

Question 1

The IPDP process in ECA member states have failed to progress smoothly due to constraints in a number of areas such as Population Development Planning; Fertility and Family Planning; Mortality and Morbidity. Discuss the statement

[25 points]

Question 2

Both Mortality and Morbidity measures are relatively good indicators of the Epidemiological Transition. However, both have inherent shortcomings making it difficult to track changes in the transition. Discuss

[25 points]

Question 3

Medicine and Public Health, in general, have both played a major role in influencing the emergence, spread (reduction) of diseases in societies. Discuss with reference to drug resistance, alteration of antigenic identity, and environmental factors (pollutants)

[25 points]

Question 4

HIV and AIDS have brought considerable complication in the Epidemiological Transition, i.e. the re-emergence of diseases, upsurge in non-communicable diseases such as cancers, etc. Discuss

[25 points]

Question 5

Multiple Concurrent Partners (MCP) and Sexual Networking (SN) coupled with the “drivers” of the disease, such as prostitution, human trafficking for sexual exploitation, long distance trucking, have led to the rapid spread of HIV and AIDS in the Southern African Region. Discuss.

[25 points]

Question 6

The failure to implement Population Policies by most African States led to the formulation of National Population Programmes. Discuss the ways these differ from Population Policies and how they are easier to implement than Population Policies

[25 points]