

102105T4COH

COMMUNITY HEALTH LEVEL 5

HE/OS/CH/CR/04/5/A

CONDUCT COMMUNITY HEALTH LINKAGES

NOV/DEC 2023



**TVET CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT, ASSESSMENT AND CERTIFICATION
COUNCIL (TVET CDACC)**

WRITTEN ASSESSMENT

Time : 3 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATE

1. The paper consists of three sections: **A, B** and **C**.
2. You are provided with a separate answer booklet.
3. Marks for each question are as indicated.
4. Do not write on the question paper.

This paper consists of seven (7) printed pages.

**Assessor should check the question paper to ascertain that all pages are
printed as indicated.**

SECTION A: (20 MARKS)

Answer ALL the questions in this section.

1. From the choices given below, identify a benefit of the Universal Health Coverage program.
 - A. It guarantees equal access to health services for all citizens
 - B. It provides the only platform for health care financing
 - C. It is a source of revenue to the government
 - D. It is a source of healthcare system supplies and commodities
2. Who among the following healthcare officers is in charge of dispensaries?
 - A. Superintendent officer
 - B. Nursing officer
 - C. Medical officer
 - D. Community health officer
3. You have been invited to carry out health training in a given community. Identify from the following, a reason that would guide your selection of the training objectives.
 - A. The health needs of the target community
 - B. Budgetary allocation
 - C. Qualifications of the community members
 - D. Tribal affiliation of the community.
4. From the choices provided below, point out an economic determinant of health in the community.
 - A. Racial
 - B. Smoking
 - C. Assimilation
 - D. Education
5. Community unit is in _____ of the health care system in Kenya.
 - A. Tier 2
 - B. Tier 4
 - C. Tier 1
 - D. Tier 3

6. _____ is the correct definition defaulter.
- A. A person who refused to be enrolled into treatment and later accepted.
 - B. A person who is enrolled into treatment and misses set treatment appointment dates
 - C. People who are reviewed regularly, given medication, takes medication home but does not consume the drugs.
 - D. Terminally ill patients under home based care and are drug adherent.
7. Choose from the following a vulnerable group in the community.
- A. Mentally sane people.
 - B. Traditional Birth attendants.
 - C. Elderly people
 - D. Community withers.
8. Female genital mutilation is an example of _____ in the community.
- A. Religious practice
 - B. Social practice
 - C. Cultural practice
 - D. Biological practice
9. _____ is the role of a community health worker.
- A. They help in linking the community to health facility
 - B. They help in voter registration
 - C. They act as social protection officer
 - D. They provide admission of the terminally ill patients
10. Which of the following factors hinders the sustainability of universal health care coverage in Kenya.
- A. Shortage of government budgetary resources
 - B. Political goodwill and stability
 - C. Apt infrastructure
 - D. Enough health care providers

11. Which of the following methods can a community health assistant use to obtain secondary data during community health needs assessment
- A. Focus Group Discussion
 - B. Health journals
 - C. Interviews
 - D. Observation checklist
12. After carrying out integrated community health outreach, a community health assistant is expected to _____
- A. Implement the activities
 - B. Prioritize activities
 - C. Monitor the process
 - D. Report on the outcome
13. which of the following strategies will a community health assistant use when conducting defaulter tracing.
- A. Reporting defaulters to police
 - B. Informing the chief
 - C. Calling the defaulter
 - D. Reporting to hospital in charge
14. Choose from the following, a requirement for enrolling a community member into Universal Health Care (UHC) scheme in Kenya.
- A. Must be national ID
 - B. Can be a non-Kenyan citizen
 - C. Must be employed by the government
 - D. Must be residing near a NHIF or HUDUMA center offices.
15. What does the acronym HIA stand for?
- A. Health Information Analysis
 - B. Health Impact Assessment
 - C. Health Impact Analysis
 - D. Health Information Assessment

16. _____ is a tool used for referring patients from the linked health facility to the community.
- A. MOH 216
 - B. MOH 513
 - C. MOH 100
 - D. MOH 505
17. Which of the following is a barrier to access of quality health care services in Kenya
- A. health care services
 - B. limited manpower
 - C. referral system
 - D. communication channel
18. Choose from the following, a venereal disease.
- A. Malaria
 - B. Tuberculosis
 - C. Syphilis
 - D. Hypertension
19. Target population refers to a group of people having _____
- A. Same geographical area.
 - B. Same Characteristics.
 - C. Blood relationship.
 - D. Have the same chief.
20. _____ refers to a step-by-step implementation in which the intervention is introduced first to smaller groups instead of the entire priority population
- A. Scoping
 - B. Phasing
 - C. Screening
 - D. Monitoring

SECTION B: (40 MARKS)

Answer ALL the questions in this section

21. Define the following terms: **(4 Marks)**
- a) Community mobilization.
 - b) Integrated community health outreach.
22. Highlight THREE measures that the government can put in place to improve access to health care services in Kenya. **(3 Marks)**
23. State THREE factors a community health assistant ought to consider when preparing for a community outreach program. **(3 Marks)**
24. Outline THREE benefits of collaboration between health actors when creating health linkages **(3 Marks)**
25. Enumerate THREE circumstances under which a community health volunteer can consider referring a patient to the health facility. **(3 Marks)**
26. Highlight THREE principles of effective and sustainable partnership. **(3 Marks)**
27. Identify THREE community health partners that you can involve in health programmes. **(3 Marks)**
28. Enrolment rate to Universal Health Coverage (UHC) is determined using existing Community Health Information System (CHIS) tools. Mention THREE CHIS tools used by Community Health Workers. **(3 Marks)**
29. Identify FOUR information contained in defaulter tracing register that will help you during routine review and updating of the register. **(4 Marks)**
30. Mention THREE reasons for defaulting treatment by community members. **(3 Marks)**
31. Identify THREE ways you can use to disseminate information to the intended users in the community. **(3 Marks)**
32. Outline THREE benefits of mobilizing community members to participate in health programmes **(3 Marks)**
33. Identify TWO factors to consider when choosing a site for conducting integrated community health outreach services **(2 Marks)**

SECTION C: (40 MARKS)

Answer any TWO questions in this section

34. You have been tasked to conduct community health needs assessment in your community.
- a) Explain TWO benefits of conducting community health needs assessment. **(4 Marks)**
 - b) Describe EIGHT steps of conducting community health needs assessment. **(16 Marks)**
35. Monitoring progress of universal health coverage focuses on the proportion of a population that can access essential quality health care services.
- a) Explain TWO challenges faced in implementation of Universal Health Coverage (UHC) in Kenya. **(4 Marks)**
 - b) Discuss FOUR indicators used to monitor the progress of universal health care (UHC). **(16 Marks)**
36. Health service programs are established to promote and maintain the physical and mental health of the public.
- a) Explain FIVE community health service programs. **(10 Marks)**
 - b) Describe FIVE characteristics of ideal health service program. **(10 Marks)**

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