**DIPLOMA IN PUPLIC HEALTH FINAL EXAM**

1. List the types of people who are most vulnerable to waterborne diseases. Explain

Your answers why and how to overcome the diseases.

The most vulnerable people all over the world were as flowed

* Women
* Children
* Elderly
* Disabled persons

Why?

* Because of the insecurity in the area
* Natural Disaster or man-made disaster made them to be vulnerable
* Displaced and become vulnerable to luck of safe clean drinking water
* They become vulnerable to an diseases attach /spread

How to overcome the disease

* By avoiding drinking water from un protected sources
* Avoiding unsafe environment, meaning safe of open defecation
* By keeping safe environments free of harm/open defecation
* By practicing hand washing after visiting toilet or eating food

1. Suppose that inhabitants of a village obtain water from a spring. What advice would you give to the users about the prevention of contaminants entering the spring?

* My advice was that they have to keep the spring surrounding clean of open defecation
* They should fencing the spring area from animals

1. The following are pollution sources. Give two specific pollutants for each source.
2. A residential area:

* A residential areas Chemical being used by companies or the factories, e.g. oil fields
* Burning of hazard with in residence areas

1. A metal plating plant:

* Metal plating plant is product console unit comprising of mult stage plating set up like cleaning , Nickel Copper under coat Silver Gold Rhodium
* By using metal plating plant , cleaning the part always need to be free of any contaminating substances that could interfere with the planting process
* Drying and acid cleaning, the part may need to be rinsed and dried after the cleaning process then it needs to be cleaned with acid before it can undergo etching
* Etching This step roughens the surface of the part, increasing its ability to adhere to the metal coating

1. Agricultural activities:

* Means farming activities including plowing tillage, cropping installation of best management practices, seeding, cultivating and harvesting for production of food and fibre products

1. An uncontrolled landfill site:

* An controlled landfill produces objectionable odours and landfill gas can move through soil and collect in nearby building of the gases produced in landfills, ammonia ,sulphides ,methane and carbon dioxide are of most concern Methane and carbon dioxide can also collect in nearby buildings and displace oxygen

1. Urban surface water run-off

* Urban water runoff is the surface runoff of rainwater created by urbanization. This runoff is a major source of flooding and water population in urban communities worldwide. impervious surfaces roads parking lots and sidewalks

1. Explain 5 reasons why emergencies can put people at greater risk of waterborne disease

* Because of vulnerability
* Accessibility to safe drinking water
* Displacement
* Security or safety of the area
* In ability to accesses affected human physical, mental financially

1. In your own words, what is your understanding of public health and what are its key elements?

* Public health is defined as the science of protecting , safety and improving the health of the communities through education and this were he elements
* Assessment
* Policy development
* Assurance
* Monitor and evaluate health status to identify community health problem

1. Discuss how environmental health and sanitation affect the nutritional status of the vulnerable groups

* Enivermental health is a branch of public health concerned with all aspects of the natural and built environmental affecting human health.
* Environmental health is focused on the natural and built of human health
* The three principles determinant of health worldwide are poverty
* Pollution and population growth ,the population growth associated with pollution

1. Paul, a resident in the outskirts of your town, consults you about building a latrine in the compound of his house. He is an open-minded man who is keen to improve life for his family. He has a wife and three young children, and his elderly mother also lives with them. He doesn’t have a tap in his house and gets water from a nearby well. The area has heavy soil and the rock below is impermeable. Which types of latrine are possible choices for him?

* Flashed toilet
* Sept tank with slab

1. Which types of latrine would you recommend, and why?

* Flash toilet

Because at some point the area with loose soil claps easy and the some areas rock he cannot manage to construct latrine with dropped

b) What other advice would you give him about the location, design and construction of the latrine?

* About the latrine construction design and location he has to locate western side of the compound not less than 30 meters away from the house reason was that due to security for the users at all times
* Secondly during winters the wind blower towards west and the smell of the latrine will not disturb
* After finishing construction he has to put Hand washing facility nearby for anyone who visits the latrine have to wash his hands with soap and clean water

1. Explain five ways in which urbanization creates challenges for effective sanitation and solid waste management.

* Rural to urban migration is happening on a massive scale due to population pressure and lack of resources in rural areas this are push factors
* Urban population s interact with their environment through their consumption of food, energy, water and land and in turn , the polluted urban environment affect the health and quality of life of the urban population
* Urbanization particularly Couse water, air land noise pollution problems
* This problem lead to serious issues like global warming the climate changes
* Course of health hazards

9. How do good sanitation and waste management practices bring a positive effect to urban inhabitants? Give examples for effects on:

1. health

* Good nutrition leading to health
* Physical activity
* Weight , reduce risk of chronic diseases
* Improve memory

1. education

* good hygiene behaviour especially hand washing with soap at critical time Can significantly reduce health risk

1. economic conditions

* Improved sanitation has been shown to have great impacts on people’s health and economy however the progress of achieving the millennium development goals on halving the proportion of people without access to clean water and basic sanitation.

1. the environment

* free air from pollution
* no bad odours

1. List and briefly describe the measures by which the success or otherwise of a public–private partnership providing water supply services can be assessed.

* In emergency water supply can be using the following Water trucking
* Borehole drilling
* Surface water treatment
* Hand dug well
* Water meter is in process of measuring water in use by the residence as required per person per day

NB: ALL QUESTIONS CARRY 10 MARKS

BEST OF LUCK!!