



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

MAIN CAMPUS

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS**

**2017/2018 ACADEMIC**

**FIRST YEAR SECOND TRIMESTER EXAMINATION**

**FOR THE DEGREE OF**

**BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN PHYSIOTHERAPY**

**COURSE CODE: BSP 126**

**COURSE TITLE: HIV/AIDS & STI MANAGEMENT**

**DATE:**

31/7/18 pm

**TIME:**

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Answer All Questions

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Section B: Short Answer Questions (SAQ)

Section C: Long Answer Question (LAQ)

TIME: 3 Hours

*OK  
Moderated 31/7/18  
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20 Marks.

40 Marks.

40 Marks

MMUST observes ZERO tolerance to examination cheating

This Paper Consists of 2 Printed Pages. Please Turn Over.

**BSP 126- HIV/AIDS & STI MANAGEMENT**

**Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)****20 Marks.**

1. Kaposi's sarcoma commonly appear in the following WHO HIV stage
  - A. One
  - B. Two
  - C. Three
  - D. Four
2. Which statement is not true about gonorrhoea?
  - A. Is transmitted through sexual contact
  - B. Caused by *Mycoplasma hominis*
  - C. contaminated objects e.g. sharing towels
  - D. can be transmitted during birth – ophthalmia neonatorum
3. which one of the following is not a bacterial STD
  - A. Chancroid
  - B. Chlamydia
  - C. Genital Herpes
  - D. Syphilis
4. Which statement is true about trichomoniasis?
  - A. Causes urethral irritation in men.
  - B. Discharge worse just around menstruation and after sexual intercourse in women
  - C. Causes offensive fishy smell in women
  - D. It is caused by a bacterial
5. Which of the following STDs does not cause vaginal discharge?
  - A. Gonorrhoea
  - B. Chlamydia
  - C. Trichomoniasis
  - D. Warts
6. Human papilloma viruses (HPVs) are associated with \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Cancer of the cervix
  - B. Skin cancer
  - C. Lung cancer
  - D. None of the above
7. The pathogens that cause AIDS and genital herpes in humans are \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. bacteria
  - B. fungi
  - C. viruses
  - D. protozoans
8. Which of the following is NOT a possible route of passing HIV?
  - A. intravenous drug use and sharing needles.
  - B. unprotected sexual contact
  - C. blood transfusions
  - D. holding hands

9. The bacterium *Treponema pallidum* causes:
  - A. Chlamydia.
  - B. Vaginitis.
  - C. Genital herpes.
  - D. Syphilis.
10. People who contract genital herpes have an increased risk of:
  - A. Becoming infected with HIV
  - B. Developing meningitis
  - C. Breast cancer
  - D. A and B

**Write the correct answer, either true or false.**

11. Once you have had an STI and have been treated, you can't get it again.
12. HIV is mainly present in semen, blood, vaginal secretions, and breast milk.
13. Chlamydia and gonorrhea can cause pelvic inflammatory disease.
14. A pregnant female who has an STI can pass the disease to her fetus or newborn.
15. Most STIs go away without treatment, if people wait long enough.
16. STIs that are not treated can cause infertility.
17. Birth control pills offer excellent protection from STIs.
18. Condoms can help prevent the spread of STIs.
19. If you know your partner, you can't get an STI.
20. Chlamydia is the most common STI.

**Section B: Short Answer Questions (SAQ's)**

**40 Marks.**

1. Explain **five** reasons why patients with STIs are prone to HIV infection (10 Marks)
2. Discuss **five** behavioral intervention in the prevention of HIV (10 Marks)
3. Explain the difference between chlamydia and gonorrhoeal infections. (5 Marks)
4. Name **five** factors that predisposes one to candidal infection (5 Marks)
5. Discuss **five** the prevention and control of HIV (10 Marks)

**Section C: Long Answer Questions (LAQ)**

**40 Marks.**

1. Discuss **five** factors influencing the quality of life of HIV infected patients (20 marks)
2. Discuss **ten** clinical features of AIDS (20 Marks)

**Expected learning objectives**

- Explain the terms HIV and AIDS.
- Describe the ways HIV is transmitted.
- Describe how HIV causes AIDS.
- Describe the HIV/AIDS defining illnesses.
- List the high risk groups in the society.
- Describe the ways of preventing HIV and controlling AIDS.
- To define sexually transmitted infections/diseases.
- To list the common types of STI/STDs.
- To identify the clinical manifestations of STDs.
- To analyze the interaction between STIs' and HIV.
- To discuss the treatment and prevention of STDs

**Course content**

Define hiv and aids; causes; transmission; prevention; risk groups

Define std/sti; discuss common std/stis – causes, clinical manifestations and management; prevention of named stis

Interaction/relationship between hiv and stds