

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON

University of London

EXAMINATION FOR INTERNAL STUDENTS

For The Following Qualification:-

B.Sc. (Intercal)

CHIME 2: Health Care in the Context of Globalisation

COURSE CODE : CHME0002

UNIT VALUE : 0.50

DATE : 27-MAY-03

TIME : 10.00

TIME ALLOWED : 3 Hours

Answer THREE questions. There are EIGHT questions on this paper.

1. Public health policy is protected under international trade law. Discuss, illustrating your answer with examples from World Trade Organisation case law.
2. What implications, if any, does the World Trade Organisation's General Agreement on Trade in Services have for public health services?
3. "The US government continues to bully developing countries over drug patents and prices, in spite of a major concession won at the World Trade Organisation in November 2001, which said that poor countries could buy cheap medicines in the interests of public health." (Guardian, 18 February 2003) Discuss.
4. How important do you think primary health care is in the delivery of health improvement? Your answer should include a discussion on the basic tenets of Health For All (Alma Ata 1978).
5. You have been invited by the government to help design a health care system for a population of 20 million living in a very low-income country in Africa which is scattered across a large area. Access to health care currently is through a very patchy system based on missions and state-run hospitals. There are high user charges and staff supplement their income with fees and private practice. Discuss how you would approach the problem, what principles you would use in the design of funding and delivery and how you would design the system given what you know about the epidemiology of illness and health care needs in a developing country.
6. The burden of disease in developing countries is changing. Discuss this and its implications for health policy.
7. Describe some of the key evidence documenting inequalities in health in EITHER the UK or one named developing country. Discuss the current explanations for them, and what national governments can do to reduce them.
8. A large United States pharmaceutical company has offered a year's supply of anti-TB drugs. You are the Minister of Health for Tanzania (population 36 million, life expectancy 47 years, GDP per capita US\$710, TB cases 160/100,000, percentage below poverty line 51.1%). Discuss the pros and cons of accepting this offer with respect to the epidemiology of the disease.

END OF PAPER