



MASINDE MULIRO UNIVERSITY OF

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

(MMUST)

MAIN CAMPUS

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR

FIRST YEAR SECOND TRIMESTER EXAMINATIONS

FOR THE DEGREE

OF

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

COURSE CODE: HCM 123/HPT 121

COURSE TITLE: HIV AND AIDS AND STI MANAGEMENT

DATE: FRIDAY 22ND APRIL 2022

TIME: 2:00-5:00 PM

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- All questions are compulsory
- Read additional instructions under each subsection
- Enter all answers in the answer booklet provided
- 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 5 Printed Pages. Please Turn Over

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS 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.

- D. All the responses are correct
16. The benefits for early initiation of ARVs therapy;
- A. Drug related quality in reduction of life
 - B. Possible earlier development of drug resistance
 - C. Limitation of drug treatment option
 - D. Control of viral replication
17. The rationale behind ART standardized drug therapy is
- A. Limitation of TB treatment program
 - B. Decrease efficiency in drug procurement
 - C. Simplicity for prescribing
 - D. Need for community approach
18. The new preventive technologies of are;
- A. HIV vaccines
 - B. Adult male circumcision
 - C. Treatment of other STIs
 - D. All of the above
19. The following are risk factors for HIV transmission are;
- A. Use of condoms during sex
 - B. Treating other STIs
 - C. Substance abuse
 - D. Using sterilized equipments
20. The following statements are true about Herpes Zoster
- A. Is a reactivation of previous varicella
 - B. Is not very common
 - C. It causes mild pain
 - D. Laboratory test confirms the diagnosis

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
11. The following are the classification for ARVs except
- A. Protease limiting factor
 - B. Non- Nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors
 - C. Nucleoside Reverse transcriptase inhibitors
 - d. Protease inhibitors
12. A classical feature of cryptococcal meningitis is
- A. Diarrhoea
 - B. Vomiting
 - C. Severe headache
 - D. Fever
13. HIV is the single most important risk factor of ;
- A. Syphilis
 - B. Tuberculosis
 - C. Malaria
 - D. Typhoid fever
14. Clinical presentation of TB in HIV positive patients are;
- A. Sweating during the day
 - B. Weight gain
 - C. Absence chest pain
 - D. Cough more than three weeks
15. The principles of ART Treatment are that;
- A. ART is part of comprehensive care of HIV patients
 - B. Regular monitoring and follow up is essential
 - C. Adherence is key to successful management.

SECTION B ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS 40 MARKS

1. Explain the transmission modes of HIV and AIDS. 6 marks
2. Draw and name HIV virus particle 8 marks
3. Explain how viral enzymes facilitates replication of viral particle. 5 marks
4. Define CD4 Cells, how are they affected by HIV and what happens when CD4 count falls/ decrease? 8 marks
5. State ARVS should be introduced in HIV positive clients 5 marks
6. List side effects of ARVs and state what happens when the effects are noticed? 8 marks

SECTION C ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS 40 MARKS

1. A 40 year patient walked to the hospital for treatment, upon examination the doctor noted that had he was HIV positive with Pneumonia. Discuss opportunistic infections is such case. 20 marks
2. Discuss STI infections and their management 20 marks