

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY



FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

BACHELOR OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE HONOURS DEGREE IN PUBLIC HEALTH

GLOBAL HEALTH

EPH 2202

Final Examination Paper

April 2025

This examination paper consists of 4 pages

Time Allowed: 3 hours

Total Marks: 100

Special Requirements: Calculators

Examiner's Name: Mr J Mutemani & Miss N. Sibanda

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Answer **question one** and any **three** questions.
2. Each question carries 25 marks

MARK ALLOCATION

QUESTION	MARKS
1. COMPULSORY	25
2.	25
3.	25
4.	25
5.	25
6.	25
TOTAL	100

1. Read the following abstract and answer the questions that follow:

Debate around a common definition of global health has seen extensive scholarly interest within the last two decades; despite the abundance of literature, ambiguity still persists around its precise definition. Introduction Debate around a common definition of global health has seen extensive scholarly interest within the last two decades; however, consensus around a precise definition remains elusive. The objective of this study was to systematically review definitions of global health in the literature and offer grounded theoretical insights into what might be seen as relevant for establishing a common definition of global health. A systematic review was conducted with qualitative synthesis of findings using peer reviewed literature from key databases. Publications were identified by the keywords of 'global health' and 'define' or 'definition' or 'defining'. Coding methods were used for qualitative analysis to identify recurring themes in definitions of global health published between 2009 and 2019, The search resulted in 1363 publications, of which 78 were included. Qualitative analysis of the data generated four theoretical categories and associated sub themes delineating key aspects of global health. These included: (1) global health is a multiplex approach to worldwide health improvement taught and pursued at research institutions; (2) global health is an ethically oriented initiative that is guided by justice principles; (3) global health is a mode of governance that yields influence through problem identification, political decision-making, as well as the allocation and exchange of resources across borders and (4) global health is a vague yet versatile concept with multiple meanings, historical antecedents and an emergent future. Extant definitions of global health can be categorised thematically to designate areas of importance for stakeholders and to organise future debates on its definition. Future contributions to this debate may consider shifting from questioning the abstract 'what' of global health towards more pragmatic and reflexive questions about 'who' defines global health and towards what ends.

- a. What are the key differences between global health and international health in terms of their scope, focus, and approaches? (5)

- b. Choose a specific geographic region (such as sub-Saharan Africa or Southeast Asia) and identify the key stakeholders, including governments, international organizations, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), that are responding to the HIV/AIDS epidemic in that region. (4)
 - c. Discuss the roles, contributions, and challenges of each stakeholder group, and explain how their efforts might differ depending on whether they are focused on global health, addressing health issues that transcend national borders versus international health providing medical assistance and aid to countries in need. (8)
 - d. Provide three scenarios related to public health events, For each scenario, discuss whether the event should be notified under the International Health Regulations (IHR) and explain the reasoning. (8)
2. Discuss the concept of antimicrobial resistance (AMR), its causes, consequences, and implications for global health. What strategies can be employed to address this emerging challenge? (25)
3. Define global health governance and its significance in addressing global health issues. Identify key actors and institutions involved in global health governance and discuss their roles and responsibilities. (25)
4. Design a community-based project to address the spread of infectious diseases in a congregate setting of your choice. Outline the project's objectives, Strategies, and expected outcomes. Reference the following project abstract: (25)

Community-based surveillance may improve early detection and response to disease outbreaks by leveraging the capacity of community members to carry out surveillance activities within their communities. In 2021, the WHO published a report detailing the evidence gaps and research priorities around community-centred approaches to health emergencies. In response, we carried out a systematic review and narrative synthesis of the evidence describing the drivers of success of community-based surveillance systems.

We included grey literature and peer-reviewed sources presenting empirical findings of the drivers of success of community-based surveillance systems for the detection and reporting of infectious disease-related events. Peer-reviewed literature searching was done via MEDLINE, EMBASE, Global Health, SCOPUS and ReliefWeb. We carried out grey literature searches using Google Search and DuckDuckGo. We used an evaluation quality checklist to assess quality. Nineteen sources (17 peer-reviewed and 2 grey literature) met our inclusion criteria. Included sources reported on community based surveillance for the detection and reporting of a variety of diseases in 15 countries (including three conflict settings). The drivers of success were grouped based on factors relating to: (1) surveillance workers, (2) the community, (3) case detection and reporting and (4) integration. The drivers of success were found to map closely to principles of participatory community engagement with success factors reflecting high levels of acceptability, collaboration, communication, local ownership, and trust. Other factors included: strong supervision and training, a strong sense of responsibility for community health, effective engagement of community informants, close proximity of surveillance workers to communities, the use of simple and adaptable case definitions, quality assurance, effective use of technology, and the use of data for real-time decision-making. Our findings highlight strategies for improving the design and implementation of community-based surveillance. This led us to suggest that investment in participatory community engagement more broadly may be a key surveillance preparedness activity.

5. Compare and contrast the burden of NCDs in emerging and developed societies. Discuss the common risk factors, health system responses, and prevention strategies for NCDs in these settings. **(25)**

6. Assess the impact of CHWs on maternal and child health outcomes in low and middle-income countries. Discuss the key factors that influence the effectiveness of CHWs, including training, supervision, and community engagement. **(25)**