



UNIVERSITY OF ESWATINI  
Faculty of Health Sciences  
Department of Environmental Health Science

DEGREE IN ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCE

**MAIN EXAMINATION PAPER 2019**

TITLE OF PAPER : COMMUNICABLE DISEASES CONTROL  
COURSE CODE : EHS220  
DURATION : 2 HOURS  
MARKS : 100  
INSTRUCTIONS : READ THE QUESTIONS & INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY  
: **QUESTION ONE IS COMPULSORY THEN ANSWER ANY OTHER THREE QUESTIONS**  
: EACH QUESTION **CARRIES 25** MARKS.  
: WRITE NEATLY & CLEARLY  
: NO PAPER SHOULD BE BROUGHT INTO THE EXAMINATION ROOM.  
: BEGIN EACH QUESTION ON A SEPARATE SHEET OF PAPER.  
: INDICATE YOUR PROGRAM

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

### QUESTION 1

Malaria and yellow fever are mosquito borne communicable diseases. This means that they are transmitted indirectly from the reservoir to human.

- a) Discuss indirect mode of transmission stating appropriate examples. [8]
- b) These diseases are also called vector borne diseases. Discuss this in depth. [2]
- c) Such diseases require certain predisposing factors for their spread. Discuss 5 predisposing factors for Malaria. [10]
- d) Explain the general prevention and control measures for these 2 diseases. [5]

**[25 MARKS]**

### QUESTION 2

- a) What is meant by zoonotic diseases? [2]
- b) Discuss the 3 categories of zoonotic disease stating one example under each category. [9]
- c) Discuss the general prevention and control strategies for zoonotic diseases. [5]
- d) One of the zoonotic diseases is Brucellosis. Discuss this disease in terms of the following:
  - i) One of the infectious agents. [2]
  - ii) Three common reservoirs in Eswatini. [3]
  - iii) Mode of transmission. [4]

**[25 MARKS]**

### QUESTION 3

- a) Gonorrhoea and Trichomoniasis are acute or chronic purulent infection of the urogenital tract.
  - i) What are the causative agents for these 2 sexually transmitted diseases? [4]

- ii) Clinical manifestation for Gonorrhoea is different among males and females. Discuss the clinical manifestation of this disease. [6]
  - iii) What are the clinical manifestation for Trichomoniasis among males and females? [6]
  - iv) What are the recommended control strategies for these 2 diseases?[4]
- b) Explain the importance of control of STIs in general population with special emphasis on special populations. [5]

[25 MARKS]

#### QUESTION 4

A response to an outbreak report must be mainly the management of those infected and containment of the outbreak by interrupting transmission of the infectious agent.

Discuss the steps to be followed in responding to an outbreak report. [25]

[25 MARKS]

#### QUESTION 5

The communicability of most diarrhoeal diseases is determined by the presence of the infectious agent in the faeces. For example, the recent floods in Mozambique due to cyclone Idai has resulted to 66 deaths affecting over 141 000, destroying 5 756 homes. Such event has been declared as an emergency event thus placing the affected population to diarrhoeal diseases such as Typhoid fever. For such a disease, the period of communicability is for as long as the bacilli appears in excreta, usually from the first week throughout convalescence. This therefore means such a disease has a potential of killing millions of people in a short period of time.

- a) What is meant by period of communicability? [2]
- b) Why is the period of communicability important in the control of communicable diseases? [3]
- c) Name 2 other time period that are important in control of communicable diseases. Also explain the importance of each. [4]
- d) What is meant by "convalescence"? [2]
- e) What is the most common causative agent for Typhoid fever? [2]

- f) Name 3 signs and symptoms of Typhoid Fever. [3]
- g) Discuss how the Ministry of health in Mozambique should plan for this potential outbreak. [9]

**[25 MARKS]**