namibia university
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

FACULTY OF HEALTH AND APPLIED SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SCIENCES

QUALIFICATION : BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT	
QUALIFICATION CODE: 07BHIS	**LEVEL:** 7
COURSE: PUBLIC HEALTH PRACTICE	**COURSE CODE:** PHP 721S
SESSION: JULY, 2019	**PAPER:** THEORY
DURATION: 3 HOURS	**MARKS:** 100

SUPPLEMENTARY/SECOND OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER	
EXAMINER:	MR ERWIN NAKAFINGO
MODERATOR:	DR HILENI NANGULOHI NIIKONDO

INSTRUCTIONS
1. Answer ALL the questions.
2. Write clearly and neatly.
3. Number the answers clearly.
4. Begin each question on a separate sheet of paper.

PERMISSIBLE MATERIALS

1. NONE

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

SECTION A (25 MARKS)

QUESTION 1 (10 MARKS)

Evaluate the following statements and select the most appropriate answer or phrase from the given possibilities by writing the question number and the letter representing the answer, on your ANSWER BOOK. *Example: 1.11. A*

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

1.2 Climate change is likely to increase demand on health systems. (1)

    A. True
    B. False

1.3 _____entails organized response by the societies to promote and prevent illnesses: (1)

    A. Health promotion
    B. Organized health
    C. Public health
    D. International Health

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

1.5 The essential health services of monitoring health, diagnosing and investigating disease relate to which core public health function? (1)

    A. Health technology
    B. Policy development
    C. Health promotion
    D. Assessment

1.6   The use of methods for evaluating a public health programme, does not necessary allow
        a more comprehensive picture: (1)

        A. True
        B. False

1.7   The strength of population approach to disease prevention includes which of the
        following?:   (1)

        A. Behaviorally appropriate
        B. Costly
        C. Inequitable
        D. Unknown advantage to individual

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 prohibit 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. Research for new insights and innovative solutions to health problems
        D. 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   Scoping   (2)
        2.1.4   Determinants of health   (2)
        2.1.5   Public Health Competencies   (2)

2.2   Enumerate five core sciences that public health practitioners may apply as the foundation
        of their practice.   (5)

SECTION B (30 MARKS)

QUESTION 3 (15 MARKS)

Global health has emerged rapidly as a field of study. However, it is still being refined in terms of 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 the negative and positive ways?

3.1   Define the concept of "Globalization"   (2)

3.2   Describe the aspects of globalization that affect the health of populations.   (5)

3.3   Discuss any two institutional based sources of health Information with reference to their strengths and limitations.   (8)

QUESTION 4 (15 MARKS)

4.1   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.

    4.1.1   Is this an example of prevention paradox? Explain your answer.   (4)

4.2   Describe any five criteria that may be considered when prioritizing population health problems.   (5)

4.3   Differentiate with appropriate examples the three levels of disease prevention.   (6)

SECTION C (45 MARKS)

QUESTION 5   (25 MARKS)

5.1   Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of the high risk approaches to prevention
       of diseases.   (8)

5.2   Identify any five key stakeholders and describe the role that each would play during the
       policy making process on abortion.   (10)

5.3   Health as a concept can be difficult to measure directly and we often make inferences
       about the population health status from other measures. As a public health specialist you
       are hired to design the concept on health measurement in Namibia. Drawing from your
       in-depth understanding of public health measurement, Recommend and discuss key
       domains of health measurement.   (7)

QUESTION 6   (20 MARKS)

6.1   Briefly, discuss the overall goals/outcomes of a health system as defined by the World Health
       Organization.   (8)

6.2   Briefly describe the policy environment you would consider when developing a health
       policy.   (6)

6.3   Enumerate any six determinants of health.   (6)

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                                                                 TOTAL MARKS: 100