

CHUKA



UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

EXAMINATION FOR THE AWARD OF DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH

PUHE 473: HUMAN POPULATION DYNAMICS AND HEALTH

STREAMS: PUHE (Y4S1)

TIME: 2 HOURS

DAY/DATE: TUESDAY 19/12/2023

8.30 A.M. – 10.30 A.M.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do not write anything on the question paper.
2. Mobile phones and any other reference materials are NOT allowed in the examination room.
3. The paper has three sections. Answer ALL questions in Sections I, II and III.
4. All your answers for Section I (MCQs) should be on one page.
5. Number ALL your answers and indicate the order of appearance in the space provided in the cover page of the examination answer booklet.
6. Write your answers legibly and use your time wisely

SECTION 1: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS [10 MARKS]

1. The replacement level fertility in developed countries is usually taken as
 - [a]. 2.1 children per woman
 - [b]. 3.1 children per woman
 - [c]. 4.1 children per woman
 - [d]. 5.1 children per woman

2. A country with a population growth rate of 1% would double its population in about
 - [a]. 7 years
 - [b]. 35 years
 - [c]. 70 years
 - [d]. 140 years

3. Exponential growth form is usually
 - [a]. L - Shaped growth curve
 - [b]. S - Shaped growth curve
 - [c]. T - Shaped growth curve
 - [d]. J - Shaped growth curve

4. The following characteristics defines an expansive pyramid of population, EXCEPT
 - [a]. High fertility rate
 - [b]. High mortality rate
 - [c]. Low life expectancy
 - [d]. Each age group is larger than the age group before it.

5. The childbearing age of women in developed countries is usually taken as
 - [a]. 15 – 44 years
 - [b]. 15 – 49 years
 - [c]. 15 – 79 years
 - [d]. 15 – 39 years

6. The following are key attributes of community diagnosis, EXCEPT
 - [a]. Provide individualized treatment
 - [b]. Obtain health awareness of the community
 - [c]. Obtains measurable facts through surveys
 - [d]. Evaluate (follow-up) the effects of the community actions

7. According to WHO, the youth range between ages
 - [a]. 10 – 19 years
 - [b]. 10 – 35 years
 - [c]. 15 – 24 years
 - [d]. 15 – 35 years

8. The following are true about Crude birth rate, EXCEPT

- [a]. It tells how many children will be born in a given population in a given year.
- [b]. It does not tell how many children the typical woman might have.
- [c]. Men are not included in the denominator
- [d]. It does not tell who is having children

In question 9 and 10, indicate whether the statement is TRUE or FALSE.

9. de facto enumeration method of census covers the entire territory of the country but counts each person in the population according to his/her geographical location on the day of the census [True/False].

10. Individuals in small population more than in large populations are more susceptible to random deaths [True/False]

SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS [40 MARKS]

1. Define the following terms

- [a]. Population cohort [2 marks]
- [b]. Demography [2 marks]

2. Populations display distinctive behaviors based on their size, with particularly small populations facing a greater risk of extinction. Explain why small populations face a greater risk of extinction [6 marks]

3. Outline five (5) basic sources of demographic data [5 marks]

4. Explain five (5) demographic variables that have a great impact on the chances of survival of infants and young children [5 marks]

5. The most important characteristics that tell us about population structure are age and sex. Explain how age and sex are tied in with the three main demographic processes [10 marks]

6. Safe motherhood is an initiative by the WHO and other international organizations launched in 1987 and purposed at reducing maternal mortality and morbidity by one half by the year 2000. Explain five (5) key strategies and specific interventions (pillars of safe motherhood) prioritized in the safe motherhood initiative [10 marks]

SECTION III: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS [20 MARKS]

1. The deliberate use of artificial methods or other techniques to prevent pregnancy as a consequence of sexual intercourse, commonly referred as contraception is one of the key interventions in the control of population grown in Kenya, and other countries across the globe. Long-acting reversible contraception and Hormonal contraception are the most promoted and among the highly effective contraceptives. Discuss the functional mechanism, advantages and disadvantages of the two (2) main long-acting reversible contraception and the two (2) main hormonal contraception [20 marks]

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