



Umanand Prasad School of Medicine & Health Sciences
Department of Community Health and Family Medicine
Semester 1: Year 2026
FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER

**BPHC304: HEALTH ECONOMICS & HEALTH
FINANCING IN PRACTICE**

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 four (4) sections A, B, C and D. All questions are compulsory to answer **except** section B and D have choices.
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	1-25	Multiple Choice	25	25 minutes
B	26-31	Short Answer Questions (Choose Any Five out of SIX)	25	40 minutes
C	32-41	True or False Questions	10	10 minutes
D	42-47	Long Answer Questions (Choose Any Four out of SIX)	40	105 minutes
		TOTAL	100	180 Minutes

Section A. Multiple Choice Questions and all are mandatory. (1 mark each)

Question 1. Write the appropriate answer in your answer sheet.

1. Health insurance mainly helps to:

- (a) Increase diseases
- (b) Reduce financial burden of illness
- (c) Increase hospital costs
- (d) Reduce health workers

2. Primary prevention aims to:

- (a) Cure disease
- (b) Prevent disease before it occurs
- (c) Rehabilitate patients
- (d) Reduce disability

3. The web of causation explains:

- (a) Single cause of disease
- (b) Multiple interacting causes of disease
- (c) Genetic mutation only
- (d) Hospital management

4. Mortality rate refers to:

- (a) Births in a year
- (b) Deaths in a population
- (c) Number of doctors
- (d) Number of hospitals

5. A developing country commonly faces:

- (a) High health resources
- (b) Limited health finance
- (c) No infectious disease
- (d) Excess medical staff

6. Secondary prevention includes:

- (a) Vaccination
- (b) Health education
- (c) Early diagnosis and treatment
- (d) Rehabilitation

7. Tertiary prevention mainly focuses on:

- (a) Preventing disease occurrence
- (b) Reducing complications and disability
- (c) Immunization
- (d) Nutrition only

8. Burden of disease is measured using:

- (a) DALY
- (b) BMI
- (c) ECG
- (d) BP

9. Community diagnosis helps to:

- (a) Identify community health problems
- (b) Build roads
- (c) Train police officers
- (d) Increase taxes

10. Health finance refers to:

- (a) Education system
- (b) Collection and use of funds for health services
- (c) Trade policy
- (d) Transport planning

11. An example of social health insurance is:

- (a) Life insurance
- (b) National health scheme
- (c) Car insurance
- (d) Fire insurance

12. Incidence rate measures:

- (a) Existing cases
- (b) New cases of disease
- (c) Death rate only
- (d) Fertility rate

13. Prevalence means:

- (a) Total existing cases
- (b) New births
- (c) Deaths due to accidents
- (d) Migration rate

14. Priority setting in health is important because:

- (a) Resources are unlimited
- (b) Resources are limited
- (c) Diseases do not exist
- (d) Hospitals are unnecessary

15. An example of primary prevention is:

- (a) Physiotherapy
- (b) Surgery
- (c) Vaccination
- (d) Dialysis

16. Health economics mainly studies:

- (a) Climate change
- (b) Allocation of health resources
- (c) Engineering
- (d) Tourism

17. The infant mortality rate measures:

- (a) Deaths under 1 year of age
- (b) Maternal deaths
- (c) Adult deaths
- (d) Total births

18. Universal health coverage aims to:

- (a) Provide health care to all people
- (b) Increase poverty
- (c) Reduce hospitals
- (d) Stop vaccination

19. A risk factor is:

- (a) Something that increases disease chance
- (b) A treatment method
- (c) A surgery type
- (d) A hospital department

20. Cost-effectiveness analysis compares:

- (a) Costs and outcomes
- (b) Doctors and nurses
- (c) Countries and cities
- (d) Birth and death rates

21. One challenge in developing countries is:

- (a) Excessive funding
- (b) Poor access to healthcare
- (c) Low disease burden
- (d) High doctor ratio

22. Rehabilitation is part of:

- (a) Primary prevention
- (b) Secondary prevention
- (c) Tertiary prevention
- (d) Community diagnosis

23. Maternal mortality rate measures:

- (a) Deaths of infants
- (b) Deaths related to pregnancy
- (c) Cancer deaths
- (d) Injury deaths

24. Community participation is important because:

- (a) It improves health programmes
- (b) It increases disease spread
- (c) It reduces education
- (d) It closes clinics

25. Health insurance premiums are:

- (a) Regular payments for insurance coverage
- (b) Hospital buildings
- (c) Free medicines
- (d) Death certificates

Section B: Short answer questions.

Answer any Five (5) questions. (5 marks each) (Word limit 50 words approx.)

- 26. Define health economics and explain its importance in improving healthcare delivery and resource allocation within public health systems.
- 27. Explain the concept of health insurance and discuss four advantages of health insurance schemes in developing countries.
- 28. Explain the importance of priority setting in healthcare systems and discuss factors influencing allocation of healthcare resources.
- 29. Discuss the role of preventive healthcare measures in controlling communicable and non-communicable diseases.
- 30. Describe the different levels of prevention namely primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention with relevant examples.
- 31. Explain the importance of priority setting in health care system,

Section C: True OR False Questions. (1 mark each)

Write True or False for the questions below in your answer sheet.

- 32. Primary prevention focuses on rehabilitation of disabled patients.
- 33. Tertiary prevention helps reduce complications and disability caused by disease.
- 34. DALY is used as a measure of disease burden in a population.
- 35. Mortality rate refers to the number of births occurring in a population.
- 36. Incidence rate measures only old or existing cases of disease.
- 37. Community diagnosis helps identify the health needs and problems of a community.
- 38. Priority setting in healthcare is unnecessary because resources are unlimited.
- 39. Health insurance helps reduce financial hardship caused by illness and hospitalization.
- 40. Developing countries often face challenges such as shortage of healthcare workers and inadequate healthcare infrastructure.
- 41. Screening programmes for diseases such as breast cancer are examples of secondary prevention.

Section D: Long Essay Questions (Word Limit 350 words each question approx.)

Answer any four (4) questions from the following: (10 marks each)

- 42. Discuss in detail the principles, objectives, and importance of health economics in strengthening healthcare systems and improving population health outcomes.
- 43. Discuss the major health problems commonly faced by developing countries and explain possible preventive and control measures to address these challenges.

44. Describe the process of community diagnosis and discuss how it contributes to identifying community health needs and improving healthcare services.
45. Discuss the relationship between disease causation and prevention and explain how understanding causation can help in disease control programmes.
46. Describe the process of community diagnosis and discuss how it contributes to identifying community health needs and improving healthcare services.
47. Explain the relationship between education and health and how they are important for the economic development of a country.

*****THE END*****