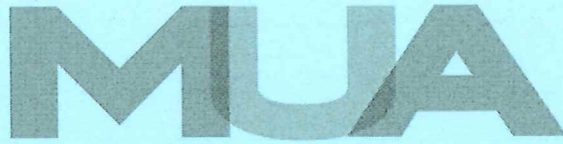


The
Management
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UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

CDV 301: COMMUNITY HEALTH

DATE: 4TH DECEMBER 2024

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 **THREE** questions.
6. Question **ONE** carries **25 MARKS** and the rest carry **15 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:

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH AT KALINDA VILLAGE

Kalinda Village is a remote rural area with a population of about 10,000 people. The village has limited access to healthcare facilities, poor infrastructure, and a high poverty rate. The community relies on traditional birth attendants (TBAs), as the nearest clinic is 30 kilometres away, with poor transport systems. Maternal and child mortality rates are significantly high due to inadequate healthcare, malnutrition, and poor sanitation. Ideally, Maternal and Child Health (MCH) plays a critical role in the overall well-being of the community. The health of mothers directly impacts the health of their children, as healthy mothers are more likely to have healthy pregnancies, deliver healthy babies, and continue to support their children's development.

Many women give birth at home without skilled medical care, leading to complications such as obstructed labour, postpartum haemorrhage, and infections. High maternal mortality results in orphaned children, further exacerbating the cycle of poverty. Poor maternal health directly impacts child health. Many children suffer from malnutrition, diarrhea, pneumonia, and vaccine-preventable diseases. Lack of maternal care during pregnancy also leads to higher rates of stillbirths and neonatal deaths.

However, through targeted interventions, Kalinda Village can improve its maternal and child health outcomes. Reducing maternal and child mortality requires a comprehensive approach that includes access to healthcare, education, and infrastructure development. By addressing these key indicators and implementing strategic interventions, Kalinda can create a healthier future for mothers and children, ultimately strengthening the entire community.

Required:

- a) Briefly explain four reasons why high maternal and child health mortality has an impact on a community. (8 Marks)

- b) Assess five key indicators used on gauging maternal and child health at Kalinda Village (10 Marks)
- c) As a Community Health Promoter, discuss three roles that you can implement in improving maternal and child health at Kalinda Village. (3 Marks)
- d) Evaluate two principles of community health education that can be applied in the case above. (4 Marks)

QUESTION TWO

- a) Describe five key determinants of community health, and how they influence the overall well-being of a population. (5 Marks)
- b) Briefly explain five characteristics of a health record system. (5 Marks)
- c) Discuss five issues in family and reproductive health. (5 Marks)

QUESTION THREE

- a) Describe four key components of an effective environmental health policy that governments can enforce to protect vulnerable populations. (8 Marks)
- b) Illustrate three core components of a health system, and how do they interact to ensure effective healthcare delivery. (3 Marks)
- c) Discuss briefly two theories of community health and development. (4 Marks)

QUESTION FOUR

- a) Using four examples, discuss how cultural practices can both positively and negatively impact health outcomes. (8 Marks)
- b) Demonstrate three basic principles of epidemiology. (3 Marks)
- c) Propose two roles of primary health care in community settings. (4 Marks)

QUESTION FIVE

- a) Critique three roles of the Health Information Systems (HIS) in improving decision-making and overall health system performance. (9 Marks)
- b) Define the following terms:
 - i. Health service management (1 Mark)
 - ii. Disaster management (1 Mark)
- c) Assess two strategies on behaviours change communication. (4 Marks)

QUESTION SIX

- a) Demonstrate three roles that environmental factors like air and water pollution play in the development of non-communicable diseases. (6 Marks)
- b) Propose how healthcare infrastructure and resource management play in ensuring a rapid and effective response to health emergencies. (6 Marks)
- c) Explain common deficiency diseases that affect children below five years. (3 Marks)