



**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND**  
**Faculty of Health Sciences**

**DIPLOMA IN ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH**  
**FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER 2013**

**TITLE OF PAPER** : INTERNATIONAL  
HEALTH REGULATIONS

**COURSE CODE** : EHS 316

**DURATION** : 2HOURS

**MARKS** : 100

**INSTRUCTIONS** : ANSWER ANY FOUR QUESTIONS  
: EACH QUESTION CARRIES 25 MARKS.  
: WRITE NEATLY  
: BEGIN EACH QUESTION ON A  
SEPARATE SHEET OF PAPER

**DO NOT OPEN THIS QUESTION PAPER UNTIL PERMISSION IS  
GRANTED BY THE INVIGILATOR**

**Question 1**

- a) Discuss the notification procedures where there is evidence of a public health risk of international concern. [10]
- b) The World Health Organization WHO' shall collaborate with countries upon request. Explain the issues of collaboration. [5]
- c) Discuss the possible procedures that the WHO, may take after receiving information of an event that may constitute a public health emergency of international concern. [6]
- d) What is the duty of the National Focal Point? [4]

[25 Marks]

**Question 2**

- a) How does the Director-General WHO' determine that a public health emergency of international concern has occurred or ended? [4]
- b) Describe the conditions for a State Party/Country to designate a ground crossing that shall comply with the regulation. [5]
- c) State the health measures that an international traveller has to comply with on arrival or departure. [4]
- d) What is the purpose of the International Health Regulation (IHR) ? [4]
- e) Each country shall notify WHO, within 24 hours of assessment of public health information, of all events which may constitute a public health emergency of international concern within its territory. Explain the public health information or events that may be required by WHO, from the country assessment. [8]

[25 Marks]

**Question 3**

- a) When is a State Party/Country not allowed to apply health measures on a ship or aircraft? [5]
- b) When is a conveyance regarded as a suspect of vector-borne disease? [4]
- c) Describe the procedures required when there is an indication of illness due to an infectious disease or evidence of a public health risk on board a ship or aircraft. [5]
- d) Give reasons that may prevent a ship or an aircraft for calling at the point of entry. [3]
- e) How does the World Health Organization (WHO) assist a country in disease surveillance? [5]
- f) What conditions may necessitate the Director-General WHO' to issue a temporary recommendation? [3]

[25 Marks]

**Question 4**

- a) Discuss the requirements for vaccination against yellow fever for a traveller as a condition for entry. [10]
- b) How would you tell that an event has a serious public health impact? [6]
- c) What is a temporary recommendation? [4]
- d) Explain the factors that may be used as indicators that an event has a significant risk of international travel or trade restrictions? [5]

**[25 Marks]**

**Question 5**

- a) Describe the Core Capacity requirements for surveillance and response at the national level. [10]
- b) Article 40 of the international health regulation states that countries should not charge travellers for health measures taken for the protection of public health. Briefly explain these health measures. [5]
- c) You are an Environmental Health Officer (EHO) stationed at the Ngwenya Border Crossing. Explain your key function. [10]

**[25 Marks]**