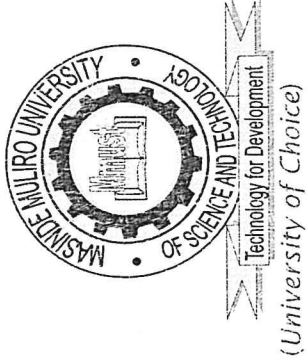


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**MASINDE MULIRO UNIVERSITY OF
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(MMUST)**

MAIN CAMPUS

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR

SECOND YEAR FIRST TRIMESTER EXAMINATION

FOR THE DEGREE

OF

**BACHELOR OF SCIENCE CLINICAL MEDICINE, COMMUNITY
HEALTH & SURGERY (UPGRADING)**

COURSE CODE: HCM 261

COURSE TITLE: MEDICINE I

DATE: THURSDAY 21ST APRIL 2022

TIME: 8:00-11:00 AM

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

SEC A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

20 MARKS.

SEC B: Short Answer Questions (SAQ)

40 MARKS.

SEC C: Long Answer Question (LAQ)

40 MARKS

Time: 3 HOURS

MMUST observes ZERO tolerance to examination cheating 1

This Paper Consists of 5 Printed Pages. Please Turn Over.

Section I: Choose one best response (20 marks)

1. In a patient who has pleural effusion, samples for biochemistry are taken. If the pleural fluid proteins are more than 3g/dl, the following are likely cause except which one
 - a. Bacterial pneumonia
 - b. Malignancy
 - c. Pulmonary heart disease
 - d. Pulmonary embolism.
2. If the glucose in pleural fluid is less than 60mg/dl, the following are likely to be differential diagnoses with exception of
 - a. Malignancy
 - b. PTB
 - c. Rheumatoid pleuritis
 - d. SLE
3. Parapneumonic effusions are associated with all except which one:
 - a. Bacterial pneumonia
 - b. Lung abscess
 - c. Pulmonary tuberculosis
 - d. Bronchiectasis
4. Which of the following statements is FALSE regarding chest x-ray in diagnosis of Tuberculosis?
 - a. Used as a supportive tool in smear negative cases and in children
 - b. Used in diagnosis of extra-pulmonary TB
 - c. It is advisable to do other tests before X-ray
 - d. Less useful in smear negative patients
5. Which of the following statements is incorrect of TB adenitis?
 - a. Usually, unilateral
 - b. Most common site is the cervical area
 - c. Painless swelling - initially discrete then matted
 - d. Fistula and sinus formation
 - e. Usually, bilateral
6. Which of the following statements is FALSE regarding miliary TB?
 - a. A result of direct spread
 - b. Presents classically as pyrexia of uncertain cause

c. Large liver and spleen common

d. Choroid tubercles on fundoscopic examination

7. Regarding anti-TB drug induced hepatitis which of the following statements is FALSE?

a. Only few anti-TB drugs are capable of causing

b. Elevation of liver enzymes is universal in the first weeks of treatment

c. In Overt liver disease temporarily withdraw drugs until overt disease clears

d. Reintroduce drugs sequentially or all, once overt disease clears

e. Exclude other causes of hepatitis where possible

8. Which of the following drugs is aldosterone antagonist?

a. Lorsatan

b. Spironolactone

c. Carvedilol

d. Labetalol

9. Which of the following group of drugs confers survival advantage to patients with chronic heart failure?

a. Digoxin

b. Carvedilol

c. Enalapril

d. Lorstan

10. A 55-year-old man is noted to have moderately severe congestive heart failure with impaired systolic function. Which of the following drugs would most likely lower his risk of mortality?

a. Angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors

b. Loop diuretics

c. Digoxin

d. Aspirin

11. Atypical organisms implicated in causation of community acquired include

a. *Klebsiella pneumoniae*

b. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

c. *Mycoplasma pneumonia*

d. *Haemophilus influenza*

12. Drugs of choice in treatment of Community acquired Pneumonia (CAP) outpatient with previous antibiotic exposure within last 3 months include

a. Levofloxacin

b. Doxycycline

- c. Azithromycin alone
- d. Gentamycin

13. Patients with severe Community Acquired Pneumonia who remain hypotensive despite fluid resuscitation

- a. Heart failure is likely
- b. may have adrenal insufficiency
- c. Steroids are contraindicated indicated
- d. None of the above

14. Follow-up Chest x-ray can be done ~4-6 weeks later in patients hospitalized for pneumonia.

If relapse or recurrence of pneumonia is documented, particularly in the same lung segment, which of the following is TRUE

- a. possibility of an underlying neoplasm must be considered
- b. Restart medications
- c. Investigate HIV status
- d. Refractory Pneumonia

15. Which of the following blood tests is most indicative of cardiac damage?

- a) Lactate dehydrogenase
- b) Complete blood count
- c) Troponin I
- d) Creatine kinase

16. What is the primary reason for administering morphine to a client with myocardial infarction?

- a) To sedate the client
- b) To decrease the client's pain
- c) To decrease the client's anxiety
- d) To decrease oxygen demand on the client's heart

17. What supplemental medication is most frequently ordered in conjunction with furosemide (Lasix) in heart failure?

- a) Chloride
- b) Digoxin
- c) Potassium
- d) Sodium

18. Which of the following diagnostic tools is most commonly used to determine the location of myocardial damage?

- a) Cardiac catheterization
- b) Cardiac enzymes
- c) Echocardiogram
- d) Electrocardiogram

19. Which of the following parameters should be checked before administering digoxin?

- a) Apical pulse
- b) Blood pressure
- c) Radial pulse
- d) Respiratory rate

20. Which of the following is **NOT** a risk factor for ischemic heart disease?

- a. Smoking
- b. High Salt intake
- c. High Glucose intake
- d. Hyperlipidemia

Section II: Short answer questions. Attempt all. (40 Marks)

1. Explain the basic principles of TB treatment (5marks)
2. Outline the drug management of stable ischemic heart disease (5 marks)
3. Briefly explain how you will manage a patient with acute asthma attack (10 marks)
4. Outline the dukes' criteria for diagnosing infective endocarditis (10 marks)
5. Regarding acute myocardial infarction outline
 - a. The ECG changes (3 marks)
 - b. The utility of serum cardiac markers in diagnosis(7 marks)

Section III Long essay questions. Attempt all. (40 marks)

1. Discuss the stepwise approach in managing a patient with chronic asthma
2. Ms. Anita 30 years old is a known asthmatic patient and recently she was diagnosed with high blood pressure. She has been brought with difficulty in breathing and chest tightness for few hours. On examination, chest is silent, r/r 36b/m, with sweating. Blood pressure is 149/98mmhg.
 - a. Outline the immediate action for the patient (5marks)
 - b. How will you manage Ms. Anita (8 marks)
 - c. What precautions should you take in managing this patient (2marks)
 - d. List any 5 complications that can arise (5marks)