



Institute of Health Management Research

MBA Hospital and Health Management

Batch-23 (2018-2020)

Health Management

Programme Planning, Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

Term Examination

October 2019

Time - 3 Hour

MM-70

The question paper contains 2 printed pages.

Attempt All Questions

Q. 1. Please read the summary given below carefully. Follow instructions after reading the summary to answer question no.1.

Sunnyside Hill Primary care Partnership (PCP) consists of 20 member agencies from a range of sectors. It covers a population of approximately 350,000 people. There is compelling evidence that physical inactivity is responsible for a large proportion of coronary heart disease and type 2 diabetes (as well as some cancers, overweight and obesity, osteoporosis, falls in the elderly and mental health problems). Taking this into consideration with other local data sources, such as the Municipal Public Health Plans and Division of General Practice (DGP) plans, the PCP has identified increasing physical activity participation for its older adult population as a key priority for its catchment. The evidence suggests the greatest public health gains are to be achieved by encouraging even small increases in physical activity among the least active adult – that is those who are sedentary and engaging in low levels of activity. Current recommendations state that individuals can gain health benefits from accumulating, on most days of the week, 30 minutes or more of moderate intensity physical activity in minimum bouts of around 10 minutes. Middle aged and older male and female adults have been identified as a target group that are most inactive. Evidence around individual focused interventions (such as information, education and behavior change programs) identify that these programs are successful in getting people more active, but they reach only a small proportion of the population and do not produce change that is sustainable in the long term. Physical activity is more likely to be maintained with concurrent community-wide action to create supportive environments. In particular, reviews of interventions targeting older adults indicate that in the long-term sustainability has been better in group programs that are based at community centres or health care settings and that include self-monitoring. Sunnyside Hill PCP member agencies have considered this evidence and have planned an integrated approach, using a mix of health promotion interventions to address this priority area of increasing physical activity participation of its older adult population. To facilitate work to promote physical activity, agencies in the PCP have formed a Physical Activity Consortium (PAC) which aims to facilitate partnerships and evidence-based practice approaches.

Q.1 A What is Decision matrix Analysis? What is the difference between simple and Pugh's analysis, explain by giving examples? **10 Marks**

B. Two Alternate Programs designed based on the summary is given below

- Design and implement quality infrastructure & Gymin equipment's (Parks, bicycle, community facility)
- Design and develop communication & advocacy material for NCD & designated counsellors in each area & organize workshops/rally, play sports clubs

Conduct a decision-making analysis and choose the best program by using the following identifying criteria.

The proposed weight for each criterion also given below

10 Marks

	Criterion	Weights
A	Population Benefit	3
B	Cost Economics	4
C	Ethics	1
D	Administrative Feasibility	5
E	Stakeholder's Benefit	2

Rating: 1-Worst , 2 - Satisfactory, 3- Better , 4 - Good , 5 – Best

Weights: 1 – Least Important and 5 – Most Important

Q.2 Write short Note on following; (**Attempt any 4**)

(5x4 = 20 Marks)

- a) Health Budget in India
- b) Program Implementation Plan and Annexures key component on maternal and child health
- c) Types of Risk associated with Health Project
- d) Difference Between Monitoring & Evaluation
- e) Log Frame Matrix

Q.3 Please read the summary of report given below carefully. Follow instructions given against A to C statements after reading the summary to answer question no.3

Kenya has the joint fourth largest epidemic in the world, alongside Mozambique and Uganda. Kenya's HIV epidemic affects most of its general population, but groups of men who have sex with men, women, sex workers and people who inject drugs are still more vulnerable to infection. In 2018, 69% of adults living with HIV in Kenya were accessing treatment. However, treatment coverage among children aged under 15 was lower, at 61%. Although awareness of HIV and AIDS is high in Kenya, many people living with HIV face high levels of stigma and discrimination which prevent people accessing HIV services. As part of designing an HIV/AIDS program in Kenya, the design team needed to have a deeper understanding of various issues and constraints related to the epidemic.

- A) Identify all the major stakeholders for the program and do a stakeholder analysis of the same **(10 marks)**
- B) Create a problem tree and identify the core problems and root cause of problems. **(10 marks)**
- C) From the problem tree select one undesired situation and construct an objective tree. **(10 marks)**