



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: FRIDAY 20/12/2024

8.30 P.M – 10.30 P.M

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Do not write anything on the question paper.
2. Mobile phones and 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. Population dynamics refers to
 - [a]. The study of the changes in fertility and mortality over time
 - [b]. The relationship between population and health
 - [c]. The factors affecting population growth and distribution
 - [d]. The study of the changes in population size and structure over time
2. Population growth rate is mainly influenced by
 - [a]. Birth rate
 - [b]. Death rate
 - [c]. Migration
 - [d]. All of the above
3. Stationary population pyramid is characterized by the following, EXCEPT
 - [a]. Low fertility rate
 - [b]. High mortality rate
 - [c]. High life expectancy
 - [d]. Almost equal percentages in the age groups

4. The demographic transition theory mainly describes
 - [a]. The stages of population growth
 - [b]. The factors affecting population growth
 - [c]. The relationship between population and economic development
 - [d]. All of the above.

5. 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

6. Vital statistics mainly include
 - [a]. Births, deaths, and marriages
 - [b]. Sex, age and distribution of a population
 - [c]. Population size and distribution
 - [d]. Fertility, mortality and migration

7. Plagiarism in reporting community diagnosis findings is an ethical issue mainly concerned with
 - [a]. Anonymity
 - [b]. Results communication
 - [c]. Potential for harm
 - [d]. Confidentiality

8. 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

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

9. Injectables contraceptives are preferred to implants [True/False]

10. Men are included in the denominator when calculating the crude birth rate (True/False)

SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS [40 MARKS]

1. Define the following terms
 - [a]. de jure enumeration census [2 marks]
 - [b]. Demography [2 marks]
 - [c]. Family planning [2 marks]

2. Outline four (4) key differences between census and population registers, as sources of demographic information. [4 marks]
3. Vasectomy is one of the key contraception in men. Explain the concept and functional mechanism of vasectomy. [5 marks]
4. 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. [5 marks]
5. Explain five (5) key compositional variables in demography and how they are can influence health of a population. [10 marks]
6. Community diagnosis, sometimes referred as community assessment, is usually the first stage in planning community health programs. It identifies problems, proposes areas for improvement and stimulates action. Explain five categories of health information commonly collected in community diagnosis. [10 marks]

SECTION III: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS [20 MARKS]

1. Safe motherhood is an initiative by the world health organization (WHO) and other international organizations launched in 1987 and purposed to reduce maternal mortality and morbidity by one half by the year 2000. The strategy was rolled out in several countries, including Kenya, and continue to be prioritized in reversing maternal mortalities and related morbidities. Discuss eight (8) key interventions (pillars and other reproductive health issues) prioritized under the safe motherhood initiative package in Kenya. [20 marks]
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