



***“Investing in Africa’s Future”***

**COLLEGE OF HEALTH, AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL SCIENCES**

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND NURSING**

**NSPH 507: HEALTH PROMOTION (MPH)**

**END OF SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS**

**AUGUST DECEMBER 2020**

**LECTURER: DR JULITA MARADZIKA**

**DURATION: 24 HOURS**

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## **INSTRUCTIONS**

**ANSWER ANY ONE QUESTION**

**PLEASE STICK TO THE STANDARD HOUSE STYLE i.e.**

- TIMES NEW ROMAN
- FONT SIZE 12
- DOUBLE SPACING
- APA REFERENCING
- SEND YOUR ANSWER AS A MICROSOFT WORD DOCUMENT

**THE MARK ALLOCATION FOR EACH QUESTION IS INDICATED AT THE END OF THE QUESTION**

**CREDIT WILL BE GIVEN FOR LOGICAL, SYSTEMATIC AND NEAT PRESENTATION**

## Question 1

Urban health inequity is being shadowed as health data collected for cities is being averaged. Socioeconomic status, age, sex, residential status is being overlooked and data is not being further disaggregated according to these factors

1. Use an example to define each of the following terms with reference to the above statement

- i. Health inequality 10 marks
- ii. Health inequity 10 marks
- iii. Use examples to discuss the main contributors of health inequity in urban areas  
30 marks
- iv. Use the COVID 19 example to describe how a Public Health practitioner can implement programmes for health equity in urban areas so that everyone has a fair opportunity in preventing the COVID 19 infection 40 marks
- v. Outline the reasons why it is not appropriate to average health data collected for cities 10 marks

## QUESTION 2

- i. Give examples to explain the principles of Primary Health care 30 marks

- ii. Use an examples to describe how Zimbabwe implemented the concept of primary Health care with reference to structures programmes and community participation  
30 marks
  
- iii. Describe the major challenges that have been experienced in the implementation of PHC in Zimbabwe 30 marks
  
- iv. Indicate how you would respond to these challenges 10 marks

### Question 3

The World Health Organization's Ottawa Charter for Health Promotion has been considered a seminal document and template for health promotion since its inception and is still seen as a “gold standard” for health promoters worldwide who wish to improve health and reduce inequalities.

- a) List the action areas of the OTTAWA CHARTER 5 marks
- b) Briefly describe the action areas of the Ottawa charter 20 marks
- c) Use an example to discuss how ANY THREE of the action area has been applied in Zimbabwe 25 marks
- d) Use examples to discuss how the action areas have been applied in Zimbabwe 30 marks
- e) Describe how you can address the challenges that reduce the application of the Ottawa charter action areas of health promotion in Zimbabwe 20 marks