



**AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING & MIDWIFERY SCIENCES
END OF SEMESTER APRIL 2024 EXAMINATIONS**

**COURSE CODE AND TITLE: BSM 215 - MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY &
ANTHROPOLOGY**

DATE: WEDNESDAY 14TH AUGUST 2024

Duration: 2 HOURS

Start:

Finish:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This exam is out of 70 marks
2. This Examination comprises THREE Sections. Section I: Multiple Choice Questions (20 marks) Section II: Short Answer Questions (30 marks) and Section III: Long Answer Questions (20 marks)
3. Answer ALL Questions.
4. Do Not write anything on the question paper -use the back of your booklet for rough work if need be.

SECTION I - MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

1. The written description of a culture that an anthropologist produces from his/her research is;-
 - A. Ethnocentrism
 - B. Ethnicity
 - C. Ethnocide
 - D. Ethnography
2. _____ consists of two or more individuals among whom we find an established pattern of interaction.
 - A. Social system
 - B. Social structure
 - C. Social relationship
 - D. Social Interaction
3. Anthropology is basic study of'-
 - A. Human being
 - B. Community
 - C. Male and female
 - D. None of these
4. Gender, kinship, religion, sexuality, migration, political or economic systems of contemporary human society are scopes of;-
 - A. Archaeological studies
 - B. Biological anthropological studies
 - C. Cultural anthropological studies
 - D. Ethnological studies
5. The understanding of behavioural science is important to medical professionals;-
 - A. To diagnose medical conditions more accurately
 - B. To enhance patient care by understanding patient behaviour and psychology
 - C. To improve technical skills in surgical procedures
 - D. To administer medications correctly
6. Four dimensions of health are:-
 - A. Social, physical, spiritual and intellectual
 - B. Cultural, physical, Spiritual and Intellectual
 - C. Exercise, good nutrition, relaxation and sleep
 - D. physical, mental, emotional and spiritual
7. A patient may prefer traditional healing practices over modern medicine;-
 - A. Due to financial incentives provided by traditional healers
 - B. Because traditional practices are perceived as being more holistic and in harmony with their cultural worldview, and trusted within the community
 - C. Due to limited access to traditional healers in urban areas
 - D. To avoid side effects associated with conventional medications

8. Medical sociology is the systematic study of:
- A. The causes and distribution of diseases
 - B. Doctor/Patient relationships among ill and healthy patients
 - C. The rate at which social diseases spread amongst varying socioeconomic populations
 - D. How humans manage issues of health and illness, disease and disorders, and health care for both the sick and the healthy
9. Three of the following are modes of secondary socialization **EXCEPT**:
- A. Sisters
 - B. State
 - C. Peers
 - D. Mass media
10. The following statements is not true about the bio-medical model of explaining health and illness;
- A. Disease is a breakdown of the human body
 - B. Disease is psychosomatic
 - C. Only trained medical experts can treat disease
 - D. The mind and body can be treated separately
11. Social stratification includes which of the following dimensions?
- A. Age, gender and intelligence
 - B. Tradition, culture and economy
 - C. Religion region and race
 - D. Class, status and power
12. The roles of patient and physician very clearly defined because;-
- A. It is an essential interaction within society.
 - B. It assists patients in their choice to seek medical help.
 - C. People try to self-treat and are unsuccessful.
 - D. Changing the expectations will lead to subpar treatment.
13. The overall social component that determines the health of a society is: -
- A. Power
 - B. Culture
 - C. Family
 - D. Class
14. This term defines a concept of primary health care that ensures rural health services are geographically within reach by the community:
- A. Accessibility
 - B. Acceptability
 - C. Affordability
 - D. Availability

15. The first philosopher to coin and use the term sociology was:
- A. Auguste Comte
 - B. Karl Marx
 - C. Herbert Spencer
 - D. Max Weber
16. All of the following, EXCEPT for _____, are examples of material culture.
- A. Remnants of an ancient campfire
 - B. Fossilized human bones
 - C. A pile of stone flakes left over from toolmaking
 - D. Garbage deposited by humans over the last two or three decades
17. The concept of health is difficult to define because;-
- A. It is subject to many circumstances.
 - B. There are varying opinions in different cultures.
 - C. There are fluctuations as time changes.
 - D. It is linked to social status.
18. The following scenarios best demonstrates the effect of social context on an individual's driving-related behaviour;-
- A. A teenage driver is distracted as a result of using a cell phone to call friends while driving.
 - B. An adult driver adheres to the posted speed limits for many months after being caught speeding.
 - C. A teenager performs better on a written driver exam than on the road test.
 - D. An adult driver adopts a more aggressive driving style when driving in a city than in a small town.
19. The following best describes the relationship between society and culture;-
- A. Society is defined by a broad set of abstract concepts such as values and beliefs, while culture is the physical embodiment of these concepts.
 - B. The development of a shared set of cultural artifacts and norms fosters a group identity that becomes a society.
 - C. Through their interactions, people define the boundaries of their society and create shared products and meanings that constitute their culture.
 - D. Unlike culture, which is an unchanging set of customs and traditions, society is in a state of constant flux.
20. Nearly all cultures have provisions for the socially sanctioned divorce of married couples. Accepted rationales for divorce across societies are most frequently a reflection of:
- A. Cultural expectations for the life span of a marriage in the society.
 - B. Social norms condemning infidelity by marriage partners.
 - C. Cultural goals associated with the reasons for marriage in the society.
 - D. Economic issues related to the family and the society.

SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

21. Demonstrate with an example the relationship between the following social demographic factors and health
- i. Education and health outcomes (3 marks)
 - ii. Religion and health outcomes (3 marks)
 - iii. Marital status and health outcomes (3 marks)
 - iv. Age and health outcomes (3 marks)
22. Describe kinship and its four (4) significance in the context of disease transmission (6 marks)
23. Describe the concept of the "sick role" as described by Talcott Parsons. (6 marks)
24. Explain three (3) challenges of observing this role in a community context. (6 marks)

SECTION III: LONG ANSWER QUESTION – (20 MARKS)

25. Health is a fundamental right for every citizen;-
- a. Analyse five (5) factors in urban population that predispose people to poor health (10 marks)
 - b. Explain five (5) social factors around rural population that boost health outcomes (10 marks)