

FACULTY OF HEALTH, APPLIED SCIENCES AND NATURAL RESOURCES

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SCIENCES

QUALIFICATION: BACHELOR OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES, HUMAN NUTRITION AND			
HEALTH INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM			
QUALIFICATION CODE:	LEVEL: 6		
08BOHS, 08BOHN, 07BHIS	LEVEL; 6		
COURSE: EPIDEMIOLOGY 2B	COURSE CODE: EPD 612S		
SESSION: NOVEMBER 2022	PAPER: THEORY		
DURATION: 3 HOURS	MARKS: 100		

FIRST OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER			
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	INSTRUCTIONS	
1.	Answer ALL the questions.	
2.	Write clearly and neatly.	
3.	Number the answers clearly.	

PERMISSIBLE MATERIALS

NONE

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 7 PAGES (Including this front page)

SECTION A [30 MARKS]

[10 MARKS] **QUESTION 1** Select most appropriate answer from the options provided. Example: 1.35 A 1.1 Which of the following is most common signs of tuberculosis: [1] A. Weight loss, fever, headache and diarrhoea. B. Cholera treatment C. Weight loss, fever, and anemia. D. Water treatment E. Weight loss, fever, vomiting and pain. 1.2 Which of the following is not an example of control and prevention Tuberculosis: [1] A. Case finding B. Sputum examination C. Use of calipers D. BCG vaccination E. Isolation 1.3 Which of the following is the causative agent of malaria in human: [1] A. P. Mansonei B. P. Respiratory infection C. Weaken immune system D. Mechanical vector-borne transmission E. P. falciparum

1.4 Immunization is:		[1]
B. C. D.	Health promotion Specific protection Early detection and treatment Campaigns for children School Health activity	
1.5 Ep	idemiology involves study of:	[1]
B. C. D.	Immunazation People in community Viruses activities Distribution of disease Water treatment	
1.6 WI	nich of the following is not direct or indirect transmission of Hepatitis A:	[1]
B. C. D. E.	Handshake Faecal contamination of vegetable Faecal contamination of water Faecal contamination of food Faecal /oral	[4]
A. B.	Droplet spread direct contact with nasal Sharing of meals Direct contact with secretions Direct contact with throat fluid of infected person.	[1]
1.8 Pro	otection of infants from infection up to 3 months of age is due to:	[1]
B. C. D.	Mother and baby relationship Breast feeding corner The care of mother Presence of fetal haemoglobin Formula used for the baby	

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1.9	He	rd immunity depends on:	[1]
	B. C. D.	Subclinical infection Immunization status of herd Herd stracture Herd participation Community leader	
1.1	A. B. C. D.	All of the following are symptoms of Hepatitis B except: Nausea Jaundice Fatigue Vomiting Runny nose	[1]
Q	UES	STION 2 [10 MAR	KS]
Inc	licat	e which of the following statements is True or False	
2.1	. HIV	does not survive well outside the body.	[1]
2.2	HIV	is primarily found in the blood, semen, or vaginal fluid of someone infected.	[1]
2.3		is usually transmitted through daily activities, such as shaking hands, gging, or a casual kiss.	[1]
2.4	He	patitis B cannot be passed through exposure to contaminated sharp instruments.	[1]
2.5	Stre	eptococcus pneumoniae is a Gram-, diplococci.	[1]
2.6	Stre	eptococcus pneumoniae it does not Infect bronchi, and alveoli.	[1]
2.7	Bor	detella pertussis causes whooping cough.	[1]
2.8		ere is no vaccine available for the prevention and treatment of rdetella pertussis.	[1]
2.9	Leg	ionella species environmental Gram –, fastidious rod, causes pneumonia.	[1]
2.1		gionella is not transmitted via airborne from stagnant water of air nditioning cooling towers.	[1]

QUESTION 3 [10 MARKS]

Match the statement in column 1 to the corresponding concept(s) in column 2. Example: 2.24 A. (Each correct answer earns 1 mark).

Column 1		Column 2	
3.1	Inflammation of mucus membranes of throat.	A	Helping the individual to come to terms with his/her condition and restoring self-worth and self-confidence
3.2	The entry and development and/or multiplication of an infective agent in the body of a susceptible host.	В	Pandemic
3.3	Larynx inflamed and infected.	С	Biofilms
3.4	Causes epidemics and pandemics.	D	Tetanus
3.5	The disease that spreads through many areas of the world involving very large numbers of persons within a short period.	Е	Congo fever (Haemorrhagic fever)
3.6	When bacteria adhere to surfaces in aqueous environments and begin to excrete a slimy.	F	Typhoid fever
3.7	This is a major preventable cause of blindness in developing countries where it is endemic.	G	Hepatitis A, food poisoning and intestinal parasites
3.8	This is an important endemic disease in developing countries which is now rare in developed countries.	Н	Influenza (flu)
3.9	An acute highly infectious disease which is tick borne.	1	Infection
3.10	An acute infectious communicable disease, abdominal tenderness, pyrexia and diarrhoea.	J	Laryngitis
		K	Trachoma
		L	Observational study
		0	Pandemic
	,	Q	Pharyngitis

SECTION B [10 MARKS]

QUESTION 4	[10 MARKS]
4.0 Define the following epidemiological terms:	
4.1 Communicable disease	[2]
4.2 Infection	[2]
4.3 Host	[2]
4.4 Reservoir	[2]
4.5 Source	[2]

SECTION C [40 MARKS]

QUESTION 5	[20 MARKS]
5.1 Describe by using examples of transmission of infectious agents.	[10]
5.2 Discuss the following factors about Tuberculosis:	[10]
A. Agent.	[2]
B. Model of transmission.	[2]
C. Incubation period.	[2]
D. Age.	[2]
F. Social.	[2]
QUESTION 6	[20 MARKS]
6.1 Describe factors associated with intestinal infections of poliomyelitis by following:	using the
6.1. 1 Agent factors:	[4]
6.1.2 Mode of transmission:	[4]
6.1.3 Environmental factors:	[2]

6.2.2 During the Outbreak:	[8]
SECTION D [20 MARKS]	
QUESTION 7: [20 MARKS]
7.1 Describe risk factors for vector-borne diseases.	[10]
7.2. Outline the objectives of a vector-control strategies in terms of the follow	ving:
7.2.1 Environmental Control.	[6]
7.2.2 Mechanical Control.	[4]
Good luck!!	
тот	AL: 100 MARKS

6.2 Explain the control of Influenza in Humans by means of the following:

6.2.1 Before the Outbreak:

[2]