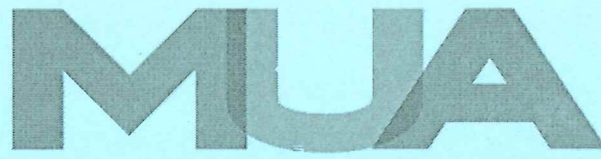


The
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DIPLOMA UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP
DIPLOMA IN COMMUNITY HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT

DHD 104 : HEALTH AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

DATE: 28th march 2022

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:

THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF AIDS

The impact of HIV infection/AIDS on the economy is visible in the employment sector, agriculture and other areas that have been hard hit by the epidemic.

At the simplest level AIDS reduces income and increases expenditure. It also requires choices to be made as to what money is spent on. This is as true at the national level as it is for the household.

When people fall ill they are no longer able to be productive, and, obviously, when they die their production is lost. Illness, however, will have consequences beyond the individual. Other family members may have to make hard choices between tending the fields or looking after the sick family member. Funerals take time and resources. Thus, an increase in illness has a detrimental effect on any household. In the recent work on poverty, the World Bank found 'the most important trigger for downward mobility was illness and injury - everywhere, illness was dreaded'.

Majority of people who fall ill with AIDS are poor rural farmers who market a few of their crops and buy little from the formal economy and employees who work in industries and other organizations like teachers in schools, colleges, skilled workers in manufacturing companies, and then their deaths will, in economic terms, count for little. On the other hand, if deaths from AIDS are among skilled urban workers, who are hard to replace, then the impact on measures such as gross domestic product and the output of firms could be significant. Increases in expenditure are important because money used in the care of AIDS patients or on funerals is not available for other uses, some of which might be more productive. For example, purchase of health care may mean education is neglected. Households may sell assets in order to cope with the shock of the illness and death of an adult. Firms may see profits decrease as productivity falls and the cost of employee benefits rises.

The business sector is increasingly aware of the threat posed by HIV infection/ AIDS. The major concerns for businesses are reduced productivity and increased costs. Productivity will fall and costs rise because of:

Increased absenteeism not only be because of the ill-health experienced by the employees, but also because staff, particularly women, take time off to care for sick members of their families. Attendance at funerals is potentially a major source of lost time, especially in cultures where colleagues are expected to attend the funeral of the deceased co-worker. Workers who are beginning to experience failing health will be less productive at work and unable to carry out more demanding physical jobs. Employees who die or retire on medical grounds have to be replaced and their replacements may be less skilled and experienced, and require training. Employers may increase the size of the workforce, and hence payroll costs, to provide for absenteeism.

Required:

- a) Enumerate Five ways which HIV infection/ AIDS epidemic has impacted on:-
- i) Households (10 Marks)
 - ii) National resources (10 Marks)
- b) Highlight Two determinants of HIV infection/ AIDS epidemic (4Marks)
- c) Outline how the National Government can intervene in controlling the spread of HIV infection/ AIDS disease. (6 Marks)

QUESTION TWO

- a) Define the term Livelihood giving examples (4 Marks)

- b) Adolescent health creates a major global burden and has a great deal of additional and diverse complications compared to adult life. Outline any THREE main health issues in the adolescent. (6 Marks)

QUESTION THREE

- a) Discuss any Three factors that affect the total health of people in the community. (6 Marks)
- b) List and explain Two benefits of well-being to an individual (4 Marks)

QUESTION FOUR

- Highlight any FIVE emerging challenges to human health. (10 Marks)

QUESTION FIVE

- a) Enumerate Five factors that influence the spread of HIV infection/ AIDS. (5 Marks)
- b) Briefly discuss post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) in HIV infection/ AIDS (5 Marks)

QUESTION SIX

Female genital mutilation (FGM), also known as female genital circumcision, is the traditional non-medical practice of cutting some parts of the female genitals. It is practised in some countries in Africa, Middle east and Asia.

- a) Explain Five implications or complications of genital mutilation in the female. (5 Marks)
- b) Briefly highlight the areas of intervention of reproductive health in a community (5 Marks)