



(University of Choice)

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

MAIN CAMPUS

SCHOOL OF NURSING MIDWIFERY AND PARAMEDICAL SCIENCES

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
2023/2024 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH**

COURSE CODE: NCO 224

COURSE TITLE: HIV/AIDS AND THE WORKPLACE

DATE: 8TH APRIL 2024

TIME: 11:30 AM – 2:30 PM

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

All questions in the three sections (A, B and C) are compulsory

DURATION: 3 Hours

Answer all questions on the booklet provided

MMUST observes ZERO tolerance to examination cheating

SECTION A - MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

(20 Marks)

Instructions: Choose the most appropriate answer

1. What is HIV?
 - A. HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) is a virus that attacks the body's immune system.
 - B. If HIV is not treated, it can lead to AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome)
 - C. Both of these
 - D. None
2. The first-ever patient of AIDS was reported in _____
 - A. USA
 - B. France
 - C. Russia
 - D. Congo
3. The genetic material in HIV is _____
 - A. Double stranded DNA
 - B. Single stranded DNA
 - C. Single stranded RNA
 - D. Double stranded RNA
4. Voluntary Counselling and Testing is:
 - A. Facility-based testing
 - B. Community-based testing
 - C. Provider Initiated Testing and Counselling (PITC)
 - D. Both A and B
5. Which of the following is not one of the 5 Cs under the principles of HIV testing
 - A. Connections
 - B. Consent
 - C. Counselling
 - D. Commitment
6. During AIDS, HIV infects _____
 - A. CD3 lymphocyte
 - B. CD4 lymphocytes
 - C. CD2 lymphocytes
 - D. B lymphocytes
7. Which of the following statements about AIDS is true _____
 - A. It is an autoimmune disease
 - B. HIV mainly infects human T cells
 - C. Shaking hands and hugs can contagious
 - D. already cured
8. The antibody test that is highly sensitive is referred to as:

- A. Determine test
 - B. Unigold test
 - C. Bioline test
 - D. ELISA test
9. The interval period between HIV infection and the appearance of antibodies in serum is called _____
- A. Intrinsic period
 - B. Incubation period
 - C. Window period
 - D. None of these
10. The correct understanding of AIDS is:
- A. AIDS is an acute immunodeficiency disease acquired by the human body in the process of HIV infection
 - B. AIDS is caused by human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection
 - C. AIDS can be transmitted by mosquitoes
 - D. The immediate cause of death in AIDS patients
11. There are two types of HIV (Human immunodeficiency virus) viruses- HIV 1 & HIV 2. HIV 1 virus is found worldwide. HIV 2 (a less pathogenic than HIV 1) is mainly found in which part of the world?
- A. Asia
 - B. West Africa
 - C. Northern Europe
 - D. North America
12. Which of the following is an important HIV antigen in determining the early detection of HIV infection?
- A. p24
 - B. Gp121
 - C. Pol gene
 - D. Gp120
13. When did the WHO (World Health Organization) first propose the definition for AIDS
- A. 1956
 - B. 1966
 - C. 1976
 - D. 1986
14. Why does AIDS patient start suffer from other common infections
- A. The decrease in RBC count
 - B. Reduction in the number of platelets
 - C. Low WBC count
 - D. The decrease in the number of Helper T-lymphocytes
15. Which of the following cells behave as a factory of HIV?
- A. RBCs
 - B. Macrophages

- C. WBCs
 - D. Platelets
16. How often should you get tested for HIV if you are sexually active
- A. At least once a year
 - B. Every 4 weeks
 - C. Every 12 weeks
 - D. You do not need to test unless you are high risk
17. When is world AIDS day observed
- A. 1st January
 - B. 1st October
 - C. 1st December
 - D. 1st November
18. Which ribbon colour is worn on World AIDS day to show support and solidarity to people living with HIV/AIDS?
- A. Pink ribbon
 - B. Yellow ribbon
 - C. Red ribbon
 - D. Purple ribbon
19. All of the following are examples of clinically important specimens that are used for the laboratory diagnosis of HIV infection, EXCEPT?
- A. Blood
 - B. Saliva with the presence of blood
 - C. Genital secretions
 - D. Urine with no presence of blood
20. Which of the following statements describes vertical transmission (VT) of HIV:
- A. HIV transmission that occurs by having unprotected sexual intercourse with an infected partner
 - B. HIV transmission that occurs when a person shares sharp objects such as needles and razors with infected persons
 - C. HIV transmission that occurs due to transfusion of infected blood
 - D. HIV transmission that can be passed from the infected mother to the child during pregnancy, delivery and or breastfeeding

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTION

(40 Marks)

Instructions: Answer all questions

1. Distinguish between the following with examples:

a. HIV and AIDS

(4 Marks)

- b. Stigma and discrimination at the workplace (4 Marks)
2. Draw the structure of the HIV virus (5 Marks)
3. Outline any FIVE prevention strategies of HIV infection as proposed by WHO (5 Marks)
4. Explain the exposure incident management protocol for a worker who sustains a needle prick injury, in the workplace (6 Marks)
5. Explain models of HIV disclosure of HIV status among employees in the workplace (6 Marks)
6. Explain the five key population with regards to HIV/AIDS transmission and the role they play in the spread of HIV/AIDS (10 Marks)

SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

(40 Marks)

Instructions: Answer all questions

1. Describe reasonable accommodation that can be made for employees at the work place who are HIV-infected (20 Marks)
2. You have been employed as an Occupational health Officer at Kakamega County Referral Hospital. You are tasked to develop a policy document on risk management of HIV/AIDS infection in the workplace based on the WHO & ILO recommendations on HIV/AIDS in the workplace. Describe the risk management process (20 Marks)