

**102105T4COH**

**COMMUNITY HEALTH LEVEL 5**

**HE/OS/CH/CC/02/5/A**

**APPLY EPIDEMIOLOGY IN COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKS**

**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.**

**Candidate 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. Which among the following is the objective for early diagnosis?
  - A. Disease identification
  - B. Environmental factors
  - C. Behavior modification
  - D. Rehabilitation
2. Acute flu affected a large proportion of population over a wide geographic area in 2020 and 2021. Choose from the following, the kind of spread this is.
  - A. Epidemic
  - B. Pandemic
  - C. Endemic
  - D. Opportunistic
3. Acronym DHIS stands for \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. Direct Hospital Information Services
  - B. District Health Information System
  - C. Direct Hospital Information Science
  - D. District Hospital Internal Services
4. Which of the following is a category in the IDSR weekly reporting tool?
  - A. Highly contagious diseases
  - B. Epidemic prone diseases
  - C. Diseases of weekly concern
  - D. Diseases already eradicated
5. Choose from the following, a tool that a community health assistant can use a CHEW summary.
  - A. MoH 105
  - B. MoH 515
  - C. MoH 514
  - D. MoH 100

6. Identify from the following, an advantage of conducting population screening.
  - A. It shows valuations for over diagnosis
  - B. It shows false negative results of the medical instruments
  - C. It monitors severity of disease
  - D. It is a health resource
7. The number of cases of disease occurring within a population at any one given point in time is called?
  - A. Prevalence
  - B. Incidence
  - C. Epidemic
  - D. Pandemic
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is a disadvantage of using questionnaires as a method of data collection.
  - A. Reliability
  - B. Cost inflation
  - C. Reversibility
  - D. Time consuming
9. Choose from the following, a characteristic of an epidemic disease.
  - A. It is a disease that spreads in a given region within a short period of time.
  - B. It is a disease that kills people in a given region.
  - C. It is a disease that is very serious in a given area.
  - D. It is a contagious disease that is capable of killing so many people.
10. Identify from the following, a description of a holistic concept of health.
  - A. Community possessing a vast fertile agricultural land with a good system of local administration
  - B. Living in a healthy healing community with minimum disease prevalence
  - C. The sum of whole is greater than the sum of part of individuals
  - D. Sound body with sound mind living in sound family surrounded by sound environment.
11. Which of the following measures should be observed while conducting community screening?
  - A. Involve the community throughout the process
  - B. Should be done once in a month
  - C. Should be done by community health worker only
  - D. Should be published in the local daily

12. \_\_\_\_\_ is a disease progression stage characterized by occurrence of symptoms.
- A. Incubation stage
  - B. Prodromal stage
  - C. Decline stage
  - D. Clinical stage.
13. Epidemiology is \_\_\_\_\_
- A. the study of the distribution and determinants of health-related states or events in specified population.
  - B. the study of the disease pattern in a geographical location and their causative.
  - C. the study of health-related illness in a given population and how they break the chain of disease transmission.
  - D. the study of distribution of persons with the illness, disabilities chronic conditions in a given population of given geographical area.
14. Which of the following is a secondary disease prevention measure?
- A. Early diagnosis and treatment
  - B. Environmental sanitation
  - C. Vaccination
  - D. Water treatment
15. Early diagnosis and treatment of cervical cancer falls under \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Health indicator
  - B. Specific protection
  - C. Screening
  - D. Disability limitation
16. Choose from the following, the first step in the investigation of an epidemic.
- A. Defining the population at risk
  - B. Confirming the existence of epidemic
  - C. Verification of diagnosis
  - D. Rapid research for cases and their characteristics

17. Identify from the following, a disease that can be transmitted by a mosquito.
- A. Filariasis
  - B. Pneumonia
  - C. Sleeping sickness
  - D. Bilharzia
18. \_\_\_\_\_ is a cold chain equipment used at the outreach sites.
- A. Vaccine box
  - B. Vaccine carrier
  - C. Ice pack
  - D. Freezer
19. Which among the following describes the reason for specificity screening test?
- A. To identify true positives
  - B. To identify true negatives
  - C. To identify false positives
  - D. To identify false negatives
20. What are the factors to consider while disseminating disease surveillance report?
- A. Availability of print media
  - B. Availability of the resource
  - C. Accuracy and timely of the information
  - D. Duration

**SECTION B: (40 MARKS)**

***Answer ALL the questions in this section***

21. State FOUR ways the government of Kenya can use epidemiological data. **(4 Marks)**
22. Outline THREE platforms which a community health assistant can use to disseminate population screening report. **(3 Marks)**
23. Health surveillance provides and interprets data to facilitate the prevention and control of disease. Highlight FOUR features of a good surveillance system. **(4 Marks)**
24. Enumerate the first FOUR consecutive steps of population screening. **(4 Marks)**
25. Notifiable diseases are of public interest by reason of their contagiousness, severity, or frequency. State any THREE categories of notifiable diseases in Kenya. **(3 Marks)**
26. Outline THREE diseases targeted for elimination in Kenya. **(3 Marks)**
27. Disease surveillance is information-based activity involving the collection, analysis and interpretation of data. Outline FOUR steps in Planning disease surveillance system. **(4 Marks)**
28. State THREE advantages of disease surveillance. **(3 Marks)**
29. When data is collected appropriately, it can then be analyzed and used to support or refute research hypotheses and draw conclusions about the study subject matter. Identify THREE advantages of collecting data electronically. **(3 Marks)**
30. The intention of disseminating report is to spread knowledge and the associated evidence-based interventions to the stakeholders. State THREE ways of disseminating findings to the community. **(3 Marks)**
31. Identify TWO personnel that you would require while planning for community screening activity? **(2 Marks)**
32. A screening test is done to detect potential health problem in people who do not have any symptoms of disease. Highlight THREE factors a community health assistant can consider before embarking on community screening activity. **(3 Marks)**

**SECTION C: (40 MARKS)**

***Attempt any TWO questions in this section***

33. Population screening needs assessments is the process that describes the states of health of the local people, enables the identification of the major risk factors and causes of the ill health.
- a) Discuss FIVE methods you can use to obtain data from the community during population screening needs assessment. **(10 Marks)**
  - b) Discuss FIVE challenges a community health assistant may encounter during screening in the community. **(10 Marks)**
34. Disease progression process begins with exposure to or accumulation of risk factors capable of causing disease in a susceptible host.
- a) Explain FIVE factors that facilitates the disease progression. **(10 Marks)**
  - b) Discuss FIVE factors that can inhibit disease progression in humans. **(10 Marks)**
35. Epidemics can be classified according to the method of spread or propagation, nature and length of exposure to the infectious agent, and duration.
- a) Explain THREE types of epidemics. **(6 Marks)**
  - b) Describe SEVEN steps involved in investigation of an epidemic. **(14 Marks)**

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