On the basis of your performance in this examination, the examiners will provide results on each of the following criteria taken from the course statement:

**Criterion 1** Demonstrate an understanding of health and the factors that influence the health of individuals.

**Criterion 2** Analyse factors influencing the health status of a population.

**Criterion 3** Identify and profile health issues, and demonstrate understanding of preventative, curative and treatment strategies.

**Criterion 7** Analyse and interpret health related data and information.
CANDIDATE INSTRUCTIONS

You MUST make sure that your responses to the questions in this examination paper will show your achievement in the criteria being assessed.

There are THREE sections to this paper. You must attempt ALL sections.

You must attempt THREE questions from each section.

**Section A:** You must answer BOTH Questions 1 and 2 and EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4, but not both.

**Section B:** You must answer BOTH Questions 5 and 6 and EITHER Question 7 OR Question 8, but not both.

**Section C:** You must answer BOTH Questions 9 and 10 and EITHER Question 11 OR Question 12, but not both.

There are THREE criteria being assessed in each section. You must ensure that your answer reflects the criterion being assessed.

It is recommended that candidates spend **approximately 60 minutes on each section**.

Use a separate answer booklet for each section.

You are reminded that final ratings may be adversely affected by poor spelling and expression.

You may answer the sections of this paper in any order.

All responses must be in English.
Answer **THREE** questions from this section.

You must answer **BOTH** Questions 1 and 2 and **EITHER** Question 3 OR Question 4.

You should spend approximately **60 minutes** on this section.

Use a separate answer booklet for this section.

This section assesses **Criteria 1, 2 and 7**.
Section A (continued)

Question 1 (10 minutes)

This question assesses Criterion 7.

Use the information contained in Graph 1 to answer the following questions.

Graph 1 – Notification rate for chlamydia, Tasmania 2007–2011


(a) In what units is the notification rate for chlamydia measured? (1 mark)

(b) For which group of people is the notification rate for chlamydia: (2 marks)
   
   (i) the least?
   (ii) the greatest?

   Use data in your answers.

Question 1 continues.
Question 1 (continued)

Use the information contained in Graph 2 to answer the following questions.

**Graph 2 – Notification rate for chlamydia, Tasmania and Australia 1997–2011**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Tasmania</th>
<th>Australia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>51.3</td>
<td>82.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>42.2</td>
<td>95.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>53.5</td>
<td>74.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>68.7</td>
<td>88.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>78.4</td>
<td>104.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>99.8</td>
<td>124.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>126.9</td>
<td>152.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>128.0</td>
<td>179.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>178.9</td>
<td>202.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>213.9</td>
<td>229.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>228.9</td>
<td>246.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>297.2</td>
<td>271.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>290.5</td>
<td>285.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>395.6</td>
<td>322.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>349.5</td>
<td>361.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


(c) What is the trend in the Australian notification rate for chlamydia? Include data in your answer. (3 marks)

(d) Compare and contrast the Tasmanian and Australian notification rates for chlamydia. Support your answer with data. (4 marks)
Section A (continued)

Question 2 (20 minutes)

*This question assesses Criterion 2.*

The health of a population may be significantly impacted by the physical and political environments. Use examples to explain how this may occur. (20 marks)

Answer: EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4

Question 3 (30 minutes)

*This question assesses Criterion 1.*

Adolescents are considered to be a group who take many risks, both positive and negative. Acknowledging that risk taking does occur amongst the adolescent population:

• identify factors which may contribute to the high level of risk taking in this group
• discuss at least two strategies an adolescent may use to reduce possible harm whilst in a specific risk taking situation
• outline at least one community-based strategy to assist adolescents to manage risk taking behaviours. (30 marks)

Question 4 (30 minutes)

*This question assesses Criterion 1.*

For a personal health issue of your choice:

• identify evidence that supports that this is an issue
• discuss what the community has put in place to help manage this issue
• outline practical interventions that you feel would successfully deal with this issue now and into the future. (30 marks)
Answer THREE questions from this section.

You must answer BOTH Questions 5 and 6 and EITHER Question 7 OR Question 8.

You should spend approximately 60 minutes on this section.

Use a separate answer booklet for this section.

This section assesses Criteria 1, 3 and 7.
Section B (continued)

Question 5 (10 minutes)

This question assesses Criterion 7.

Use the information contained in Table 1 to answer the questions on the opposite page.

Table 1 – Selected nationally notifiable diseases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>2011 Notifications</th>
<th>2011 Number per 100 000</th>
<th>Average of previous 5 years Notifications</th>
<th>Average of previous 5 years Number per 100 000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vaccine-preventable diseases</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meningococcal disease (invasive)</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pneumococcal disease (invasive)</td>
<td>1 881</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>1 547</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pertussis (whooping cough)</td>
<td>38 573</td>
<td>172.7</td>
<td>18 699</td>
<td>85.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mumps</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>281</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenza (laboratory-confirmed)</td>
<td>27 075</td>
<td>121.2</td>
<td>19 122</td>
<td>87.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mosquito-borne diseases</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barmah Forest virus infection</td>
<td>1 865</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>1 773</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ross River virus infection</td>
<td>5 149</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>5 059</td>
<td>23.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria</td>
<td>411</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>552</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dengue</td>
<td>809</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>736</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexually transmissible infections</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syphilis</td>
<td>2 491</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>2 561</td>
<td>11.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gonococcal infection</td>
<td>12 116</td>
<td>54.2</td>
<td>8 383</td>
<td>38.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepatitis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepatitis B</td>
<td>6 853</td>
<td>30.6</td>
<td>6 983</td>
<td>32.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepatitis C</td>
<td>10 279</td>
<td>46.4</td>
<td>11 714</td>
<td>54.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gastrointestinal diseases</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campylobacteriosis</td>
<td>17 723</td>
<td>117.4</td>
<td>16 201</td>
<td>75.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salmonellosis (nec)</td>
<td>12 280</td>
<td>55.0</td>
<td>9 503</td>
<td>44.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuberculosis</td>
<td>1 219</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>1 235</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Question 5 continues.
**Question 5 (continued)**

(a) What was the average number of notifications of influenza between 2006 and 2010 (inclusive)? (1 mark)

(b) Which disease has a notification rate in 2011 that has more than doubled that for the previous five years? (1 mark)

(c) (i) Compare the 2011 and the average five-year figures for the notification of Pertussis. Use data in your response. (1 mark)

(ii) Discuss the significance of the difference in these two rates. (2 marks)

(d) Identify a disease that appears to be becoming less prevalent. Support your answer with data. (3 marks)

(e) Explain why notification rates might not always be an accurate indicator of a disease’s prevalence. (2 marks)

**Question 6 (20 minutes)**

*This question assesses Criterion 1.*

There are many actions that can be taken by organisations and governments to prevent or reduce ill health. Australia has a long history of undertaking preventative health strategies and continues to find new ways to tackle health problems. Some of these, such as environmental monitoring, cover the whole population, whereas others, such as cancer screening and vaccination programs, target particular groups of individuals based on age or some other risk factor.

Outline programs, initiatives or actions that have been designed to tackle a specific health problem in Australia. Demonstrate how they have attempted to influence the health of the individuals targeted. (20 marks)

Section B continues.
Question 7 (30 minutes)

This question assesses Criterion 3.

Australia’s health care system is supported by a range of research activities, developments and technological improvements.

Select one of Australia’s National Health Priority Areas (NHPAs) and:

• identify why it is a priority health issue. Include evidence in your answer where possible

• discuss at least one preventative strategy that has been used to deal with this issue

• discuss at least one curative/treatment strategy that has had a positive impact in this NHPA. (30 marks)

Question 8 (30 minutes)

This question assesses Criterion 3.

Health indicators suggest that Australia is a healthy nation. While there have been improvements on many fronts, it is clear that some groups of Australians are experiencing inequalities in regards to their health status.

As you respond to the questions below, refer to at least one Social Justice Principle.

• Briefly explain the specific health-related concerns of one group who experience inequality, using evidence where appropriate.

• Detail strategies this group may have used or may use to advocate for these concerns.

• Outline a government strategy (local, state or federal) which has attempted to reduce the inequality. (30 marks)
Answer **THREE** questions from this section.

You must answer **BOTH** Questions 9 and 10 and **EITHER** Question 11 **OR** Question 12.

You should spend approximately **60 minutes** on this section.

Use a separate answer booklet for this section.

This section assesses **Criteria 2, 3 and 7**.
Section C (continued)

Question 9 (10 minutes)

This question assesses Criterion 7.

Use the information contained in Figure 1 to answer the questions on the opposite page.

Figure 1 – Married women’s unmet need for, and use of, modern contraception for selected subregions in 2012

(Source: adapted from http://www.guttmacher.org/pubs/AIU-2012-estimates.pdf)

Question 9 continues.
**Question 9 (continued)**

(a) (i) In which subregion is the unmet need for modern contraception (MC) the greatest? Include the relevant percentage in your response. (2 marks)

(ii) How does your percentage for part (i) compare with the overall percentage for the developing world? (2 marks)

(b) The figures shown for the developing world, (57 and 18) total 75%. Describe accurately who makes up the other 25%. (2 marks)

(c) For any **one** Asian and any **one** African sub-region, compare and contrast the demand for modern contraception by married women 15–49 in those sub-regions. (4 marks)

**Question 10 (20 minutes)**

This question assesses Criterion 3.

Communicable diseases and nutritional deficiencies in Less Developed Countries (LDCs) often lead to morbidity and mortality.

Select **one** communicable disease **OR** nutritional deficiency and:

- identify why it is a health issue, providing evidence where appropriate

- discuss specific preventative, curative and treatment strategies that can be used for this disease or deficiency. (20 marks)

Section C continues.
Section C (continued)

Answer: EITHER Question 11

OR Question 12

Question 11 (30 minutes)

This question assesses Criterion 2.

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) have unified, galvanized, and expanded efforts to help the world’s poorest people. They have proven that, with concentration and effort, even the most persistent global problems can be tackled. The goals have assisted in kick-starting the progress where it was lacking, especially in Africa, where unprecedented economic growth and poverty reduction are now taking place. The MDGs have improved the lives of hundreds of millions of people. They have shown how much can be achieved when ambitious and specific targets are matched with rigorous thinking, serious resourcing, and a collaborative global spirit.

(Source: adapted from Own the Goals – What the Millennium Development Goals Have Accomplished, John W. McArthur.)

• Select one MDG and discuss the progress that has been made in a specific country towards achieving that goal. Include evidence where appropriate.

• For the same or a different MDG, select a specific program or development that has influenced the progress towards the achievement of that MDG.

• Discuss one aspect of Primary Health Care (PHC) that has influenced the progress towards achievement of any one MDG. Include specific examples.

(30 marks)

Question 12 (30 minutes)

This question assesses Criterion 2.

Aid organisations attempt to improve the health outcomes of people living in Less Developed Countries (LDCs).

• Discuss two examples of assistance that aid organisations provide in an LDC.

• Why would aid organisations specifically target women to improve health outcomes? Use examples.

• Detail at least one specific example where an aid organisation has targeted and improved an aspect of Primary Health Care (PHC).

(30 marks)