



DIPLOMA UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP
DIPLOMA IN COMMUNITY HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT

DHD 100 : COMMUNITY BASED HEALTH CARE

DATE: 8TH APRIL 2026

DURATION: 2 HOURS

**MAXIMUM MARKS:
70**

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Write your registration number on the answer booklet.
2. **DO NOT** write on this question paper.
3. This paper contains **SIX (6)** questions.
4. Question **ONE** is compulsory.
5. Answer any other **FOUR** questions.
6. Question **ONE** carries **30 MARKS** and the rest carry **10 MARKS** each.
7. **Write all your answers in the Examination answer booklet provided.**

QUESTION ONE

Read the Case Study below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

GLOBAL HEALTH ISSUES-THE FORGOTTEN RIVER HEALTH CRISIS

In Stung Treng Province, rural Cambodia, along the Mekong there is a population of 87,000 people across 42 villages, primarily subsistence farmers and fishing families. Dr. Malika Souvan, a global health consultant, arrives to find the regional hospital overwhelmed. Patient numbers have tripled; three children died last night. Local health officer Vannak Chhay presents alarming data indicating a rise in child malnutrition, diarrheal disease, malaria cases and child deaths in the last 8 months.

Dr. Souvan visited the riverside villages and discovers families use the Mekong River for drinking, bathing, and waste disposal. Only 8 latrines serve villages of over 300 people. Fish catch has declined 70% and rice prices have tripled. Elderly villagers report the river has changed with lower water levels, strange color and dead fish.

Traveling upstream, she finds a Chinese-owned rubber plantation about 15,000 hectares with massive irrigation systems, pesticide runoff entering the river, and 800 migrant workers with no sanitation facilities. The plantation arrived 18 months ago; river changes began shortly after.

Stung Treng province has stateless population of 4,500 ethnic Vietnamese living on boats along the river. They have no citizenship documents and fear deportation, so they avoid clinics until dying. Political Pressure are also common and the Provincial Governor refuses to act with an excuse that the plantation brings jobs and investment, hence they focus on treating patients, not creating problems with owners. There is also climate change where the Elderly villagers describe extreme floods followed by the worst drought in 40 years. Temperatures are 2.5°C higher than 20 years ago.

An outbreak happened where a family of seven in the floating village falls ill with fever and severe diarrhea. Three died within 48 hours. Laboratory

results confirm drug-resistant cholera. The river contaminated by pollution and waste, warmed by climate change, slowed by drought has become the perfect transmission vehicle.

Global health issues presented in Stung Treng record as follows;

Issue	Manifestation
Pandemics	Drug-resistant cholera with epidemic potential
Environmental Factors	Climate change altering river; industrial pollution
Economic Disparities	Remote villages cannot access care
Political Factors	Government prioritizes investment over health
Refugees/Migrants	4,500 stateless people denied healthcare

Dr. Souvan establishes oral rehydration stations, distributes water purification tablets, and sets up a cholera treatment centre. She faces an ethical dilemma: obey NGO orders to avoid political confrontation, or advocate for root causes. She chooses to invite international media and submit confidential reports to WHO and UN human rights offices. Cholera cases decline; 340 stateless people receive care for the first time; international pressure forces the plantation to install water treatment.

Required:

- a) Identify and explain how FOUR different global health issues from the case present in the Stung Treng crisis. For each issue, provide specific evidence from the case study.

(8 marks)

- b) Demonstrate the relationship between environmental factors and health outcomes in this case. Include analysis of climate change, industrial pollution, and their combined impact on the cholera outbreak.

(6 marks)

- c) The stateless Vietnamese population represents a critical vulnerability in this crisis. Explain why this population faces unique health risks and propose four specific interventions to address their needs as presented in the case above, within the global health framework.

(8 marks)

- d) Based on this case, outline FOUR recommendations you would make to prevent similar crises in other river communities

(8 marks)

QUESTION TWO

- a) Besides the medical condition itself, describe the three main areas of impact a catastrophic illness has on a person and their family

(6 marks)

- b) List down the four defining characteristics of catastrophic illness

(4 marks)

QUESTION THREE

- a) Define the term Primary Health Care as used in community health and development **(2**

Marks)

- b) Effective communication plays a crucial role in addressing health concerns and promoting development. Explain four key reasons why communication is important for development in the context of health

(8 Marks)

QUESTION FOUR

- a) Describe **Four** symptoms of breast cancer. **(4**

marks)

- b) Briefly discuss **SIX** objectives of monitoring and evaluation in in Home-Based-Care

(6 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

Briefly discuss challenges for the uptake of PMTCT programmes especially in developing countries. **(10 marks)**

QUESTION SIX

a) Outline the elements of change behaviour that are critical for a successful change of an addictive ciggarettes smoker.

(2 marks)

b) Social outlook refers to a person's, group's or society's general attitude, perspective or viewpoint regarding social issues, responsibilities, and relationships. Evaluate the social outlooks related to HIV/AIDS. **(8 marks)**