

MOI UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

END OF TERM I EXAMINATION (ETE I) 2007/2008

COURSE CODE: MSB 102/PSA 100

COURSE TITLE: BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCES

**PROGRAMME: M.B.Ch.B, BDS, B.Sc (EVH) & B.Sc (NURSING) YEAR OF
STUDY: 1(ONE)**

DATE: 7TH MAY, 2008

TIME: 9.00 A.M. -12.00 NOON

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:-

- (i) Write your University Registration Number on every piece of paper you use.**
- (ii) Do not write your names on any piece of paper you use.**
- (iii) This paper consists of four (4) section to be answered in a total time of three (3) hours.**
- (iv) Read carefully any additional instructions preceeding this section.**

**SECTION A – PSYCHOLOGY
SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS (SAQs)**

INSTRUCTIONS:-

- (i) THERE ARE THREE (3) QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION**
- (ii) ANSWER ALL THE THREE (3) QUESTIONS IN ONE BOOKLET.**

- SAQ 1. Discuss the relevance of behavioural sciences to health care providers.
(20 minutes)
- SAQ 2. Discuss any one theory of learning outlining its implications for understanding behaviour.
(20 minutes)
- SAQ 3. Discuss any one developmental theory outlining its relevance in understanding behaviour.
(20 minutes)

**SECTION B – ANTHROPOLOGY
LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS (LEQs)**

INSTRUCTIONS:

- I) THERE ARE TWO (2) QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION**
- II) ANSWER ALL THE TWO (2) QUESTIONS IN ONE BOOKLET**

LEQ 1. Culture can influence and/or can be influenced by illness. Discuss?

LEQ 2. Illness is culture specific. Discuss with examples?

**SECTION C: MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY
LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS**

INSTRUCTIONS:

I) THERE ARE THREE (3) QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION

II) ANSWER ALL THE THREE (3) QUESTIONS IN ONE BOOKLET

- LEQ 1. Discuss Takott Parsons contribution to the understanding of illness and illness behaviour.
(20 minutes)
- LEQ 2. “There is an interlinkage between social factors and the occurrence of disease”. Justify this statement with reference to cardio-vascular disease”.
(20 minutes)
- LEQ 3. Why is the study of Medical Sociology important to health care professionals? Answer the question by citing examples from your field of study.
(20 minutes)

**SECTION D – ETHICS
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (SAQs)**

INSTRUCTIONS

- I) THERE ARE TWO (2) QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION**
II) ANSWER ALL THE TWO QUESTIONS IN ONE BOOKLET

- SAQ 1. Explain the importance of the following ethical issues in the relationship between a health professional and a patient/client.
- (a) Confidentiality (5 marks)
 - (b) Informed consent (5 marks)
 - (c) Advocacy (5 marks)
- SAQ 2. State and explain why the following ethical principles are important in research; citing relevant examples:
- (a) Clearance for entry into the community. (5 marks)
 - (b) Acknowledgement (5 marks)
 - (c) Integrity (5 marks)

SECTION A - PSYCHOLOGY
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (SAQs)

INSTRUCTIONS:

- I) THERE ARE FIVE (5) QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION**
 - II) ANSWER ALL THE FIVE (5) QUESTIONS ON A SEPARATE BOOKLET.**
 - III) START EACH QUESTION ON A FRESH PAGE OF THE BOOKLET.**
1. Outline the stages of human development outlining factors affecting development.
 2. Explain the value of theories in explaining our understanding of human development.
 3. Nature and Nurture have a role in determining behavior. *Discuss*
 4. Learning can be explained in terms of operant and classical conditioning. Explain the relevance of this to health care professional.
 5. Discuss the influence of the family and society on human behavior.

9. Substance use and abuse are risk factors for the following except
- (a) Mental illness
 - ✓ (b) Down syndrome
 - (c) Cancer
 - ✓ (d) HIV/AIDs
 - (e) Physical Injury
10. One of the earliest attempts to formulate principles of health care based on rational thought was done by
- (a) Descartes
 - (b) DuBos (1969)
 - (c) Engels (1977)
 - ✓ (d) Hippocrates (400 B.C)
 - (e) Kerr while (1972)
11. One of the following demonstrated the interlinkage between disease and occupations
- (a) Hippocrates (400 B.C)
 - (b) Descartes
 - (c) Howard Rasmussen (1975)
 - (d) Pantone Powers (1975)
 - ✓ (e) Paracelsus
12. Which of the following is not in concord with health behaviour?
- (a) Exercising
 - (b) Buying drugs
 - (c) Smoking
 - ✓ (d) Praying
 - (e) Eating
13. Irwin Rosentock and Becker are famous for the proposition of
- (a) The Sick Role Theory
 - ✓ (b) The Health Belief Model
 - (c) Role Theory
 - (d) Systems Theory
 - (e) Exchange Theory

4. Health means

- (a) A state of well-being
- (b) The absence of illness
- (c) The absence of disease
- (d) Ability to perform normal functions
- (e) A state of complete physical, mental and social well being

5. The main distinction between disease and illness is that

- (a) Disease can be diagnosed while illness cannot
- (b) Disease is measurable while illness is not
- (c) Disease is symptomatic while illness is not
- (d) Casuality of disease can be genetic unlike illness
- (e) Disease has a history, unlike illness

6. The following diseases are caused by life-style except

- (a) Liver cirrhosis
- (b) H.I.V/AIDS
- (c) Tuberculosis
- (d) Diabetes
- (e) Diarrhoea

7. The most effective way of achieving the health of the society is through

- (a) Disease prevention
- (b) Availing affordable drugs
- (c) Surveillance
- (d) Isolation of the sick
- (e) Education

8. Which of the following ranks least as a determinant of a health status?

- (a) Social class
- (b) Economic status
- (c) Race
- (d) Education
- (e) Age

$\frac{4}{50} + \frac{20}{30} = \frac{44}{50}$ Good

REG. No. BD5/04/12

MSB 102

**SECTION A - PSYCHOLOGY
LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS (LEQs)**

INSTRUCTIONS:-

- (i) THERE ARE FOUR (4) QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION
- (ii) ANSWER ANY TWO (2) QUESTIONS IN ONE BOOKLET
- (iii) SUBMIT BOOKLETS USED FOR THIS SECTION SEPARATELY FROM THE OTHER SECTIONS.

1. Outline the similarities between the learning theories and how they explain behaviour. (20 marks) (30 minutes)

② Discuss the physiological determinants of behaviour. (20 marks) (30 minutes)

③ Discuss the role of the social environment in explaining behaviour. (20 marks) (30 minutes)

④ Outline the relevance of psychology to your profession. (20 marks) (30 minutes)

Handwritten notes and diagrams:

Similarities between learning theories:
 - Classical Conditioning
 - Operant Conditioning
 - Social Learning Theory

Physiological determinants:
 - Genetic
 - Hormonal
 - Neurological
 - Environmental

Social environment:
 - Family
 - Friends
 - Religion
 - Education
 - Technology
 - Culture
 - Social Status

Relevance of psychology to profession:
 - Predict behaviour
 - Control behaviour
 - Analyse behaviour
 - Understand behaviour
 - Predict behaviour
 - Good relationship

Antecedents:
 - Age
 - Sex
 - Education
 - Growth
 - Neurological
 - Nutritional
 - Psychological
 - Adaptive

Enables one to understand patient's behaviour:
 - Enables one to know how to respond to different patient's behaviour
 - Improves relationship between doctor and patient
 - Enables doctor to help necessary skill of handling patients of different ages
 - Enables practitioner to understand

$\frac{4}{50} + \frac{20}{30} = \frac{44}{50}$ Good

REG. No. BD5/04/12

MSB 102

SECTION A - PSYCHOLOGY
LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS (LEQs)

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- (i) THERE ARE FOUR (4) QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION
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3. Discuss the role of the social environment in explaining behaviour. (20 marks) (30 minutes)

4. Outline the relevance of psychology to your profession. (20 marks) (30 minutes)

Handwritten notes:

Similarities
- Classical Conditioning
- Social Learning

Physiological Determinants
- Genetic
- Economic
- Political
- Educational
- Cultural

Social Environment
- Family
- Friends
- Religion
- Education
- Technology
- Culture
- Social Status

Relevance of Psychology
- Predict behaviour
- Control
- Analyse
- Understand behaviour
- Predict behaviour
- Good Relationship

Learning Theories
- Copying of behaviour - Imitation
- Reflexes - Conditioning
- Motives - Social + Internal
- Environment - Behavioural By

Antecedents
- Age
- Sex
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- Intellectual
- Psychological
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Relevance
- Enables one to understand patient's behaviour
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SECTION C: MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY = $12 \times 2 = \frac{24}{30}$
MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQs)**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- I) **ANSWER ALL THE FIFTEEN (15) QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION BY ENCIRCLING ONE CORRECT ANSWER. TOTAL = 30 MARKS.**
- II) **SECTION C - MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY AND SECTION D - ETHICS SHOULD BE COLLECTED TOGETHER AS PARTS OF THE QUESTION PAPER.**
- III) **WRITE YOUR REGISTRATION NUMBER ON THE QUESTION PAPER AND ON EVERY PAGE OF THIS SECTION.**

1. Medical Sociology means

- (a) The study of medicine in the society*
- (b) The study of life-styles which cause disease *
- (c) The study of medical practices in the society*
- (d) The study of the interlinkage between social factors and the etiology of disease
- (e) The study of the impact of social factors on health

2. The sociologist in medicine has the following roles, except

- (a) Drug prescription
- (b) Research
- (c) Application of knowledge to patient care
- (d) Solution of public health problems
- (e) Disease prevention

3. The focus of sociology of medicine is on the following, except

- (a) Organization of medical practice
- (b) Beliefs of medical practice in context of human behaviour
- (c) Social processes that occur in medical setting
- (d) Research and analysis of the medical environment
- (e) Surgery

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- (a) The Sick Role Theory
 - ✓ (b) The Health Belief Model
 - (c) Role Theory
 - (d) Systems Theory
 - (e) Exchange Theory

14. One of the roles of the sick, according to Parsons, is to

- (a) Explain cause of illness
- (b) Ask for permission to be away
- (c) Sleep
- ✓ (d) Seeks competent help and co-operate with the physician
- (e) Buy relevant drugs

15. Which of the following emphasizes a holistic approach to health care?

- (a) The Biomedical Model ✓
- (b) System Theory ✓
- ✓ (c) The Health Belief Model
- (d) The Evolutionary Theory ×
- (e) The Germ Theory of Disease ✓

SECTION D – ETHICS (30 minutes) = $10 \times 2 = \frac{20}{30}$ good.
 SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (SAQs)

INSTRUCTIONS

- I) ANSWER ALL THE FIFTEEN (15) QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION BY STATING WHETHER THE STATEMENT IS TRUE OR FALSE AT THE END OF THE STATEMENT. (TOTAL 30 MARKS)
- II) WRITE YOUR REGISTRATION NUMBER ON EVERY PAGE OF THE BOOKLET.
- III) SECTION D SHOULD BE COLLECTED TOGETHER WITH SECTION C AS PART OF THE QUESTION PAPER.

1. Ethics is the science of moral conduct..... TRUE ✓
2. Professionalism mean exercising professional skills..... TRUE ✓
3. Beneficence is a principle which advocates for justice..... FALSE ✓
4. The principle of autonomy prioritizes patient's justice..... TRUE ✓
5. Informed consent emphasizes the doctor's willingness to carry out a procedure..... FALSE ✓
6. The code of professional conduct serves as a criteria for assessment of misconduct..... TRUE ✓
7. According to the U.K.C.C code, the interests of the patient are primary..... FALSE ✓
8. Confidentiality requires that patient's information is shared with relative only..... FALSE ✓
9. The laws of Kenya do not condone abortion on demand..... TRUE ✓
10. Health practitioners role is to promote the well being of the community in which he lives..... ~~FALSE~~ TRUE ✓
11. Mentally sick persons brought at 'emergency' can be led to a psychiatric hospital prior to medical examination..... FALSE ✓
12. Health practitioners should not appear in public under the influence of alcohol..... TRUE ✓
13. Accordingly to the Geneva Declaration, every research project must be preceded by assessment of inherent risks. TRUE ✓ ~~False~~
14. The International Code of Medical Ethics requires that clinical research is conducted only by scientifically qualified medical personnel... TRUE ✓
15. The Tokyo Declaration requires that students give their teachers the respect and gratitude which is their due. ~~TRUE~~ FALSE ✓

SECTION A - PSYCHOLOGY
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (SAQs)

INSTRUCTIONS:

- I) THERE ARE FIVE (5) QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION**
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 2. Explain the value of theories in explaining our understanding of human development.
 3. Nature and Nurture have a role in determining behavior. *Discuss*
 4. Learning can be explained in terms of operant and classical conditioning. Explain the relevance of this to health care professional.
 5. Discuss the influence of the family and society on human behavior.

SECTION B - MEDICAL ANTHROPOLOGY
MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQs) (20 marks)

INSTRUCTIONS:

- I) WRITE THE CORRECT ANSWER IN YOUR MEDICAL ANTHROPOLOGY BOOKLET.
 - II) ONE BOOKLET SHOULD BE USED FOR MEDICAL ANTHROPOLOGY.
 - III) INDICATE WHETHER THE STATEMENT IS TRUE OR FALSE. USE ANSWER SHEET (TYPE I) PROVIDED
1. The 'critical medical anthropology' approach emphasizes cultural histories when analyzing health issues. TRUE/FALSE
 2. Cultural patterns define what is, or is not healthy. TRUE/FALSE
 3. "Popular sector of health care" refers to popular and mainstream medical care in the community. TRUE/FALSE
 4. According to proponents of social construction of illness, all illnesses are culturally defined and views about ill-health change overtime. TRUE/FALSE
 5. In The naturalistic system, ill health is caused by natural forces or imbalance in the individual. TRUE/FALSE
 6. Ethnocentrism, means evaluating another culture according to the standards of your own culture. TRUE/FALSE
 7. When applied to medical anthropology, a likely structural-functionalist proposition is that illness is a sign of dysfunction in the body. TRUE/FALSE
 8. Humans are prisoners of their culture. TRUE/FALSE
 9. The Marxist political economy model argues that healthcare is determined by competition between health systems. TRUE/FALSE
 10. Illness-specific patterns of health care resort occur when several health care options are used at the same time to quickly ^{volve} discomfort. TRUE/FALSE
 11. Counterculture refers to unpopular cultural traits. TRUE/FALSE
 12. When society engages internalizing belief systems, they blame the ill individual for the onset of illness.

SECTION B – MEDICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQs) (20 marks)

INSTRUCTIONS:

- I) WRITE THE CORRECT ANSWER IN YOUR MEDICAL ANTHROPOLOGY BOOKLET.
 - II) ONE BOOKLET SHOULD BE USED FOR MEDICAL ANTHROPOLOGY.
 - III) INDICATE WHETHER THE STATEMENT IS TRUE OR FALSE. USE ANSWER SHEET (TYPE I) PROVIDED
1. The 'critical medical anthropology' approach emphasizes cultural histories when analyzing health issues. TRUE/FALSE
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13. According to the transactionalist model, culture is seen as the outcome of competition at the group level. TRUE/FALSE
14. Technology has little importance in shaping cultural patterns. TRUE/FALSE
15. Multiculturalism programs recognize cultural diversity and also promote noteworthy cultural traditions. TRUE/FALSE

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQs)

- I) WRITE YOUR REGISTRATION NUMBER ON EVERY PAGE OF THE PAPER
II) THERE ARE FIFTEEN (15) QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION.

INSTRUCTIONS:

- I) ENCIRCLE THE CORRECT ANSWER.
II) SECTION C AND D SHOULD BE COLLECTED TOGETHER AS PARTS OF THIS QUESTION PAPER.

1. Medical sociology is important to health professionals because
- (a) It provides knowledge of diseases in rural areas
 - (b) Community Health Workers must know health problems of people in their village
 - (c) It advocates a holistic approach to healthcare
 - (d) Sociology of medicine is the backbone of medical practice
 - (e) Health professionals must work with a sociologist in medicine
2. Sociology of medicine means
- (a) A study of medical practice in various societies
 - (b) A study of the role relationships organizations norms, values and beliefs of medical practice as a form of human behavior
 - (c) Social factors which affect public health
 - (d) A study of the relationship between social factors and the health of specific groups
 - (e) Social facets of health and illness
3. The Health Belief model can be exemplified in the following, EXCEPT
- (a) Evacuation of patients affected by cholera
 - (b) Isolating patients with leprosy
 - (c) Vaccination against pneumonia
 - (d) Athletics
 - (e) Abstaining from smoking
4. The Germ Theory of disease was an innovation of
- (a) Becker (1974)
 - (b) Edward Suchman (1965)
 - (c) Louis Pasteur and Robert Koch
 - (d) Kegeles
 - (e) Paracelsus

Read keenly

5. Substance use and abuse are risk factors for the following EXCEPT
- (a) Mental illness
 - (b) H.I.V./AIDs
 - (c) Lung Cancer
 - (d) Ophthalmic complications
 - (e) Schistosomiasis
6. The demonstration that diseases common to certain occupations were related to work environment was done by
- (a) Andrew Twaddle
 - (b) John Knowles
 - (c) Straus Robert (1957)
 - (d) Paracelsus
 - (e) Kegeles (1963)
7. One of the shortcomings of the sick Role Theory is
- (a) The suggestion that an individuals illness is his fault
 - (b) The statement that the sick should seek competent healthcare
 - (c) The expectation that the sick has an obligation to get well
 - (d) The proposition that a sick individual should be exempted
 - (e) Its failure to apply to chronic illnesses
8. Which of the following diseases is engendered by the environment?
- (a) Tuberculosis
 - (b) Leprosy
 - (c) Leishmaniasis
 - (d) Rabies
 - (e) Hypertension
9. H.I.V./AIDs can be prevented most effectively by
- (a) Abstinence
 - (b) Use of condoms
 - (c) Faithfulness
 - (d) Isolation
 - (e) Surveillance

- 12. The main role of public health officers is treatment of disease
FALSE ✓
- 13. Facilities which pose a risk to the health of the population should be demolished.
TRUE ✗
- 14. The main function of Institutional Research and Ethics committees is to facilitate the publication of research.
TRUE FALSE ✓
- 15. The American Psychological Association does not condone research which cause harm to animals.
FALSE ✗

SECTION D - ETHICS
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (SAQs)

INSTRUCTIONS

- I) ANSWER ALL THE FIFTEEN (15) QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION BY STATING WHETHER THE STATEMENT IS TRUE OR FALSE AT THE END OF THE STATEMENT. (TOTAL 30 MARKS)
- II) WRITE YOUR REGISTRATION NUMBER ON EVERY PAGE OF THE BOOKLET.
- III) SECTION D SHOULD BE COLLECTED TOGETHER WITH SECTION C AS PART OF THE QUESTION PAPER.

1. Ethics can be defined as rules which govern the behaviour of health professionals. **FALSE ✓**
2. Professionalism means observing the laws pertaining to a specific occupation. **FALSE ✓**
3. A health professional convicted of criminal offence can be deregistered indefinitely. **FALSE ✗**
4. A doctor, nurse, dentist or public health officer can engage in private practice during internship. **FALSE ✓**
5. It is not advisable to charge fees directly for attention to another medical practitioner or dentist or his immediate dependants. **TRUE ✓**
6. Health officials must not work with patients or clients while intoxicated by alcohol or drugs. **TRUE ✓**
7. Health practitioners can advertise their skills only in the official newspaper. **FALSE ✓**
8. The Geneva Declaration condemns receiving any money in connection with services. **FALSE ✓**
9. The International Code of Medical Ethics requires that a doctor certifies only to that which he has verified personally. **TRUE ✓**
10. According to the Declaration of Helsinki, clinical research must conform to moral and scientific principles. **TRUE ✓**
11. The main focus of the Nuremberg Convention is the universability of moral conduct. **FALSE ✓**

BDS/02/10

14. Which of the following diseases is not the result of lifestyle?

- (a) Meningitis
- (b) Diabetes
- (c) Liver Cirrhosis
- (d) Malaria
- (e) Syphilis

15. Sick role means

- (a) Sleeping when one is sick
- (b) Knowing that sickness is not the patient's choice
- (c) The behaviour characteristic of sick persons
- (d) Playing the role of a sick person
- (e) Seeking social sanctions in the lapse of normal responsibilities

INSTRUCTIONS:

- I) THERE ARE THREE (3) QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION
- II) SELECT ANY TWO (2) QUESTIONS
- III) SUBMIT BOOKLETS USED FOR THIS SECTION SEPARATELY FROM THE OTHER SECTIONS.

1. Describe five (5) characteristics of explanatory models of illness. (20 minutes)

- ~~... from illness to symptoms~~
- Response to + particular specific measures
- Explanation is origin + condition + mechanism
- Help by both patients + practitioners
- Best understood in the context of the culture of the society, etc. as a whole, to which the individual belongs

Using appropriate examples, discuss the internalizing and externalizing lay belief systems about illness. (20 minutes)

Describe any two (2) theories of importance to medical anthropology. Provide appropriate examples. (20 minutes)

- Ecological perspective
- Transactional model

Ecological viewed as the way humans adapt to environment

- > Culture is as a result of successful adaptation to environment
- > Health is as a result of successful adaptation to environment
- > Cultural phenomena are or human situations which are designed, held or a part of environment
- > Health systems are used to help people adapt to environment

Transactional model

- > Culture is as a result of individual + environment competition
- > Health providers may be motivated by profit, prestige, power, status
- > An individual may choose certain health practices for personal interest such as specialized care, etc.

Internalizing

- > The individual's sense of self and individuality
- eg. HIV/AIDS

Externalizing

- > The individual's sense of self and individuality
- eg. HIV/AIDS

4. One of the following is remembered for distinguishing sociology in medicine from the sociology of medicine
- (a) Rene Dubos
 - (b) Hippocrates
 - (c) Strauss
 - (d) Rudolf Virchow
 - (e) Descartes
5. The main distinction between illness and disease is that,
- (a) Illness is subjective while disease is objective
 - (b) Causative agent of disease is identifiable unlike illness
 - (c) Disease is the outcome of a diagnosis unlike illness
 - (d) Disease is measurable, unlike illness
 - (e) Disease has a pattern of symptoms, unlike illness
6. The Health Belief Model was proposed by
- (a) Michael Galvin and Margaret Fan
 - (b) Suchman and Salloway
 - (c) Irwin Rosentock and Becker
 - (d) David Mechanic and Volkart
 - (e) Talcott Parsons and Andrew Twaddle
7. Which of the following factors is in discord with the Health Belief Model
- (a) Drinking tea
 - (b) Purchasing drugs from a chemist shop
 - (c) Visiting a physician
 - (d) Consulting a traditional healer
 - (e) Alcoholism
8. The view that human well-being is influenced by the totality of environmental factors was propagated by
- (a) Hippocrates
 - (b) Descartes
 - (c) Louis Pasteur
 - (d) Robert Koch
 - (e) Dubos

INSTRUCTIONS:

- I) ANSWER ALL THE FIFTEEN (15) QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION BY ENCIRCLING ONE CORRECT ANSWER. TOTAL = 30 MARKS.
- II) SECTION C - MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY AND SECTION D - ETHICS SHOULD BE COLLECTED TOGETHER AS PARTS OF THE QUESTION PAPER.
- III) WRITE YOUR REGISTRATION NUMBER ON THE QUESTION PAPER AND ON EVERY PAGE OF THIS SECTION.

1. Which of the following is the most accurate definition of medical sociology?
 - (a) The study of society
 - (b) The sociology of medicine
 - (c) Sociology in medicine
 - (d) The study of the relationship between social factors and the level of health of specific social groups.
 - (e) The relationship between social factors and health.
2. Medical sociology focuses on the following except
 - (a) Social facets of health and illness
 - (b) Patient's adherence to treatment regimen
 - (c) The social functions of health institutions
 - (d) The social behaviour of health personnel
 - (e) The social behaviour of consumers of health care
3. The study of medical sociology is important because of the following factors, except,
 - (a) People view health problems from the perspective of their societies and cultures
 - (b) People's response to disease is based on their knowledge about norms, values and beliefs
 - (c) Its emphasis on disease prevention
 - (d) Concern with capacity of social organizations to combat health hazards
 - (e) Advocacy for cultural practices which are retrogressive to health

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS (LEQs)

INSTRUCTIONS:-

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SUBMIT BOOKLETS USED FOR THIS SECTION SEPARATELY FROM
THE OTHER SECTIONS.

- LEQ 1. Explain the psychological determinants of behaviour. (20 minutes)
- Physical - Environmental - geographical
- Physiological - Hereditary
- Social factors - Religion
- LEQ 2. Outline and describe any one theory of learning showing how it helps you understand behaviour. (20 minutes)
→ classical theory
- LEQ 3. Explain how the level of development influences behaviour. (20 minutes)

Ed
classical theory
[classical theory]

in the

SECTION B: MEDICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

INSTRUCTIONS:-

- (i) THERE ARE TWO (2) QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION
- (ii) ANSWER ALL THE TWO (2) QUESTIONS
- (iii) START EACH QUESTION ON A FRESH PIECE OF PAPER OF THE BOOKLET.



Cultural means of survival are:

- (a) Economic organization → marxist & political & economic
- (b) Social organization and → structural
- (c) Ideology → cognitive

Discuss each with example

EQ 2

Illness is culture specific. Discuss

- Reasons of diverse encounters.
- Gods (supernatural)
 - Super humans (witchcraft)
 - human agents
 - pollution
 - punishment
- Health seeking behaviour
- e.g. doctor
 - e.g. herbalist
 - appease the Gods
 - food to eat
- venous pills

→ This is how traditional & modern treatment

* Ideology - A set of cultural beliefs, values, attitudes that underlie and justify the status quo or movements to change the culture of every social system

→ to form the basis

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS (LEOs) (60 minutes)
SECTION A: PSYCHOLOGY

INSTRUCTIONS:

THERE ARE TWO (2) QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION

ANSWER ALL THE TWO (2) QUESTIONS

START EACH QUESTION ON A FRESH PIECE OF PAPER OF THE BOOKLET.

1. Discuss the importance of ^{the} progress-socialization process. ✓ X

2. Discuss the psychological needs necessary for normal development. ✓

Physical - growth, health, safety
Emotional - love, affection, security
Social - belonging, acceptance, status
Intellectual - knowledge, understanding
Self-actualization - fulfillment, achievement

SECTION B MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY - LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS
INSTRUCTIONS

- (i) THERE ARE THREE (3) QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION
- (ii) ANSWER ANY TWO (2) QUESTIONS ONLY
- (iii) START EACH QUESTION ON A FRESH PIECE OF PAPER OF THE BOOKLET
- (iv) SECTION C AND D MUST BE ANSWERED IN SEPARATE BOOKLETS

LEQ 1. * Explain the health belief model and discuss Parson's contribution to the understanding of health seeking behaviour (10 marks)

LEQ 2. "One of the objectives of medical sociology is the understanding of the social facets of health and illness" Discuss (10 marks)

LEQ 3. To what extent can the social behaviour of health personnel determine the utilization of health institutions? (20 marks)

Handwritten notes for LEQ 3:
- Religion & Culture
- Technology
- Health seeking behaviour
- Relativism

- characteristics:
- (i) Punctuality
 - (ii) Good relationship - communication
 - (iii) Confidential
 - (iv) Politeness
 - (v) Able to explain nicely without harsh words
 - (vi) Respectful
 - (vii) Friendly to his/her colleague
 - (viii) Comfortable environment

Handwritten notes on the left margin:
- good institutions
- economic inequalities/status
- education

ethical code

8. The Geneva Declaration underscores the protection of research subjects.

True X False

9. Advocacy is important because it enables health professionals to protect the rights of the most vulnerable in the society.

True ✓

10. Clearance means that after research an investigator gets official authority to publish his work.

True X False

11. The main function of the Institutional Research and Ethics Board is to ensure that research is carried out ethically.

True ✓

12. Integrity is vital among health professionals as a determinant of trust by patients/clients.

True ✓

13. The principle of autonomy demands that respect is given to all persons.

True X False

14. The focus of the Tokyo Declaration is treatment of research subjects.

True X False

15. The Nuremberg convention stipulates that prisoners of war should be treated justly.

True X False

Beneficence

SECTION 0 - ETHICS
SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (SAQs)

INSTRUCTIONS

ANSWER ALL THE FIFTEEN (15) QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION BY STATING WHETHER THE STATEMENT IS TRUE OR FALSE IN THE SPACE PROVIDED.

WRITE YOUR REGISTRATION NUMBER ON EVERY PAGE OF THE BOOKLET.

The main objective of learning professional ethics is that health professionals must always maintain the highest standard of professional conduct.

True ✓

A Public Health Officer is not expected to observe the privacy of clients. ~~True~~ False ✓

Informed consent is important in the relationship between a health professional and a patient/ client because it facilitates recovery.

False ✓

According to the International Code of Medical Ethics, any act or advice which could weaken physical or mental resistance of a human being may be used only in his interest.

True ~~False X~~ True ✓

All health professionals are expected to register and to obtain a licence as a prerequisite for practice from the Medical Practitioners and Dentists Board.

True X ~~False~~ False ✓

The Laws of Kenya do not allow termination of pregnancy.

True ~~False~~ False ✓

According to the Declaration of Helsinki, clinical research should be conducted only by scientifically qualified Public Health Officer.

False ~~True X~~ False ✓

* Inquiry - Graduated advance to a high level of

13. Illness manifests itself in the following specific characteristics except

- (a) Pain and tenderness
- (b) Incapacity for normal role performance
- (c) Changes in the biological state
- (d) Illness danger
- (e) Frequency of the occurrence

14. The most important role of a Public Health Officer is

- (a) Health education
- (b) Disease prevention
- (c) Rehabilitation
- (d) Enhancement of environmental health
- (e) Disease control

15. According to Suchman's process of seeking medical care, the application of folk medicine or self-medication is classified under

- (a) The symptom experience
- (b) The assumption of the sick role → when symptoms are accepted.
- (c) Medical care contact → professional assistance is sought.
- (d) The dependent patient role → when both patient & Dr. agree treatment.
- (e) Recovery and rehabilitation

↓
relinquish sick role

↓
give up

The Health Belief Model was an innovation of

- (a) Talcott Parsons
 - (b) Suchman
 - (c) Irwin Rosenstock and Becker
 - (d) Andrew Twaddle
 - (e) Dorian Apple
- Health Behaviour can be defined as

Sick role
 stages of illness experience
 Identified signs perceived as illness?
 changes in feeling state
 In quality of social role performance
 changes in biological state
 of organism

Judgement was based

- (a) Eating healthy food to avoid sickness
- (b) Seeking health care services X
- (c) Socio-psychological approaches designed to account for the ways in which healthy people seek to avoid illness
- (d) Exercising to avoid diseases
- (e) Social behaviour which aims at avoiding disease

The assumption of the Health Belief Model are as follows, except

- (a) By taking a particular action susceptibility would be enhanced.
- (b) Severity would be reduced. ✓
- (c) The threat posed by the disease would be curbed. ✓
- (d) Action may not be taken if it is too expensive. ✓
- (e) The likelihood of action depends on perceived benefits. ✓

The belief that a stimulus in the form of an action cue was required to trigger desirable health behaviour was innovated by

- (a) Kegries
- (b) Volkart
- (c) Gochman
- (d) Becker
- (e) Rosenstock

The following are determinants of patients compliance with treatment regimen, except

- (a) Social support
- (b) Cost of drugs
- (c) Religious beliefs
- (d) Cultural factors
- (e) The doctor's follow up

a systemic plan
 (as of diet + therapy
 or medication)
 esp. when designed
 to improve & maintain
 the health of a
 patient

Famous for the introduction of

- The Exchange Theory
- The Sick Role Theory
- The Germ Theory of Disease
- The Health - Seeking Behaviour
- The Theory of Evolution

One of the following does NOT constitute illness behaviour which one?

- Proving for the healing of a sick person
- Buying drugs from the chemist shop
- Visiting a witchdoctor
- Consulting a relative
- Consulting a specialist

The most efficient way of controlling an epidemic is by

- Health Education
- Surveillance
- Immunization
- Evacuation
- Isolation

Which of the following is not applicable to the Biomedical Model of Health?

- The independent - patient role
- Diagnosis
- The symptom experience
- Drug prescription
- Specialized care

The proposition that lay persons judge sickness on the basis of the degree to which it interferes with normal activities was proposed by

- Mechanic and Volkart
- Burton Baumann
- Conner Apple
- Andrew Twaddle
- Becker

→ feeling ill with (any)
 → Absence of symptoms
 → Ability to do usual normal person's work

Handwritten: + *Eligible* *605/05/04*
SECTION C: MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY
MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQs)
Addressing Professional in Solving Clinical Problems

INSTRUCTIONS:

ANSWER ALL THE FIFTEEN (15) QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION BY ENCIRCLING ONE CORRECT ANSWER.

THIS SECTION C AND SECTION D SHOULD BE COLLECTED SEPARATELY FROM THE OTHER SECTIONS.

WRITE YOUR REGISTRATION NUMBER ON EVERY PAGE OF THE BOOKLET.

Which of the following is the most important rationale for studying medical sociology?

- (a) It imparts knowledge of how human resources can be designed to cope with health hazards.
- (b) It emphasizes the relationship between culture and the phenomenon of disease.
- (c) It sharpens our understanding of the interlinkage between nature and causes of illness.
- (d) It underscores the importance of viewing health from the perspective of psychological factors.
- (e) It emphasizes the relationship between social factors and the level of health characteristic of specific social groups.

Proximity of the relationship of systems of health care delivery to other social systems is important because

- (a) The health care delivery system treats members of other social systems.
- (b) Other social systems depend on the health care delivery system for success.
- (c) The success of health care delivery systems depends on the health conditions of other social system.
- (d) The health care delivery system and other social systems are interdependent.
- (e) The health care delivery system depends on other social systems.

ANSWER QUESTIONS 10 marks (2 questions @ 5 points)

INSTRUCTIONS

THERE ARE THREE (3) QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION
ANSWER ANY TWO (2) QUESTIONS IN ONE BOOKLET

Give specific examples, describe two cultural factors that are implicated in transmission of HIV/AIDS among Kenyan youth.

Traditional healers are 'quacks'. Discuss this statement. Provide at least four specific examples to support your argument. Don't know

Give four examples, explain reasons why health problems are viewed as cultural phenomena. Don't know

They always find their way

* quack - a pretender to medical skill.

1) wife inheritance
2) No condom
3) Polygamy

Polygamy
circumcision
wife inheritance
cannot read & write
Don't know about disease

LEQ 1:

1. Culture defines the origin of illness according to living conditions & quality of life - socio status & gender
2. Diff. cultures have special treatment of disease
3. Diseases are explained differently in different cultures from through various ways.
4. Culture is dynamic involving entire medicine

4. Great strides have been made through advancing medical technology. It is correct to say that the development of more complex technology

- (a) Is entirely positive
- (b) Has both positive and negative effects
- (c) Is mostly negative in its effects
- (d) Is entirely negative

5. Cultural patterns that are widespread among a society's population are referred to as:

- (a) High culture
- (b) Popular culture *→ Cultural patterns that distinguish a society elite.*
- (c) Elite culture *Some elite.*
- (d) Established culture

6. Medical pluralism is defined as:

- (a) Simultaneous utilization of numerous health systems and medical traditions
- (b) Efforts to establish a common medical system
- (c) A medical program recognizing cultural diversity
- (d) The idea that every community should have one dominant medical system

7. The term "cultural lag" refers to the fact that:

- (a) The rate of cultural change has been slowing *X*
- (b) Some societies advance faster than others do *X*
- (c) Some people are more cultured than others *X*
- (d) Some cultural elements change more rapidly than others

8. The spread of cultural traits from one society to another is called

- (a) Immigration
- (b) Invention
- (c) Integration
- (d) Diffusion

9. Ethnocentrism refers to:

- (a) Taking pride in one's ethnicity
- (b) Judging another culture as better than one's own
- (c) Judging another culture by the standard of one's own culture
- (d) Judging another culture by its own standards

TRUE OR FALSE QUESTIONS - 10 marks (2 questions @ 5 marks)

Answer all questions. Indicate your selected answer in your answer booklet.

1. An example of nonmaterial culture would be ideas about health and beauty.
TRUE OR FALSE? *True*
2. Technology has little importance in shaping cultural patterns that address health and illness.
TRUE OR FALSE? *False*
because material culture depends on technology
3. New information technology has made traditional cultural heritage stronger.
TRUE OR FALSE? *False*
4. Cultural relativism means evaluating another culture according to the standards of your own culture.
TRUE OR FALSE? *False*
ethnocentrism
5. It is fair to say that, in balance, humans are prisoners of their existing culture.
TRUE OR FALSE? *True*

LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS (LEQs)

INSTRUCTIONS:

- D) THERE ARE TWO (2) QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION
- II) ANSWER ANY ONE (1) QUESTIONS IN ONE BOOKLET

LEQ 1

"Health and illness are cultural constructs". Explain this statement giving examples from specific Kenya cultures. — Anthropology slide 14

LEQ 2

Describe three different health recipes utilized by individuals suffering from illness and disease. Giving explicit examples, show how someone living with HIV/AIDS would utilize these options.

- Popular
- Folk
- Professional

origin of health & living & working
Socio-economic

specialists for
differently in
& communicated
ways.

dynamic modern medicine
in explanation"

Diff. causes of illness are explained in accordance of cultural concept.

LEQ 2

Popular sectors

Comprises of non professionals, non-specific domain. First the illness is recognized, it is defined & then initiatives of health care are take. Includes

self medication, friends & relatives, had the traditional healers some experience, no to church.

FDK sector

Traditional healers—studied health according to their tradition & culture. who enjoy because they are

Who criticizes the Maasai tribe as backward for practicing nomadic
herding and using traditional medicine is exhibiting:

- (a) Ethnocentrism
- (b) Cultural relativism
- (c) Cultural diffusion
- (d) Cultural integration

SECTION B - ANTHROPOLOGY
MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQs) (15 minutes)
TYPE III

INSTRUCTIONS -

EACH OF THE QUESTIONS IN THIS SUBSECTION CONSISTS OF A STATEMENT/QUESTION WHOSE MOST APPROPRIATE COMPLETION/ANSWER IS PROVIDED AMONG THE FOUR OPTIONS NUMBERED (a) - (d).

FOR EACH QUESTION SELECT THE MOST APPROPRIATE OPTION AND INDICATE BY PRINTING AN X IN THE APPROPRIATE BOX IN THE ANSWER SHEETS PROVIDED.

A CORRECT RESPONSE EARNS YOU TWO MARKS.

Appreciating diversity in any community shows us that:

- (a) Cultural groups respond to different stimuli as everyone else
- (b) Some cultural groups have special preferences when they interact with select outsiders
- (c) Learning more about cultural diversity can help any program achieve its goals.
- (d) All of the above are correct

What is the term for the beliefs, values, behaviour, and material objects that together, constitute a people's way of life?

- (a) Social structure
- (b) Social system
- (c) Culture
- (d) Society

The term Homo sapiens, the name of our species, comes from Latin meaning:

- (a) "Person of culture"
- (b) "Thinking person"
- (c) "One who walks upright" → Homo erectus
- (d) "One who evolves"

MOI UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

END OF TERM I EXAMINATION (ETE I) 2009/2010

COURSE CODE: MSB 101

COURSE TITLE: BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCES

PROGRAMME: M.B.Ch.B, BDS, & B.Sc (NURSING), EVH

YEAR OF STUDY: I (ONE)

DATE: 25th APRIL, 2010 TIME: 9.00 A.M. - 12.00 NOON

BDS/05/07

Psychological
- Once that a
- Personality
- Instincts
- Health
- Sex
- Weight
- Height

Psychosomatic
- Personality
- Instincts
- Health
- Sex
- Weight
- Height

Physiological
- Age
- Health
- Sex
- Weight
- Height

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Write your University Registration Number on every piece of paper you use.

Do not write your names on any piece of paper you use.

This paper consists of four (4) sections to be answered in a total time of three (3) hours.

Read carefully any additional instructions preceding each section.

LEQ 1

Helps understand oneself

" " YOUR CO-WORKERS

Helps in shaping & modeling of behavior by classical & operant

Helps understand how to treat mentally sick

" " " explain to relatives

Physiological
Age
Health
Sex
Weight
Height
Instincts
Physical
Social environment
Friends
Family
Society
Culture
Village
Education
Occupation
Natural environment
Appropriate

53514/MSB 112

The code of ethics which inhibit health care providers from facilitating the practice of torture is embedded in

- (a) The Hippocratic Oath
- (b) The Human Anatomy Act
- (c) The Tokyo Declaration
- (d) The Oath of Athens
- (e) The Nuremberg Convention

6. "Informed consent" is important in the relationship between a public health officer and a client because

- (a) It ensures the cleanliness of the environment
- (b) It enhances the co-operation between the Public Health Officer and the client in the pursuit of public health goals
- (c) It promotes the health status of the members of the society
- (d) It keeps the members of the society informed of health issues
- (e) It protects the society from exploitation

Institutional Research and Ethics Committee play the following roles, except

- (a) Clearance
- (b) Ensuring compliance with ethical principles in research
- (c) Review of articles prior to publication
- (d) Condoning plagiarism
- (e) Protection of research subjects

The code which emphasizes adherence to ethical principles in research is

- (a) The Public Health Act, CAP 242
- (b) The Geneva Convention
- (c) The Tokyo Declaration
- (d) The Nuremberg Convention
- (e) The Oath of Athens

9. Confidentiality is essential in research because of the following reasons except

- (a) It enhances the validity of data
- (b) It promotes the dignity of the profession
- (c) It protects the researcher from legal pursuit
- (d) It cultivates trust in the relationship between the investigator and the respondent
- (e) It protects subjects against stigma

INSTRUCTIONS

ANSWER ALL THE FIFTEEN (15) QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION BY ENCIRCLING THE CORRECT ANSWER.

THIS SECTION SHOULD BE COLLECTED SEPARATELY FROM THE OTHER SECTIONS.

Professional ethics means,

- (a) The rules and laws which govern an individual X
- (b) The science of moral conduct - ethics X
- (c) The science which studies the morality of human acts through the medium of natural reason, ethics
- (d) The moral rules and principles which govern a member of a profession ✓
- (e) Ethics which one has to follow in a profession ✓

The following factors characterize a profession, except

- (a) An organized system of administrative roles ✓
- (b) Clear statement for requirement at entry ✓
- (c) A vocation which requires specialized knowledge and skills ✓
- (d) A code of ethics ✓
- (e) Function, regardless of formulation of policy X

Dynamic & continuous
Serve above persons

Which of the following, is not a rule of professional ethics and codes of conduct?

- (a) Emphasize behaviour expected of the health professional ✓
- (b) Enhance the dignity of the profession and the professional ✓
- (c) Cultivate good relationship between the professional and his patients ✓
- (d) Serve as a criteria against which allegations of misconduct may be assessed ✓
- (e) Inculcate positive values and attitudes in a professional ✓

According to the Geneva Declaration, the first ethical consideration in the hierarchy of significance is

- (a) Respect and gratitude for your teachers ✓
- (b) Diligence and dignity for your teachers in your profession ✓
- (c) Confidentiality
- (d) The health of the patient
- (e) Impartiality in professional practice ✓

MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY
LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS

NOTIONS:

ANSWER ALL THE FIFTEEN (15) QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION BY ENCIRCLING ONE CORRECT ANSWER.

THIS SECTION SHOULD BE COLLECTED SEPARATELY FROM THE OTHER SECTIONS.

The focus of medical sociology is on the following except

- (a) Ecology of disease ✓
- (b) Prevention of disease ✓
- (c) Treatment of disease ✓
- (d) Epidemiology of disease ✓
- (e) Drug compliance ✓

Which of the following is not correct for Medical Sociology?

- (a) ✓ It views health from the perspective of people's societies and cultures T
- (b) ✓ It provides health education T
- (c) ✓ It analyses the social organization of human resources designed to cope with health hazards T
- (d) ✓ It ensures accuracy in the diagnosis of patients
- (e) ✓ It focuses on the relationship between social conditions and the development of disease T ✓

Accessibility of healthcare does not include

- (a) ✓ Affordability T
- (b) ✓ Proximity T
- (c) ✓ Drug availability T
- (d) ✓ The patients attitude towards the health facility
- (e) ✓ The qualification of healthcare providers T ✓

Med sociology - understands how people perceive, ill the dynamics that make them seek med attention
Med of use - Med. primarily carried out department of science

(SA/1)

INSTRUCTIONS-

- (i) THERE ARE TWO (2) QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION
- (ii) ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS
- (iii) START EACH QUESTION ON A FRESH PIECE OF PAPER OF THE BOOKLET

Q1

Describe culture

total way of life

• material culture - things that are created by members of a society

• Non-material culture - Ideas created by members of a society

Q2

Describe ethnocentrism

- Judging another culture by the standards of one's own culture

• Rationalistic trend - dependent on science

• Normative trend - return to order

• Justification of ethnocentrism

Culture - The values, beliefs, behaviour and material norms - rules & expectations of a society which guide the behaviour of an individual

SAQ 1: The values, beliefs and material object that forms people's way of life.

• need to respect culture

• need to open up

• Compatibility with our system

• Understanding of our system

• Multiple characteristics

Components of culture:

standards by which people assess their decisions

values

Anything that carries a particular meaning recognized by people who share the culture

→ values

→ Belief

→ Symbol

→ Language

→ Norms

↳ Non-material culture - Ideas created by the members of a society

↳ Material - tangible things which are created by the members of a society

↳ System of symbols which allow communication with one another

SAQ 2: It is the way one judges another culture by the standards of one's own culture.

Culture

Pol

wif

circ

Type

Socio

econ

fric

occ

str

Anal

SECTION CIII: MEDICAL ANTHROPOLOGY - LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS (LEQs)

INSTRUCTIONS-

- (I) THERE IS (ONE) QUESTION IN THIS SECTION
- (II) ANSWER THE QUESTION
- (III) START EACH QUESTION ON A FRESH PIECE OF PAPER OF THE BOOKLET

- LEQ 1. Discuss medical Anthropology.
- LEQ 2. Discuss socio-cultural influences on illness and illness behaviour.

medical anthropology -

study of medical phenomena as a culture.

Healthcare.

- cultural differences
- gender differences
- new born
- infant mortality

→ Expansionary model of illness

→ theories of ~~medical~~ ^{medical} anthropology

- Structural-functionalism
- Ecological perspective
- Transactional model
- Marxist political-economic model
- Cognitive & symbolic approach

Culture:

- Polygamy
- Wife inheritance
- Circumcision
- Type of food eaten

Social

- economic
- friends
- occupation
- stress

Availability of health facilities

- (c) Talcott Parsons ✓
- (d) Meehan ✓
- (e) Kegel - health belief
- (f) Suchmann - stages of illness

Sick Role can be defined as

- (a) The role played by a patient ✓
- (b) The role played by the doctor to a sick person. X
- (c) Expected behaviour of the patient ✓
- (d) Social expectation of the society ✓
- (e) The role played by the society to a patient X

The following factors are determinants of the utilization of health services except

- (a) The behaviour of healthcare providers ✓
- (b) Existence of facilities ✓
- (c) Waiting time ✓
- (d) The qualification of the healthcare providers ✓✓
- (e) The maintenance of the health institutions ✓

Louis Pasteur and Robert Koch are famous for the discovery of

- Theory of Evolution
- The Germ Theory of Disease → It disease has a pathogenic cause
- Systems Theory
- The Structural Functional Theory
- The Theory of Social Change

Disease is defined as

- The disease which a patient has
- The psychological problems experienced by a patient X
- Deviance from a biological norm of health
- An autonomous force which causes pain or death - Primitive
- State or condition of suffering as a result of a disease or sickness

BSS/09/08

MSB 102

14. The main distinction between illness and disease is that
- (a) Illness is objective while disease is subjective
 - (b) Illness has no symptoms while a disease has symptoms
 - (c) Illness is based on the patient's view while disease is based on the doctor's view
 - (d) Illness is the subjective experience of a patient while disease is the objective consequence of a diagnosis
 - (e) Illness is a psychological experience while disease is a physical experience
15. The physician's function in the treatment of illness involves the following, except
- (a) Diagnosis
 - (b) Applying remedial action
 - (c) Evaluation of illness
 - (d) Judgemental role
 - (e) Consultation