



(University of Choice)  
**MASINDE MULIRO UNIVERSITY OF  
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
(MMUST)**

**MAIN CAMPUS**

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS  
2022/2023 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**SECOND YEAR, SECOND TRIMESTER EXAMINATION**

**FOR THE DEGREE  
OF  
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN PHYSIOTHERAPY  
MAIN EXAMS**

**COURSE CODE: BSP 225**

**COURSE TITLE: GENERAL MEDICINE II**

**DATE: THURSDAY 13<sup>TH</sup> APRIL 2023**

**TIME: 8:00-10:00 AM**

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Answer All Questions

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

20 Marks.

Section B: Short Answer Questions (SAQ)

40 Marks.

Section C: Long Answer Question (LAQ)

40 Marks

TIME: 2 Hours

MMUST observes ZERO tolerance to examination cheating

This paper has 4 pages

**SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQ) 20 MARKS**

1. The pain of myocardial ischemia
  - A. Is typically induced by exercise and relieved by rest.
  - B. Radiates to the neck and jaw and not the teeth.
  - C. Rarely lasts longer than 10 seconds after resting.
  - D. Is easily distinguished from esophageal pain.
2. Recognized features of severe cardiac failure include.
  - A. Tiredness
  - B. Weight loss
  - C. Epigastric pain
  - D. All answers are true.
3. Which of the following statements is TRUE regarding treatment of patients with angina pectoris?
  - A. Aspirin reduces the frequency of anginal attacks.
  - B. Glyceryl trinitrate is equally effective when swallowed as when taken sublingually.
  - C. Calcium antagonists may cause peripheral edema.
  - D. Tissue levels of nitrates must be consistently high for maximum therapeutic effect.
4. The following are recognized complications of heart failure EXCEPT
  - A. Anemia
  - B. Hyponatremia
  - C. Impaired liver function tests
  - D. Hypoalbuminemia
5. The following statements about measurement of B.P are TRUE.
  - A. An arm cuff smaller than recommended lower B.P recordings.
  - B. Appearance of first Korotkoff sound denotes systolic pressure.
  - C. Muffling of the sound denotes phase V and diastolic pressure.
  - D. Inter-observer variation is less with phase IV than with phase V.
6. Which of the following is not a typical chest finding in right lower lobe consolidation?
  - A. Decreased chest expansion.
  - B. Dull percussion note.
  - C. Decreases breath sound.
  - D. Increased vocal resonance.
7. Typical features of staphylococcal pneumonia include.
  - A. Multiple lung abscess appearing as thin-walled cysts.
  - B. Association with influenza A infection
  - C. Penicillin resistance
  - D. All answers are true.
8. Typical features of late onset bronchial asthma include.
  - A. Invariable history of cigarette smoking
  - B. Multiple allergens are often identifiable.
  - C. Exposure to Aspirin and certain chemicals induce attacks.

- D. B and C
9. Recognized causes of viral meningitis
- A. Poliomyelitis
  - B. H. pylori
  - C. Streptococcus
  - D. Klebsiella
10. Typical features of parkinsonism include all the following except
- A. Hypokinesia
  - B. Intention tremor
  - C. Lead pipe rigidity
  - D. Slurred speech
11. Bilirubin is.
- A. Derived exclusively from breakdown of hemoglobin.
  - B. Bound in the unconjugated form to plasma  $\beta$ -globulin.
  - C. Conjugated in the microsomes of the hepatocytes.
  - D. Normally excreted as stercobilinogen in the faeces and as urobilinogen in urine
12. The typical features of hepatic cirrhosis include.
- A. Progressive hepatomegaly
  - B. Massive splenomegaly
  - C. Peripheral blood macrocytosis
  - D. None of above
13. Characteristic features of eczema include.
- A. Epidermal edema and intra-epidermal vesicles
  - B. Delayed hypersensitivity reaction in seborrheic eczema
  - C. Increased serum IgA concentration in discoid eczema
  - D. Persistence of childhood ectopic eczema into adulthood
14. In terminology of skin lesion
- A. Papules are elevated skin lesions  $>20\text{mm}$  in diameter.
  - B. Nodules are solid skin masses  $>5\text{mm}$  in diameter.
  - C. Vesicles are fluid containing skin elevations  $>5\text{mm}$  in diameter.
  - D. Macules are small, raised areas of skin of altered color.
15. In a patient with neck pain
- A. Associated bilateral arm paresthesia suggest angina pectoris as the likely diagnosis.
  - B. In otherwise normal joints, rheumatoid arthritis is excluded as a possible diagnosis.
  - C. Aggravation by sneezing suggests cervical disk prolapse.
  - D. A and C
16. Criteria for diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis include all of the following EXCEPT
- A. Morning stiffness lasting more than 1 hour.
  - B. Arthritis in both hip joints
  - C. The presence of rheumatoid nodules
  - D. Positive rheumatoid factor

17. Osteoarthritis is.
- Evident radiologically in at least 80% of patients >65 years
  - More likely to be generalized and severe in males.
  - Characterized by degeneration of cartilage and synovial inflammation.
  - Best managed by doses of NSAIDs
18. The typical features of rheumatoid arthritis include all the following EXCEPT
- Onset before 30 years
  - Female to male ratio. 3:1
  - Association of HLA-DR4
  - Progression to bone and cartilage destruction
19. Typical features of early onset bronchial asthma include.
- Individuals are usually atopic.
  - A single allergen is often identifiable.
  - Aspergillus fumigatus is usually present in sputum.
  - A and E
20. Typical features of primary tuberculosis include.
- A sustained pyrexial illness
  - Caseation within the regional lymph nodes
  - Bilateral hilar lymphadenopathy on chest X-ray
  - Pleural effusion with a negative tuberculin skin test

**SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (SAQ)****40 MARKS****ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS. EACH QUESTION IS 5 MARKS**

- Compare the facts favoring the wear-and-tear hypothesis of osteoarthritis with those favoring a metabolic or inflammatory origin for this disease (5 marks)
- State the differences between venous ulcer and arterial ulcer (5 marks)
- What is angina pectoris? Describe the two types of angina (5 marks)
- What is multiple sclerosis? Correlate the pathologic features of multiple sclerosis with the clinical signs and symptoms of this disease (5 marks)
- What is achalasia, and what are its causes? (5 marks)
- Compare chronic obstructive pulmonary disease caused by chronic bronchitis and COPD caused by emphysema (5 marks)
- Explain complications of bacterial pneumonia (5 marks)
- Define the following skin lesions: macule, papule, vesicle, pustule, ulcer, and scar (5 marks)

**SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (LAQS)****40 MARKS****CHOOSE TWO QUESTIONS EACH ONE IS 20 MARKS**

- Write short notes on emphysema looking at definition of emphysema, classification, clinical manifestation, and physiotherapy management (20 marks)
- Describe the pathology of osteoarthritis, the main clinical signs and symptoms of osteoarthritis and physiotherapy role in osteoarthritis (20 marks)