

AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY HEALTH MASTERS IN SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH RIGHTS AND POLICY END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATION DECEMBER 2024

UNIT CODE: HSR 713

UNIT NAME: PRINCIPLES OF EPIDEMIOLOGY

DATE: FRIDAY 13TH DECEMBER 2024

TIME: THREE HOURS START: 5.00 PM

STOP: 8.00PM

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. This exam is marked out of 60 marks
- This Examination comprises TWO Sections Section A: Compulsory 15 Marks Section B: Answer THREE questions 45 Marks
- 3. This online exam shall take THREE Hours
- 4. Late submission of the answers will not be accepted
- 5. Ensure your web-camera is on at all times during the examination period
- 6. No movement is allowed during the examination
- 7. Idling of your machine for 5 min or more will lead to lock out from the exam
- 8. The Virtual Assessment System (VAS) has inbuilt integrity checks to detect cheating
- 9. Any aspect of cheating detected during and or after the exam administration will lead to will lead to disciplinary measures.
- 10. In case you have any questions call the unit Lecturer Dr. Tom Marwa Tel.
 +254723800089 or the Head of Department on Tel +254723742370 or ICT related questions Mr. Patrick Njine on +254725835496
- 11. For adverse incidences please write an email to: <u>amiu.examinations@amref.ac.ke</u>

SECTION A: COMPULSORY (15 MARKS)

1.	Explain two reasons	s why HIV	meets all cri	iteria for o	disease to screen	in a population.
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(5	marks)
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- 2. Explain six characteristics of a good screening test (5 Marks)
- To study the causes of an outbreak of aflatoxin poisoning in Africa, investigators conducted a case-control study with 40 case-patients and 80 controls. Among the 40 poisoning victims, 32 reported storing their maize inside rather than outside. Among the 80 controls, 20 stored their maize inside. Calculate odds ratio for the association between inside storage of maize and illness. (5 Marks)

SECTION B: ANSWER ANY THREE (3) QUESTIONS (45 Marks)

4.				
	a) What are the necessary conditions for "confounding" in epidemiolo	ogical studies?		
		(5 Marks)		
	b) Explain why a randomization process is important in clinical trials	study design.		
		(5 Marks)		
	c) Explain Blinding/masking as used in clinical trials	(5 Marks)		
5.	Define "Case Definition" as used in Outbreak Investigations	(5 Marks)		
a) List down strengths and limitation with advantages and disadvantages of the				
	epidemiological study designs	(5 marks)		
	b) Give one advantage of using a whisker plot in epidemiological stud	lies (2marks)		
	c) Define randomization as used in clinical trials	(3 marks)		
6.				
	a) Define Bias and confounding as used in Epidemiological studies	(5 Marks)		
	b) How do you minimize biases in an epidemiological study?	(5 Marks)		
	c) List 3 Strengths and 3 Limitations of a cross sectional study design	(5 Marks)		
7.				

a) Using relevant examples distinguish between screening and diagnostic tests. 5 Marks

- Calculate the following Sensitivity Specificity Calculate Present Absent positive predictive value 34 Total Positive Positive Define results =49 Predictive value used Negative 282 as in Total Negative screening tests results=292
- b) In the examples of the sensitivity and specificity below

Calculate the following

	_			
a)	Sensitivity			(2 Marks)
b)	Specificity			(2 marks)
c)	Calculate positive predictive value	•		(3 Marks)
d)	Define Predictive value as used in	screen	ing tests	(3 Marks)
10.				

- a) During the previous year, nine residents of a community died from cervical cancer. List at least 2 reasons that might justify an outbreak investigation. (5 Marks)
- b) Briefly outline a least five epidemiologic steps of an outbreak Investigation (5 Marks)
- c) Investigators conducted a case-control study of histoplasmosis among industrial plant workers in Nebraska. The following table shows the number of case-patients and controls who worked in Building X, near a recently excavated site.

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	Cases	Controls	Total
Building X	15	8	23
Other Building	7	23	30
Total	22	31	53

- a) What is the appropriate measure of association?
- b) Calculate this measure.

(2Marks) (3 Marks)