



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

**MAIN CAMPUS**

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS  
2017/2018 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**FIRST YEAR, SECOND TRIMESTER EXAMINATION**

**FOR THE DEGREE  
OF  
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN PHYSIOTHERAPY**

**MAIN PAPER**

**COURSE CODE:**

*PHYS 212*

*one moderated 8/7/2018*

**COURSE TITLE: HIV and STI Management**

**DATE:**

**TIME:**

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Answer All Questions

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

20 Marks.

Section B: Short Answer Questions (SAQ)

40 Marks.

Section C: Long Answer Question (LAQ)

40 Marks

TIME: 3 Hours

MMUST observes ZERO tolerance to examination cheating

This Paper Consists of 4 Printed Pages. Please Turn Over.

**Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ's)**

**20 Marks**

1. The most common opportunistic infection of people with HIV/AIDS is
  - a. Kaposi sarcoma
  - b. Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia
  - c. Tuberculosis
  - d. Wasting syndrome
2. The following is an important indicator of how the immune system is functioning and how advanced the AIDS infection is
  - a. The number of helper T cells
  - b. The number of killer B cells
  - c. The number of macrophages
  - d. The number of helper B cells
3. HIV antibodies are usually detectable in blood
  - a. 2-6 hours
  - b. 2-6 days
  - c. 2-6 months
  - d. 2-6 years
4. Which form of sexual interaction presents the most risk for spreading HIV in men and women?
  - a. Anal intercourse
  - b. Vaginal intercourse
  - c. Oral intercourse
  - d. All the above are equally risky
5. How do most antiretroviral drugs work?
  - a. Kill the HIV
  - b. Increase population of all types of helper cells
  - c. Fight opportunistic infections
  - d. Interfere with replication of HIV
6. When testing HIV infection:
  - a. The western blot is given first then ELIZA is used to recheck positives
  - b. The ELIZA is given first then the Western blot is given to recheck the positives
  - c. The only test used is now DNA-HIV
  - d. The DNA-HIV is given first then ELIZA is given to recheck positives
7. How do most children contract HIV?
  - a. Infected breast milk
  - b. Perinatal transmission
  - c. Transfusion with infected blood
  - d. Child sexual abuse
8. The three basic types of HIV/AIDS therapies include the following EXCEPT:
  - a. Therapies to treat symptoms and infections
  - b. Drugs that affect the virus in some way
  - c. Heat treatment that immobilize the virus
  - d. Therapies that boost the immune system
9. The leading way that AIDS is spread worldwide is:

- a. Heterosexual activity
  - b. Homosexual activity
  - c. IV drug use
  - d. Perinatal transmission
10. Most teenagers with HIV become infected :
- a. From sharing needles and syringes or having sex with infected partner
  - b. From blood transfusions
  - c. Through casual contact
  - d. Through piercing body parts and tattooing
11. Someone who lives with a person who has AIDS should avoid contact with:
- a. The eating utensils he or she uses
  - b. His or her blood
  - c. The bathroom he or she uses
  - d. All the above
12. People who are infected with HIV can infect others:
- a. Only after they have had a positive HIV test result
  - b. If they have symptoms of AIDS
  - c. After they become infected even if they look and feel healthy
  - d. If they develop an opportunistic infection
13. Health care workers should use universal precautions when caring for:
- a. Patients who have AIDS
  - b. Patients who may have HIV
  - c. Patients with any diagnosed infectious disease
  - d. All patients
14. The most common reason for condom failure is:
- a. User error
  - b. Manufacturing defects
  - c. Improper size
  - d. Use of non lubricated condoms
15. Anonymous testing means:
- a. Only a person's legal spouse can find out his or her test results
  - b. A person's name is not recorded and only he or she can find out the results
  - c. A person's test results are destroyed
  - d. Only the local health department can find out a person's test result
16. A negative HIV antibody test result means:
- a. HIV is present
  - b. HIV antibodies are present
  - c. No HIV antibodies were detected
  - d. A person is definitely not infected with HIV
17. The best treatment for HIV infection is:
- a. Reverse transcriptase inhibitors
  - b. Protease inhibitors
  - c. Integrase inhibitors
  - d. Highly Active Antiretroviral therapy

18. Which of the following is not a rapid test for the diagnosis of HIV infection?
- Dot blot assay
  - Particle agglutination test
  - Western blotting
  - HIV spot and comb test
19. Which immune marker is present during the window period of HIV infection?
- P 24 antigen
  - Antibodies to gp 120
  - Antibodies to gp 41
  - P17 antigens
20. Which structural component of HIV is required for cell-cell fusion?
- P 24
  - gp41
  - gp120
  - P 32

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

**20 Marks**

- State* Outline four(4) consequences of low adherence to Antiretroviral therapy(ART) 4marks
- State six(6) barriers to adherence to ART(6marks)
- Describe* Outline six(6marks) methods that are likely to support adherence to ART(6marks)
- State six(6) conditions in which candidiasis is commonly occur(6marks)
- State six(6) principles of palliative care(6marks)
- State* Outline six(6) general symptoms of HIV/AIDS (6marks)
- Describe* Outline the current global impact of HIV(6marks)

**Section C. Long Answer Questions (LAQ's)**

**40 Marks**

- Describe the WHO clinical staging of HIV 20 marks
- HIV is has become pandemic. Describe the current national strategies that have been put in place fo deak with HIV 20 marks