

102106T4COH

COMMUNITY HEALTH LEVEL 6

HE/OS/CH/CR/03/6A

CONDUCT COMMUNITY HEALTH DIAGNOSIS AND PARTNERSHIPS

July/August 2024



**TVET CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT, ASSESSMENT AND CERTIFICATION
COUNCIL (TVET CDACC)**

WRITTEN ASSESSMENT

TIME: 3 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATE

1. This paper consists of two sections; **A** and **B**
2. Answer **ALL** the question as guided in each section
3. Marks for each question are as indicated in the brackets
4. You are provided with a separate answer booklet to answer the questions
5. Do not write in this question paper

This paper consists of THREE (3) printed pages

Candidates should check the question paper to ascertain that all pages are printed as indicated and that no questions are missing

SECTION A: [40 MARKS]

Answer ALL questions in this section

1. Distinguish between horizontal partnership and vertical partnership. [4 Marks]
2. A questionnaire can be used to measure the community's health status during a community diagnosis survey. Highlight FOUR qualities of a good questionnaire. [4 Marks]
3. Community diagnosis is a systematic process done in specific community or population group. Outline THREE benefits of conducting community health diagnosis. [3 Marks]
4. Advocacy for health needs is carried out after dissemination of community health diagnosis report to the community. Outline FOUR resources required when conducting advocacy. [4 Marks]
5. Stakeholders are important in addressing community health needs. Identify FOUR stakeholders involved in addressing health needs of the community. [4 Marks]
6. Partnership dialogues result into collaborative partnerships, identify the FOUR stages involved in building of collaborative partnerships. [4 Marks]
7. Health data analysis is a significant process in public health. State THREE reasons for conducting health data analysis. [3 Marks]
8. Data analysis influences effective policy making. Outline FOUR phases of data analysis you will employ when analyzing community health diagnosis data. [4 Marks]
9. Dissemination plays a crucial role in communicating community diagnosis findings. Identify THREE ways of disseminating these findings. [3 Marks]
10. Planning ahead will help you make the necessary adjustments and arrangements to support the advocacy campaign. Outline the FOUR steps in planning health care advocacy. [4 Marks]
11. Community health needs assessments involve identification of unmet health needs of the community and coming up with actions. Highlight THREE health needs of the community. [3 Marks]

SECTION B: [60 MARKS]

*Answer any **THREE** questions in this section*

12. Tabulation of Community health diagnosis data is important for the purpose of presenting it to stakeholders.
- a) Explain FOUR benefits of presenting community diagnosis reports to stakeholders. [8 Marks]
 - b) Discuss SIX components of the community health diagnosis report. [12 Marks]
13. Community health indicators are variables used to assess community health status.
- a) Explain FOUR characteristics of a good health indicator. [8 Marks]
 - b) Discuss SIX indicators of community health you will consider when making tools for conducting community health diagnosis. [12 Marks]
14. Identification of sample population is crucial before embarking on actual community health diagnosis data collection.
- a) Discuss FOUR methods used for data collection when conducting community diagnosis. [8 Marks]
 - b) Explain FOUR probability sampling techniques that can be used during data collection. [8 Marks]
 - c) Describe TWO non-probability sampling methods that can be used during data collection. [4 Marks]
15. Monitoring and evaluation helps in identification of programmes progress, success and deviations for better planning.
- a) Explain FIVE differences between monitoring and evaluation. [10 Marks]
 - b) Discuss the FIVE steps in making an action plan. [10 Marks]

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