

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

Faculty of Health Sciences

Department of Environment Health Sciences

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION PAPER- JULY 2015

TITLE OF PAPER : COMMUNICABLE DISEASES CONTROL

COURSE CODE : EHM 207

TIME : 2 HOURS

MARKS : 100

INSTRUCTIONS : ANSWER **QUESTION 1** AND ANY OTHER THREE QUESTIONS

: EACH QUESTION CARRIES 25 MARKS

: NO FORM OF PAPER SHOULD BE BROUGHT INTO NOR TAKEN OUT OF THE EXAMINATION ROOM

: BEGIN THE ANSWER TO EACH QUESTION ON A SEPARATE SHEET OF PAPER

QUESTION 1

- a) Define what risk management entails in communicable disease control [2]
- b) Discuss the five fundamental principles of communicable diseases control [5]
- c) What is meant by risk assessment in communicable disease control (CDC) and how is it different from hazard assessment? [5]
- d) Give five reasons explaining the occurrence of an outbreak [5]
- e) Briefly explain the four preventive strategies for communicable diseases [8]

[25 marks]

QUESTION 2

- a) List four factors affecting susceptibility to tuberculosis [4]
- b) Diagnostic measures are very critical in tuberculosis (TB) control.
 - i. What are the methods used for diagnosis of TB in Swaziland? [3]
 - ii. Are these methods effective? Give reasons [4]
- c) Why has the incidence of tuberculosis increased in the country (Swaziland) since the early 90s? [5]
- d) Tuberculosis has two stages. What are these stages and what symptoms are associated with each stage? [9]

[25 marks]

QUESTION 3

- a) Briefly describe the symptoms associated with gonococcal infection in both males and females [6]
- b) What is the causative agent for gonorrhoea? [2]
- c) What is the incubation period of the following sexually transmitted diseases?
 - i. Syphilis [1]
 - ii. Gonorrhoea [1]
 - iii. Chlamydial Infections [1]
 - iv. Genital warts [1]

- v. Trichomoniasis [1]
- d) Discuss 6 risk factors for sexually transmitted infections (STIs) [12]

[25 marks]

QUESTION 4

- a) You are head of the Communicable Disease Control (CDC) programme in the country. Recently in the news, an outbreak of cholera that claimed lives of several citizens was reported in six regions of the neighboring country (Mozambique) recently affected by floods. What surveillance and control strategies should be put in place? [15]
- b) What is the difference between cholera and shigellosis in terms of causative agent, incubation period and symptoms? [6]
- c) What are the strategies employed in Swaziland with regard to the Extended Programme on Immunization (EPI) to achieve the WHO acceptable level of immunization of children? [4]

[25 marks]

QUESTION 5

- a) You have been requested by the school health programme to be part of their team visiting schools and conducting health education to pupils on bilharzia. Recently the clinics have been receiving pupils presenting Katayama fever. What are the symptoms presented at this stage? What will be your message to the pupils? [15]
- b) Give five reasons why bilharzia is still not recognized as priority problem in some communities in Swaziland? [5]
- c) Children follow a scheduled immunization in Swaziland and other countries. Name five diseases children are immunized against in Swaziland. [5]

[25 marks]