly.3. Number the answers clearly.

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 6 PAGES (Including this front page)

SECTION A

QUESTION 1

[10 marks]

Choose the correct answer.

- 1.1 The message should be: [1]
- A. obvious, to the point, correct, suitable, significant, untimely.
 - B. understandable, short, precise, inappropriate, unrelated and long.
 - C. clear, concise, accurate, appropriate, relevant and timely.
 - D. to the point, correct, suitable, significant, untimely.
 - E. appropriate, relevant and timely.
- 1.2 Communication can be defined simply as a process of sending a message from: [1]
- A. the Sender to the receiver and the receiver responding to the message.
 - B. Communicator, receiver, communicator to the receiver.
 - C. the sender of receiver, sender, receiver and responder to the message.
 - D. The responder reply according to the message.
 - E. The two way communication by two people.
- 1.3 The below are some of the communication components, namely: [1]
- A. The receiver, sender/transmitter/source, the message/information/feedback.
 - B. The message/ environment, channel/medium, the receiver/person.
 - C. The response/feedback, the situation/environment/condition/atmosphere
 - D. The sender and receiver/transmitter/source, the message/information.
 - E. The channel/medium, source/ the receiver/person receiving the message
- 1.4 Which one of the following is not a health facilities: [1]
- A. Hospitals
 - B. Home, School, Mobile clinics
 - C. Clinics
 - D. Community clinic
 - E. School health
- 1.5 One of the main functions of primary health care is to reduce the mobility amongst children that is caused by the six target diseases like: [1]
- A. Measles, Tetanus, Malaria, HIV/AIDS, Cancer, Scabies.
 - B. Measles, Tetanus, Tuberculosis, Whooping cough, Polio, Diphtheria.
 - C. Tuberculosis, Whooping Cough, Small Pox, Chicken Pox, Bilharzia.
 - D. Polio, Diphtheria, Jaundice, Cholera, Diarrhea, Pneumonia.
 - E. Polio, Tuberculosis, Jaundice, Cholera, Diarrhea, Pneumonia.

- 1.6 Primary health care consist of: [1]
- A. Simple and effective measures in terms of cost, techniques and organization which are easily accessible to the people requiring relieve from pain and suffering.
 - B. Simple and effective measures with techniques and health organization which are easily accessible to the people requiring relieve from pain and suffering.
 - C. Simple and effective measures in human capacity as well as resources, which are easily accessible to the people requiring relieve from pain and suffering.
 - D. Simple and methods measures in human capacity as well as resources, which are easily accessible to the people requiring relieve from pain and suffering.
 - E. Simple and effective measures in human capacity as well as resources, which are easily accessible to the people requiring relieve from pain and suffering.
- 1.7 The following is an example of Primary Health Care concept: [1]
- A. Made universally accessible to individuals and families.
 - B. Made universally appropriate to individuals and families.
 - C. Made universally acceptable to individuals and families.
 - D. Made universally available to individuals and families.
 - E. Made universally availability to individuals and families.
- 1.8 Primary prevention can be provided by a combination mainly: [1]
- A. People activities and the environment in which they live.
 - B. The environment in which they live.
 - C. Aimed at health care, people and the environment in which they live.
 - D. Keeping in mind that people can make their own choices.
 - E. Aimed at people and the environment in which they live.
- 1.9 The role of environmental health practitioners in primary health care include: [1]
- A. Give health education on good medical distribution in order to prevent diseases.
 - B. Give health education on health issues like communication of diarrhoeal diseases.
 - C. Give health education on health issues like personal hygiene, good housekeeping in order to prevent diarrhoeal diseases.
 - D. Education on prevent diarrhoeal diseases and health issues like personal hygiene.
 - E. Give health education on personal hygiene health issues for diarrhoeal diseases.

- 1.10 Which of the following statement does not include the role of environmental health practitioners: [1]
- A. Prevent pollution to minimise respiratory problems.
 - B. Prevent water pollution in order to avoid water related diseases.
 - C. Prevention and control of locally endemic disease.
 - D. Prevention of water, pollution of related diseases.
 - E. Prevent water pollution in order to avoid water related diseases.

QUESTION 2

[10 marks]

Match the statement in column A to the corresponding concept(s) in column B.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B	Marks
2.1. Self-reliance.	A. Disease or ill health is often due to poor.	[1]
2.2. Outbreak of Diseases.	B. Transforming its attitude from that of a passive to that of an active factor.	[1]
2.3. Poor health status.	C. Use additional learning material.	[1]
2.4. Factors harming Health.	D. Simplicity is the key to successful.	[1]
2.5. Human behaviour.	E. A health worker should be able to provide.	[1]
2.6. The quality of life.	F. Health education should be participatory and aimed at encouraging	[1]
2.7. The kind of advice.	G. To promote health and to prevent.	[1]
2.8. Drawings and Illustrations.	H. Disease, infirmity or disability is among the major factors that contribute.	[1]
2.9. Health education.	I. It assists people to understand themselves heath status, recognize.	[1]
2.10 Objectives of health education.	J. To promote health and increase.	[1]
	K. Number of norms that define how an individual occupying a particular status is expected to act.	[1]
	L. The family exercises a great deal of control on social and sexual behavior of the adult and the child.	[1]

QUESTION 3**[10 marks]**

3. Indicate if the following is True or False

- 3.1. No development of human being can take place without an acceptable level of health. [1]
- 3.2. People should be involved in activities they feel are worthwhile. [1]
- 3.3. Individuals in the community does not need to be empowered in order to develop. [1]
- 3.4. The community makes plans to improve certain identified prioritized needs. [1]
- 3.5. Empowerment and capacity building imply that community members actively participate in these processes. [1]
- 3.6. A community who therefore is in a poor state of health will always be described as developed in the true sense of the word. [1]
- 3.7. Health education is not based on the prevailing health problems [1]
- 3.8. People are being developed when they are herded like animals into new ventures. [1]
- 3.9. Simplicity is the key to successful health education. [1]
- 3.10. A community does not have to assesses their own needs [1]

[SECTION A TOTAL =30]**SECTION B****QUESTION 4****[10 marks]**

- 4.1 Describe the concept of Primary Health Care according to Alma Ata Conference's definition. [10]

QUESTION 5**[20 marks]**

- 5.1 Discuss the basic principles of Community Development. [10]
- 5.2 Outline the role of the Health Care Professionals in developing the community. [10]

[SECTION B TOTAL =30]

SECTION C

QUESTION 6

[20 marks]

6.1 Elaborate on the different levels of prevention.

[10]

6.2 List the Classification of health Indicators.

[10]

QUESTION 7

[20 marks]

7.1 Discuss constraints of principles of Community Health in matching with Community Development.

[10]

7.2 Explain the key steps you would follow in planning your Presentation to communicate health message in your community.

[10]

[SECTION C TOTAL =40]

Good Luck!!