



**MASINDE MULIRO UNIVERSITY OF**

**SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

**(MMUST)**

**MAIN CAMPUS**

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS**

**2020/2021 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**FIRST YEAR SECOND TRIMESTER EXAMINATIONS**

**FOR THE DEGREE**

**OF**

**BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN HEALTH PROFESSIONS EDUCATION, CLINICAL  
MEDICINE AND PHYSIOTHERAPY**

**COURSE CODE: NUR 212**

**COURSE TITLE: HIV AND AIDS AND STI MANAGEMENT**

**DATE: Monday, 19<sup>th</sup> April 2021**

**TIME: 2:00 – 5:00PM**

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

- a. All questions are compulsory
- b. Read additional instructions under each subsection
- c. Enter all answers in the answer booklet provided
- d. Write the university registration number on each piece of paper used

**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**

1. HIV/AIDS is caused by
  - a) Bacteria
  - b) Virus
  - c) Fungi
  - d) Protozoa
2. Vertical transmission is
  - a) Transmission of child to mother
  - b) Transmission of mother to child
  - c) None of the above
  - d) All of the above
3. The following is not a principle of Convention on the Rights of Child (CRC)
  - a) Right to be treated equally
  - b) right to life survival and development
  - c) Right to die
  - d) right to participate in activities
4. The potential modes of transmission of HIV to children exclude
  - a) Sexually transmission among adolescence
  - b) Transfusion of infected blood
  - c) Use of sterile instruments
  - d) Sexual abuse of children
5. Risk factor for mother to child transmission is
  - a) Women with normal immunity
  - b) Women with high viral load in the blood
  - c) Maternal normal micronutrient
  - d) During breast feeding the breast has no cracks
6. Communicating with caregiver has direct benefit for family in that,
  - a) Will not alert health worker to the possibility treatable HIV related conditions
  - b) Help family members to adopt a positive living attitude
  - c) Do not offer opportunity for the family members to access other support service
  - d) None of the above
7. Other care and support service that may be available in MCH and family centers exclude
  - a) Screening for TB
  - b) Nutrition care and support service
  - c) Lack of prophylaxis
  - d) Mental health and psychological care and support
8. Diagnosis of HIV infection facilitates the following
  - a) Inaccessibility to social and emotional support to family members
  - b) Lack of appropriate healthcare and social welfare planning at national regional and local level

- c) Access to currently available effective interventions which reduce morbidity and mortality associated with infection
  - d) Inaccessibility to needed interventions for other affected family members
9. A person with symptomatic HIV exclude
- a) Recurrent pneumonia
  - b) Oral thrush
  - c) Persistent diarrhea
  - d) Drooling saliva
10. Major sign of HIV infection is
- a) oral thrush
  - b) Weight loss
  - c) generalized rash
  - d) recurrent infection e. g ear infection
11. Minor sign of HIV include
- a) severe or recurrent pneumonia
  - b) prolonged fever
  - c) chronic diarrhea
  - d) Generalized lymph node enlargement
12. Malnutrition
- a) Decreased nutrient absorption diarrhea
  - b) Decreased metabolic rate due to infection
  - c) Decreased food intake because of anorexia associated with illness and mouth ulcer and oral thrush
  - d) none of the above
13. seizures are common non specific manifestation of neurological illness associated with HIV result from
- a) Good nutrition
  - b) Metabolic supplement
  - c) Space occupying lesion
  - d) all of the above
14. HIV exposed or infected child needs
- a) Immunization is not important
  - b) Treatment is not important
  - c) Can do without immunization
  - d) Growth and development monitoring
15. Members to terminally sick patients have a wide range of problems
- a) Have proper mental health'
  - b) They have enough no need to work
  - c) Loss of inheritance
  - d) There is no anxiety about security and safety

16. Healthcare provider to HIV patients face the following challenges
  - a) Knowing what is developmentally appropriate
  - b) Not having knowledge and skills to communicate effectively.
  - c) Knowing the time to develop and nurture a relationship designed
  - d) Being aware of referral option
17. Risk factors for malnutrition in HIV patients exclude
  - a) Repeated infections
  - b) Increased loss of nutrients
  - c) Malabsorption
  - d) Decreased basal requirements
18. strategies to prevent malnutrition and to promote good nutrition are
  - a) Provide treatment in advanced stage of disease
  - b) Provide insufficient food to patients
  - c) Limited health care to patients
  - d) Provide accurate information to care givers responsible for feeding them
19. The drug used in prophylaxis of opportunistic infection is
  - a) Ampicilin
  - b) Chloraphenical
  - c) Paracetamol
  - d) Septrim
20. The following are stages of HIV life cycle except
  - a) Binding
  - b) Fusion
  - c) Reverse transcription
  - d) Disintegration

**Section B Short answer all questions 40 marks**

1. State risk factors for HIV transmission (5Marks)
2. Outline interventions to reduce vertical transmission (4marks)
3. State the management of three STI infections (10 Marks)
4. Outline how HIV is transmitted (5Marks)
5. Draw and label a HIV virus (8 marks)
6. Draw and label a life cycle of HIV virus (8marks)

**Section C Long answer all questions (40 marks)**

1. Discuss the life cycle of HIV virus 10 marks
2. Describe stage of HIV and AIDS 10 marks
3. Discuss opportunistic conditions and their management 20 marks