



**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: HPE 212**

**COURSE TITLE: HIV and STI Management**

**DATE:**

**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)

20 Marks.

40 Marks.

40 Marks

TIME: 3 Hours

*Moderated  
STI/2018*

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?
  - a. Dot blot assay
  - b. Particle agglutination test
  - c. Western blotting
  - d. HIV spot and comb test
19. Which immune marker is present during the window period of HIV infection?
  - a. P 24 antigen
  - b. Antibodies to gp 120
  - c. Antibodies to gp 41
  - d. P17 antigens
20. Which structural component of HIV is required for cell-cell fusion?
  - a. P 24
  - b. gp41
  - c. gp120
  - d. P 32

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

**20 Marks**

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

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

**40 Marks**

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