



“Investing in Africa’s future”

COLLEGE OF HEALTH AGRICULTURE & NATURAL SCIENCE (CHANS)

NSPH 546: COMMUNICABLE DISEASES INCLUDING STIS AND HIV/AIDS

END OF SECOND SEMESTER FINAL EXAMINATIONS

April/May 2022

LECTURER: DR N. CHIKONZO

DURATION: HRS

INSTRUCTIONS

Answer **ALL** questions in Section A and any **THREE (3)** questions in
Section B

All questions carry equal marks.

Write legibly.

SECTION A

1. You have been notified of a malaria outbreak at a temporary camp of cyclone Idai victims in Chimanmani and you are to lead a District Rapid Response Team to the area.
 - a. Describe the practical steps that you would take and the resources you would need in response to this outbreak **[10 marks]**
 - b. Describe and provide possible solutions for any 5 challenges that you may anticipate **[5 marks]**
 - c. Offer recommendations that the Ministry of Health and Childcare and other named stakeholders need to follow to avoid a similar outbreak in the future **[10 marks]**.

SECTION B

2. Achieving targets set in the End TB Strategy is still a distant goal for many Low- and Middle-Income Countries (LMICs) (Thapa et al., 2021). Tuberculosis control in (LMICs) is crucial for adequate global control.
 - a. Discuss the latter statement in line with the fact that “*diseases know no borders*” **[10 marks]**
 - b. Critique the Zimbabwe TB control program with a focus on vulnerable groups and key populations. **[10 marks]**
 - c. With the aid of examples, explain the rationale for putting special focus on key populations and vulnerable groups TB control **[5 marks]**.
3. A study by Khalifa et al (2021) shows that the COVID19 pandemic has changed the face of life.
 - a. Justify this with a focus on the impact of COVID19 on the broad field of Public Health **[7 marks]**.
 - b. What public health lessons can be learnt from the COVID19 pandemic in Zimbabwe? **[10 marks]**
 - c. Discuss the impact of the COVID19 pandemic on the healthcare delivery system **[8 marks]**.

4. The Biological Weapons Convention prohibits the manufacture and use of biological weapons. It came into force in 1975, and has undergone periodic reviews, the last being in 2016. To date, 180 countries are signatories to the convention. Unfortunately, terrorist groups or rogue governments are unlikely to feel bound by international agreements. The potential for bioterrorism is of particular concern.
- a. What is the public health importance of bioterrorism? **[5 marks]**
 - b. As a communicable disease specialist, how would you recognise a bioterrorism event, give examples **[10 marks]**
 - c. How would you respond to a bioterrorism attack and remain prepared against future attacks? **[10 marks]**
5. With the aid of clear and real-life examples, discuss new, emerging, and re-emerging infectious diseases. Include in your discussion, contributing factors, impact and recommend control/mitigatory measures **[25 marks]**

End of Paper