Uganda Martyrs University

Faculty of Health Sciences

Bachelor of Public Health - Health Promotion

End of Semester 1 Examination Year 2 (2018)

COURSE UNIT: INTRODUCTION TO COMMUNICABLE DISEASES CODE: BPHP2211

Date: 1st February, 2020 **Time: 2:00pm-5:00pm**

Instruction:

1) Answer four (4) questions in all, from both Sections A and B. **Question 1** of Section A and **Question 2** of Section B are compulsory.
2) Write your registration number clearly

SECTION A [Compulsory]:

Question 1 [15marks]

It has been reported that over 50% of Madagascar's population is infected with intestinal or urinary Schistosomiasis (Rollinson, et al., 2012). The disease slowly debilitates infected persons, who are frequently children, resulting in lower productivity and reduced learning in school-age children, among others. The disease involves a vicious cycle perpetuated by a number of environmental, psychological, and social factors.

It is said that Schistosomiasis is the most burdensome and deadly neglected tropical disease (CDC, 2011). Furthermore, it is second only to malaria as the most devastating parasitic disease in the world (The Carter Center, 2012). Schistosomiasis is a public health problem in Madagascar and many other countries. It is treatable, curable, and preventable, and a multifaceted approach can stop the harmful impact it is having on the communities. Government of Madagascar is set to launch multifaceted approaches which can lead to schistosomiasis control and elimination in Madagascar. This would yield many socio-economic benefits such as increased productivity, increased school attendance rates, and generally better welfare.

Assuming that you are a public health professional in your community, hired by the government of Madagascar;

a) Precisely explain the infection and transmission mode of Schistosomiasis **[5marks]**

b) What multifaceted approaches would you undertake to prevent and control Schistosomiasis in this community **[10marks]**

SECTION B:

Question 2 - Compulsory [25marks]:

With example(s) where appropriate, explain the following terms as commonly applied in communicable disease control and prevention **(25marks)**

I. Contamination **(2marks)**

II. Host **(2marks)**

III. Eradication **(3marks)**

IV. Elimination **(3marks)**

V. Reservoirs **(2marks)**

VI. Endemic **(2marks)**

VII. Hyperendemic **(2marks)**

VIII. Pandemic **(3marks)**

IX. Nosocomial infections **(3marks)**

X. Opportunistic infections **(3marks)**

viral cause

Question 3 [15marks]:

Other than Schistosomiasis, identify any water-borne communicable disease of your choice and develop clear up-to-date preventive strategies you would use to contain it **(15marks)**

Question 4 [15marks]:

a) With examples, discuss the four (4) levels of prevention in communicable disease control **(8marks)**

b) Briefly explain the determinants of a successful preventive strategies **(7marks)**

Question 5 [25marks]:

a) Write short notes on Dracunculiasis (guinea worm)**(5marks)**

b) Name three climatic factors that influence the survival rates and range of disease vectors **(3marks)**

c) With reference to a vector borne disease of your choice, describe 5 ways that the spread of such a vector-borne disease can be prevented **(7marks)**

THE END