



**AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF NURSING & MIDWIFERY SCIENCES
KENYA REGISTERED COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING
END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS**

DNS 214: HIV/AIDS & STIs/RTIs

DATE: THURSDAY 14TH DECEMBER 2023

DURATION: 2 HOURS

START: 0900HRS FINISH: 1100 HRS

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This exam is out of 70 marks
2. This Examination comprises THREE Sections. Section I: Multiple Choice Questions (20 marks) Section II: Short Answer Questions (30 marks) and Section III: Long Answer Questions (20 marks)
3. Answer ALL Questions.
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. The first drug of choice in the syndromic treatment of congenital syphilis is:-
 - a. Erythromycin
 - b. Cotrimoxazole
 - c. Tetracycline
 - d. Crystalline penicillin G

2. Indicate True (T) or False (F) for the statements below:-
 - a. Herpes simplex virus type II is primarily transmitted via saliva
 - b. Herpes Simplex virus infections is a common opportunistic infection in HIV/AIDS infection

3. Indicate True (T) or False (F) for the below statements regarding HIV/AIDS:-
 - a. In HIV infection, memory loss, depression & other neurologic disorders are an AIDS defining feature
 - b. Pre-exposure prophylaxis is indicated for couples who report a condom burst that occurs during sexual intercourse

4. 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)

5. The age group with the highest prevalence of STIs and HIV/AIDS is:-
 - a. Teens and young adults up to 24 years
 - b. 30- 45 year old people
 - c. People over 60 year old
 - d. Married people aged 40-50 years

6. The most common bacterial STI is:-
- Syphilis
 - Chlamydia
 - Gonorrhea
 - Lymphogranuloma venereum
7. HIV disease stage in which lymphadenopathy is more common is:-
- Stage I
 - Stage II
 - Stage III
 - Stage IV
8. The most common cancer in HIV/AIDS patients is:-
- Cervical cancer
 - Kaposi's sarcoma
 - Uterine cancer
 - Breast cancer
9. The sexually transmitted organism that upon infection causes a frothy, profuse, greenish-yellow and foul smelling vaginal discharge is:-
- Neisseria gonorrhoea
 - Chlamydia trachomatis
 - Gardnerella vaginalis
 - Trichomonas vaginalis

10. 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
11. The drug of choice for candidiasis is :-
- Fluconazole
 - Amphotericin B
 - Metronidazole
 - Acyclovir
12. Post-exposure prophylaxis for HIV:-
- Should be given to anyone who is at risk of exposure to HIV virus
 - Should be offered to all children born of HIV infected mothers
 - Should be given for six months continuously
 - Should be offered within 72 hours of exposure
13. Sexually transmitted infections characterized by discharges which are also known as “drips” include:-
- Syphilis and chlamydia
 - Chlamydia and chancroid
 - Gonorrhea and trichomonas vaginalis
 - Lymphogranuloma venereum and urthritis
14. The alternative first line regimen of choice for HIV infected patients with renal disorders is:-
- TDF + 3TC +EFV
 - AZT + 3tc +ATV
 - TDF + 3TC +DTG
 - ABC + 3TC +DTG

15. The first step in HIV infection is:-

- a. Fusion and entry of the virus into the host cell
- b. Transcription of the viral RNA into DNA
- c. Breaking of long viral proteins into small infectious virions
- d. Reverse transcription of the viral RNA

16. Indicate True (T) or False (F) for the below statements regarding Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)

- a. Bacterial vaginosis is the most common cause of vaginal infections in women of reproductive age
- b. Since chlamydia is often symptomatic, treatment should be commenced on presumptive basis

17. Regarding Syphilis:-

- a. Ascending aortic aneurysm is a common manifestation of cardiovascular type tertiary syphilis
- b. A painless genital chancre occurs 4-10 weeks following infection with *Treponema pallidum*
- c. Primary syphilis is characterised by widespread mucocutaneous lesions spread over the entire body
- d. In latent syphilis, the patient is seronegative for the T. Pallidum

18. The treatment of choice for trichomoniasis is:-

- a. I.V ceftriaxone 2gm STAT
- b. P.O Metronidazole 2gm STAT
- c. P.O doxycycline 200mg STAT
- d. I.M penicillin G 2.4 MU STAT

19. Currently, the preferred first line regimen for prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV is:-

- a. ABC + TDF+ EFV
- b. TDF + 3TC+EFV
- c. AZT +d4T +NVP
- d. ABC + 3TC + LPV/r

20. Ulcerative sexually transmitted infections includes:-

- a. Syphilis, herpes simplex type II , chancroid
- b. Chancroid, gonorrhoea, vaginitis
- c. Trichomonas vaginalis, granuloma inguinale, syphilis
- d. Syphilis, chlamydia, vulvovaginitis

SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

1. Describe three (3) broad approaches in prevention and control of STI/RTI and HIV infections. (6 Marks)
2. Describe six (6) components of the standard package of care for people living with HIV infections (6 Marks)
3. Outline four (4) factors that increase the risk of Sexually Transmitted infections in Men (4 Marks)
4. Explain five (5) causes of vaginitis infection in women. (5 Marks)
5. List three (3) examples of systemic opportunistic infections in HIV/AIDS, giving two (2) examples in each body system (6 Marks)
6. Describe any three (3) classes of Antiretroviral using the below guidelines:-
 - a. Drug target
 - b. Mode of action (6 Marks)
7. State six (6) possible complications of Sexually Transmitted Infections /Reproductive Tract Infections (6 Marks)

SECTION III: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

1. Regarding HIV/AIDS:-
 - a. Describe the HIV life cycle in sequence (12 Marks)
 - b. Describe the various clinical manifestation of HIV/AIDS evident in the various clinical stages of the disease according to the World Health Organisation (WHO) clinical staging (8 Marks)