



**AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCE
DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION MEDICINE
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN PHYSIOTHERAPY
END OF SEPT-DECEMBER 2024 TRIMESTER EXAMINATIONS**

UNIT CODE: PHT UNIT NAME: General Medicine (Special exam)

DATE: Day/ Date/ AUGUST

TIME: TWO HOURS

START: 0:00

STOP : 0:00

INSTRUCTIONS (physical exams)

- 1. Do not write on this question paper**

(Marks and questions distribution as per program curriculum.)

INSTRUCTIONS (Online examinations)

1. This exam is marked out of 70 marks
2. This Examination comprises 3 Sections
3. This online exam shall take 2 Hours
4. Late submission of the answers will not be accepted
5. Ensure your web-camera is on at all times during the examination period
6. No movement is allowed during the examination
7. Idling of your machine for 5 min or more will lead to lock out from the exam
8. The Learning Management System (LMS) has inbuilt integrity checks to detect cheating
9. Any aspect of cheating detected during and or after the exam administration will lead to nullification of your exam
10. In case you have any questions call the invigilator for this exam on Tel. 0705833434 and or the Head of Department on Tel 0720491032
11. For adverse incidences please write an email to: amiu.examinations@amref.ac.ke

SECTION A. Multiple choice questions. Answer all the questions (30 Marks)

1. Complications of esophagitis
 - a. Strictures
 - b. Gastrointestinal bleeding
 - c. Sepsis
 - d. Colon cancer

2. A patient presents with a right upper quadrant pain with a positive murphy sign on examination. What is the likely diagnosis
 - a. Cholecystitis
 - b. Appendicitis
 - c. Urinary tract infection
 - d. Pancreatitis

3. Esophageal cancer
 - a. Its a malignant tumor with poor prognosis
 - b. Squamous cell carcinoma is the most common type of Esophageal cancer
 - c. The most common cause of Adenocarcinoma is alcohol and smoking
 - d. Endoscopy and biopsy is used to confirm the diagnosis.

4. The following statement is true regarding gastritis
 - a. The fundus is the most common location
 - b. It involves the epithelium and the muscosa layer
 - c. Causes epigastric pain that is relieved after meals
 - d. Extends into the epithelium never the serosa.

5. A patient in icteric phase of viral hepatitis will have all this signs and symptoms except
 - a. Hepatomegaly
 - b. Acholic (pale) stools
 - c. Nausea and vomiting
 - d. Jaundice

6. Which of the following is not a typical sign of Cushing's syndrome
 - a. Moon face
 - b. Hyperpigmentation of the skin
 - c. Hypertension
 - d. Central obesity

7. The most common cause of primary hyperaldosteronism is
 - a. Hyperplasia of the adrenal gland
 - b. Adenoma of the adrenal gland
 - c. Carcinoma of the adrenal gland
 - d. Renal stenosis

8. Mechanism responsible for acute rheumatic fever development
 - a. Antigenic mimicry
 - b. Genetic predisposition
 - c. Direct infection
 - d. Abnormal host immune response

9. A patient presents to the clinic with heart burn. She reports she was diagnosed with gastroesophageal reflux disease. Which of the following alarming symptoms will require an esophagogastroduodenoscopy (EGD)
 - a. Anemia
 - b. Vomiting and Weight loss
 - c. Dysphagia
 - d. All of the above

10. Causes of lower gastrointestinal bleeding
 - a. Ulcerative colitis
 - b. Hemorrhoids
 - c. Malignancy
 - d. Mallory weiss tears

11. Partial malabsorption is caused by
 - a. Lactose intolerance
 - b. Bile acid deficiency
 - c. Tropical sprout
 - d. All of the above

12. When assessing mental status of a patient, what do we use to screen for severity of depression
 - a. Generalized anxiety disorder (GAD)-7 scale
 - b. Patient health questionnaire- 2
 - c. Patient health questionnaire-7
 - d. None of the above

13. What is the primary cause of cushings syndrome?
 - a. Excessive secretion of insulin
 - b. Insufficient secretion of aldosterone
 - c. Excessive secretion of aldosterone
 - d. Insufficient secretion of insulin

14. What is the importance of having sufficient vitamin D levels
 - a. Helps in normal muscle contraction
 - b. Essential in bone mineralization
 - c. Helps in neuromuscular transmission
 - d. None of the above

15. Peripheral appetite suppressing signals include the following except
 - a. Leptin
 - b. Adiponectin
 - c. Resistin
 - d. Ghrelin

16. Graves disease

- a. The most common cause of hyperthyroidism
- b. Its a secondary cause of hyperthyroidism
- c. It causes diffuse hyperstimulation of the thyroid
- d. Is due to mutations in the HLA DR₃ and HLA B₈

17. Which type of diabetes is typically caused by an autoimmune reaction that destroys insulin- producing cells in the pancreas

- a. Type 1 diabetes
- b. Type 2 diabetes
- c. Gestational diabetes
- d. Prediabetes

18. What is the primary test used to diagnose diabetes melliticus

- a. Complete blood count
- b. Hemoglobin A1C test
- c. Urinalysis
- d. Fasting blood sugar.

19. The most common causes of acute pancreatitis are

- a. Alcohol
- b. Post ERCP
- c. Gallstones
- d. Renal failure

20. Which of the following is a common indicator that HIV has progressed to AIDS

- a. A CD4 count < 200 cells/mm³
- b. Severe pains in joints
- c. Increased liver enzymes
- d. CD4 count <1000 cells/mm³.

21. Vaso-occlusive crisis in sickle cell disease can have the following presentation
- Priapism
 - Splenomegaly
 - Painful joints
 - All of the above.
22. Which of the following is a common finding in hemolytic anemia
- Increased erythropoietin levels
 - Increased indirect bilirubin
 - High serum iron levels
 - Decreased reticulocytes counts
23. What is the most common cause of acute pericarditis
- Bacterial infection
 - Viral infection
 - Fungal infection
 - Tuberculosis
24. The following statements are true about causative organisms in infective endocarditis except
- Staphylococcus aureus is the most common cause of acute infective endocarditis
 - Staphylococcus epidermititis is the organism that affects individuals who have had prosthetic valves for a long time
 - Streptococcus viridans is the most common cause of subacute infective endocarditis
 - Staphylococcus aureus is responsible for infective endocarditis in patients with prosthetic valves early phase < 1 month
25. Angina pectoris typically occurs when?
- The heart rate decreases significantly
 - Myocardial oxygen demand exceeds supply

- c. Normal blood pressure
 - d. There's no coronary obstruction
26. Which lifestyle change is most effective in reducing the risk of coronary artery disease
- a. Cessation of smoking
 - b. Avoiding all types of fat
 - c. Increasing salt intake
 - d. Reducing physical activity
27. Amoebiasis
- a. Caused by *Entamoeba histolytica* a protozoal organism
 - b. higher incidence in the tropics and sub tropics
 - c. Transmission is by ingestion of cysts or spread directly from person to person contact.
 - d. All of the above
28. Chlamydia urethritis
- a. Is the most common type of treatable sexually transmitted infections
 - b. Its a multisystem and multistage disease
 - c. Is caused by urogenital *C. Trachomatis*
 - d. Can result in tubal infertility
29. Alpha 1 antitrypsin deficiency
- a. Is an autosomal dominant disease
 - b. Its the second most common metabolic syndrome affecting the liver
 - c. Liver transplant is curative treatment
 - d. Its an autosomal recessive
30. Which of the following is primary mode of transmission of tuberculosis
- a. Airborne droplets
 - b. Direct contact with skin
 - c. Contaminated food and water

- d. Blood transfusion

Section B. Short answer questions. Answer all the question (20 Marks)

1. What's the difference between infective endocarditis and rheumatic heart disease
3marks
2. Complications of acute pericarditis 3marks
3. Mention 3 clinical features of chronic pancreatitis 3marks
4. What are integumentary signs of infective endocarditis 3 marks
5. Which biomarker is most commonly used to diagnose myocardial infarction 1 mark
6. Characteristics of ulcerative colitis 3marks
7. Wilsons disease is an autosomal recessive disorder with mutation in what gene
1mark
8. Mention 3 microvascular complications of diabetes melliticus 3marks

Section C. Long structured questions. Answer all the question (20 Marks)

1. A 20 year old female presents with complaints of fatigue, dizziness, shortness of breath. On examination you notice that she is pale, jaundiced and splenomegaly is present. Lab results show reduced hemoglobin levels, increased levels of unconjugated bilirubin. (10 Mark)
 - a. What is your diagnosis? justify 4 marks
 - b. Mention 3 causes of your diagnosis 6marks
2. A patient presents with complaints of shortness of breath, chronic cough, night sweats, chest pain, weight loss. (10 Mark)
 - a. What components will be part of your history taking
 - b. What is the likely diagnosis
 - c. How would you confirm your diagnosis
 - d. What is your management plan.