

**W1-2-60-1-6**

**JOMO KENYATTA UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNOLOGY**

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2015/2016**

**EXAMINATION FOR THE DIPLOMA IN CLINICAL MEDICINE**

**ICM 1302: COMMUNITY HEALTH IV**

**DATE:DECEMBER 2015 TIME: 2 HOURS**

**INSRUCTIONS:**

PART A. ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS PART. QUESTIONS CARY EQUAL MARKS.

1. Define and expound on epidemiology.

2. By giving suitable examples give four reasons why we study epidemiology.

3. What is “Health” as per WHO definition.

4. Explain how a disease may be distributed in a human population.

5. What are determinants of diseases. Name and explain five determinants of diseases.

PART B CHOOSE AND CIRCLE ONE CORRECT RESPONSE ???

1. In epidemiology we may study

a. Causes of disabilities

b. Distribution of cases of injury

c. Distribution of Health progam

d. Pathophysiology of a disease

2. Epidemiology may be used to do the following except

a. Study histopathology of a disease

b. Identify causes of a disease

c. Describe natural causes of a disease

d. Study disease burdens

e. Compare disease rates in different communities.

3. The following is a measure of disease occurrence.

a. Counts

b. Risk

c. Evaluation

d. Disease classification

e. Health care services

3. The following are sources of epidemiological data

a. Classification of diseases

b. Hypothesis of disease causes.

c. Planning of Health care services.

d. Surveys.

4. In a class, the number of boys 15 and girls are 5

a. The proportion of girls to boys is 5:20

b. The ratio of girls to boys is 5:20

c. The ratio of girls to boys is 1:4

d. The percentage of boys in class is 75%

5. The fraction of a population affected by a disease may be identified in epidemiology by:

a. Proportion

b. Rate

c. Count

d. Ratio

6. Incidence of a disease:

a. Is the attack rate

b. Is new cases

c. Is the prevalence when period factor is taken into account

d. Is point prevalence

7. Measure of risk of getting a disease is also

a. Rate

b. Prevalence.

c. Incidence

d. Count.

8. An Epidome can be described can be described as

a. Occurrence of a disease through the year.

b. Occurrence of a disease World wide

c. Occurrence of a disease in certain age groups.

d. An occurrence of a very rare disease.

9. Importance of a disease triant is that

a. It is an incidence of a disease

b. Describe relationship of a disease host agent and environment

c. It is a form of a rate

d. It is a form of an incidence of a disease.

10. The following is a descriptive study design

a. Odds ratio

b. Case reports

c. Hypothesis testing.

d. Ecological study.

11. Cross –sectional study is

a. Same as a disease rate

b. In it a group of people are followed fro a period of time.

c. Is same as case control study

d. ?? case control study.

12. Cross-sectional studies

a. Are comparatively expensive

b. Results take long to conclude

c. Demonstrate incidence of disease.

d. is rarely used in epidemiology.

13. When a group of patients are followed up for a long time to establish cause of a disease, this is an example of

a. Cohot study

b. Case control study

c. Cross sectional study

d. Randomized control trials.

14. In a randomized control trial study.

a. The research observes without interference occurrence.

b. Is same as a case control study.

c. is commonly used in testing efficacy of drugs

d. The researcher controls the study.

e. Provide a strong evidence to support causal ?/

15. A ?? rate of occurrence of a disease in a population is referred to as

a Epidemic rate

b. Endomic rate

c. pandemic rate

d. Disease out break.

SECTION C

Indicate whether true (T0 of false (F) against each response. A correct response score one mark, no response score (0) marks and a wrong response score negative one (-1) mark.

16. Pathogenicity of a diseases refer to

a. Virulence

b. Disease carrier

c. Communicability

d. Herd immunity

17. Attack rate of a disease

a. is number of new cases.

b. Is the secondary attack rate

c. Is a measure of spread.

d. Is a measure of epidemic

e. Takes into account the time period of a disease.

18. A disease outbreak in a defined population may be

a. Occurrence of a disease in a population

b. occurrence of many diseases in a population throughout the year.

c. Occurrence of one very rare but virula disease.

d. occurrence of unusually many cases of a disease in a population.

e. Occurrence of a usual number of cases of a disease which is difficult to manager or control.

19. The purpose of investigating an outbreak of a disease is to

a. Confirm existence of an epidemic

b. Identify causative agent

c. Determine mode of transmission.

d Determine geographical distribution

e. Determine the health impact.

20. An Epidemic curve (Epi –curve)

a. The incidence rate

b. The epidemic rate

c. Incubation period of disease

d. Pattern of a disease

e. Whether the disease is increasing or decreasing.

21. A disease ?/ may

a. Reveal an outbreak of a disease

b. Demonstrate existence of a rare disease.

c. is the same as disease incidence.

d. Is a form of an attack rate.

e. Involve collection and analysis of data.

22. Passive surveillance involve

a. Collection of data from clinics

b. Collection of data through survey

c. Collection of data from private hospitals where forms are filled.

d. Collection of data by officials designated specifically to collect data.

e. Collection of data which is likely to be incorporate hence inaccurate.

23. The aim of screening for a disease is to

a. Monitor disease outbreak

b. Calculate incidence of a disease

c. Determine the causative organisms of a disease.

d. To find out infectivity of a disease

e. To find out how fast a disease is spreading within a community.

24. In a disease surveillance, the collected data:

a. Is used by the government

b. Is used by NGOs

c. Is used by stake holders.

d. Is confidential.

e. Is analyzed to calculate rates ratios etc.

25 Sentinal surveillance involve:

a. Monitoring of a disease in a general population.

b. Use of sites, events or providers to provide the necessary information of a disease.

c. Is a highly cheap process.

d. Vectors may be involved.

e. Animals may be involved.

26. Disease surveillance is important in

a. Estimating the magnitude of diseases.

b. Determining geographical distribution of a disease.

c. Evaluation of control measures of diseases.]

d. Facilitates planning

e. ?? the national causes of a disease.

27. Herd animals community refers to

a. Immunity of a herd of cows.

b. Immunity resulting from vaccination of an individual

c. Immunity of a large proportion of people.

d. An index case.

e. An attack rate.

28. A disease carrier

a. Is a person with early signs of a disease

b. Does not transmit to a disease though infected.

c. May be identified through surveys.

d. Is not a threat to community.

e. Is a potential source of epidemics.

29. A randomized control trials are

a. Inexpensive

b. Provide strong evidence of outcome

c. Survey methods are more accurate

d. Same as cohot studies.

e. Rarely used to test efficacy of vaccines.

30. The following is true about case reports.

a. Data is collected from a large number of people with same disease.

b. Same as cases ??

c. is a type of cross-sectional study.

d. Is a cohot study

e. Is a case control trial study.