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**CHRISTIAN SERVICE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE**

**KUMASI, GHANA**

**FACULTY OF HEALTH & APPLIED SCIENCE**

**DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICIAN ASSISTANSHP STUDIES**

**BSC. PHYSICIAN ASSISTANTSHIP STUDIES (MEDICAL)**

**END OF FIRST SEMESTER – 2018/19 ACADEMIC YEAR EXAMINATIONS**

**LEVEL 200**

**PACS 203: COMMUNITY HEALTH 1**

**OBJECTIVES**

**MAY, 2019**

**50 Marks**

**Time Allowed: 45 mins**

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**GENERAL INSTRUCTION TO CANDIDATES:**

- Write your Index Number and Date, and sign on the space provided on top of each page of the Question Paper.
- Answer **ALL** the following questions
- Selected the most appropriate answer in each of the following questions.

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1. The currently accepted scientific theory of disease is the Germ Theory. It states that, many diseases are caused by ..... too small to see without magnification, invade humans, animals, and other living hosts.
  - a. Microbiology
  - b. Viruses
  - c. Microorganisms.
  - d. Bacteria
  - e. Fungi
  
2. In the exploring of an identity of a community throughout, the following characteristic must be noted except.....
  - a. Geographical area, housing pattern and climate.
  - b. Population characteristics.
  - c. Life style of people.
  - d. Leadership pattern
  - e. Names of the diseases that are likely to affect the community
  
3. Which of the following is not considered a feature of a Community?
  - a. It is not considered a social group
  - b. It is often defined by geographical boundaries
  - c. It is composed of people who live together and members know each other and interact with each other
  - d. It creates its own norms and certain values
  - e. It functions within a particular structure
  
4. The term disease control describes ongoing operations aimed at reducing the all of the following except.....
  - a. The incidence of disease
  - b. The duration of disease and consequently the risk of transmission
  - c. The effects of infection, including both the physical and psychosocial complications
  - d. The non- financial burden to the community.
  - e. None of the above
  
5. ....is a written statement of health needs and health problems, which are determined by analysis of data, collected for community identification.
  - a. Community identification
  - b. Community needs
  - c. Community diagnosis
  - d. Community plan
  - e. Community review

6. Which of the following about immunization is not true?
  - a. It is also referred to as vaccination
  - b. There is currently in immunization for Hepatitis B infection
  - c. Immunization is very safe
  - d. Immunization process is therefore, the injection or swallowing a weakened form of ( or a fragment of ) disease.
  - e. A immunization will usually prevent the onset of a disease or else reduce its severity.
  
7. For a community to be functioning well it must provide the entire following are except...
  - a. Space for housing and shelter
  - b. Means and facilitation of livelihood
  - c. Opportunity for employment
  - d. Taking care of socialization and educations
  - e. Make room for more delinquent youth
  
8. .... refers to the health status of the members of the community, to the problems affecting their health and to the totality of health care provided to the community.
  - a. Community Health
  - b. Community Care
  - c. Primary Health Care
  - d. Public Health
  - e. Primary Community Health Care
  
9. Which of the following statement about public health is not correct?
  - a. Is the science and art of preventing diseases
  - b. It helps to prolonging life and promoting health and efficiency through organized community efforts.
  - c. By promoting good sanitation of environment by control of diseases, through the education of individuals on personal hygiene.
  - d. It involves in the organization of medical and nursing services for early diagnosis and preventive treatment of diseases.
  - e. It promotes obesity among children by ensuring good nutritional practices in the community.
  
10. Primary level of Care involves.....
  - a. Ensuring that the youth refrain from unprotected sexual intercourse to avoid contracting HIV infection.
  - b. Early diagnosis and treatment and control of further spread of disease
  - c. Testing the stools of all school children to find out if they have hookworm infection
  - d. Providing antiretroviral drugs to all HIV positive patients
  - e. Providing wheel chair to all people who cannot walk properly to improve their mobility.



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11. Successful prevention of a disease or infection depends upon all of the following except.....
  - a. a knowledge of causation,
  - b. dynamics of transmission,
  - c. non-identification of risk factors and risk groups,
  - d. availability of prophylactic or early detection and treatment measures,
  - e. an organization for applying these measures to appropriate persons or groups, and
  
12. The following part of primary preventive measures except?
  - a. Safe drinking water.
  - b. Safe disposal of waste material.
  - c. Performing caesarean section of all pregnant women with eclampsia
  - d. Maintaining general cleanliness.
  - e. Immunization of children.
  
13. Identify the health needs of the community if referred to as .....
  - a. Community identification
  - b. Community needs
  - c. Community diagnosis
  - d. Community plan
  - e. Community review
  
14. Which of the following is not a known side effect of immunization?
  - a. Low grade fever
  - b. Itching at the point of injection
  - c. Soreness
  - d. Sudden death
  - e. Pain
  
15. In community health the whole community is a client and the services are focused and hence it is important to undertake the following except.....
  - a. Know every details of the community
  - b. Identify the health needs of the community
  - c. Understand underlying factors affecting health problems.
  - d. Plan and implement comprehensive services.
  - e. Transferring majority of the population in the community to prevent diseases.
  
16. ....is a team of health professionals who work closely together to meet the needs of the people living in the community.
  - a. A Primary Care Team
  - b. A Primary Health Care Team
  - c. A Primary Health Care Staff
  - d. A Primary Health Care Services Providers
  - e. A Primary Care Committee

17. Which of the following is not a process by which information about a community is obtained?
- Making observational visits of the community.
  - Formal and informal meetings and conversation with community people, leaders, organized groups etc.
  - Discussion with health personnel and other workers in the community.
  - Review of records.
  - Noting the lifestyle of the people in the community and reporting to the security agencies.
18. Disease Management Components include all of the following except.....
- Population Identification processes
  - Evidence-based practice guidelines
  - Collaborative practice models to include physician and support-service providers
  - Patient self-management education (may include primary prevention, behavior modification programs, and compliance/surveillance)
  - Non- Routine reporting and feedback
19. Which of the following statements about Community Health Action is not right?
- Is also referred to as Community Treatment
  - The nature of the community problems is considered
  - Effects of the problems on health of the people at large is not all that important
  - Consideration of the felt needs & problems of the community is needed
  - Health agency's objectives and policies must be considered.
20. Which of the following statements about Primary Health Care (PHC) is not correct?
- Primary health care is a whole-of-society approach to health and well-being.
  - PHC is centered on the needs and preferences of individuals, families and communities.
  - It addresses the broader determinants of health
  - It focuses on the comprehensive and interrelated aspects of physical, mental and social health and wellbeing.
  - It's main objective is to get rid of only non-communicable diseases.
21. The following are part of the WHO cohesive definition of the PHC concept except.....
- Meeting people's health needs through comprehensive promotion and Protection throughout life
  - Meeting people's health needs through comprehensive preventive and rehabilitation and palliative care throughout life
  - Empowering individuals, families, and communities to optimize their health.
  - Avoiding population through public health functions, do not consider as the central elements of integrated health services.
  - Strategically prioritizing key health care services

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**Questions 22 -27 are statements about the importance of Primary Health Care . Whether the statement in each of the questions is TRUE or FALSE**

22. Primary health care is well-positioned to respond to rapid economic, technological, and demographic changes, all of which impact health and well-being.
23. A primary health care approach draws in a wide range of stakeholders to examine and change policies to address the social, economic, environmental and commercial determinants of health and well-being
24. Treating people and communities as key actors in the production of their own health and well-being is not critical for understanding and responding to the complexities of our changing world.
25. Primary health care has been proven to be a highly effective and efficient way to address the main causes and risks of poor health and well-being today, as well as handling the emerging challenges that threaten health and well-being tomorrow.
26. Strengthening systems at the community and peripheral health facility level contributes to building resilience, which is critical for withstanding shocks to the health system.
27. Stronger primary health care has very little impact in achieving the health-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and universal health coverage.
28. Which of the following is not considered a demographic information in disease investigation ?
  - a. Age
  - b. Height
  - c. Gender
  - d. Occupation
  - e. Area of residence
29. The involvement of the media in the disease outbreak investigation is to.....
  - a. Reduce gossiping
  - b. Ensure the availability of drugs
  - c. Ensure reportage of the incidence for the attention of the appropriate authorities
  - d. Reduce the burden of non compliance to instruction
  - e. To explain the etiology of the case to the investigative team.



**The principles of primary health care are**

- i. Accessibility,**
- ii. Public participation,**
- iii. Health promotion,**
- iv. Appropriate technology**
- v. Intersectorial approach**

**The statements in the questions 30 to 35 give examples of the each of the principles. Match the principles with the statements that best describe them.**

30. Distribution of health professionals in rural, remote and urban communities
31. Encouraging clients to participate in making decisions about their own health, in identifying the health needs of their community, and in considering the merits of alternative approaches to addressing those needs
32. Individuals and families thereby develop skills to improve and maintain their health and well-being.
33. It involves health education, nutrition, sanitation, maternal and child health care, immunization, prevention and control of endemic disease.
34. Recognizes the importance of developing and testing innovative models of health care and of disseminating the results of research related to health care.
35. Which of the following is not an element of the Primary Health Care?
  - a. Education on health problems and how to prevent and control them.
  - b. Development of effective food supply and proper nutrition.
  - c. Maternal and child healthcare, including family planning.
  - d. Adequate and safe water supply and basic sanitation.
  - e. Treatment of cancer at the community level
36. What does abbreviation C.H.P.S stands for?
  - a. Community Health Planning and Services
  - b. Community Health Promotion and Services
  - c. Community Health Prevention and Services
  - d. Community Health Planning Staff
  - e. Community Health Primary and Services
37. Which of the following is not a component of CHPS
  - a. CHPS Zone
  - b. CHPS Community
  - c. CHPS Compound
  - d. CHPS Village
  - e. Community Health Officer

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38. ....is a demarcated geographical area of a 4 kilometer radius and between 4500-5000 persons or 750 households in densely populated areas and may be conterminous with electoral areas where feasible.
- CHPS Zone
  - CHPS Community
  - CHPS Compound
  - CHPS Village
  - CHPS District
39. The following are the general principles guiding the development and implementation of CHPS except.....
- Community participation, empowerment, ownership and volunteerism
  - Focus on community health needs to determine the package of CHPS services
  - Task restriction to achieve universal access
  - Communities as social and human capital for health system development and delivery
  - Health services delivered using systems approach.
40. Which of the following is not a long-term goal of Diseases Management?
- Identify and enroll patients with the disease.
  - Assess patients risk level and assign to risk category.
  - Improve treatment regimens.
  - Reduce related hospitalizations, emergency room visits and ancillary services.
  - Patient satisfaction
41. Which of the following is considered not to be part minimum package of CHPS services delivery?
- Child Health services (EPI, nutrition education and support and Growth monitoring and promotion.
  - Community Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses
  - Minimal removal of products of conception.
  - Treatment of minor ailments, including fever control, first aid for cuts, burns and domestic accidents, and referrals
  - Health education, sanitation and counselling on healthy lifestyles and good nutrition.
42. ....is the reduction to zero of the incidence of a specified disease in a defined geographical area as a result of deliberate efforts; continued intervention measures are required.
- Prevention of a disease
  - Elimination of a disease
  - Eradication of a disease
  - Extinction of a disease
  - Control of a disease.
43. The study of a disease is called .....
- Anatomy
  - Physiology
  - Pathology
  - Anthropology
  - Pathophysiology



44. Which of the following is not accepted as the most widely applied models of disease
- The epidemiology triad (triangle)
  - The wheel, and
  - The net triad.
  - The sufficient cause and components causes models.
  - Rothman's component causes model
45. The following are types of disease causing agents except...
- Infectious agents
  - Nutritive agents
  - Chemical agents
  - Physical agents
  - Biological agent
46. ....is the occurrence of cases of disease in excess of what would normally be expected in a defined community, geographical areas or season.
- Disease outcome
  - Disease occurrence
  - Disease prevalence
  - Disease outbreak
  - Disease incidence

**The following process are considered critical for Disease Management:**

- Best practice**
- Compliance**
- Utilization**
- Outcomes**

**March each of the processes listed above that best describe them the statements in questions 47 to 50.**

- Data analysis and feedback to providers and patients.
- Teaching patients about the disease and how to self-manage.
- Making sure physicians know and use the latest treatment approaches. (evidence based best practice guidelines).
- Monitoring care for appropriateness

**Examiner: Dr Thomas Agyarko-Poku**

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