



UMANAND SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND HEALTH SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND FAMILY MEDICINE
Semester 1, 2026

FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER

BPHC 201: PUBLIC HEALTH LAW AND HEALTH REGULATION

Important Instructions to Students:

1. Read the questions, instructions carefully and answer the questions.
2. You are allowed an **extra 10 minutes reading time** (during this time, you are not allowed to write with pen) and **180 minutes (3 Hours) to complete this paper**.
3. Silent, non-programmable calculators are allowed, but not supplied.
4. Write all your answers in the answer booklet provided. If you need extra sheets, please ask from the supervisor. Write your name, course code and student identification number in the answer booklet and in the attendance sheet.
5. This paper contains three (3) sections A, B and C. All questions are compulsory to answer.
6. Write all your answers legibly. The marker has the right to award zero for answers that are not legible.
7. This is a **Closed Book Examination**. The University views plagiarism, cheating and dishonest practice as serious offences and if found, offenders are penalized.

Examination Paper Content (Format):

<u>Section</u>	<u>Question</u>	<u>Content</u>	<u>Marks</u>	<u>Suggested Time</u>
A	1-40	Multiple Choice	40	72 minutes
B	41-48	Short Answer Questions	40	72 minutes
C	49	Long Answer Questions	20	36minutes
		TOTAL	100	180 Minutes

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Question 1

Which of the following applies to the Biosecurity Act?

- A. To prevent the entry of animal and plant, pests and diseases into Fiji.
- B. To control the establishment and spread of animals and plants in Fiji
- C. To regulate the movement of animals and plants.
- D. All of the above

Question 2

The major hazards that may be introduced into the food supply any time during harvesting, processing, transporting, preparing, storing and serving food are:

- A. Biological
- B. Chemical
- C. Physical
- D. All of the above

Question 3

Infestation of food by bacteria, fungi, viruses and other agents like parasites are examples of:

- A. Physical hazards
- B. Biochemical hazards
- C. Biological Hazards
- D. All of the above

Question 4

Contamination that can be introduced to food from the environment agricultural run-off) or from toxic chemicals used for pest control or for cleaning and sanitizing food contact surfaces and food preparation equipment are examples of:

- A. Physical hazards
- B. Biochemical hazards
- C. Biological Hazards
- D. All of the above

Question 5

The accidental contamination of food with insects, hair, fingernails, metal fragments, pieces of plastic, dirt and stones which are associated with unsanitary conditions of production, processing, handling, storage and distribution of food are examples of:

- A. Physical hazards
- B. Biochemical hazards
- C. Biological Hazards
- D. None of the above

Question 6

Which of the following best defines what is meant by a disease outbreak?

- A. The occurrence of disease cases in excess of normal expectancy.
- B. A sudden rise in the number of cases of a disease.
- C. Occurrence of an endemic disease.
- D. All of the above

Question 7

Which of the following best defines Analytical Epidemiology?

- A. It deals with basic disease data. It examines the time, place and person involved in the disease.
- B. It deals with the search for the causes of the respective condition by conducting experiments
- C. It collects relatively accessible data that is used for programming, generating hypotheses, and suggesting ideas for further studies.
- D. All of the above

Question 8

An epidemic curve is best described as a:

- A. Graph of occurrences of cases over time, this can help determine the nature of the outbreak.
- B. Table summarizing the information about persons associated with the outbreak.
- C. List of clinical details/lab results
- D. All of the above

Question 9

Who has the authority to make amendments and approve new regulations to the Public Health Act?

- A. The Chief Medical Advisor
- B. The Attorney General
- C. The Permanent Secretary for Health and Medical Services
- D. The Minister for Health and Medical Services

Question 10

Which of the following are existing or emerging health threats to the Pacific?

- A. COVID – 19
- B. Ebola
- C. Monkey pox
- D. All of the above

Question 11

The unit that was created to specifically enforce the border control measures at the international airports in Fiji during the COVID 19 Operation is:

- A. The Incident Management Team.
- B. The Biosecurity unit
- C. The Border Health Protection Unit
- D. Fiji Centre for Disease Control

Question 12

The operational objectives of the Border Health Security include:

- A. Risk Communications: provides guidance to aviation and maritime agencies and bodies on technical guidance of health threats including ministry of home affairs and immigration.
- B. Enforcement of health legislation: Helps strengthen public health point of entry surveillance system on the frontlines through screening of arrival and subsequent follow ups
- C. Supports the vaccination program: provides vaccination certificates for outbound and inbound travelers wherever needed.
- D. All of the above

Question 13

Under the Quarantine Act Cap 112 - Section 6, who has the power to make orders during an emergency and direct special measures to be taken during the continuance of that emergency.

- A. The Central Board of Health
- B. The Attorney General
- C. The Minister for Health and Medical Services
- D. The Quarantine Authority

Question 14

During the COVID 19 Response Operation at the Nadi Airport which of the following personnel made up by the border quarantine team

- A. Military staff and Police
- B. Health Quarantine Officer
- C. Medical Officer and the nurses
- D. All of the above

Question 15

Which of the following were the designated roles and responsibilities of the Health team during the COVID-19 response operations at Nadi Airport?

- A. Boarding Team
- B. Screening Team
- C. Information Desk
- D. All of the above

Question 16

Which of the following SOP's are part of the SOP's developed specifically for the COVID 19 Response Operations in Fiji

- A. Standard Operating Procedure For Home – Quarantine
- B. Standard Operating Procedure For Seaport Clearance
- C. Standard Operating Procedure For Disinfection/Sanitizing Of Quarantine Facilities
- D. All of the above

Question 17

When an amendment is made to any Act under the laws in Fiji as approved by the responsible Minister for that particular Act, what is an essential requirement to be completed before the amendment to the Act can take effect?

- A. The President of Fiji has to endorse it
- B. The Attorney General has to approve it
- C. The Constitutional advisory Forum has to approve it
- D. It must be published in the Republic of Fiji Gazette

Question 18

Which of the following pertaining to Part XI on Mosquitoes is in the Fiji Public Health?

- A. The presence of mosquito larvae in any property is an offence
- B. All Premises to be kept free from bottles and all receptacles that may store water.
- C. Gutters may be required to be perforated.
- D. All of the above

Question 19

Which of the following best describes Clinical trials used in Epidemiology studies?

- A. They are research studies that test a medical, surgical, or behavioral intervention in people.
- B. It deals with the search for the causes of the respective condition by conducting experiments
- C. It deals with basic disease data. It examines the time, place and person involved in the disease.
- D. All of the above

Question 20

Which of the following are types of Clinical trials?

- A. Interventional trials aim to find out more about a particular intervention, or treatment.
- B. Observational studies aim to find out what happens to people in different situations.
- C. Feasibility studies are designed to see if it is possible to do the main study.
- D. All of the above

Question 21

Which of the following relate to public health law?

- A. It integrates concepts from law, medicine, health care, and public health.
- B. Includes certain public health interventions of a legal nature.
- C. It provides public health professionals with the legal basis for their practice and defines the scope of their practice.
- D. All of the above

Question 22

Public Health Law and Public Health Policy are fundamental tools for;

- A. Assisting states in the task of protecting people from threats to health,
- B. Preventing disease,
- C. Striving for healthy populations.
- D. All of the above

Question 23

The International Health Regulations was developed and implemented globally in response to;

- A. The exponential increase in international travel and trade,
- B. The emergence and reemergence of international disease threats and other health risks
- C. "Prevent, protect against, control and provide a public health response to the international spread of disease
- D. All of the above.

Question 24

The International Health Regulations requires member states to:

- A. Strengthen core surveillance and response capacities at the primary, intermediate and national level.
- B. Introduced Ship sanitation certificates
- C. Introduced international certificate of vaccination or prophylaxis for travelers.
- D. All of the above

Question 25

Which of the following is true regarding Public Health Law?

- A. Public health laws typically have followed public health crises.
- B. Quarantine controls was first used during the Black Death of the mid fourteenth century as the first Public Health Laws to be implemented
- C. English laws put in place during the eighteenth century allowed persons breaching quarantine to be hanged and their vessels sunk
- D. All of the above

Question 26

In addition to the threat of visiting epidemics (for which quarantine controls were the logical response) what were another set of threats to public health in the nineteenth century?

- A. Poverty
- B. Overcrowding
- C. An unhealthy environment.
- D. All of the Above

Question 27

Which of the following applies to the Term Legislation?

- A. Written documents setting out rules of behavior of individuals, private and public bodies
- B. Limitations on powers
- C. The rights of persons subject to those powers.
- D. All of the above

Question 28

In the laws of Fiji which law deals primarily with the prevention of Infectious diseases?

- A. Quarantine Act
- B. Public Health Act
- C. Food and Safety Act
- D. All of the above

Question 29

The active surveillance of mosquito larvae in the community is useful to:

- A. Identify the species of mosquitoes that is breeding
- B. Assist in the prevention of Mosquito borne diseases
- C. Help predict if a potential outbreak of a mosquito borne disease
- D. All of the above

Question 30

The infectious disease first schedule under the public health Act include;

- A. Class A which requires immediate notification
- B. Class B which requires weekly notification
- C. Class C which requires weekly notification.
- D. All of the Above

Question 31

The class A diseases under the first schedule include

- A. Cholera
- B. Acute Poliomyelitis
- C. Food Poisoning
- D. All of the above

Question 32

The Class B Diseases under the first schedule:

- A. Are less severe diseases than Class A
- B. Require immediate notification
- C. Do not require follow up investigation if there is an outbreak of these diseases
- D. None of the above

Question 33

The Class B Diseases under the first schedule include

- A. Tuberculosis
- B. Leprosy
- C. Leptospirosis
- D. All of the above

Question 34

The Public Health infectious Disease Regulations were amended in 2020 in response to:

- A. The outbreak of Dengue fever
- B. The outbreak of Typhoid fever
- C. The outbreak of Leptospirosis
- D. The COVID 19 pandemic

Question 35

In Public Health Law Theory:

- A. This enables a distinct understanding of the role of government in creating the conditions for people to be healthy.
- B. The reasonable limits that governments may place on personal freedom to promote the health of the population.
- C. It provides a framework in which to understand the legal basis for the enactment and operation of public health laws.
- D. All of the above

Question 36

Under the Public Health Act 1935, in Part 8 under Venereal Diseases which of the following is true:

- A. All patients with venereal diseases must present at a health facility for treatment
- B. The patient's contacts who is suspected to have transmitted the disease must be treated also.
- C. All patients must complete treatment, if not, they are liable to have committed an offence
- D. All of the above

Question 37

Why do we investigate disease outbreaks?

- A. Determine cause of disease
- B. Identify source of infection and mode of transmission
- C. Understand who is at risk
- D. All of the above

Question 38

The first steps of conducting an outbreak investigation are

- A. Identify investigation team and resources.
- B. Establish existence of an outbreak.
- C. Verify the diagnosis.
- D. All of the above

Question 39

Descriptive epidemiology is used in the investigation of an outbreak to

- A. Characterize the outbreak in terms of person, place and time
- B. Use maps to visualize in space and time
- C. Make hypothesis
- D. All of the above

Question 40

The Public Health Act is responsible for which of the followings:

- A. To protect and promote P/Health and Control the risk to Public Health.
- B. Promote the control of Infectious Disease and to halt the spread of infectious diseases.
- C. Assist and recognizes role of local governments in protecting Public Health.
- D. All of the above.

PART B SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

Question 41 (5 marks)

Name and briefly describe 5 Laws and or Regulations that apply to Public Health in Fiji

Question 42 (5 marks)

During your field visit to the Nadi Airport Health Office, describe the processes involved in the monitoring of passengers if a passenger is sick on board an incoming flight.

Question 43 (5 marks)

Name the 3 Mosquito larval indices and define what they are and how they are calculated. What do the calculate values of the Indices indicate regarding the level of risk of a potential outbreak of a mosquito borne disease?

Question 44 (5 marks)

Name 5 Mosquito borne diseases that you know of that is endemic to Fiji and the Pacific Island Countries:

Question 45 (5 marks)

- a. Under the Public Health Act what are the mandatory requirements to be followed when a patient has tested positive for a Venereal Disease at a Health Facility? (3 marks)
- b. Do the same regulations apply to HIV/AIDS? You will need to explain your answer and provide the name of the alternative legislation if any that covers HIV /AIDS. (2 marks)

Question 46 (5 marks)

Under the Public Health Act; Section: 103 to 111 on mosquitoes breeding places for mosquitoes are termed as a nuisance. List 4 breeding sites classified as nuisances under this Act and the related offence associated with breeding sites.

Question 47 (5 marks)

Provide definitions and give examples of :

- (i) An endemic disease in Fiji.
- (ii) An epidemic that has occurred in Fiji.
- (iii) A pandemic.

Question 48 (5 marks)

Describe in detail the intervention measures implemented in Fiji to prevent Dengue Fever.

You are required to list the specific prevention activities that are/were done by the EHO at the Lautoka HO.

PART C LONG ANSWER QUESTION

According to the Ministry of Health and Medical Services in Fiji, there has been an increase in dengue cases since the recent heavy rain and floods.

"There has been an outbreak of dengue fever reported in Ba earlier this year with some deaths and had increased and at this time has been brought under control and investigations are continuing.

Dengue is the most rapidly expanding vector-borne disease. In the 21st century, an estimated 40% of the world's population lives in endemic countries, underscoring the urgency to develop adequate control strategies.

Question 49 (20 marks)

Using your knowledge on the Disease Surveillance System used by the Ministry of Health and Medical Services in Fiji<

- (i) Describe in detail the two main surveillance systems to routinely monitor the incidence of communicable diseases (CD) in Fiji.
- (ii) Describe the term used to indicate the expected normal number of a particular CD in Fiji and how it is derived.
- (iii) Control of a Dengue Fever Outbreak describe the steps that are involved and how you will work with a team to control the outbreak and prevent further outbreaks in the future.
Please list the steps involved and how it is applied operationally in the investigation of the Dengue Fever Outbreak in the Western Division.