

102105T4COH

Community Health Level 5

HE/OS/CH/CR/01/5/A

Monitor Community Health Care

July/August 2023



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

WRITTEN ASSESSMENT

3 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. This paper has three sections **A**, **B** and **C**.
2. You are provided with a separate answer booklet.
3. Marks for each question are as indicated.
4. Do not write on the question paper.

This paper consists of 7 printed pages

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

SECTION A: (20 MARKS)

Answer all questions in this section. Each question carries one Mark

1. _____ is a measure of disease burden.
 - A. Incidence
 - B. Mortality
 - C. Morbidity
 - D. Prevalence
2. Minor ailments consist of flue, headache, diarrhea amongst others. Which one of the following is a method for preventing minor ailments?
 - A. Avoid shaking people's hands
 - B. Washing fruits with clean water before eating them
 - C. Taking antibiotics whenever you suspect food poisoning
 - D. Visiting the doctor for checkup frequently
3. Essential supplies kit is key for community health volunteer daily operations. _____ is one of the tools in the essential supply kit.
 - A. District Health Information System (DHIS)
 - B. Measurement of Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) tape
 - C. Medical cards
 - D. Face masks
4. Community health assistant utilizes various methods of delivery during community trainings. Identify from the following, a method of training delivery.
 - A. Interview
 - B. Demonstration.
 - C. Mass education.
 - D. Questionnaire.
5. _____ is given to prevent diarrhea in children?
 - A. Oral Poliomyelitis vaccine
 - B. Pentavalent vaccine
 - C. Bacillus Calmette Guerin vaccine
 - D. Rota virus vaccine

6. Surveillance systems are prepared, designed and implemented to achieve the set disease surveillance objectives. Which one of the following is an objective of a disease surveillance system?
 - A. Promoting accountability in health programs
 - B. Monitor disease trends.
 - C. Management of patients.
 - D. To control infections.
7. The following are various barriers to accessing health care delivery. Which one is not?
 - A. Limited language access
 - B. Lack of availability of hospitals
 - C. Lack of political goodwill.
 - D. Lack of insurance coverage
8. Immunization is under which of the following levels of disease prevention?
 - A. Secondary prevention
 - B. Tertiary prevention
 - C. Primary prevention
 - D. Seco-tertiary prevention.
9. Who among the following is the secretary of Community Health Committee (CHC)
 - A. Health Facility In charge
 - B. Chief
 - C. Community Health Assistant
 - D. Community Health Promoter
10. The incidence rate of lifestyle diseases is increasing in Kenya. Which one of the following is a lifestyle disease in the community.
 - A. HIV/AIDs
 - B. Diabetes
 - C. Asthma
 - D. Bi-polar disorder
11. Pandemic means that a disease_____
 - A. Occurs clearly in excess of normal expectancy
 - B. Is habitually present in human population

- C. Affects large number of countries, simultaneously
 - D. Is always present in the community
12. _____ is a method used in management of minor injuries.
- A. Rest, Ice, Compression and Elevation
 - B. Recovery, Ice, Compression and Elevation
 - C. Rest, Incline, Compression and Elevation
 - D. Rest, Ice, Compression and Emergency
13. _____ is a notifiable disease in the community.
- A. Syphilis
 - B. Diabetes
 - C. Yellow fever
 - D. Epilepsy
14. Community Health Volunteers (CHVs) are mandated to keep an inventory of drug records.
Select from the following the importance of keeping drugs records.
- A. To give to the community
 - B. For general purposes
 - C. To know which patient to attend to only
 - D. To monitor stock
15. _____ forms the first level of care in community unit.
- A. Household
 - B. Village
 - C. Health center
 - D. Community
16. Select from the following a tool used by the Community Health Volunteers (CHVs) CHV's for referrals from the community.
- A. MOH 515
 - B. MOH 516
 - C. MOH 100
 - D. MOH 514
17. Which among the following is a cultural factor affecting the management of patients in the community.

- A. Food insecurity
 - B. Structural conflicts
 - C. Birth practices.
 - D. Drug abuse
18. _____ may not be regarded as necessary action for a community health care worker
- A. Treatment of minor ailments
 - B. Performing minor surgery
 - C. Provision of health education and information
 - D. Referral of clients to healthcare facilities for further treatments
19. Select from the following a common illness in the community.
- A. Shigellosis
 - B. Tuberculosis
 - C. Measles
 - D. Diabetes
20. Identify from the following the focus of secondary prevention?
- A. Hygiene practices.
 - B. Surveillance
 - C. Child spacing
 - D. Rehabilitation.

SECTION B: (40 MARKS)

Answer all the questions in this section

21. Minor ailments have been defined as non-complicated medical conditions which can be self-diagnosed and managed. List FOUR possible biological causes of minor ailments within the community. (4 Marks)
22. Identify FOUR characteristics of a Community Health Volunteer supplies kit. (4 Marks)
23. Primary data for health needs assessment can be collected through interview method. State FOUR disadvantages of using interview as a method of data collection. (4 Marks)
24. Outline FOUR dangers signs pregnant mothers might experience before delivery. (4 Marks)
25. Home visit is pivotal in management of ailments. State FOUR types of home visits an assistant community health worker should conduct. (4 Marks)
26. List FOUR criteria a Community Health Volunteer (CHV) can use in identifying essential drugs. (4 Marks)
27. Mention FOUR reasons for conducting patient referrals from the community to the linked health facility. (4 Marks)
28. State FOUR benefits of involving males in family planning in the community. (4 Marks)
29. Identify THREE social factors pre-disposing your community to diseases. (3 Marks)
30. State THREE reasons that can lead to the failure of community health programs. (3 Marks)
31. Outline TWO disadvantages of group discussions, as a health education method. (2 Marks)

SECTION C: (40 MARKS)

Answer any two questions in this section

32. Mother and child booklets are a home-based record for an expectant mother and subsequently the child. Usage of this booklet helps to reduce maternal mortality and under-5 mortality rates.
- a) Describe FIVE causes of maternal mortality in Kenya today. (10 Marks)
 - b) Explain any FIVE roles of husband during pregnancy of their partner as outlined in the mother and child booklet. (10 Marks)
33. Community Health Volunteer (CHVs) are recruited to support the delivery of health programmes in areas where there are particular health inequalities due to a scarce of trained human resources.
- a) Describe FIVE ways of supporting community health volunteers in carrying out their duties in the community. (5 Marks)
 - b) Identify FIVE Characteristics of a Community health volunteer. (5 Marks)
 - c) Explain FIVE main roles of Community health Volunteers in the community. (10 Marks)
34. The government of Kenya is currently striving to strengthen the surveillance system however, due to the expertise needed, you have been appointed to lead the process. To achieve the desired results, you are expected to;
- a) Explain FIVE uses of surveillance systems in Kenya today. (10 Marks)
 - b) Describe FIVE challenges facing surveillance systems in our health facilities. (10 Marks)

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