



**AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING AND MIDWIFERY SCIENCES
KENYA REGISTERED COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING
SUPPLEMENTARY/ SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS**

DNS 214: HIV/AIDS &STIs/RTIs

DATE : TUESDAY 29TH NOVEMBER 2022

TIME: 2 Hours

Start: 1400 HOURS

Finish: 1600 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1.** This examination will be marked out of 70 marks
- 2.** The Examination has THREE Section: Section I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION, Section II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS Section III: Comprising Multiple Choice Questions.
- 3.** Answer all Questions in the ANSWER BOOKLET provided. Do Not write anything on the question paper -use the back of your booklet for rough work if need be

SECTION A : MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

1. The viral STI commonly associated with cervical cancer is:-
 - a. Herpes simplex type 2 (HSV-2)
 - b. Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)
 - c. Human papilloma virus (HPV)
 - d. Human T-lymphotropic virus (HTLV)

2. Lymphadenopathy refers to:-
 - a. Atrophied lymph nodes
 - b. Swollen lymph nodes
 - c. Cancer of the lymph nodes
 - d. Infected lymph nodes

3. Syphilitic gummas are commonly seen in:-
 - a. Primary syphilis
 - b. Secondary syphilis
 - c. Tertiary syphilis
 - d. Latent phase of syphilis

4. Hutchinson's teeth a clinical feature seen in:-
 - a. Children born of HIV positive mothers
 - b. Children born of mothers with untreated chlamydia
 - c. Gonorrhoeal infection in children
 - d. Neurosyphilis in infants

5. Post-exposure prophylaxis for HIV:-
 - a. Should be offered within 72 hours after exposure
 - b. Should be given to anyone who is at risk of exposure to HIV virus
 - c. Should be offered to all children born of HIV infected mothers
 - d. Should be given for six months continuously

6. STIs that commonly causes ophthalmia neonatorum are:-
- Syphilis and gonorrhoea
 - Chlamydia and gonorrhoea
 - Chancroid and chlamydia
 - Chlamydia and syphilis
7. The major organ that may be affected by untreated syphilis is:-
- Liver
 - Kidney
 - Brain
 - Uterus
8. The age group with the highest prevalence of STIs and HIV/AIDs is:-
- Teens and young adults up to 24 years
 - 30- 45 year old people
 - People over 60 year old
 - Married people aged 40-50 years
9. The most common bacterial STI is:-
- Syphilis
 - Chlamydia
 - Gonorrhoea
 - Lymphogranuloma venereum
10. The term “chancre” is given to:
- Sores symptomatic of herpes
 - Sores symptomatic of syphilis
 - Genital warts
 - Sores due to chancroid disease

11. HIV disease stage in which lymphadenopathy is more common is:-

- a. Stage 1
- b. Stage II
- c. Stage III
- d. Stage IV

12. The term "seropositive" is given to a person:-

- a. When he/she develops full-blown AIDS
- b. When he/she tests HIV positive
- c. When he/she has opportunistic infection
- d. When his/her CD count is less than 500

13. People who contract genital herpes have increased risk of :-

- a. Lymphogranuloma venereum
- b. Becoming infected with HIV
- c. Breast cancer
- d. Contracting candidiasis

14. The drug of choice in the management of herpes infection is:-

- a. Acyclovir
- b. Abacavir
- c. Podophyllin
- d. Ritonavir

15. An STI that can be prevented by vaccinations is:-

- a. HIV/AIDS
- b. Monilia
- c. Chlamydia
- d. Hepatitis B

16. The most common cancer in HIV/AIDS patients is:-
- Cervical cancer
 - Kaposi's sarcoma
 - Uterine cancer
 - Breast cancer
17. The organism that causes frothy, profuse, greenish-yellow and foul smelling vaginal discharge is:-
- Neisseria gonorrhoea*
 - Chlamydia trachomatis*
 - Gardnerella vaginalis*
 - Trichomonas vaginalis*
18. Chancroid is caused by:-
- C. trachomatis*
 - Neisseria species*
 - H. ducreyi*
 - T. vaginalis*
19. The treatment of choice for syphilis is:-
- 300mgs doxycycline given orally
 - IM single dose 2.4 MU Benzathine penicillin G
 - 2gm IM ceftriaxone for 5 days
 - 2gm metronidazole give orally
20. The drug of choice in the management of gonorrhoea is:-
- Ceftriaxone
 - Metronidazole
 - Podophyllin
 - Valacyclovir

PART TWO: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (SAQS) 50 MARKS

1. State five (5) challenges encountered in the management of STIs (5 marks)
2. Outline five (5) general principles in the management of STIs (5marks)
3. State six (6) ways of preventing HIV infections in youth (6 marks)
4. State five (5) complications of sexually transmitted infections (5 marks)
5. State five (5) similarities between syphilis and chancroid (5 marks)
6. Outline ways of preventing candidiasis in women (6 marks)
7. Describe the natural history of HIV disease (5 marks)
8. Describe five (5) components of the standard package of care for people living with HIV infections (5 marks)
9. Stat five (5) clinical features of vaginal candidiasis (5marks)
10. Explain the four (4) C's as used in syndromic management of STIs (4 marks)
11. State five (5) clinical manifestations of pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) (5 marks)