



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

DEGREE IN ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCE

RE-SIT 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

Airborne diseases are those diseases whereby the microbial agent is disseminated by air to a suitable portal of entry, usually the respiratory tract.

- a) Discuss the 2 types of particles implicated in this kind of spread. [4]
- b) What are the predisposing factors for airborne diseases? [5]
- c) Airborne diseases are different from vehicle borne diseases. Discuss the vehicle borne transmitted diseases. [3]
- d) Common cold also known as Acute Viral Rhinitis or Coryza is a viral airborne disease. This means that there is no treatment for this disease.
 - i) Name 5 supportive measures in the control of this disease. [5]
 - ii) Discuss the prevention strategies for this disease. [5]
- e) Most of the airborne diseases covered in this course are vaccine preventable diseases. Vaccination is aimed at aiding immunity of the host against the disease. Discuss what acquired immunity is and the 2 different types of acquired immunity. [3]

[25 MARKS]

QUESTION 2

- a) Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) are not diseases. Explain this statement. [2]
- b) STIs are predominantly high among adolescents and young adult and mostly high among females than males.
 - i) Explain why adolescents and women are mostly affected. [5]
 - ii) Discuss 5 risk factors for STIs. [10]
- c) Syphilis is characterised by 4 clinical manifestations. Discuss them. [8]

[25 MARKS]

QUESTION 3

- a) Explain the following terms used in control of communicable diseases.

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- i) Infectivity [2]
 - ii) Pathogenicity [2]
 - iii) Virulence [2]
 - iv) Eradication [2]
 - v) Isolation [2]
 - vi) Elimination [2]
- b) Discuss the 5 conditions that contribute to disease outbreaks. [10]
- c) Name the three links in the chain of infection to target in the control of communicable disease. [3]

[25 MARKS]

QUESTION 4

- a) According to the Health Regulations (2002), one case of cholera is termed an outbreak. This therefore makes Cholera a notifiable disease as per World Health Organization's guidelines.
- i) Explain why one case is considered an outbreak. [2]
 - ii) What is the causative agent for Cholera? [2]
 - iii) What are the main sign and symptoms of Cholera? Name 5 [5]
 - iv) Discuss the control measures for cholera during epidemics. [6]
- b) Discuss the criteria used by World Health Organization (WHO) in identifying notifiable diseases to be reported to WHO. [10]

[25 MARKS]

QUESTION 5

Studies have revealed that a person can stay between 35 to 40 days without food. This therefore means that every person is constantly being exposed to food borne diseases in their lifetime thus the need to prevent and control these diseases. Food borne diseases are either categorised as food poisoning or food infection.

- a) What is the basic difference between food poisoning and food infection? [4]
- b) What are the common causes of food infection? Give an example [3]
- c) Discuss the general chain of infection of food borne diseases. [10]

d) One of the food borne diseases is Botulism. This is a paralytic disease that begins with cranial nerve involvement and progresses gradually to involve the extremities. Discuss the disease in terms of the following:

- i) Causative agent. [2]
- ii) Control and prevention strategies. [6]

[25 MARKS]