



(University of Choice)

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

MAIN CAMPUS & NAIROBI CENTRE

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
2016/2017 ACADEMIC YEAR**

SECOND YEAR, THIRD TRIMESTER EXAMINATION

**FOR THE DEGREE
OF**

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN HEALTH PROFESSIONS EDUCATION

COURSE CODE: NUR 212

COURSE TITLE: HIV AND AIDS / STI MANAGEMENT

DATE:

TIME:

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

All questions are compulsory

Section A: Multiple Choice questions (MCQ'S)

(20 Marks).

Section B: Short answer questions (SAQ'S).

(40 Marks).

Section C: Long answer questions. (LAQ'S)

(40 Marks).

TIME: 3 Hours

MMUST observes ZERO tolerance to examination cheating

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

*Correct as shown
6/3/2017*

* Write in full before the acronym

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQS)

20 Marks

- Q1. Which of the following is classified as a bacterial STI? *y*
- a) Herpes
 - b) HBV
 - c) Chlamydia
 - d) HPV *
- Q2. The most common source of HIV infection in men is:
- a) Heterosexual contact
 - b) Blood transfusions
 - c) Men having sex with men
 - d) Perinatal transmission
- Q3. The lowest risk of contracting an STI is with:
- a) Closed mouth Kissing
 - b) Oral sex
 - c) Abstinence
 - d) Monogamy
- Q4. Jaundice is a symptom of:
- a) Gonorrhoea
 - b) Herpes
 - c) Chlamydia
 - d) Trichomoniasis
- Q5. If untreated _____ can lead to pelvic inflammatory disease in women.
- a) Chlamydia
 - b) Syphilis
 - c) HPV ✓
 - d) HIV ✓
- Q6. The most common bacterial STI is:
- a) Gonorrhoea
 - b) Genital warts
 - c) Chlamydia
 - d) Herpes

7. Milky white discharge from the penis and painful urination are symptoms of:

- a) HPV
- b) Gonorrhoea
- c) Syphilis
- d) Herpes

Q8. Which two STI's can be passed from a woman to her newborn, leading to eye infections?

- a) Syphilis and Gonorrhea
- b) Chlamydia and Gonorrhea
- c) Herpes and PID ✓
- d) HPV and PID ✓

Q9. Most teenagers with HIV become infected-

- a) From sharing needles and syringes or having sex with an HIV-infected partner.
- b) From blood transfusions.
- c) Through casual contact.
- d) Through piercing body parts and tattooing.

Q10. Genital herpes are associated with:

- a) HPV
- b) Hepatitis B
- c) HSV-1
- d) HSV-2

Q11. The following is are complications of STI EXCEPT ✓

- a) Intra uterine foetal death
- b) Ectopic pregnancy
- c) Parkinson's disease
- d) Secondary infertility.

Q12. Genital Warts are caused by:

- a) Treponema pallidum
- b) Trichomatis
- c) Neisseria gonorrhoeae
- d) Human Papilloma Virus

Q13. The vaccine for HPV is recommended for females;

- a) 25-30
- b) 40 and above
- c) 9-25
- d) 18-25

Q14. Health care workers are to use universal precautions when caring for-

- a) Patients known to have AIDS.
- b) Patients who may have HIV.
- c) Patients with any diagnosed infectious disease.
- d) All patients.

Q15. The STI that can lead to cirrhosis or liver cancer is:

- a) HSV-1
- b) HSV-2
- c) Hepatitis B
- d) Chlamydia

Q16. Which of the following occurs during the primary stage of HIV infection?

- a) No clinical symptoms
- b) Herpes zoster
- c) Oral thrush
- d) Kaposi' sarcoma

Q17. Blindness, deafness, paralysis, and dementia are some of the symptoms of:

- a) HBV
- b) HPV
- c) Chlamydia
- d) Late stage syphilis

Q18. People who have AIDS get opportunistic infections because-

- a) When HIV enters the body, it mutates into the disease agents that cause infections such as pneumonia and cytomegalovirus infection (CMV).
- b) The drugs used to treat HIV cause infections.
- c) HIV weakens the immune system and makes it difficult to fight diseases.
- d) All of the above.

Q19. Which of the following STIs is caused by a virus?

- a) LGV
- b) Donovaniasis
- c) Herpes simplex infection
- d) Trichomonas vaginitis

Q20. Public investment in STI control is necessary because:

- a) A vaccine for STIs is under clinical trials
- b) STIs have serious health, socio and economic consequences
- c) STIs are about to be eradicated
- d) STIs are not common

Section B. Short Answer Questions (SAQs)

40 Marks

Q1. Define the following as used in STI:

(2 Marks each).

- a) STDs and STI
- b) HIV and AIDS
- c) STD syndrome
- d) Neonatal conjunctivitis
- e) Pelvic inflammatory disease

Q2. Differentiate between syphilis and chancroid

(8marks)

Q3. Explain the goals of STI management.

(7marks)

Q4. Explain the difference between chlamydia and gonorrhoeal infections.

(5 marks)

Q5. Describe the prevention and control of HIV

(10Marks)

Section C. Long Answer Questions (LAQs)

40 Marks

1. Describe the clinical features of AIDS

(20 Marks)

2. Discuss the complications of syphilis infection

(20 Marks)

NUR 212: HIV and AIDS / STI Management

Purpose

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course the student will be able to:

- i. Define HIV and AIDS/ STI.
- ii. Explain the risk behaviors that transmit HIV.
- iii. Describe how HIV is transmitted.
- iv. Explain the treatment of HIV and AIDS.
- v. Describe the management of patients and clients.
- vi. Provide guidance and support to groups on prevention of HIV and AIDS.
- vii. Describe management of opportunistic infections.
- viii. Describe epidemiology and management of STIs.

Course Content

The Virus Structure, replication. Health assessment and Management of opportunistic infections, health promotion, HIV transmission, risk factors for HIV infection, the natural history of HIV infection, pre-test discussion and testing for HIV infection, appropriate management for positive and negative results, basic principles and management of Highly Active Antiretroviral Treatment in HIV infection, interventions to reduce vertical HIV transmission, HIV outpatient care, HIV inpatient care, HIV in pregnancy, HIV Paediatric care, PEP, HIV clinical trials. Epidemiology and trends in Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) including hepatitis and HIV

Aetiology, appropriate investigations, diagnosis and management of the common presentations of STIs : genital discharge and ulceration in male and female patients, lower abdominal pain and acute pelvic infection in female patients, testicular pain, vulvo-vaginitis and balanitis, and genital warts, prevention, investigation and management of STIs in pregnancy, principles of partner notification and epidemiological treatment, psychosocial impact of STIs and living with HIV and AIDS including the support systems available for patients, promotion of healthy sexual lifestyles.

Teaching- Learning Strategies

Lectures, pre-reading assignments, reflection on aspects related to the HIV/AIDS/ STI discussion and small group presentations, oral presentations, field visits, videotape.

Assessment Strategies

The use of formative and summative assessments will be applied.

- Three Continuous Assessment tests, practical work reports.
- End of trimester examination using MCQ, short essay questions, long essay questions.

Required resources

1. Frank JefKins 1998, Revised by Nanel Yadin, *Public Relations*. Practice Hall
2. Myeles (2006) *Textbook for Midwives (African Edition)* – Churchill Livestore
3. Farah M. Shroff (1997), *The New Midwifery* – Women Press