

UGANDA MARTYRS UNIVERSITY  
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES  
BACHELORS OF SCIENCE IN PUBLIC HEALTH  
COURSE UNIT: BSPH1103 INTRODUCTION TO PUBLIC HEALTH

YEAR 1 SEMESTER 1

Paper: Date: 4/3/ 2023

TIME: 9:00-12:00PM

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**INSTRUCTIONS**

- Answer all questions on the space provided for section A
- No marks for irrelevant matter

**Section A ( 20 MARKS) : Circle the right response**

1. The following ecological factor has an effect in the spread of infections, **Except**
  - a) Deforestation
  - b) Global warming
  - c) Air conditioning
  - d) Mineral water
  - e) Increased use of antibiotics
2. In Public Health burden of disease is measured by:
  - a. Disability adjusted years(DAILY)
  - b. Physical quality of life years(PQLY)
  - c. Health Adjusted life years(HALE)
  - d. All the above
3. Constant presence of disease in an area during a period of time is
  - a) Endemic
  - b) Epidemic
  - c) Sporadic
  - d) Pandemic

4. Opportunistic infection is

- a) Primary infection
- b) Secondary infection
- c) Tertiary infection
- d) Side effect of a drug

5. These are differences between public health and community health except:

- a) Public Health deals with preventive rather than curative aspects of health
- b) Public health deals with individual level rather than general population.
- c) The focus of public health is to prevent rather than to treat diseases
- d) In case of disease out breaks of an infectious disease, treatment of disease is vital to Public health.

6. Infectious diseases the primary prevention involves the following except:

- a) Get enough rest
- b) Chemotherapy
- c) Wash with soap and water
- d) Get away from infected people

7. HIV communicability depends on the following:

- a) Viral load
- b) Vaccination
- c) Window period
- d) Abstinence

8. Avoidance of drinking to prevent alcohol related diseases is an example

- a) Primordial prevention
- b) Primary prevention
- c) Secondary prevention
- d) Both a & b

9. Which one among the following diseases can be best controlled by secondary prevention:

- a) Ebola
- b) Malaria
- c) Cancer of the cervix
- d) Cholera

10. Which social and Environmental contributing factors lead to faster spread of contagious diseases? **Tick all**

- a) Urban areas
- b) High population density
- c) Poor sanitation
- d) Lack of access to safe water
- e) Natural resources

11. Social determinants of health, include the following: **except**

- a) Genetics
- b) Personality disorder
- c) Social economic cultures
- d) Environmental

12. The following ecological factors have an effect in infectious transfer, except

- a) Global warming
- b) Deforestation
- c) Air conditioning
- d) Mineral water
- e) Increased use of Anti-biotics

13. Why is germ theory important for the treatment of infectious diseases

- a) Provided the understanding that infectious diseases were caused by microorganisms
- b) Explains the importance of population equation
- c) Explained the z test and a nova test of study
- d) Provided insight that more fossils fuels generate more carbon dioxide.

14. In the definition of epidemiology, distribution refers to

- a) Who
- b) When
- c) Where
- d) Why?

15. The word determinants generally include the following in the definition of epidemiology

- a) Agents
- b) Control measures
- c) Causes
- d) Risk factors
- e) Sources

16. Public Health surveillance includes which of the following activities;

- a) Diagnosis of a case
- b) Soliciting case reports
- c) Creating and plotting graphs of disease epidemic curve
- d) Writing report trends on the disease outcomes.

17. A specific case definition is the one that

- a) Is likely to include only true cases
- b) Is considered loose or broad
- c) Will include more cases than sensitive cases definition
- d) May exclude mild cases.

18. The epidemiological triad of disease causation refers to:

- a. Agent, host, environment
- b. Time, place, person
- c. Source, mode of transmission, susceptible host
- d. John snow, Robert Koch, Kenneth

19. Indirect transmission include which of the following

- a. Droplet
- b. Mosquito bite
- c. Food bone
- d. Toilet seat

20. The following are different theories in disease causation except;

- a) Germ theory
- b) Contagion theory
- c) Anabaska theory
- d) Miasmatic theory

### **SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS (80 MKS)**

Choose any 4 questions, each number carries equal marks (20 marks), No. 21 is compulsory

21. Explain the term Health Determinant, Discuss the social determinants of health.

**[compulsory] 6 points minimum (20MKS)**

22. Describe the social economic impact of pandemics like Ebola in the health care system.

**(20MKS)**

23. The current rise in diseases of life style is believed to be majorly contributed by environmental factors, Discuss. **(20MKS)**

24. Explain the following terms, contagion theory and its relevance as far as disease causation is concerned. **(20MKS)**

25. Explain the term I'll health and justify the notion that poverty causes I'll health. **(20MKS)**

26. As A Public Health officer, how would you implement malaria program in the district. **(20MKS)**

**WISH YOU GOOD LUCK**