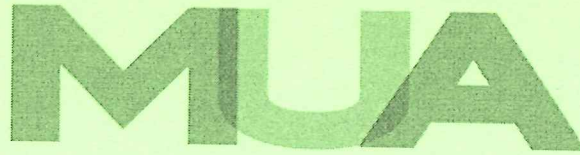


The
Management
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CERTIFICATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP

CERTIFICATE IN HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT

CHD 102 : FOUNDATIONS OF COMMUNITY HEALTH

DATE: 3RD APRIL 2023

DURATION: 2 HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 70

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Write your registration number on the answer booklet.
2. **DO NOT** write on this question paper.
3. This paper contains **SIX (6)** questions.
4. Question **ONE** is compulsory.
5. Answer any other **FOUR** questions.
6. Question **ONE** carries **30 MARKS** and the rest carry **10 MARKS** each.
7. Write all your answers in the Examination answer booklet provided.

QUESTION ONE

Read the Case Study below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

HIV/AIDS EPIDEMIC IN AFRICA

The human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) targets cells in the immune system - the body's defence against illness - and weakens the body's ability to fight against infections and some types of cancer. The virus destroys white blood cells in the immune system called CD4 cells and replicates itself inside these cells. As the virus destroys and impairs the function of immune cells, infected individuals gradually become immune deficient. The body becomes increasingly unable to fight infections and disease and vulnerable to opportunistic infections and cancers. Immune function is typically measured by CD4 cell count.

The most advanced stage of HIV infection is acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), which can take from two to 15 years to develop, depending on the individual.

In many African countries, the HIV/AIDS epidemic has attained a scale at which the impact on the economy and, even more broadly, on societies, is both evident and very serious. Through its broad economic impact, HIV/AIDS thus becomes an issue for macroeconomic analysis, and policies to prevent the spread of the virus have direct implications for key economic indicators such as economic growth and income per capita and for economic development more generally. Promiscuity, Ignorance, Illiteracy, Poverty Drug and alcohol use are some factors that continue to influence the spread of HIV in Africa alongside Cultural factors, Lack of access to maternal services, Tribal conflicts and civil wars and Immigration and movement of people from one place to another due to various issues.

The social outlook of HIV/AIDS in Kenya can be seen whereas the Lesbians, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender (LGBTQ) community has always been part of the fight against HIV/AIDS; homosexuality is currently illegal in Kenya, allowing the government to prosecute any

case that are reported. This therefore shows that LGBTQ community already face discrimination on a regular basis, they are being denied treatment due to their identity and the penal code in many places in Kenya. Many adolescents feel afraid to disclose their status, due to the stigma that is behind it. Fear is also found in walking into health centers and asking about HIV/AIDS, due to the conception that health workers will look down on you and your condition. Sex workers have the highest prevalence among the risk groups of HIV/AIDS in Kenya and the main problem within this community is the fear of coming forward about being raped or abused, because it could lead to prosecution for being a sex worker.

HIV testing and counseling (HTC) has been one response to the HIV/AIDS crisis in Kenya. Free condoms continues also to be distributed throughout different communities, including the sex worker's community. This has decreased unprotected sex, which is critical in lowering new HIV infections. Education about HIV/AIDS has been in the school curriculum since 2003, and it has been effective in increasing knowledge within children about the disease. Mass media campaigns have also been done to educate people about HIV/AIDS. Voluntary Medical Male Circumcision (VMMC), Harm Reduction, and Pre exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) has also contributed largely in the prevention of HIV.

In reducing the HIV prevalence people in the society need to get tested and know their partner's HIV status, have less risky sex, use condoms, limiting the number of sexual partners, one should get tested and treated for sexually transmitted diseases and (STDs) and also talk to your health care provider about pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP and also one should not inject drugs. HIV treatment is for life, it is emphasized that people living with the virus need to take pills every day. African countries need to incorporate community support strategies to complement clinical services and to keep down programme management costs and drug prices. More people need access to treatment to live longer and more productive lives.

Required

- a) Briefly explain six ways of HIV social outlook in Africa as seen from the above case study (6 Marks)
- b) Discuss five ways of reducing the spread of HIV/ AIDS as evidenced from the case study (10 Marks)
- c) List and explain seven reasons that continue to influence the spread of HIV/ AIDS in developing countries such as Kenya (14 Marks)

QUESTION TWO

- (a) Risk communication is fundamental to public health practice and critical to the success of any public health response. Explain four stages of risk communication based on the levels of risk and outrage generated by a health issue (8 Marks)
- (b) Define the term Communication for Development (C4D) as used in community health (2 Marks)

QUESTION THREE

- (a) The benefits of having a home caregiver are numerous. Apart from the fact that one will have a professional looking for after the persona health of a loved one at home, one also has the peace of mind that you are not alone. Identify and explain four benefits of a homecare giver (8 Marks)
- (b) List any four areas of participatory monitoring and evaluation for Home-Based Care (2 Marks)

QUESTION FOUR

(a) Identify four ways of the Purpose of An HIV Baseline Evaluation in patients

(4 Marks)

(b) Educating patients can be done in different environments - medical and non-medical and in both formal and in-formal ways. The overall goal of patient education is to improve each patient's health as well as the performance of the overall healthcare industry. Explain any three benefits of patient education to consider

(6 Marks)

QUESTION FIVE

(a) Community health requires preventive medicine, special coverage for those at risk. Primary health care for all. The health of a population is assessed by means of a community diagnosis to ascertain which diseases are important and which can be prevented or controlled. Highlight any five characteristics of community health

(5 Marks)

(b) Briefly explain five roles of community health care workers

(5 Marks)

QUESTION SIX

(a) Contemporary global health issues are those health issues that transcend national boundaries and governments and call for actions on the global forces that determine the health of people. Discuss any four contemporary global health issues in the world today

(8 Marks)

(b) Identify any two advantages of home based care

(2 Marks)

