



(University of Choice)

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

MAIN CAMPUS

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
2022/2023 ACADEMIC YEAR**

SECOND TRIMESTER EXAMINATIONS

**FOR THE DEGREE
OF
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING & MEDICAL SOCIAL WORK.**

COURSE CODE: NCN 224, NMS 226.

COURSE TITLE: HIV/AIDS/STI MANAGEMENT

DATE: 12/4/2023

TIME: 8.00-11.00 am

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

TIME: 3 Hours

MMUST observes ZERO tolerance to examination cheating

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

NMS 226, NCN 224 HIV/AIDS & STI MANAGEMENT**SECTION I - (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS) - 20 MARKS)**

Instructions: Answer all Questions; choose one best option that fits the stem statement.

1. The first recognized cases of AIDS occurred in the US in the year;
 - a) 1978
 - b) 1986
 - c) 1981
 - d) 1984
2. The correct statement about HIV 1 virus is:
 - a) Subtype A is found in North America.
 - b) Is less virulent than HIV 2
 - c) Subtype C is most virulent
 - d) Subtype B is found in Africa
3. If a person's HIV becomes resistant to the antiretroviral medicine they are taking:
 - a) A higher dose of the same medicines will be more effective.
 - b) Those specific medicines should not be used again to treat the patient.
 - c) After waiting 1-3 months ,the same medicines could again be effective
 - d) Adding one or more medicine to the regimen will increase its effectiveness
4. HIV is a lenti virus. which statement best describes a lenti virus:
 - a) Long time between infection and showing of signs and symptoms
 - b) Uses special enzyme to convert single strand RNA to single strand DNA
 - c) Has no cure
 - d) Evades the hosts immune system
5. Stage 11 of the WHO classification of HIV/AIDS in adults includes:
 - a) Persistent generalized lymphadenopathy
 - b) Acute febrile illness
 - c) HIV wasting syndrome
 - d) Herpes zoster
6. HIV/AIDS diagnostic test used when early diagnosis in infants is required is
 - a) CD4 cell count
 - b) Rapid antibody test
 - c) P24 antigen
 - d) Western blot
7. CD4 counts in children:
 - a) Less than 12 months is greater than 15% of the normal adult count.
 - b) 5 years and above is less than 500/mm
 - c) between 1-5 years is less than 25% of the normal adult count
 - d) 1-2 months is greater than 35% of the normal adult count.
8. The commonest side effect of Non nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitors is
 - a) Hematotoxicity
 - b) Hepatotocicity
 - c) Lipodystrophy
 - d) pancreatitis
9. The following vaccine is contraindicated in children with symptomatic HIV infection.
 - a) BCG vaccine
 - b) Pentavalent vaccine

- c) Measles vaccine
 - d) Oral polio vaccine
10. Clotrimazole pessaries can be used in the treatment of:
- a) trichomoniasis
 - b) chlamydia
 - c) candidiasis
 - d) herpes simplex
11. The HIV glycoprotein that necessitates the fusion and entry of the HIV virus is:
- a) Glycoprotein CCR5
 - b) Glycoprotein CXCR4
 - c) Glycoprotein 120
 - d) Glycoprotein 41
12. A microscopy revealed a mobile flagellated organism and leukocytes on a wet film. Green yellow discharge with vulvovaginal irritation. The above condition describes:
- a) Candidiasis
 - b) trichomoniasis
 - c) bacterial vaginosis
 - d) gonorrhoea
13. A positive whiff's test is an indication of:
- a) syphilis
 - b) chlamydia
 - c) bacterial vaginosis
 - d) genital warts
14. Primary syphilis is characterized by appearance of:
- a) Genital chancre
 - b) Rash on palms and soles
 - c) Aortic insufficiency
 - d) Arthralgia
15. The following is not a sign of gonorrhoea:
- a) Burning sensation on urination
 - b) Urethral discharge
 - c) Meatal excoriation
 - d) Genital ulcer
16. Lymphogranuloma venerreum is caused by following.
- a) Treponema pallidum
 - b) C.trachomatis
 - c) Human papilloma virus
 - d) Herpes simplex virus 2
17. A clinical features of stage IV in pediatric HIV
- a) Oral candidiasis (thrush) after 2 months
 - b) Pulmonary tuberculosis (TB) or lymph node TB
 - c) Recurrent severe bacterial meningitis
 - d) Severe, recurrent bacterial pneumonia

18. Ophthalmia neonatorum is caused by:

- a) syphilis
- b) gonorrhoea
- c) Chlamydia
- d) Herpes simplex

19. The common sexually transmitted pathogens that are associated with inguinal bubo include the following except;

- a) lymphogranuloma venereum :
- b) Chancroid
- c) Granuloma inguinale
- d) chlamydia

20. A combination used in Pre- Exposure Prophylaxis through sex or injection drug use:

- a) Emticitabine + Ritonavir
- b) Zidovudine +emtricitabine
- c) Nevarapine + Stavudine
- d) Tenofovir+Emtricitabine

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS – 40 Marks

1. Describe the life cycle of the HIV virus (8marks)
2. Explain the differences between HIV and sexually transmitted infections (3marks)
3. Explain four reasons why of sexually transmitted infections are underestimated. (8MARKS)
4. Explain reasons why women are more easily infected by HIV virus than men (8 marks)
5. Explain any 5 legal ethical issues related to HIV/AIDS. (5marks)
6. Discuss the management of an HIV positive mother diagnosed at the ANC (8marks)

SECTION C: LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS - 40 Marks

1. Sub-Saharan Africa is the most affected by HIV/AIDS. Discuss the factors that fuel the spread of HIV/AIDS in Africa.(20 marks)
2. Comprehensive (wholistic) care is key in management of HIV/AIDS patients.
 - a) Define the comprehensive care concept(2 marks)
 - b) Explain the elements of care under the comprehensive care concept (18 marks)