



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

DNS 223: EPIDEMIOLOGY, DEMOGRAPHY AND COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

DATE: TUESDAY 29TH NOVEMBER 2022

TIME: 2 Hours Start: 0900 HOURS Finish: 1100 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. This examination will be marked out of 70 marks**
- 2. The Examination has ONE Section: Section A- Comprising Multiple Choice Questions.**
- 3. Answer all Questions in the ANSWER BOOKLET provided**
- 4. Do Not write anything on the question paper -use the back of your booklet for rough work if need be**

SECTION I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

1. Contagious diseases include:
 - a. Scabies, HIV.
 - b. HIV, TB.
 - c. Measles, Syphilis.
 - d. Trachoma, Meningitis.

2. The usual or expected frequency of malaria within the Lake region is:
 - a. Incidence.
 - b. Prevalence.
 - c. Epidemic.
 - d. Endemic.

3. Hepatitis pathogens spread via contact with blood and blood products include:
 - a. A and B.
 - b. B and C.
 - c. C and E.
 - d. A, and E

4. A hepatitis B marker for acute infection is:
 - a. HBsAg.
 - b. HBsAb.
 - c. anti-HBc/IgM.
 - d. anti-HBc/IgG

5. When reading a Tuberculin skin test (TST) in a HIV positive child:
 - a. An induration of >5 mm is suggestive of TB infection.
 - b. An induration of >5 mm is suggestive of TB disease.
 - c. An induration of induration of >10 mm is indeterminate.
 - d. An induration of induration of >10 mm indicates TB infection

6. A study where the nurse collects data among women who are visiting a clinic regarding their experience with the health care team is:
 - a. Cross sectional.
 - b. Case series.
 - c. Cohort.
 - d. Case control

7. The first line treatment for uncomplicated malaria is:
 - a. Artesunate
 - b. Artemether + Lumefantrine
 - c. Dihydroartemisinin + Piperaquine
 - d. Iv quinine.

8. The aetiologic agents for Visceral leishmaniasis are:
 - a. *L. major*, *L. tropica*
 - b. *L. infantum* , *L. donovani*.
 - c. *L. braziliensis* , *L. panamensis*.
 - d. *L. tropica*, *L. panamensis*.

9. Tinea unguium is a dermatophytosis of:
 - a. Skin.
 - b. Body.
 - c. Nails
 - d. Groin.

10. Adult schistosomes that live in the venus plexus of the bladder are:
 - a. *Schistosoma mansoni*
 - b. *Schistosoma haematobium*
 - c. *Schistosoma japonicum*
 - d. *Schistosoma mekongi*

11. An anti-TB medication whose side effect is prevented by Pyridoxine (Vit. B6) is:
 - a. Rifampicin.
 - b. Isoniazid.
 - c. Pyrazinamide.
 - d. Ethambutol.

12. The natural increase in population is
 - a. The difference between births and deaths.
 - b. The population at the end of period of observation.
 - c. The total number of births.
 - d. The projected increase in population when all factors are held constant.

13. A person in the population identified as having the signs and symptoms plus laboratory confirmation for a particular disease is:
- Suspected case.
 - Confirmed case.
 - Probable case.
 - Possible case.
14. The occurrence of new cases of disease in a population at a given time is:
- Incidence.
 - Prevalence.
 - Rate ratio.
 - Rate ratio
15. An open population:
- Relies on fertility and mortality rates to calculate population increase.
 - Relies on fertility mortality and migration rates to calculate population increase.
 - Always experiences positive population increase.
 - Is characteristic of high-income countries.
16. A study where the nurse follows a group of women whose babies are HIV exposed to see what will happen to the babies' seroconversion after 18 months is:
- Cross sectional.
 - Case series.
 - Cohort.
 - Case control
17. The most common aetiologic agent for bacillary dysentery is:
- Entamoeba histolytica.
 - Naegleria fowleri.
 - Shigella dysenteriae.
 - Shigella sonnei.

18. The incubation period for cholera is:

- a. 6-10 days.
- b. 5-15 days.
- c. 1-4 days.
- d. 2 hours.

19. The vector for yellow fever virus is.

- a. *Simulium damnosum*
- b. *Sandfy*.
- c. *Chrysops silacea*
- d. *Aedes aegypti*

20. The infective form of *Dracunculus medinensis*:

- a. L1 larvae.
- b. L3 larvae.
- c. Copepods.
- d. Eggs.

SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS) .

- 1. Outline five (5) preventive measures for Tuberculosis. (5 Marks)
- 2. Outline five (5) specific interventions for severe dehydration in cholera. (5 Marks)
- 3. Outline five (5) preventive measures for amoebic dysentery (5 Marks)
- 4. State five (5) clinical features of measles (5 Marks)
- 5. Describe five (5) measures of preventing the spread of fungal skin infections (5 Marks).
- 6. State five (5) ways of preventing trachoma in the community (5 Marks)

SECTION III: LONG ANSWER QUESTION (20 MARKS)

- 1. Mrs. P has been admitted with tetanus infection.
 - a. List four (4) characteristics of the causative agent (4 Marks)
 - b. Describe the pathophysiology of tetanus (5 Marks)
 - c. Describe the management of Mr. P till discharge (9 Marks)
 - d. List four (4) ways of preventing tetanus (2 Marks)