

**UGANDA MARTYRS UNIVERSITY**

**Faculty of Health Sciences**

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**Module title: Occupational Health and Safety**

**Programme: Bachelor of Public Health and Health Promotion**

**COURSE CODE: BPHHP 2222**

**Date: Friday 9<sup>th</sup> August, 2019      Time: 2:00pm - 5:00pm**

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*Read all instructions carefully before you begin this examination.*

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*Instructions to Candidates:*

- Answer all questions in Section A, B and any one from Section C.
- Clearly and correctly label your answers on your answer booklet
- You must return the question paper along with your answer booklet and other writing papers to the invigilator at the end of the examination.

*Key examination protocol:*

- Students are strongly urged to take notice of the Policy on Academic Honesty.
- Sharing of information (verbal or non-verbal) between candidates during the examination is **strongly prohibited**.
- Any student found in contravention of the examination policy on Academic Honesty shall be automatically disqualified.

## SECTION A

Answer all questions in this section

1. Which is the best definition of occupational health and safety
  - A. The science of anticipation, recognition, evaluation and control of hazards arising in or from the workplace that could impair the health and wellbeing of workers, taking into account the possible impact on the surrounding communities and the general environment.
  - B. The science of anticipation, recognition, evaluation and control of hazards arising in or from the workplace that could impair the health and wellbeing of workers, taking into account the possible impact on the general work environment.
  - C. It deals with the prevention of work-related injuries and diseases as well as the protection and promotion of health.
  - D. It deals with the prevention of work-related injuries and diseases as well as the protection of the health of workers.
2. Which is the most correct response to road safety?
  - A. Methods and measures used to prevent pedestrians being killed or seriously injured.
  - B. Methods and measures used to control taxi drivers to reduce the risk of road users from being killed or seriously injured.
  - C. Methods and measures used to prevent road users or to reduce the risk of road users from being killed or not injured
  - D. Methods and measures used to prevent road users or to reduce the risk of road users from being killed or seriously injured.
3. Which of the definitions below best describes child labour?
  - A. Work that deprives children of their childhood their potential and their dignity and that is harmful to physical and mental development.
  - B. Work that deprives children of their childhood their potential and their dignity to physical and mental development.
  - C. Work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity and that is harmful to physical development.
  - D. Child labour is often defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental depression.
4. The following are the effects of child labour except?
  - A. Children becoming street beggars,
  - B. Prostitution
  - C. Bar and restaurant attendants,



- D. Exploited in sex,
  - E. Strippers and vendors
5. Which of these is an incorrect definition of gender
- A. Gender is not based on sex or the biological differences between men and women but rather shaped by culture, social relations, and natural environments. Thus, depending on values, norms customs and laws men and women in different parts of the world have evolved different gender roles.
  - B. Gender is not based on sex, or the biological differences between men and women but rather shaped by culture, social relations, and natural environments. Thus, depending on values, norms customs and laws men and women in different parts of the world have evolved different gender roles
  - C. Gender is not based on sex, or the biological differences between men and women. Gender is shaped by culture, social relations, and natural environments. Thus, depending on values, norms customs and laws men and women in different parts of the world have evolved different roles
  - D. Gender is not based on sex, or the biological differences between men and women. Gender is shaped by culture, social relations, and natural environments. Thus, depending on values, norms customs and laws men and women in different parts of the world have evolved different gender roles.
6. Which of the following is a form of social security?
- A. Social Assistance and Retirement benefit
  - B. Social Insurance and supplemental security income benefit.
  - C. Social Assistance and Social Insurance
  - D. Survivors benefit and Disability benefit
7. Which of the following are compensable category under the current workers compensation Act
- A. Medical benefits;
  - B. Disability
  - C. Indemnity benefits
  - D. Death benefits
  - E. All the above
  - F. None of the above
8. Which of the following is a barrier to occupational hazard in Small Scale industries
- A. Inadequate funding
  - B. Exemption from occupational safety and health legislation in most countries.
  - C. Insufficient raw material

- D. Low market for their products
  - E. Lack of infrastructure
9. Choose the incorrect answer on the purpose of pre-employment examination.
- A. To identify pre-existing injuries and underlying medical conditions
  - B. Determine the employee's ability to perform certain functions
  - C. Identify work environment risks and ensure they are addressed
  - D. Indeterminate with current laws and regulations
10. The road and safety Act of 2006 and 2013 covers a variety of items to ensure that there is safety while on the road. Which of the
- A. Motor vehicle registration fees shall be varied.
  - B. To have a non-uniform environmental fee on motor vehicles
  - C. To ban the importation of motor vehicles that are eight years old or more from the date of manufacture.
  - D. All the above
  - E. None of the above

## SECTION B

Answer all questions in this section

11. Occupational health and safety is to be enforced in all places to ensure the safety of the service providers. With relevant examples, describe the 5S and its applicability to safety of health workers in their work places (10 Marks).
12. People in their work places experience a number of work related problems. However, public health officers need to delve much into those challenges to mitigate them.
- a). What is a hazard?
  - b). Briefly explain any TWO of the following (20 Marks).
    - i. Physical hazards
    - ii. Chemical hazards
    - iii. Biological hazard
    - iv. Mechanical hazards
    - v. Psycho-social hazards
13. Outline the benefits of pre-employment medical examination (10 Marks)

14. The government of Uganda is scaling up its fight against HIV/AIDS. To this effect it has instituted a 90-90-90 strategy which has been revised to 95-95-95 strategy to curtail the spread of HIV/AIDS pandemic in families and the nation at large.
- a. What is HIV/AIDS work place policy? (2 Marks)
  - b. Describe the core goals of HIV/AIDS work place policy (6 Marks).
15. When dealing with communities, public health officers should refocus their efforts into stress related issues. With examples:
- a). List the manifestation of stress in a work place (7 Marks)
  - b). Mention the consequences of occupational health hazards (10 Marks).

### SECTION C

Answer ONLY ONE question in this section

16. With relevant examples describe the following:
- a. Occupational health surveillance in work places (10 Marks)
  - b. Health and safety risk management (15 Marks).
17. Agricultural sector in Uganda is one of the sectors employing a significant number of people. It is also a sector with the highest number of employees. As a public health worker, may you mention the contributory factors to occupational health hazards in this sector (25 Marks)

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