

CHUKA



UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

**THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION FOR BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN HEALTH
RECORDS AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT**

HIRM 366: DISASTER MANAGEMENT

STREAMS: HRIM Y3S2

TIME: 2 HOURS

DAY/DATE:

.....

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. Oil spills, radiation emergencies from nuclear blasts, and bioterrorism are all examples of -----kind of disaster.
 - a. Natural disaster
 - b. Technological disaster
 - c. Complex emergency
 - d. Human-induced disaster
2. Which one of the following is not a typical example of an indirect health effect from disasters?
 - a. Exacerbation of chronic disease
 - b. Waterborne disease
 - c. Drowning

- d. Disease outbreak
3. Disaster is an event arising out of
- a. Result of hazard event
 - b. Causes of hazard event
 - c. Causes of disaster event
 - d. All of the above
4. Which of the following hazards has the largest effect on the water ecosystem?
- a. Chemical explosion
 - b. Leakage of toxic waste
 - c. War and civil strife
 - d. Water sports activities
5. Which of the following is considered the worst consequences of disaster on a society?
- a. Loss of life
 - b. Damage to property
 - c. Environmental Damages
 - d. Disease uptake
6. What is the major characteristic of Tropical cyclone disasters?
- a. Fierce wind
 - b. Heavy rain
 - c. Storm surge
 - d. Extreme shifts in Temperatures.
7. The major anthropogenetic cause of floods is -----
- a. Deforestation
 - b. Siltation
 - c. Bursting of dam
 - d. All of the above.
8. Which one of the following is the correct sequence of the phases of the disaster cycle?
- a. Preparedness, response, recovery, mitigation
 - b. Preparedness, response, risk assessment, planning, reconstruction
 - c. Planning, response, risk assessment, evaluation, mitigation
 - d. Planning, response, recovery, surveillance, evaluation

9. Which of the following is the main cause of cholera epidemic disasters in developing Nations?
- Poor sanitation
 - Floods
 - Air pollution
 - Poor nutrition
10. The Chernobyl disaster of 1986 in Ukraine was a case of-----
- Epidemic disaster
 - Toxic gas disaster
 - Nuclear disaster
 - None of the above
11. Which one of the following is a common factor of wildfire hazards?
- Lightening
 - Volcanic eruption
 - El-nino
 - All the above
12. Which among the following activities takes place during the preparedness phase of a disaster cycle?
- Distributing basic supplies such as food and water
 - Establishing partnerships
 - Repairing roads and collapsed structures
 - Conducting epidemiologic studies
13. Which among the following activities takes place during the mitigation phase of a disaster cycle?
- Conducting a rapid needs assessment
 - Conducting an inventory of available resources
 - Evaluating the safety of building codes
 - Conducting epidemiologic studies
14. Disaster epidemiology seeks to
- Prevent or reduce the morbidity and mortality resulting from disasters
 - Assess basic needs of affected populations
 - Provide first-response to affected populations
 - Inform resource allocation plans for the response phase of a disaster cycle.

15. In which Phase of the disaster cycle does an epidemiologist play the most limited role?
- Preparedness
 - Response
 - Recovery
 - Mitigation
16. Which of the following is an indicator of significant public health effects during disasters?
- Disease incidence
 - Disease prevalence
 - Mortality rate
 - Case-fatality rate
17. Conducting an outcomes assessment of a particular triage method after natural disaster is an example of
- An evaluation study
 - A rapid needs assessment
 - An epidemiologic study
 - A case-control study
18. Which of these statements is *not* in the objectives of conducting an (Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA)?
- Produce household-based information and estimates for decision-makers
 - Determine why people are not returning to their community
 - Deliver food, medicine, medical services, or other resources to the affected area
 - Characterize the population living in the affected area
19. Which statement best describes preventive action for challenges related to unreliable population size?
- Inform/educate the community about the assessment using local media.
 - Discuss when and how to share common planning and priority settings.
 - Understand the displacement patterns of the population.
 - Conduct a quick census of the affected community by walking or driving around the affected area.
20. Which statement best describes preventive action for challenges related to incomplete disaster assessment data?
- Inform/educate the community about the assessment using local media.
 - Discuss when and how to share common planning and priority settings.
 - Understand the displacement patterns of the population.
 - Conduct a quick census of the affected community by walking or driving around the affected area.

SECTION II

Short Answer questions.

30 MARKS

Answer all Questions in this section.

1. Describe any *Nine* tools used in carrying out disaster risk assessment. (9 Marks)
2. Outline the *four* theories of Disaster occurrence. (4Marks)
3. Outline *five* reasons for carrying out a rapid needs assessment (RNA) during disaster response. (10 Marks)
4. Explain *four* uses of Disaster surveillance data. (4 Marks)
5. State the three humanitarian principles that should be adhered to during disaster response. (3 Marks)

SECTION III

Long Answer questions

20 Marks

Answer one Question from this section.

1. Discuss the key elements of an effective early warning system (20 Marks)
2. Discuss the challenges and difficulties faced by epidemiologists in disaster situations (20 Marks)