

**102106T4COH**

**COMMUNITY HEALTH LEVEL 6**

**HE/OS/CH/CR/04/6/A**

**Conduct Community Based Health Care**

**Nov/Dec 2023**



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

**WRITTEN ASSESSMENT**

**Time: 3 Hours**

**INSTRUCTION TO CANDIDATE**

1. This paper has two sections **A** and **B**
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 four (4) printed pages.**

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

**SECTION A: (40 MARKS)**

*Answer ALL the questions in this section*

1. Community based health care services involve, discharging services at the individual, family or community level. Identify THREE community-based health care services you will offer at the community level. **(3 Marks)**
2. Disease prevention can be classified into three levels. Outline the THREE levels of disease prevention. **(3 Marks)**
3. Antiretroviral adherence is recommended for suppressing the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). However, some patients decide not to comply. Highlight FOUR factors contributing to non-adherence to antiretroviral by HIV/AIDS patients. **(4 Marks)**
4. A zoonotic is a disease or infection that can be transmitted naturally from vertebrate animals to humans or from humans to vertebrate animals. Mention FOUR examples of zoonotic diseases. **(4 Marks)**
5. Zoonoses are a significant public health concern and cause considerable socio-economic problems globally. Identify THREE prevention strategies of zoonotic diseases in the community. **(3 Marks)**
6. Around 15% of all pregnant women will develop a potentially life-threatening complication that calls for skilled care, and some will require a major obstetrical intervention to survive. Enumerate FOUR danger signs for pregnant women. **(4 Marks)**
7. Cause of death estimates suggest that most under-five deaths are due to preventable conditions. Highlight FOUR causes of childhood morbidity and mortality in Kenya. **(4 Marks)**
8. African countries, including Kenya, have a high and rising prevalence of hypertension. Outline TWO ways of managing a patient presenting with signs and symptoms of hypertension in the community. **(2 Marks)**
9. Palliative care is an approach that improves the quality of life of patients facing the problems associated with life threatening illnesses. Mention THREE benefits of community based palliative care. **(3 Marks)**
10. Millions of people affected by non-communicable diseases live and die with severe pain and other debilitating symptoms that can be managed to improve quality of life. State FOUR diseases or conditions that require palliative care in the community. **(4 Marks)**
11. Disasters have impacted societies negatively disrupting normal life activities. Outline THREE effects of disasters in the community. **(3 Marks)**
12. Pneumonia is one of the leading causes of morbidity in young children in Kenya. Identify THREE major signs and symptoms of pneumonia in children. **(3 Marks)**

**SECTION B: (60 MARKS)***Attempt any THREE questions in this section*

13. You have been tasked to develop psycho-active drugs demand reduction strategies in your community.
- a) Define the term psychoactive drug. **(2 Mark)**
  - b) Explain TWO consequences of using psycho-active drugs. **(4 Marks)**
  - c) Giving examples, identify FOUR classifications of psychoactive drugs. **(4 Marks)**
  - d) Discuss FIVE psycho-active drugs demand reduction strategies you can use in your community. **(10 Marks)**
14. Malaria is a life-threatening disease and its symptoms vary depending on the infecting species and previous exposure. World Health Organization classifies it as a vector- borne disease.
- a) What is the causative agent of Malaria **(1 Mark)**
  - b) Differentiate between Endemic and Epidemic Malaria patterns **(4 Marks)**
  - c) Outline FOUR plasmodium species that cause malaria **(4 Marks)**
  - d) Identify FOUR clinical manifestation of malaria. **(4 Marks)**
  - e) Explain TWO ways in which malaria can be prevented in your community. **(4 Marks)**
  - f) Mention THREE complications of malaria. **(3 Marks)**
15. According to Kenya Population Based Impact Assessment 2018 survey, the Kenya's HIV prevalence rate stood at 4.9 % with approximately 29% new infections being among the youth and adolescents.
- a) State FOUR measures applied in prevention of HIV/AIDS. **(4 Marks)**
  - b) Explain TWO HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis coinfection. **(2 Marks)**
  - c) Explain FOUR modes of HIV/AIDS transmission. **(4 Marks)**
  - d) Discuss FIVE prevention and control measures of tuberculosis. **(10 Marks)**
16. Disasters are the ultimate test of a community's emergency response capability. A thoughtful and well-organized emergency strategy will be able to quickly adjust and adapt to unforeseen situations and complications.
- a) Define the term 'Disaster.' **(2 Marks)**
  - b) Giving examples, explain THREE types of disasters that can occur in your community. **(6 Marks)**
  - c) Discuss FOUR phases of disaster management cycle **(12 Marks)**