

CHUKA



UNIVERSITY

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
FOURTH YEAR EXAMINATION FOR BACHELOR OF PUBLIC
HEALTH
PUHE482: HEALTH POLICY**

STREAMS: BPH Y2 S2

TIME: 2 HOURS

DAY/DATE:

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INSTRUCTIONS

Do not write anything on the question paper. Mobile phones and any other reference materials are NOT allowed in the examination room.

The paper has three sections. Answer ALL questions in Sections I and II and ONE question in section III.

All your answers for Section I (MCQs) should be on one page.

Number ALL your answers and indicate the order of appearance in the space provided in the cover page of the examination answer booklet.

Write your answers legibly and use your time wisely.

SECTION I
(15 Marks)

1. Which of the following would be an activity that falls under health policy development?

- A. Carrying out a food inspection in a restaurant.
- B. Collecting data on communicable diseases.
- C. Developing goals and measurable objectives.
- D. Providing health status assessments.

2. The extent to which a specific health care treatment, service, procedure, program, or other intervention produces a beneficial result under ideal controlled conditions is its

- A. Effectiveness
- B. Efficacy
- C. Efficiency
- D. Effect modification

3. What would be an example of basic public health infrastructure?
- A. Skilled workforce
 - B. Organizational capacity
 - C. Information systems
 - D. Financial resources
4. Which of the following is not a conventional public health policy?
- A. Promotion of healthy behaviors
 - B. Protection against environmental hazards
 - C. Providing comprehensive patient care
 - D. Aiding communities in disaster recovery
5. Which would **not** be a part of the public health regulatory function?
- A. Sanitary codes
 - B. Clean air standards
 - C. Animal control
 - D. Hazard investigations
6. What question would best describes the core function of Health policy?
- A. What should be done based on monitoring?
 - B. What is the problem rationale (why is the problem important)?
 - C. What will be done based on priorities and resources?
 - D. What is the best means to get priorities accomplished?
7. It is important to _____ healthcare policies on an ongoing basis.
- A. change
 - B. monitor
 - C. modify
 - D. remove
8. Which of the following is the clearly explains the tasks of Health policy analysis?
- A. Investigation of the healthcare organization
 - B. Examination of the issue to be addressed.
 - C. Identification of the evidence in a criminal case.
 - D. Planning for the future of healthcare groups on which health policy is focused.
9. Three of the following factors have great influence on the health determinants of population.

- A. Disease, food and intelligence
 - B. Death, accessibility to medical care and community
 - C. Substance abuse, education, and gender
 - D. Disease, socioeconomic status and health care costs
10. Which one of the following facts should researchers remember when communicating with health policy makers?
- A. Keep language simple.
 - B. Use more numbers to explain the problem at hand.
 - C. Avoid charts and graphs.
 - D. Use as much scientific language as possible to add credibility to what is being conveyed.
11. The key issues we need to focus to improve global health are:
- A. Worldwide improvement of health
 - B. Increasing of disparities
 - C. Protection against global threats that disregard national border.
 - D. All of above
12. Which one of the following factors forms the major policy drive for attention to the Non Communicable diseases :
- A. They are considered a disease of both affluence and poverty
 - B. Their incidence is increasing but their prevalence is decreasing.
 - C. Account for almost half of all death globally
 - D. There is a Possibility of secondary prevention.
13. Which among the following is the major international agency for health policy formulation?
- A. The world bank.
 - B. World Food Program
 - C. United Nations Children's Emergency Fund
 - D. World Health Organization
14. All of the following demographic factors have an impact on life expectancy EXCEPT :
- A. Gender
 - B. Preventative Medicine
 - C. Culture and education
 - D. Socio-Economic Status (SES)
15. Which means of influencing public health policy is least effective by interest groups and those who analyse policy?
- A. Lobbying a cabinet minister
 - B. Using the legal system
 - C. Lobbying Members of Parliament
 - D. Use of Public demonstration

SECTION II

Short Answer questions.

35 MARKS

Answer all Questions in this section.

1. Policies are important in the management of healthcare services. Using suitable examples in each case, outline the *four* types of health policies. (8 Marks)
2. The Corporate governance structure of rules and processes is usually used to direct and manage health care organizations. Describe any four core principles that are common practices in the Cooperate governance structure. (8Marks)
3. Strategic leadership has been touted as an efficient system that should be adopted by leaders in the provision of health care and the management of health projects. Outline *Six* skills that are necessary for a strategic leader. (6 Marks)
4. Like all common goods, healthcare is funded by public revenue, and tax is one of the most important sources of revenue. Outline *Five* principles of a good taxation system that can be used to raise revenue to pay for health care. (10Marks)
5. The "political economy of health" is concerned with how political and economic domains interact and shape individual and population health outcomes. Explain any *Three* factors of the Political Economy that affect the dynamics of providing health care. (3 Marks)

SECTION III

Long Answer questions

20 Marks

Answer one Question from this section.

1. Discuss the major steps used in the process of cost Utility Analysis. (20 Marks)
2. Discuss the major steps used in the formulation of health policies (20 Marks).