

**NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE AND HEALTH  
BACHELOR OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE HONOURS DEGREE  
PUBLIC HEALTH  
FINAL EXAMINATION**

**ENVIRONMENTAL PORT HEALTH: EPH 2007**

December 2011

Time Allowed: 3 hours

Total marks:100

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

Answer any **four** questions. Each question carries **25 marks**

**Question 1**

Discuss fully:

- a. the aims of food standardisation [8]
- b. types of food standards [6]
- c. standards for the various areas of activity [6]
- d. the role of codex in food standardisation [5]

**Question 2**

Discuss the following:

- a. Systems of certification [8]
- b. benefits of third party certification [12]
- c. implications of certification on food imports [5]

**Question 3**

International health regulations require that conveyances travelling from country X, which has recently been classified as yellow fever endemic be aerosolised on entry into the Zimbabwe, while such nationals are required to produce a valid yellow fever vaccination certificate. Develop a risk communication strategy to inform key stakeholders on this development and its implications.

What are the critical issues to be included in the communication strategy [14]

Which critical stakeholders need to be reached? [5]

What challenges do you envisage in developing this communication strategy [6]

**Question 4**

- a. Outline the requirements of food and open date labelling in Zimbabwe [12]
- b. discuss the various methods of dating food and the implications of each system. [8]
- c. the role of port health services in ensuring compliance to these requirements [5]

**Question 5**

Discuss food sampling with particular emphasis on:

- a. types of samples [10]
- b. development of a sampling plan [5]
- c. the concepts of buyer's risk and producer's risk and their implication on design of sampling plans 6]
- d. challenges the port health officer may face in sampling [4]

**Question 6**

- a. Compare and contrast sanitary and phyto sanitary measures and technical barriers to trade.[13
- b. implications of SPS on the work of the codex committees and Zimbabwean legislative framework [6]
- c. Challenges a port health officer may face with regards to ensuring non violation of TBTs. [6]

**(End of Question paper)**

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SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION**

**ENVIRONMENTAL PORT HEALTH: EPH 2007**

July 2012

Time Allowed: 3 hours

Total marks:100

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

Answer any **four** questions. Each question carries **25 marks**

**Question 1**

- a. Discuss the factors that affect the growth of micro organisms in food. [18]
- b. several factors have contributed to an increase in food importations. As a port health officer, what measures would you institute to ensure that imported food reaches the consumer in a wholesome state? [7]

**Question 2**

- a. Discuss the functions of food packaging [18]
- b. what are the implications of packaging on food quality [7]

**Question 3**

Discuss:

- a. food adulteration [9]
- b. falsely described food [9]
- c. Measures a port health officer can institute to safeguard the nation from importation of falsely described and adulterated foods. [7]

**Question 4**

With the aid of an example, discuss fully the elements of risk analysis [25]

**Question 5**

- a. Using the example of a corned beef canning process discuss the HACCP system [15]
- b. explain the difference between CCP1 and CCP2 and their relative importance in food safety [5]
- c. discuss the benefits of HACCP in enhancing food safety [5]

**Question 6**

Discuss port health services in the context of the following:

- a. scope of port health services [13]
- b. the policy and legal framework governing them [12]

**(End of Question paper)**