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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.

Merit

TOTAL 06

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     

economic determinant -
political determinant - lack of access to healthcare

poverty

- when an individual, households, and communities are unable to access adequate necessities and resources essential for survival such as food, shelter, and clothing.

resource B

- people developing TB continues to rise and more than 20,000 are unable to receive treatment
- people living in the slums and undernourishment

source C

- healthcare - many ppl are unable to have healthcare facilities near them
- poverty and malnutrition - effect of civil war and political unrest

source D

- challenges - drug resistant TB

resource E

implications

personal
isolation

- feel alone - mental health
- more prone to overthinking and anxiety due to isolation
-

physical - weak immune system

- more prone to other diseases
- can impact mental health due to helplessness

community

- unsafe environment - can affect many people especially its a communicable disease
-

132 WORDS

QUESTION

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

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Poverty is when individuals, households, and communities are unable to access adequate necessities and resources essential for survival such as food, shelter, and clothing. Poverty is prevalent in countries that are low and middle income countries and countries that are suffering from the effect of wars and political unrest such as Mozambique. People in poverty are more prone to diseases especially communicable diseases, which are diseases that can be transmitted from one person to another through physical contact. This is because they are unable to access adequate shelter and food and therefore, results in high rates of overcrowding and malnutrition (mountsinai.org). One of the communicable diseases that are prevalent in Mozambique is tuberculosis. According to resource A, tuberculosis is an infectious disease that most often affects the lungs and is caused by a type of bacteria. This is a communicable disease as it spreads through speaking, spitting, coughing, and sneezing. However, it is important to note that it doesn't take one physical contact to an infected person for it to spread, a person should be continuously and constantly exposed to a person who is infected with TB (WHO.int) to develop TB. Since poverty results in overcrowding and malnutrition, this shows us that it exacerbates the rates of tuberculosis in countries such as Mozambique as people may be constantly and continuously exposed to infected person when they are overcrowded. This also means that their body won't be able to fight the bacteria that they are exposed to as they are undernourished due to lack of adequate food and clean water, making them more prone to TB. As seen in resource B, from 2010 to 2020 the rates of people developing TB continues to increase each year and the people receiving treatment and people who are successfully treated also continues to improve year by year. However, in 2020 there is still a large number of people, approximately 20,000 people, developing TB. This is due to poverty. According to resource B, 77.2% of Mozambique's urban population lives in slums and 32.6% of the general population are living with undernourishment, this suggests to us that there are high rates of overcrowding and undernourishment resulting to people being exposed to TB and therefore, develop the disease. Tuberculosis in Mozambique is a health issue of international concern as, as stated in resource D, it is among the top 10 causes of death in Mozambique and the rate of incidence or mortality of TB remains the same, considering that TB is preventable and curable. This suggests that, the environment conditions in Mozambique aren't improving, as well as the treatment and prevention for TB isn't as effective nor accessible as it should be in Mozambique, causing the disease to be one of the top killer of people in Mozambique and therefore, would need international organisations, groups, and other countries' interventions and aid to develop a better treatment and prevention of TB in Mozambique.

(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):

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The political determinant of health that influences the tuberculosis epidemic in Mozambique is the lack of accessible healthcare. Stated in resource C, 50% of the population live at least 20% kilometers from the nearest healthcare facility. This shows how unaccessible healthcare is in Mozambique, which consequently, is the reason of low detection and treatment rates of TB and therefore, causing it to be one of the top 10 cause of deaths in Mozambique. This is a determinant of health that influences the tuberculosis epidemic in Mozambique as it exacerbates the spread of TB. Since overcrowding and undernourishment is prevalent in the country, leaving an infected person undiagnosed and untreated would cause them to spread TB more and therefore, lead to more people getting infected and also left untreated which is likely increase the deaths caused by TB. This is a major determinant because TB is preventable and curable, which means that the spread of the disease is avoidable and can be lowered with adequate efforts and accessible healthcare. And half of the population don't have access to healthcare, making diseases such as TB to spread more.

Determinant of health (2):

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The economic major determinant of health that influences the tuberculosis epidemic in Mozambique is economic instability caused by the civil war and political unrest. Economic instability causes less people to have jobs and cause people to struggle to afford their essential needs, resulting in poverty. Those can be validated by source C. It states that more than half of the country's population lives and poverty and suffers disproportionately from HIV and TB. This shows to us that economic instability is a major determinant as it results in people unable to afford and be able to access their needs. Other than that having less people that have jobs also causes a shortage of workers in major industries such as healthcare and construction. This also causes inadequate supplies and equipment, resulting in the lack of essential resources and necessities and therefore, poverty. This exacerbates the spread of TB as it causes the country's social welfare to deteriorate as they are unable to receive the resources and necessities that they need.

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

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One of the personal implications of tuberculosis is it causes to a weaker immune system. This affects the physical wellbeing of a person as having a weak immune system makes you more prone to other diseases and therefore, deteriorate one's physical health more. This will also make a person feel weak which impacts their mental and emotional wellbeing. Being sick means people are more vulnerable and therefore, more likely to feel alone as they feel helpless. This triggers a person to overthink and overcomplicate their feelings, which will deteriorate their physical health more as constant worrying will weaken their immune system even more due to their stress levels increasing. Another personal implication of tuberculosis is isolation. Isolation of a person with TB may be due to various of reasons such as to prevent other people from getting infected and may also be due embarrassment and being ashamed. Being isolated impacts their mental and emotional wellbeing as, similar to the first personal implication, being alone makes us more likely to overthink and to constantly worry especially that when a person is sick. This is because they are unable to do the things that they usually or normally do such as their hobbies, which means that there might not be a distraction from being sick, resulting to constant overthinking and worrying. This will also impact one's spiritual wellbeing. Being isolated can disrupt our peace due to the overthinking and worrying that can occur when we are alone and isolated. Besides that our social wellbeing are also affected by isolation. Isolation can cause us to not be able to communicate with our friends and families and may also cause conflicts due to miscommunication and helplessness especially if the reason for isolation is embarrassment and feeling ashamed. Hence, tuberculosis may affect the well being of people. On the other hand, an implication of tuberculosis in the society of Mozambique may be having an unsafe environment. Tuberculosis can spread in communities especially when overcrowding and undernourishment is prevalent. This make a community unsafe as people in the community are prone to getting tuberculosis especially if an infected person wasn't aware that they had TB and had constant and consistent contact with people in their community, causing it to spread. Other than that, crime rates may increase as people may steal and rob stores and places to be able to buy and receive necessities and resources for their health and to be able to afford treatment for tuberculosis, causing the community to be unsafe. Another implication of tuberculosis that may affect the society in Mozambique is increased poverty. Tuberculosis can increase the poverty of a community as, according to WHO's End TB, people who suffers from TB also suffers from the loss 50% of their income. This may be due to the costly tests and treatments of TB. People losing 50% of their income will cause them to not be able to afford the same amount of goods and services that they are able to afford before that are a necessity for them, affecting the society of Mozambique.

(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: **Providing and Funding Mobile Healthcare Facilities**

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






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As stated in resource C, 50% of the population lives 20 kilometers away from their nearest healthcare facility. This causes them to not be able to access treatments and prevention for diseases such as tuberculosis. Providing and funding mobile healthcare facilities is a strategy that will help healthcare be accessible to communities such as rural communities that are unable to access healthcare. This will lessen the spread of tuberculosis as the mobile healthcare facilities will be able to diagnose and treat people infected with TB. This will help people infected with TB to have a precaution when communicating and having physical contact with other people, avoiding the spread and implications of TB to other people in their families and communities. Other than that, having mobile healthcare facilities will also allow preventive treatment of people especially children and people that are at high risk of TB through vaccinations (resource F). This will not only prevent people to develop and have tuberculosis but this will also lessen the spread of tuberculosis in communities. This will also prevent the likeliness of people to develop a weak immune system as people will be able to access healthcare facilities that can prescribe them with vitamins that can make their immune system stronger. Other than that, this will also prevent them from being severely sick as they are able to treat their disease or sickness immediately through the mobile healthcare facilities. Furthermore, this will also avoid unsafe environments in communities as they are able to prevent the spread of tuberculosis through prevention and early treatments that is accessible through the mobile healthcare facilities, and therefore preventing thousands of deaths, avoid isolation and the spread of weak immune system of people in communities. This results in equitable outcomes as not only people close to healthcare facilities are able to access essential healthcare treatments but also people who are far from healthcare facilities are able to access essential healthcare treatments through the mobile healthcare facilities.

- (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.

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International aid and donations from international organisations and countries is a strategy that will help address the tuberculosis issue in Mozambique. International aid and donations help provide countries such as Mozambique to get and have adequate supplies and equipment essential in the health of communities and people in the country. This would address the issue of increased poverty in Mozambique. As stated earlier, 50% of people's income is lost due to TB because of the costly tests and treatments. Through the international aid and donation, supplies and equipment will likely be adequate and therefore, treatments will be cheaper. This reduces the financial burden of tuberculosis on families and communities, reducing the rate of poverty. Other than that, through international aid and donations, people are able to get adequate necessities and resources such as food and clothes that are essential for their survival, this will lessen the risk of being infected with TB as they are able to receive the nourishment and vitamins that they need. Other than that, through the international aid and donations, the country will be able to improve their economy through organisations' and countries' aid, as they are able to build essential infrastructures such as schools and hospitals which will allow people to have education and generate more jobs for people to have. For instance, according to resource C, the World Health Organisation has worked with the government of Mozambique for years to establish essential infrastructure and provide financial resources. Through this, people will be able to afford their necessities and resources essential for survival. Furthermore, this will also address the lack of healthcare access to communities in Mozambique. Through the international aid and donations such as the WHO providing financial resources and establishing essential infrastructure with the government of Mozambique, they will be able to build hospitals to communities that are unable to access healthcare treatments and prevention. This leads to more equitable outcome for those directly and indirectly affected by tuberculosis in Mozambique as international aid and donations allows people to receive the same resources that they need to survive such as education, healthcare, food, and shelter.

Merit

Subject: Health

Standard: 91462

Total score: 06

Grade score	Marker commentary
M6	The response included an explanation with detailed evidence as to why tuberculosis in Mozambique is an international concern and provided two major determinants contributing to this issue. The implications of this issue for people and society have also been well explained. A local and international strategy have been recommended which address the health issue by taking into consideration the influence of the determinants and the implications for wellbeing previously identified in the response. Detailed evidence was provided throughout the response.