



NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

FACULTY OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

BACHELOR OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE HONOURS DEGREE IN PUBLIC HEALTH

HEALTH SYSTEMS AND POLICIES

EPH 3101

Examination Paper

October 2024

This examination paper consists of **THREE** pages

Time Allowed: 3 hours

Total Marks: 100

Special Requirements: NONE

Examiner's Name: Mr. M.Y Khozah

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Answer **QUESTION ONE** and any **THREE** questions
2. **QUESTION ONE** carries **40** marks, while the rest of the questions carry **20** marks each

MARK ALLOCATION

QUESTION	MARKS
1.	40
2.	20
3.	20
4.	20
5.	20
6.	20
TOTAL	100

Question One (Compulsory)

Tuberculosis (TB) has emerged as a significant public health issue, with its impact varying widely across different social strata. In urban areas with more developed economies and better healthcare services, the TB control program has successfully reduced incidence rates. High-income residents benefit from accessible diagnostic services and effective treatment. However, in rural and low-income regions, the program's impact is less pronounced. People in these areas face higher TB rates due to overcrowded living conditions, limited healthcare access, and lower health literacy. Despite efforts to address these disparities by improving housing, education, and healthcare access, challenges persist in reducing differential vulnerability and exposure to TB. Social determinants of health play a crucial role in exacerbating or mitigating the risk of TB infection and its consequences among different populations.

- i. Giving examples, differentiate between health inequity and health inequality. [10]
- ii. Identify the key social determinants of health that contribute to differential vulnerability and exposure to TB in impoverished populations. [10]
- iii. Explain how addressing these social determinants can help reduce the impact of TB on vulnerable populations. [10]
- iv. Discuss how targeting these determinants can reduce health inequities and improve overall TB outcomes. [10]

Question Two

The 1978 Declaration of Alma Ata proposed a set of PRINCIPLES for primary health care (PHC).

- i. Define Primary Health Care [5]
- ii. Briefly discuss the Principles for Primary Health Care [7]
- iii. State and explain the Basic Requirements for Sound PHC [8]

Question Three

Discuss the significance of the six (6) Pillars of the World Health Organization Conceptual Framework in Health System Management. [20]

Question Four

You have been tasked with evaluating a new health policy introduced in your country that aims to improve maternal and child health through a comprehensive prenatal care program. Using the Policy Analysis Triangle framework, analyse this health policy by addressing the following components:

- i. Policy Content [7]
- ii. Policy Context [7]
- iii. Policy Actors [6]

Question Five

Leadership is key in ensuring the successful implementation of different programmes in a health system. List and describe four leadership styles (including when and where each is applicable in the management of a health system). [20]

Question Six

Health systems can contribute to or mitigate health inequities. Discuss [20]