



**NAMIBIA UNIVERSITY
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

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: 08BOHS	LEVEL: 6
COURSE: EPIDEMIOLOGY 2A	COURSE CODE: EPD 611S
DATE: JULY 2022	SESSION: SEMESTER ONE, 2022
DURATION: 3 HOURS	MARKS: 100

SUPPLEMENTARY/SECOND OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER	
EXAMINER(S):	MR JOSHUA HIDINWA
MODERATOR:	DR ROSWITHA MAHALIE

INSTRUCTIONS
<ol style="list-style-type: none">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]

QUESTION 1

[10 MARKS]

Select most appropriate answer from the options provided.

Example: 1.35 A

1.1 Which of the following is an example of primordial prevention: [1]

- A. Malaria spraying
- B. Cholera treatment
- C. Low salt diet to prevent hypertension
- D. Water treatment
- E. ARV treatment to prevent HIV

1.2 Which of the following is not an example of secondary prevention: [1]

- A. Mass trachoma treatment
- B. Mammography
- C. Use of calipers
- D. Treatment of hypertension
- E. Treatment of diabetes

1.3 Which of the following is tertiary prevention: [1]

- A. Health promotion
- B. Specific protection
- C. Early diagnosis and treatment
- D. Mechanical vector-borne transmission
- E. Disability limitation

1.4 Immunization is: [1]

- A. Health promotion
- B. Specific protection
- C. Early detection and treatment
- D. Campaigns for children
- E. School Health activity

1.5 Epidemiology involves study of: [1]

- A. Immunazation
- B. People in community
- C. Viruses activities
- D. Distribution of disease
- E. Water treatment

- 1.6 Epidemiology deals with study of: [1]
- A. All health-related events and states in population
 - B. Epidemic diseases
 - C. Communicable diseases
 - D. Communicable and non-communicable disease
 - E. TB treatment
- 1.7 The type of epidemiology study which deals with risk factors of disease is: [1]
- A. Descriptive
 - B. Experimental
 - C. Analytical
 - D. Observational
 - E. Clinical trial
- 1.8 Protection of infants from infection up to 3 months of age is due to: [1]
- A. Mother and baby relationship
 - B. Breast feeding corner
 - C. The care of mother
 - D. Presence of fetal haemoglobin
 - E. Formula used for the baby
- 1.9 Herd immunity depends on: [1]
- A. Subclinical infection
 - B. Immunization status of herd
 - C. Herd structure
 - D. Herd participation
 - E. Community leader
- 1.10 All of the following are non-modifiable risk factors for non-communicable disease except: [1]
- A. Age
 - B. Sex
 - C. Family history
 - D. Diabetes
 - E. Heritage

QUESTION 2

[10 MARKS]

Indicate which of the following statements is **True** or **False**

- 2.1 Obesity, sedentary habits, cigarette smoking are all non-modifiable risk factor for non-communicable disease. [1]
- 2.2 Alcohol abuse, smoking and stress factors are major risk factors for non-communicable disease prevalence. [1]

- 2.3 Obesity and alcohol intake does not associate with the increased risk of hypertension. [1]
- 2.4 Lower salt diet is a method for primary prevention of hypertension. [1]
- 2.5 Tobacco is associated with malignancy of urinary bladder. [1]
- 2.6 Alcohol intake is associated with malignancy cervix. [1]
- 2.7 Low in fat content, low in protein and increased fiber content are essential aspect of weight reducing diet. [1]
- 2.8 Descriptive epidemiology deals with the distribution of disease. [1]
- 2.9 Making comparison in epidemiological approach both the study and control groups should be similar. [1]
- 2.10 Air borne transmission of disease occurs by drinking contaminated water. [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	Restoring anatomical and physiological function to as close to normal as possible.	A	Helping the individual to come to terms with his/her condition and restoring self-worth and self-confidence
3.2	Psychological Rehabilitation.	B	Medical Rehabilitation
3.3	Social Rehabilitation.	C	Re-integrating the individual into his/her family and community
3.4	Vocational Rehabilitation.	D	Experimental study
3.5	A study in which the researcher determines the exposure status for each individual or community.	E	Training and/or re-training the individual to be financially productive
3.6	The case definition used when the investigator of an outbreak wants to be certain that any person included in the investigation really had the disease	F	Unclean hands and fingers
3.7	The case definition used when the investigator of an outbreak wants to identify every possible case.	G	Hepatitis A, food poisoning and intestinal parasites
3.8	The classification of a case while waiting for laboratory test results.	H	Proportion
3.9	A frequency measure that is critical to epidemiologists because it allows valid comparison across different populations.	I	Specific
3.10	Used to quantify the association between the exposure and outcome and to test hypotheses about causal relationship.	J	Analytic epidemiology
		K	Sensitive
		L	Observational study
		O	Pandemic
		Q	Probable

SECTION B [10 MARKS]

QUESTION 4

[10 MARKS]

4.0 Define the following epidemiological terms:

- 4.1 Epidemiology [2]
- 4.2 Reservoir [2]
- 4.3 Environmental factors [2]
- 4.4 Herd immunity [2]
- 4.5 Public Health Surveillance [2]

SECTION C [60 MARKS]

QUESTION 5

[20 MARKS]

5.0 For an infectious disease to be transmitted, the agent has to leave its reservoir through a portal of exit and must be conveyed by some mode of transmission in order for it to enter through an appropriate portal of entry to infect a susceptible host.

Using clear and concise examples, elaborate on these concepts:

- 5.1 Reservoir [6]
- 5.3 Portal of exit. [4]
- 5.4 Host. [10]

QUESTION 6

[20 MARKS]

- 6.1 Describe factors associated with epidemiological transition of non-communicable diseases in developing countries. [6]
- 6.2 Explain the relationship between Communicable diseases and Con-Communicable Disease. [4]
- 6.3 Discuss the common modifiable risk factors Lifestyle/Personal Habits associated with Non- communicable diseases. [10]

SECTION D [20 MARKS]

QUESTION 7:

[20 MARKS]

- 7.1 Describe standard precaution in infection control. [5]
- 7.2.0 Outline the following terms:
- 7.2.1 Common source outbreak. [3]
- 7.2.2 Point source outbreak. [3]
- 7.2.3 Propagated outbreak. [4]
- 7.2.4 Differentiate the two types of studies of epidemiology. [5]

Good luck!

TOTAL : 100 MARKS