



**AMREF INTERNATIONAL TRAINING CENTER**

Qualification Code : 102105T4COH

Qualification : Community Health Practice level 6

Unit Code : HE/CU/CH/CC/03/6/A

Unit of Competency : Apply Epidemiology in Community Health

**WRITTEN ASSESSMENT: END TERM PAPER**

**Time: 3 HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATE**

1. This paper has two sections A and B
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 four (4) printed pages. Candidates should check the question paper to ascertain that all the pages are printed as indicated**

**SECTION A (40 MARKS)**

*Attempt All the Questions in This Section.*

1. One of the roles of a community health worker is to sensitize community members to prevent diseases. Outline four health interventions used to control and prevent the spread of diseases. (4 Marks)
2. The mode of disease transmission refers to how a disease-causing agent moves from an infected person or reservoir to a healthy person. Outline FOUR modes of transmission of infectious disease agents. (4 Marks)
3. Any notifiable disease suspected or confirmed shall be reported to the relevant authority immediately according to the disease notification protocols. Name four notifiable diseases in Kenya. (4 Marks)
4. Epidemiology uses surveillance as a systematic way to continuously collect, analyze, and interpret health data to track and understand diseases. Differentiate between Active and Sentinel types of surveillance. (4 Marks)
5. Disseminating epidemiological reports is important in informing public health actions and guiding further research for disease control. Identify four forums in which epidemiological reports can be disseminated. (4 Marks)
6. During the planning process a researcher should decide on the appropriate method of data collection to be used. Mention FOUR methods of data collection. (4 Marks)
7. Epidemiology categorizes diseases based on factors that influence their spread, cause, and patterns within a population. Highlight four endemic diseases. (4 Marks)
8. Epidemiology uses methodical approaches to select representative groups for studying health conditions within a population. Highlight FOUR probability sampling techniques. (4 Marks)
9. Research involves searching for new knowledge and trying to come up with solutions to identified problems. Differentiate between quantitative and qualitative research. (4 Marks)
10. You have been appointed to conduct a disease surveillance exercise at Kibra. Identify four reporting tools, you will use to carry out the surveillance. (4 Marks)

**SECTION B (60 MARKS)**

Answer **three** questions in this section

11. Your community has experienced a sudden and alarming increase in cases of severe watery diarrhea and vomiting. Local health officials have confirmed a cholera outbreak. You are a member of the community health response team.

- a) Discuss Cholera disease under the following subtopics.
  - i. Causative agent (2 mark)
  - ii. Two Signs and Symptoms (2 marks)
  - iii. Prevention and control measures (4 mark)
  - iv. Treatment. (2 mark)
- b) Using a labeled diagram, explain the major components of the epidemiological triangle using Cholera as the disease of interest. (10marks)

12. A child in a local elementary school has been diagnosed with measles. The school has a diverse population, including children with varying vaccination statuses

- a) Explain four immediate steps the school take to prevent the spread of measles among students and staff (8 Marks)
- b) Describe THREE levels of disease prevention by giving appropriate examples. (12 marks)

13. Effective data dissemination is crucial for translating epidemiological findings into public health action.

- a) Identify FIVE methods commonly used for data dissemination. (5 marks)
- b) Describe FIVE importance of data dissemination in epidemiological practice. (5 marks)
- c) The standard epidemiological report follows a specific format for clarity and completeness. Explain FIVE key elements typically included in such a report. (10 marks)

14. Screening process operates like a sieve, it helps to separate people who have a disease condition from those who do not.

- a) Explain THREE aims of screening programs. (6 marks)
- b) Discuss the steps involved in population screening. (14 marks)