



FCPHM(SA)

THE COLLEGES OF MEDICINE OF SOUTH AFRICA

Incorporated Association not for gain
Reg No 1955/000003/08

Final Examination for the Fellowship of the
College of Public Health Medicine of South Africa



22 July 2019

Paper 1

Long Questions

(3 hours)

Each question to be answered in a separate book (or books if more than one is required for the one answer). All the questions carry equal marks. The use of personal hand-held calculators is permitted.

Please answer three of the following four questions.

- 1 Weak health systems provide fertile grounds for deterioration of public health and natural hazards into disasters while on the other hand, disasters further decimate already weak health systems. The African Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Management in the health sector has advocated for strengthening of the health systems as the basis for addressing the health vulnerabilities and inequalities, which are associated with disasters.
As a Public Health Medicine Specialist, you have been tasked with assisting the Department of Health to develop a health system strengthening strategy for the implementation of public health disaster risk reduction, preparedness, response and post-disaster recovery interventions. [33 $\frac{1}{3}$]
- 2 The 2017 *White Paper: National Health Insurance Policy - Towards Universal Health Coverage*, and 2018 *National Health Insurance Bill* lays the foundation for moving South Africa towards universal health coverage (UHC) through the implementation of National Health Insurance (NHI). As a Technical Advisor to the District Management Team you have been tasked with developing a document to advise and guide the District Manager on
 - a) The key aspects and implications of the implementation of National Health Insurance for leadership and governance, service organisation and delivery, health workforce and medical products and technologies.
 - b) Indicate areas of uncertainty within the NHI Bill and Policy requiring further clarity.[33 $\frac{1}{3}$]
- 3 Intimate partner violence is one form of interpersonal violence that is frequently reported in the media. According to Statistics SA's 2016 Demographic and Health Survey, on average, one in five South African women older than 18 has experienced physical violence. You have been asked by the Head of Health in your province to write a report that addresses the epidemiology, the range of risk factors involved and interventions for inter-personal violence. [33 $\frac{1}{3}$]

- 4 In 2018, terrorist groups declared an intent for biological attacks against Western countries. As a Public Health Medicine Specialist, you have been invited to be part of a committee that will advise the South African government on an appropriate response and interventions for a more rapid and effective response.

The following case scenario is simulated:

A South African returning from Fiji is admitted with and demises as a result of haemorrhagic smallpox in a private hospital in Sandton. The diagnosis is missed, as clinicians are not familiar with the disease. While autopsy results are awaited, more cases start appearing. Days after the first case presented, case numbers have risen to at least 200. Initial case fatality estimates are about 40%. The health system is overwhelmed, with multiple hospitals treating cases and media reports causing public panic.

Describe an appropriate response to the above scenario?

[33 $\frac{1}{3}$]



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24 July 2019



Paper 3

Short Questions

(3 hours)

Each question to be answered in a separate book (or books if more than one is required for the one answer). The use of personal hand-held calculators is permitted.

- 1
 - a) Define workplace burnout from a healthcare professional's perspective. (4)
 - b) Discuss the individual and health service factors involved in healthcare professional burnout and possible prevention and therapeutic strategies. (6)[10]
- 2 Multi-morbidity, a combination of chronic and/or communicable diseases, makes managing patients complex. The WHO Innovative Care for Chronic Conditions (ICCC) Framework identifies the triad of patient and family, community and health care team as important to consider when delivering health services for chronic diseases. Using the WHO framework, describe *two* implications of *multi-morbidity* for the care of patients, from the perspective of the
 - a) Policy makers.
 - b) Facility managers.
 - c) Disease.
 - d) Health care provider.
 - e) Patient.[10]
- 3 *"The National Health Insurance (NHI) is a financing system that will make sure that all citizens of South Africa (and legal long-term residents) are provided with essential healthcare, regardless of their employment status and ability to make a direct monetary contribution to the NHI Fund."* (Dept of Health; <http://www.health.gov.za>). There are several methods of payment for health care services that are provided. Briefly describe two (2) of these methods and then using key criteria, compare the selected methods. A table may be used. [10]
- 4 You are a Public Health Medicine Specialist employed at the Provincial Department of Health. The Head of Health calls you and expresses a concern that there is a sudden increase in the number of requests for Transgender surgical and non-surgical treatment, which is a clinical service package that has not been previously budgeted for by the Province. Demand can be artificial, or it can be real.
 - a) How will you determine if the demand is artificial or real? (2)
 - b) What could be the possible rationale for an artificial demand or real demand in the public sector? (5)
 - c) What advice would you give to the Head of Health? (3)[10]

- 5 Define the concept of Health system resilience and its key elements. [10]
- 6 a) What are population pyramids? (4)
b) With reference to the South African population, discuss changes you would expect to see between the shapes of two population pyramids, for the years 1999 and 2019. (6)
[10]
- 7 The current complex healthcare environment requires effective performance across clinical disciplines and between different organisations. "Getting value from difference is at the heart of the collaborative leader's task". Identify and discuss the four aspects of collaborative leadership. [10]
- 8 A new best practice model for patients with osteoarthritis has been developed for implementation at primary healthcare level. In order to assess the clinical effectiveness as well as physician and patients experiences with the new model of care, you have been tasked with proposing a scientifically rigorous study. Discuss your approach to conducting the study? [10]
- 9 A comprehensive clinical examination is an essential aspect of medical surveillance for mine workers. Differentiate between the time points at which occupational related medical examinations are performed on miners. [10]
- 10 As of 30 April 2019, a total of 1495 confirmed or probable Ebola virus diseases cases were reported in Democratic Republic of Congo with a 66% case fatality rate. The World Health Organisation has decided against declaring the outbreak "a public health emergency of international concern."
a) What are the criteria for declaring an outbreak "a public health emergency of international concern?" (3)
b) From a Public Health perspective, what is your opinion on the WHO stand point despite the high case fatality rate? (7)
[10]