

WI-2-60-1-6
JOMO KENYATTA UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNOLOGY
UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2024/2025
PPH 3109/PPH 3112: Health Policy and Systems Research

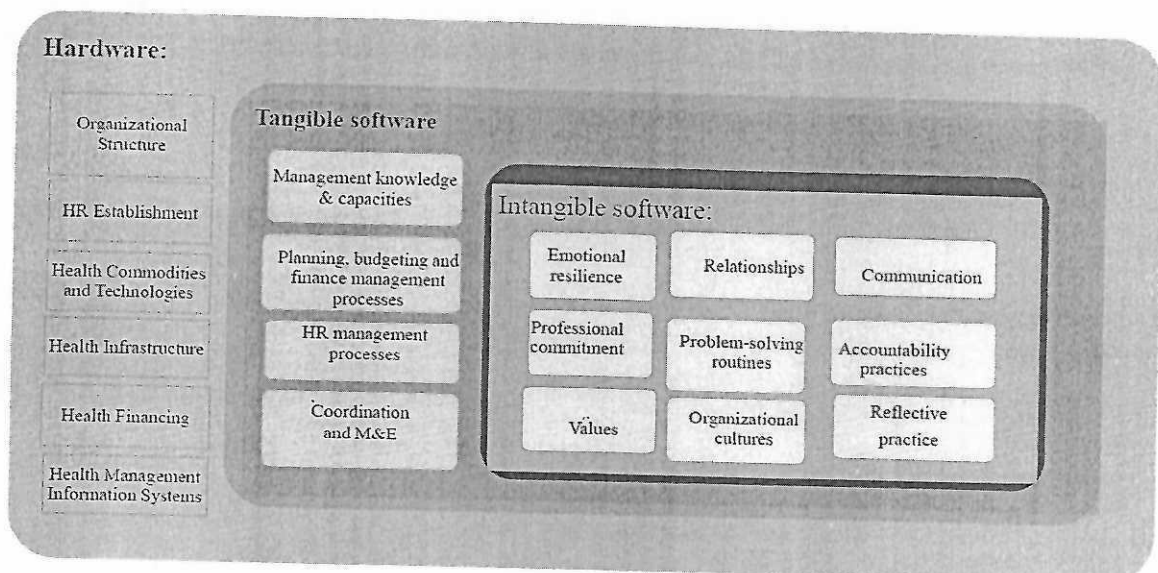
Date: December 2024

TIME: 3 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ANY FOUR QUESTIONS

The case study narrative attached relates to **question 1 and 2**. Read it carefully and use it to answer the questions.

Question 1: Using the Aragon Framework (below), Identify and analyse the health system related problems that contributed to Peter's death. (25marks)



Adapted from Ortiz Aragon, 2010

Question 2: If you were the actors listed below; what you would do to prevent similar incidences from happening in Migori county. (25 Marks)

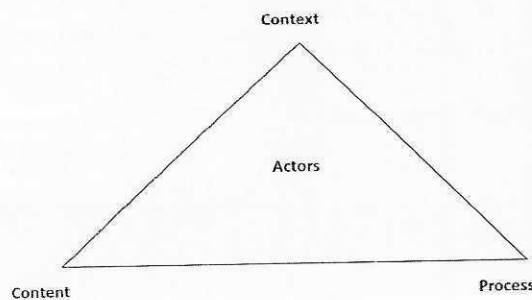
- The Migori County Governor
- The Migori County Minister for Health
- The Migori Hospital Superintendent
- The Clinical Officer
- The Nurse

Question 3: Outline five characteristics of health systems that demonstrate health systems as being complex adaptive systems. Illustrate/explain each of these characteristics using appropriate examples from any health system setting of your choice. **(25 Marks)**

Question 4: Outline the four critical steps in undertaking health policy and system research (HPSR) illustrating with examples the crucial components and features of each of the steps. **(25 Marks)**

Question 4. Using the four elements of the policy triangle developed by Walt and Gilson (1994) below, critically assess the introduction of a specific health policy of your choice in Kenya. Consider the four components of the policy triangle and with reference to concept of power explain whether you think the policy will be implemented. If the policy has already been implemented, explain how these components affected/influenced its implementation. **(25 Marks)**

Health policy analysis framework



Question 5: Describe ways in which research can influence policy. Make reference to theories and provide one or more examples of the use of research in health policy process. **(25 Marks)**

***** **END** *****

Case Study

Mary is a 47-year-old single mother of 4 in Migori County. Her children Judy and Peter are 8 and 4 years respectively. On the morning of 24th February 2014, Peter, her 4-year-old boy woke up with fever, breathlessness, joint pain and general discomfort. Mary considered taking her son to hospital but decided to wait for 4 days until the end of the month, so that she can use her salary to take him to hospital. On day 4 Peter had gotten worse. Luckily by this time, Mary had been paid. She called a *boda boda* and embarked on a journey to Migori County hospital, a journey that took 1 hour. On reaching there, she found a very long queue. She was told that this was because there was only one clinical officer seeing patients because health workers had embarked on a County-wide strike sighting staff shortages, pay delays and poor working conditions. She waited on the queue for 4 hours. When her turn came, the clinical officer briefly examined Peter and immediately admitted him with a diagnosis of severe malaria. The clinical officer prescribed medicine for severe malaria and indicated that this was to be given immediately given that Peter's condition was worsening.

Six hours after admission, Peter's medication had not been initiated. This was because Mary had been informed by the nurse that they did not have the prescribed medicine in stock, and that she would have to buy from the private pharmacies outside the hospital. Mary did not have the money required to buy these medicines and had been trying to call friends to lend her this money. By the time Mary got back to the hospital with the medicine, she was met with the sad news that unfortunately Peter, her son had passed away. 2 weeks later, Mary has called a group of friends for a *harrabee* to raise funds to pay the hospital and mortuary bill. She tells her friends that the hospital would not release her son's body to her until she clears the bill.

Back at the hospital, the health workers are back to work after calling off the strike. In their weekly mortality meetings, the doctors are discussing Peter's case. An autopsy done on Peter reveals that he died of severe pneumonia. It emerges that while the hospital did not have Malaria medicines at the time of Peter's admission, medicines for severe pneumonia were available.

Conclusion

The first part of the report discusses the importance of the research and the objectives of the study. It also outlines the methodology used to collect and analyze the data. The second part of the report presents the results of the study, which show that there is a significant relationship between the variables being studied. The final part of the report discusses the implications of the findings and provides recommendations for future research.

The second part of the report discusses the implications of the findings and provides recommendations for future research. It also includes a list of references and an appendix with additional data and figures. The report concludes with a summary of the key findings and a final statement on the importance of the research.