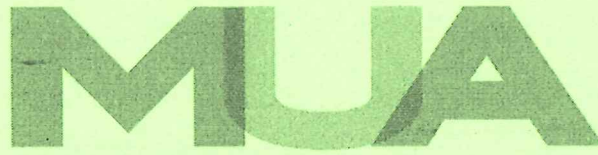


The
Management
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CERTIFICATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP

CERTIFICATE IN COMMUNITY HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT

CHD 100: HEALTH SYSTEMS STRENGTHENING

DATE: 1ST APRIL 2025

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:

THE GLOBAL CONTEXT OF A HEALTH CARE SYSTEM

A well-functioning health system ensures that all people have access to the health services they need, when and where they need them, without financial hardship. This includes the availability, accessibility, and acceptability of high-quality services across the continuum of care, from health promotion and disease prevention to treatment, rehabilitation, and palliative care. Safety is a critical component, with systems in place to minimize the risk of harm to patients, healthcare workers, and the community. The health system should provide comprehensive coverage, reaching all segments of the population equitably, regardless of socioeconomic status, geographic location, or other factors. Efficiency in the use of resources, both financial and human, is essential for the long-term sustainability of services. Effectiveness is achieved through evidence-based interventions, continuous quality improvement, and the coordination of care across different providers and levels of the health system. Importantly, the delivery of health services must be guided by ethical principles and a rights-based approach, respecting the dignity, autonomy, and informed consent of individuals. Ultimately, a functional health system is one that is resilient, adaptable, and able to meet the evolving health needs of the population in a sustainable manner.

A people-centered health system places the needs and preferences of individuals and communities at the forefront, ensuring that services are responsive to their diverse contexts and requirements. This principle emphasizes the active engagement of patients and the broader population in shaping and evaluating healthcare delivery. A results-oriented approach focuses on achieving measurable improvements in population health outcomes, rather than just inputs or processes. This requires a strong emphasis on monitoring, evaluation, and the use of data to drive decision-making and continually enhance performance. The principle of being evidence-based ensures that health system policies, programs, and practices are informed by the best available scientific evidence, as well as local context and lived experiences. Ethical soundness is a fundamental tenet,

whereby the health system upholds principles of equity, justice, autonomy, and respect for human rights in all aspects of its operations. Finally, a systems thinking perspective acknowledges the complex, interconnected nature of health systems, recognizing that improvements in one area can have unintended consequences in others. This holistic approach facilitates a comprehensive understanding of the health system and enables the design of more effective and sustainable interventions.

The government plays a central role in shaping and overseeing the health system, setting policies, regulations, and standards, and often directly providing or financing healthcare services. Patients are the core beneficiaries of the health system, and their needs, preferences, and experiences should be at the heart of system design and delivery. Health insurance providers, whether public or private, are crucial for ensuring affordable and equitable access to healthcare, pooling financial risk, and incentivizing quality and efficiency. Private and mission-based organizations, such as hospitals, clinics, and community health workers, are essential partners in service delivery, complementing the government's role.

Donors, including international development agencies and philanthropic organizations, can provide crucial financial and technical support, especially in resource-constrained settings, helping to strengthen health system capacities and expand the reach of services. The effective coordination and collaboration among these diverse stakeholders is critical for building a responsive, resilient, and sustainable health system that can meet the evolving healthcare needs of the population. Each player brings unique resources, perspectives, and responsibilities, and their alignment around common goals and principles is key to achieving universal health coverage and improving population health outcomes.

Required:

- a) Discuss five features of a health system from a global context as seen from the case study above **(10 Marks)**
- b) Explain any five players within a health system that are important in ensuring that health strengthening is achieved in various settings **(10 Marks)**

c) Describe five principles of a health system as evidenced from the case study

(10 Marks)

QUESTION TWO

(a) Explain four major barriers faced by the health system in a developing country like Kenya (8 marks)

(b) Identify two solutions of the above health barriers (2 marks)

QUESTION THREE

(a) Define the term Risk Pooling as used in Health Systems and strengthening (2 marks)

(b) Identify and explain four types of risk pooling mechanisms that can be used to support and finance immunization services both at the community level and at the national level (8 Marks)

QUESTION FOUR

The negative effects of health care financing refer to the unintended or adverse consequences that can arise from the way a healthcare system is funded and financed.

(a) Discuss four negative effects of the high cost of health care in various populations (8 Marks)

(b) Identify any four sources of health care financing (2 Marks)

QUESTION FIVE

- a) A network of service delivery in health refers to the interconnected system of healthcare providers, facilities, and resources that work together to deliver comprehensive and coordinated healthcare services to a population. Briefly discuss seven features of a network service delivery in health care (7 mark)
- b) A hospital care manager is a healthcare professional responsible for overseeing and coordinating the delivery of patient care within a hospital setting. Identify three roles of hospital health care managers (3 Marks)

QUESTION SIX

Write short notes of the following and give appropriate examples on:

- (a) Health Legislation (5 Marks)
- (b) Health Governance (5 Marks)

