

**UNIVERSITY OF ESWATINI**

**FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES**

**RE-SIT EXAMINATION: JANUARY 2019**

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**TITLE OF COURSE: DISASTER PREPAREDNESS, MANAGEMENT AND  
EMERGENCY RESPONSE**

**COURSE CODE: GNS 331**

**TIME ALLOWED: TWO (2) HOURS**

**PAGES: 8 (INCLUDING COVER PAGE)**

**MARKS: 75**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. ANSWER ALL THREE (3) QUESTIONS.
2. WRITE LEGIBLY

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PERMISSION.**

## QUESTION 1

### SECTION: A

**INSTRUCTIONS:** For the following questions or statements select the **most correct** response. In your answer sheet write the letter that corresponds with the most correct response e.g. 1.E

1. Which of the following is a disaster mitigation strategy?
  - A. Constructing cyclone shelters
  - B. Giving loans from banks
  - C. Providing cheap electricity
  - D. Providing school uniforms to children
  
2. Tsunami can occur only during:
  - A. Morning
  - B. Noon
  - C. Evening
  - D. Any time of day or nights
  
3. Which of the following activities is covered by Disaster Management before, during or after a disaster **EXCEPT**?
  - A. Reconstruction and Rehabilitation
  - B. Mitigation
  - C. Emergency response
  - D. taking photos of affected community

4. Landslides occur because of ?

- A. Intensity of rainfall
- B. Steep slopes
- C. Deforestation leading it soil erosion
- D. Draught

5. Of the following, which is NOT a natural hazard?

- A. Earthquake
- B. Cyclone
- C. Landslide
- D. Hiking

6. The main objectives of First Aid?

- A. To preserve life
- B. To prevent the victims condition from worsening
- C. To promote recovery
- D. To set objectives

7. First Aid should NOT contain?

- A. Cotton Wool, Crepe bandage
- B. Sterile dressing, pain reliever
- C. Scissors, Gloves, Antacids
- D. Prosthesis

8. By what measures can we significantly reduce the impact of disasters on our people **EXCEPT?**

- A. Better planning
- B. Preparedness awareness
- C. Mitigation measures
- D. Waiting for the Ministry of Health

9. Pre-disaster environmental health measures are intended to reduce or eliminate environmental health hazards, caused or aggravated in a disaster by:

- A. developing evacuation strategies, coordinating transport and distribution of emergency supplies, and developing a public education program
- B. developing an emergency operations plan, establishing an immunization program, and adopting routine measures to protect lifeline services
- C. developing a public education program, conducting epidemiologic surveys, and coordinating transport and stockpiling of emergency relief supplies
- D. developing an emergency operations action plan, adopting routine measures to protect lifeline services, and developing a public education program

10. The primary cause of food and water contamination after a disaster is:

- A. damage to civil engineering structures, such as dams, pipelines, etc.
- B. large-scale looting of public and private facilities
- C. difficulty in maintaining standards of personal hygiene
- D. interruption of inspection and monitoring activities

11. If food and water supplies are contaminated by untreated human waste, the greatest concern is:
- A. creation of a fire hazard in densely populated areas
  - B. lack of clean clothing and utensils
  - C. increased risk of disease
  - D. fouling of the food and water
12. Which pair combines a consequence with the correct natural disaster (i.e. tsunami – volcanic eruption):
- A. winds – earthquake
  - B. floods – hurricane
  - C. heavy rains – tsunami
  - D. fires – hurricane
13. The major factor that determines what areas should be given priority for intervention once a disaster has occurred is:
- A. extent of property damage
  - B. availability of manpower
  - C. availability of medical personnel and drugs
  - D. presence or absence of disease-related risks
14. Preparedness planning focuses on areas where likelihood of \_\_\_ is known to be high.
- A. infant mortality
  - B. public ignorance
  - C. natural disaster
  - D. insect resurgence

15. After a disaster, as soon as an area has been singled out as requiring priority intervention, attention should next turn to:

- A. determining high risk factors based on relative incidence of disease
- B. determining the extent to which environmental health measures return conditions to predisaster levels.
- C. ranking needs of essential services in order of priority and providing the requisite manpower
- D. instituting short-term rehabilitation measures

16. Consolidation measures should be initiated:

- A. once areas of known high risk of natural disaster have been designated
- B. once short-term rehabilitation measures have been implemented
- C. once immediate emergency measures have been implemented
- D. once long-term reconstruction measures have been implemented

17. In order to better coordinate routine activities and improve emergency response as part of a future disaster preparedness plan, it is first necessary to:

- A. create a national committee of all local and government service agencies
- B. conduct technical and environmental health surveys
- C. evaluate the emergency operations action plan as it was carried out before, during, and after a disaster
- D. map all areas that were in greatest need of outside disaster relief

18. What are the three phases of disaster management planning?

- A. Preparation, Response and Recovery
- B. Preparation, Planning and Perception
- C. Evacuating, Rebuilding and Re-branding
- D. Planning, Evacuating and Recovery

19. A clear concise document which outlines preventive and preparatory measures in the event of a disaster to minimize its effect is
- A. Disaster plan
  - B. Disaster manual
  - C. Disaster guide
  - D. Disaster record
20. Absence of normal pattern of rainfall in a region for an extended period of time is called .
- A. Deforestation
  - B. landslide
  - C. flood
  - D. drought

**(TOTAL MARKS: 20)**

**SECTION: B**

**INSTRUCTION:** For the following questions or statements, select the most correct response. In your answer sheet write either **TRUE OR FALSE** as appropriate e.g. 11. F

1. Tertiary prevention refers to interventions in the recovery or aftermath of a disaster.
2. First responder groups are composed of medics, policemen, and fire fighters.
3. By definition a disaster is measured on a scale calibrated to reflect massive destruction, multiple casualties, mutilated bodies and life-threatening situations.
4. Natural phenomena are extreme weather, water or geological (earth) processes that do not pose a threat to people or properties
5. A disaster becomes a public tragedy when it elicits a societal response and collective action

6. A disaster is the serious disruption of the functioning of a society, causing or threatening to cause, widespread human, material or environmental losses which render the affected community unable to cope using its own resources
7. In addition to rescue, first responders locate bodies and process the remains in the recovery phase.
8. With current technology, we now can predict all disasters before they strike
9. During a disaster, health –related agencies should act independently of one another to avoid confusion and disharmony
10. The response to a disaster usually requires only one level of response.

**(TOTAL MARKS: 10)**

### **QUESTION 2**

Define the following terms, and give relevant examples

**(5 marks each)**

- A. Risk
- B. Hazard
- C. Disaster
- D. Emergency

**(TOTAL MARKS: 20)**

### **QUESTION 3**

- 3.1 Describe the **four (4)** types of phases of disaster **(5 marks each)**

**(20 marks)**

- 3.2 Explain any **five (5)** types of disasters of your choice that can affect Swaziland.

**(5marks)**

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**(TOTAL MARKS: 25)**