



**AFRICA
UNIVERSITY**
A United Methodist-Related Institution

“Investing in Africa’s Future”

COLLEGE OF HEALTH, AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND NURSING (DPHN)

NSPH 516 NON COMMUNICABLE DISEASES (MPH)

END OF FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS

NOV/DEC 2023

LECTURER: DR F. MUTSEYEKWA

DURATION: 3 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

Answer **ALL** Questions in **Section A** and **ANY 3** questions from **Section B**

The mark allocation for each question is indicated at the end of the question

Credit will be given for logical, systematic and neat presentations.

SECTION A [40 Marks]

Answer ALL three questions in this section

QUESTION 1

15 to 20% of the cancer burden attributable to the environment is linked to infections.

- a) List 6 examples of such infectious agents and the malignancies that they are associated with [3]
- b) Outline any 5 public health prevention interventions that are necessary in tackling these kinds of cancers in LMIC environments, highlighting the rationale behind these interventions. [10]

QUESTION 2

- a) Explain the case for introducing WHO Package of Essential Interventions (PEN) in our local context [3]
- b) Describe the Framework for implementing PEN in primary health care [9]

QUESTION 3

Write short notes on the following

- a) Passive, active and sentinel approaches to NCD surveillance. [3]
- b) WHO STEPS Survey [3]
- c) Wagner's Chronic disease care model [3]
- d) The elements of an NCD Advocacy Plan [3]
- e) 5 by 5 framework of the Global Action Plan against NCDs [3]

SECTION B [60 Marks]

Answer any three questions in this section

QUESTION 4

You have been hired as a Consultant to set up an evidence-based program aimed at prevention and control of prostatic cancer in a Southern African country. Draft a brief concept note detailing the main activities that you would carry out under each of the 4 steps in the implementation science framework proposed by D-Esposito et al (*cited in the WHO 2016 Practical Guide for Implementation research to improve the prevention and control of NCDs*). [20]

QUESTION 5

- a.) Analyze the bi-directional interface between NCDs and COVID-19 in terms of pathogenesis and disease progression [10].
- b.) Discuss the implications of this relationship on public health programming for NCD prevention and control at the peak of the pandemic [10].

QUESTION 6

About Road Traffic injuries (RTIs);

- a) Briefly describe the local and global epidemiology. [2]
- b) Discuss the burden imposed by RTI morbidity and mortality resulting at individual, household and national levels. [8]
- c) Explore the barriers to accessibility of clinical and public health interventions for RTIs in the local/regional context and suggest possible strategies for redress. [10]

QUESTION 7

The Global Action Plan for Physical Activity (2018-2030) proposes 4 strategic objectives that frame 20 multi-sectorial policy actions for country governments and public health agencies to consider. Discuss these 4 objectives, highlighting applicability as well as the possible facilitators and barriers to implementation of each of these 4 objectives and their policy actions in the local context. Also outline your suggested strategies for mitigating the barriers that you raise for each of the 4 objectives. [20]

QUESTION 8

Critique the notion that the focus of the NCD Global Action Plan on the 5 by 5 framework marginalizes access to NCD care for the 'bottom billion' [10]. What considerations would you make on the 'NCDIs of poverty' if you were tasked to contribute towards the development of a LMIC strategy for NCD prevention & control [10]

- THE END -