



*"Investing in Africa's Future"*

COLLEGE OF HEALTH, AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

SHS 208: FAMILY HEALTH

END OF SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS

APRIL/MAY 2018

LECTURER: Ms. E. M. CHADAMBUKA

DURATION: 3 HRS

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### **INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Use the answer sheet provided and
2. Do not write your name on the answer sheet
3. Answer **ANY THREE (3)** questions
4. The mark allocation for each question is indicated at the end of the question
5. Credit will be given for logical, systematic and neat presentations
6. Please make sure you number the questions on your answer sheet exactly as they are numbered on the question paper to avoid losing marks
7. Begin your answer for Each Question on a New Page



### QUESTION 1

With reference to a chosen perspective of family (i.e. functionalist, conflict or humanist) discuss the role of the family in the maintenance of health and disease prevention. (20)

### QUESTION 2

Every country strives to reduce maternal and newborn morbidity and mortality:

- a. Differentiate between maternal mortality and maternal morbidity (3)
- b. State the main objective of Maternal and Child Health (MCH) (3)
- c. Briefly explain the rationale of pre-conception counselling. (5)
- d. Discuss the advantages of Antenatal Care (ANC) (9)

### QUESTION 3

- a. Explain why danger to mother & child increases if pregnancy occurs:
  - i. Before 18 years (5)
  - ii. Over 35 years (5)
- b. Discuss this issue of *“demand and unmet need for family planning”* raised in the 2015 Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey (10)

### QUESTION 4

Gender is broadly defined as the socially constructed roles ascribed to males and females:

- a. Outline the **four (4)** forms of gender based violence (4)
- b. Enumerate **eight (8)** consequences of gender based violence (4)
- c. Discuss how gender inequalities increase the vulnerability of people to HIV infection (12)

### QUESTION 5

- a. List 6 common causes of infant mortality in sub-Saharan Africa (3)
- b. discuss the importance of nutrition in the following population groups
  - i. pre-school children (10)
  - ii. women of child bearing age (7)

END OF PAPER