



AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY HEALTH
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN COMMUNITY HEALTH
END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATION DECEMBER 2024

CHP 414: GLOBAL HEALTH

DATE: TUESDAY 3RD DECEMBER, 2024

TIME: TWO HOURS **START:** 11.15AM **FINISH** 1.15PM

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. All questions in Section A are compulsory
4. Answer any TWO questions in Section B
5. DO NOT WRITE ON THE QUESTION PAPER

SECTION A: COMPULSORY (30 MARKS). SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Briefly explain each of these concepts that are dominant in global health discourses.
 - a) Global Disease Burden (GDB) (2marks)
 - b) Global Health Security (GHS) (2marks)
 - c) Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) (2marks)
 - d) Multimorbidity (2marks)
 - e) Health inequities (2marks)
2. Africa is the residence of most of the Neglected Tropical diseases (NTDs). Outline FOUR reasons why these diseases are said to be 'neglected' (4marks)
3. Africa is bearing the brunt of most of the emerging infectious diseases in our times, and that can be traced to human-initiated social and environmental changes. Outline Four of these human-initiated changes (4marks)
4. According to the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS (UNAIDS), the eastern and southern Africa (ESA) region continues to be plagued by unique barriers to the HIV response. Highlight FIVE of these barriers to the HIV response in the region (5marks).
5. Many populations facing "outcome gaps" in relation to global health interventions live in the in the sub-Saharan Africa region.
 - a) Explain the concept of "outcome gap" in relation to global health interventions (1mark)
 - b) Outline THREE contributing factors to the "outcome gap" phenomenon (3marks).
6. Measuring global health is critical in helping in the assessment of the overall health of the global populace. Highlight the following measures of global health.
 - a) Disability-adjusted life years (DALY) (1marks)
 - b) Quality-adjusted life years (QALY) (1marks)
 - c) Health-adjusted Life Year (HALY) (1marks)

SECTION B: ANSWER ANY TWO (2) QUESTIONS (40 MARKS). LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

7.
 - a) Briefly describe the concept of "medical tourism" in relation to healthcare globalization (2marks)
 - b) Global health and international health are not the same thing conceptually. However, the two are frequently used interchangeably in citations. Outline FOUR features that set the two concepts apart. (8marks)
 - c) Presently, antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is a prominent topic of discussion in international discussions concerning public health. Give a brief explanation of the reasons that make antibiotic resistance a concern for global public health (10marks)
8.
 - a) Commentators on global health claim that now more than ever, the conversation regarding global health is pertinent, topical, and vitally necessary. Use your understanding of global health to support their claim (12marks)
 - b) Numerous variables contribute to healthcare disparities, whether they occur locally or globally. Outline FOUR variables that affect healthcare inequalities in a normal low- and middle-income nation. (8marks)
9.
 - a) Globalization reportedly presents both opportunities and challenges for global healthcare policies and practices. Discuss (16marks)
 - b) Highlight any FOUR key measures that are recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO) to reduce the ever-persisted global malaria burden (4marks)