



**AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY HEALTH
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN COMMUNITY HEALTH PRACTICE
END OF MAY-AUGUST 2024 SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS**

UNIT CODE: CHP 225

UNIT NAME: DRUG AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE

DATE: TUESDAY 13TH AUGUST 2024

TIME: TWO HOURS

START: 4.30 PM **STOP:** 6.30PM

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This exam is marked out of 70 marks
2. This Examination comprises TWO Sections
Section A: Compulsory Question (30 Marks)
Section B: Long Answer Questions (40 Marks)
3. This online exam shall take TWO Hours
4. All questions in Section A are compulsory and Answer any TWO questions in Section B
5. Late submission of the answers will not be accepted
6. Ensure your web-camera is on at all times during the examination period
7. No movement is allowed during the examination
8. Idling of your machine for 5 min or more will lead to lock out from the exam
9. The Virtual Assessment Test (VAS) has inbuilt integrity checks to detect cheating
10. Any aspect of cheating detected during and or after the exam administration will lead to nullification of your exam
11. In case you have any questions call the invigilator for this exam on Tel. 0720316019 and or the Head of Department on Tel 0723742370
12. For adverse incidences please write an email to: amiu.examinations@amref.ac.ke

SECTION A: COMPULSORY (30 MARKS)

1. Differentiate between relapse and recidivism (2marks)
2. Using relevant examples, differentiate between demand reduction and supply suppression in the fight against drug abuse (4marks)
3. Citing relevant examples, define the term enabler in the context of drug use and abuse (2marks)
4. Explain the medical basis for detoxication in drug addiction treatment (2marks)
5. State two social-economic effects of khat abuse (2marks)
6. State the significance of the brain reward system in reinforcing addictive behavior and motivation (2marks)
7. State four signs and symptoms of methamphetamine use (2 marks)
8. Explain why ethyl alcohol (ethanol) is indicated in treating methyl alcohol (methanol) poisoning (2marks)
9. Mention any two laws enacted through an Act of Parliament to control drug abuse and addiction in Kenya (2marks)
10. Using relevant examples, mention any four classes of psychoactive drugs (2 marks)
11. Define the following terms (3marks)
 - a) Tolerance
 - b) Binge drinking
 - c) Dependence
12. State two effects of smoking on pregnancy (2 marks)
13. Mention the active ingredient in marijuana (1 mark)
14. Using relevant examples, differentiate between risk and protective factors for marijuana addiction (2 marks)

SECTION B ANSWER ANY TWO (2) QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

15. a) Mr.Oriedo has battled addiction for eight years with significant ramifications on his job performance and family. He was diagnosed with polydrug use: constantly abusing marijuana, alcohol and khat with a visible loss of control, motivation, and functionality. Discuss the medical and social problems Mr.Oriedo is exposed to by virtue of this diagnosis. (10 marks)
- b) Addiction to alcohol and other psychoactive drugs is now classified as a chronic-relapsing neurobiologic brain disease. Explain the disease nature of drug addiction that places it at par with other chronic diseases such as hypertension, arthritis, and diabetes type 2. (10 marks)
16. (a) Baby Pendo was born at Murang'a Level 5 hospital in Murang'a County with a condition that baffled doctors and other clinical staff at the hospital. There were speculations and whispers in the corridors about the possible genesis of Baby Pendo's state. As an addiction professional working at the health facility, a woman known to Baby

Pendos's family confides in you that Pendos's mother, now in her late twenties, is a known alcoholic and often abused alcohol during her pregnancy. How would you proceed to rule out Fetal Alcohol Syndrome in Baby Pendo's condition (10 marks)

(b) Tobacco is a crucial determinant of health and socio-economic development. Explain c (10marks)

17. a) Alcohol and drug abuse (ADA) and HIV/AIDS are highly correlated. Discuss (10 marks)

b) Drug addiction treatment is often considered multi-dimensional and sometimes long-term, with a constellation of principles underpinning effective treatment outcomes. Discuss. (10 marks)

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