



(University of Choice)

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

**MAIN CAMPUS**

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS  
2022/2023 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**SECOND YEAR SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS**

**FOR THE DEGREE  
OF  
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN MEDICAL LABORATORY SCIENCES  
AND BIOTECHNOLOGY  
MAIN EXAMINATION**

**COURSE CODE: NUR 212**  
**COURSE TITLE: HIV/AIDS AND STI MANAGEMENT**

**DATE:** 14/4/2023

**TIME:** 12.00-2.00 PM

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

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Answer ALL questions

TIME: 2 Hours

MMUST observes ZERO tolerance to examination cheating

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

**SECTION I - ( MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS) - 20 MARKS)**

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

1. Severe hematological toxicity is associated with use of:
  - a. Zidovudine (AZT)
  - b. Nevirapine (NVP)
  - c. Stavudine (d4T)
  - d. Efavirenz (EFZ)
2. Where did HIV originate?
  - a. A chimpanzee
  - b. Mad cow disease
  - c. A strain of the hepatitis virus
  - d. Homosexuals
3. Which is not considered a common method of transmission for HIV?
  - a. Blood
  - b. Genital secretions
  - c. Breast milk
  - d. Urine
4. Which structural component of HIV is required for cell-cell fusion
  - a. p24
  - b. gp120
  - c. gp41
  - d. p32
5. The term "chancre" is given to:
  - a. the sores symptomatic of herpes
  - b. the sore symptomatic of syphilis
  - c. the growths symptomatic of genital warts
  - d. Skin rashes
6. This STD may lead to heart disease or insanity.
  - a. gonorrhea
  - b. chlamydia
  - c. herpes
  - d. syphilis
7. You are assessing a young male. He has both blisters and ulcerations on the shaft of his penis. The most likely medical diagnosis is;
  - a. Genital herpes
  - b. Chlamydia
  - c. Gonorrhoea
  - d. Genital warts

8. Which one of the following has been the most effective strategy in confronting the HIV-pandemic in Kenya?
  - a. Availability of anti-retroviral drugs
  - b. Political commitment from the top levels of government
  - c. A low prevalence of injection drug users
  - d. Incarceration of sex workers
9. The Major barrier to control of HIV globally is:
  - a. Availability of treatment
  - b. Stigmatizing attitudes
  - c. Inadequate supply of condoms
  - d. The limited number of methadone clinics
10. The following is NOT associated with primary infection by HIV
  - a. High viral load
  - b. lowered CD4 cells count
  - c. High CD4 cells count
  - d. fatigue
11. The highest risk of transmission from an HIV-infected mother to infant occurs:
  - a. In utero
  - b. During the birth process
  - c. Through breast feeding
  - d. Equal risk at each stage
12. Mutation of HIV is responsible for:
  - a. Drug resistance
  - b. Escape from the immune system
  - c. Increased replication potential
  - d. Severe forms of the infections
13. The following are health problems that can be caused by STDs in women EXCEPT?
  - a. Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID)
  - b. Ectopic pregnancy
  - c. Higher risk for cervical cancer
  - d. Low birthweight
14. Which is the most common STD caused by bacteria?
  - a. Gonorrhea
  - b. Syphilis
  - c. Chlamydia
  - d. Genital warts
15. Which of the following is NOT a type of STD \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Chancroid
  - b. Scabies
  - c. Molluscum contagiosum
  - d. HTLV

16. To lower the risk of getting an STD \_\_\_\_\_
- Use a male condom
  - Don't have multiple sex partners
  - Transfusion of screened blood
  - All of the above
17. The highest proportion of infected HIV persons is in which of the following age groups?
- 10-14 years
  - 15-24 years
  - 25-34 years
  - 35-44 years
18. As of 2009 the rate of HIV-diagnoses in the United States is increasing only in which risk group?
- Injection drug users
  - Men who have sex with men
  - Heterosexuals
  - Health care workers
19. The highest risk of acquiring HIV infection is to the:
- Women in vaginal intercourse
  - The receptive partner in anal intercourse
  - The male partner in vaginal intercourse
  - The male partner in oral intercourse
20. The most sensitive test for detection of the HIV currently commonly used is:
- Elisa for p24 antigen
  - Polymerase chain reaction (PCR)
  - Virus culture
  - Elisa for p17 antigen

### SECTION C: LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS – 30 Marks

- Describe social cultural barriers to prevention of HIV transmission ( 5 marks)
- What are the legal and ethical issues involved in management of HIV infections (5 marks)
- Describe the general syndromes associated with STIs ( 5 marks)
- Explain the verbal and non-verbal skills employed when taking history of STIs patients (5 marks)
- Describe the syndromic approach to HIV diagnosis (5 marks)
- Outline the symptoms associated with congenital STI infections (5 mks)

### SECTION C: LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS - 20 Marks

- Describe the phase of HIV/AIDS infection ( 10marks)
- Explain the strategies employed in the prevention and eradication of STIs (10 mks)