

Assessment Schedule – 2024

Health: Analyse an international health issue (91462)

Assessment Criteria

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
<p>The candidate analyses a significant health issue of international concern.</p> <p><i>Analyse</i> involves a critical perspective through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> explaining with supporting evidence why the health issue is of international concern, and covering the implications for the well-being of people and society explaining with supporting evidence how major determinants of health influence the named issue recommending strategies to bring about more equitable outcomes in relation to the named health issue. <p>The analysis is supported by evidence, which may include examples, quotations, and / or data from the resource booklet or other credible and current sources.</p>	<p><i>Analyse, in depth</i> involves a critical perspective through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> explaining with detailed evidence why the health issue is of international concern, and covering the implications for the well-being of people and society explaining with detailed evidence how major determinants of health influence the named issue recommending strategies for addressing the health issue with detailed evidence in a way that considers the influence of the major determinants of health, and the impact of those determinants on well-being. <p>The analysis is supported by detailed evidence, which may include examples, quotations, and / or data from the resource booklet or other credible and current sources.</p>	<p><i>Analyse, perceptively</i> involves a critical perspective through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> explaining with detailed coherent and concise evidence why the health issue is of international concern, and covering the implications for the well-being of people and society explaining with detailed coherent and concise evidence how major determinants of health influence the named issue recommending strategies based on a coherent and concise evidenced explanation that connects the health issue and the influence of the major determinants of health on the issue to underlying health concepts (hauora, socio-ecological perspective, health promotion, and attitudes and values). <p>The analysis is supported by coherent and concise evidence, which is logical and credible. This may include examples, quotations, and / or data from the resource booklet or other credible and current sources.</p>

Cut Scores

Not Achieved	Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
0–2	3–4	5–6	7–8

Evidence

N1	N2	A3	A4	M5	M6	E7	E8
Partial answer, but does not analyse the health issue.	Insufficient evidence to meet the requirements for Achievement.	The analysis generally meets the requirements for Achievement, but the quality may be inconsistent. Some supporting evidence is provided.	The analysis consistently meets the requirements for Achievement. Supporting evidence is provided.	The in-depth analysis meets the requirements for Merit, but some aspects of the response may be inconsistent. Some detailed supporting evidence is provided.	The in-depth analysis consistently meets the requirements for Merit. Detailed supporting evidence is provided.	The perceptive analysis meets the requirements for Excellence, but one aspect of the response may be inconsistent. Consistent and coherent evidence is provided.	The perceptive analysis meets the requirements for Excellence. Consistent and coherent evidence is provided throughout.

N0 = No response; no relevant evidence.

Question	Sample evidence (other responses possible)
(a)	<p><i>Possible evidence of why tuberculosis (TB) in Mozambique is a health issue of international concern.</i></p> <p>TB impacts many people in Mozambique. Poverty, environmental disasters, and poor access to healthcare mean people are more likely to develop TB and need access to life-saving treatment. For communities, this means people are employed for less time and are less able to contribute to productivity, resulting in increased poverty rates in local communities. People being unable to work but still needing access to medical services contributes to marginalisation and negative well-being, and this has an ongoing socio-economic impact.</p>
(b)	<p><i>Possible evidence explaining how two major determinants of health influence the TB epidemic in Mozambique.</i></p> <p><i>Major determinants: Economic, political, environmental</i></p> <p>Major determinants of health: Economic</p> <p>Low-income individuals and low GDP impacts on access to healthcare facilities and treatments. Diagnosis and treatment for TB can be difficult to obtain for people affected by poverty or low income in Mozambique. Economic instability threatens healthcare through extreme poverty and other issues, such as overcrowding in housing, lack of access to transport, and / or lack of access to health services caused by poverty.</p> <p>Major determinants of health: Political</p> <p>A determinant of health impacting TB in Mozambique is political. Mozambique still feels the impact of civil war, which ended in 1992. There are high levels of illiteracy, as the country is unable to prioritise education. Policy does not ensure access to healthcare with half the population living without reasonable access to healthcare.</p>
(c)	<p><i>Possible evidence explaining how TB affects the well-being of people and society in Mozambique.</i></p> <p><i>Examples are linked to the major determinants in (b), they could be supported by other determinants: cultural, social, lifestyle.</i></p>

	<p>Economic determinants impact the well-being of people in Mozambique. Due to insufficient access to healthcare and testing, they may unknowingly contract TB, thus impacting their physical, mental, and emotional well-being as they suffer from the disease. There are also societal implications, as it is challenging for a country with limited economic resources to support a large population with low incomes.</p> <p>The well-being of the people of Mozambique is impacted by political determinants of health, through a lack of education and public health policy, meaning they are unable to move out of poverty or have access to health resources. This in turn impacts society as a skilled workforce is not developed, resulting in low personal and national income.</p> <p>Political determinants of health impact the well-being of people as a large part of the population lack access to reasonable healthcare. Many people with TB symptoms do not have the ability to seek or receive medical attention in time to deal with the disease. This leads to untreated TB cases allowing the disease to spread unchecked and increases the prevalence of TB within Mozambique.</p>
(d)	<p><i>Possible evidence recommending a local and international strategy to address the determinants of health and the implications on well-being.</i></p> <p>An international strategy to address the economic and political determinants of health to improve the well-being of people living with TB in Mozambique and decrease the burden on communities and society is a holistic international campaign, such as the 'End TB' Strategy in Resource E. Through this campaign, a focus on TB prevention through political policy could help to address inequity and poverty, and provide access to healthcare within a reasonable distance of all people. International funding can be provided to support current strategies, such as the WHO's End TB Strategy. Alongside providing free TB care within an accessible distance, international aid can fund and provide education for those in areas affected by TB in regard to the symptoms, spread, and treatment of the disease.</p> <p>A local strategy would be to extend education into local community events to reach more people. Community leaders from schools, churches, and groups could be provided with information about the symptoms of TB, and how to access the free local TB care centres. This will address the economic and political determinants of health, as it will decrease the effects of current health policy on local communities and mitigate economic impacts of a lack of access to healthcare facilities.</p>