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91462



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Mana Tohu Mātauranga o Aotearoa
New Zealand Qualifications Authority

Level 3 Health 2024

91462 Analyse an international health issue

Credits: Five

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Analyse an international health issue.	Analyse, in depth, an international health issue.	Analyse, perceptively, an international health issue.

Check that the National Student Number (NSN) on your admission slip is the same as the number at the top of this page.

You should attempt ALL parts of the question in this booklet.

Pull out Resource Booklet 91462R from the centre of this booklet.

If you need more room for any answer, use the extra space provided at the back of this booklet.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–11 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

Do not write in the margins (//////). This area will be cut off when the booklet is marked.

YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.

Achievement

TOTAL 03

Page 1

Make sure you have the paper Resource Booklet 91462R.

INSTRUCTIONS

A health issue of international concern is **tuberculosis (TB) in Mozambique**. This is a public health concern, as it affects the well-being of a significant number of people.

Before you begin, read ALL parts of the question. Support your answers with **specific and relevant evidence** from **Resource Booklet 91462R**, and your own knowledge about poverty. Evidence can include examples, quotations, and / or data from credible and current sources.

PLANNING

B I U     

determinants of health - economic, political

5 WORDS

QUESTION

(a) Explain why tuberculosis (TB) in Mozambique is a health issue of international concern.

B I U     

Tuberculosis in Mozambique is a health issue of international concern because with the low detection and treatment rates but high contraction rates, it could spread to neighbouring countries such as Zimbabwe and South Africa at a fast pace if not detected quickly. If it spreads to other countries and continues to infect millions more people it could send the world into another global pandemic just like the Covid-19 pandemic. As tuberculosis is a life-threatening disease, it could cause a high death toll should it start to spread more to other countries.

(b) Explain how TWO major determinants of health influence the tuberculosis epidemic in Mozambique.

Note: Refer to these two major determinants of health when answering all remaining question parts in this exam.

Determinant of health (1):

B I U [List Icon] [List Icon] [Undo] [Redo] [Help]

The first determinant of health regarding tuberculosis in Mozambique is economic. This relates to the idea of families in Mozambique not being able to afford treatment should they contract the disease and all the obstacles that come with it. Tuberculosis is a curable and preventable disease if a family has a good enough income to provide that treatment but for most families in Mozambique, this is not the case(Resource A). In 2020 during the global pandemic of Covid-19, approximately 115,000 contracted tuberculosis in Mozambique(Resource B) with just under 100,000 people receiving treatment with no data recorded for how many people were successful with their treatment(Resource B). This shows that around 15,000 people could not afford to treat the people in their family that contracted tuberculosis. According to Resource C, more than half of the country's population lives below the poverty line meaning that they can't afford basic necessities like food and clean water(Resource C). In terms of getting healthcare for tuberculosis, an international study showed that 65-80% of people who contracted tuberculosis in Mozambique didn't receive treatment(Resource C). This economic determinant relates to the aftermath of contracting tuberculosis as people never know who has it and therefore may contract it just by breathing the same air as an infected person(Resource A), so being financially stable to afford healthcare for not just tuberculosis but other infectious diseases is crucial as one will never know when and how they could contract it.

Determinant of health (2):

B I U [List Icon] [List Icon] [Undo] [Redo] [Help]

The second determinant of health regarding tuberculosis in Mozambique is political. The government plays a major role in the prevention of diseases and illnesses such as tuberculosis. According to Resource C, half of the nation of Mozambique lives at least 20km from the nearest healthcare facility, making it even harder for families to get quality healthcare(Resource C). Low detection and treatment rates are consequences of the government not taking action to fix the problem in their country, plus not having enough healthcare facilities like hospitals or local doctors, means that there is even less of a chance of getting treated, more so if someone can't afford it in the first place which links back to the first determinant of health(economic).

(c) Explain how the implications of tuberculosis may affect the well-being of people and society in Mozambique.

B I U [List Icon] [List Icon] [Undo] [Redo] [Help]

The main implication/consequence that will affect people's well-being the most is if someone in their close circle dies from tuberculosis. Depending on that persons relationship with someone who died from the disease, it could affect them for the rest of their lives. For example, if someones mother contracted tuberculosis whilst their children were still at a young age, then their kids will have to live the rest of their lives with no mother figure (should she die from tuberculosis) which could end up being crucial to their upbringing. Another implication of tuberculosis if someone is infected, is they could develop other diseases that affect the lungs as that is where tuberculosis occurs inside the body(Resource A). These implications mentioned could affect the mental and emotional side of ones well-being especially if they know someone who passed away from tuberculosis. The event of someone passing away could lead others around them into mental illnesses such as depression or anxiety which they could have for the rest of their life. For someone who has been infected with tuberculosis either in the past or present, it could affect their physical well-being as the disease may have long lasting effects or they could contract other serious illnesses that could damage their lungs.

- (d) (i) Recommend one local strategy that would help to address the determinants of health you discussed in part (b), and the implications for well-being you discussed in part (c).

Local strategy:

Explain how this strategy would bring about more equitable outcomes for those directly and indirectly affected by tuberculosis in Mozambique.

B *I* U

Building more healthcare facilities in Mozambique would bring more equitable outcomes for people who are directly and indirectly affected by tuberculosis because families who can afford to pay for treatment of the disease will then be able to gain access to the treatment for the disease unlike before. In Resource C it says that approximately 50% of the population in Mozambique lives at least 20km away from the nearest healthcare facility(Resource C), but with this new local strategy, families in need of treatment will then be able to access the required treatments whenever they need it.

- (ii) Recommend one international strategy that would help to address the determinants of health you discussed in part (b), and the implications for well-being you discussed in part (c).

International strategy:

Explain how this strategy would bring about more equitable outcomes for those directly and indirectly affected by tuberculosis in Mozambique.

B *I* U

This strategy would bring equitable outcomes for anyone directly or indirectly affected by tuberculosis in Mozambique and around the world because since tuberculosis can be a life-threatening disease if not treated properly, making the treatment free for everyone will decrease not only the death rate but also the rate of contracting the disease. This strategy could contribute to the World Health Organization's (WHO) plan to eliminate tuberculosis by 2029. Their main goal is to identify and treat at least 90% of tuberculosis cases. This recommended strategy of making the tuberculosis treatment free could be a major contributor to this plan known as the National Strategic Plan(NSP) made by the WHO.

Achievement

Subject: Health

Standard: 91462

Total score: 03

Grade score	Marker commentary
A3	Strategies are recommended in the response. For a higher grade, the response could include an explanation of the impact of the determinants, and use detailed sourced evidence throughout.