

SECTION A: (10 MARKS)

1. **A. MoH 100**
2. **C. Meningococcal Meningitis**
3. **D. District Health Information System**
4. **D. Measles.**
5. **D. Bacteria.**
6. **A. Prevalence**
7. **C. Accuracy**
8. **C. MoH 514**
9. **A. Early diagnosis and treatment**
10. **B. Vaccine carrier**

SECTION B: (40 MARKS)

11. **Three levels of disease prevention in the community:**
 - Primary prevention
 - Secondary prevention
 - Tertiary prevention (3 Marks)
12. **Four uses of epidemiology in community health works:**
 - Identifying health problems and priorities
 - Evaluating the effectiveness of health interventions
 - Guiding public health policy and planning
 - Monitoring and controlling disease outbreaks (4 Marks)
13. **Three platforms used to disseminate screening reports to the community:**
 - Community meetings
 - Health fairs
 - Social media platforms (3 Marks)
14. **Three methods to collect epidemiological data in the community:**
 - Surveys and questionnaires
 - Interviews and focus groups
 - Observational studies (3 Marks)
15. **Four benefits of data analysis in an epidemic:**

- Identifying trends and patterns in disease spread
- Informing public health responses and interventions
- Allocating resources effectively
- Enhancing community awareness and education (4 Marks)

16. Four challenges faced when collecting epidemiological data:

- Lack of cooperation from community members
- Incomplete or inaccurate data reporting
- Limited resources and funding
- Cultural barriers and language differences (4 Marks)

17. Four stages of the natural history of a disease:

- Stage of susceptibility
- Stage of pre-symptomatic disease
- Stage of clinical disease
- Stage of recovery, disability, or death (4 Marks)

18. Four interventions to control and prevent the spread of diseases in the community:

- Vaccination programs
- Health education and promotion
- Environmental sanitation and hygiene practices
- Surveillance and monitoring of disease outbreaks (4 Marks)

19. Three factors to consider before embarking on community screening activity:

- Community readiness and willingness to participate
- Availability of resources and trained personnel
- Clear objectives and goals of the screening program (3 Marks)

20. Four host factors that facilitate disease progression:

- Age and gender
- Genetic predisposition
- Immunity status
- Nutritional status (4 Marks)

21. Four modes of disease transmission from one person to another in the community:

- Direct contact (e.g., touching, kissing)

- Indirect contact (e.g., contaminated surfaces)
- Airborne transmission (e.g., respiratory droplets)
- Vector-borne transmission (e.g., through insects) (4 Marks)