



**AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY**  
**SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF NURSING AND MIDWIFERY SCIENCES**  
**Kenya Registered Community Health Nursing**  
**End Semester April 2025 Examinations**

**COURSE CODE AND TITLE: DNS 214: HIV/AIDS & STIs/RTIs**

**DATE:17-4-2025**

**TIME: 2 HOURS**

**Start: 0900 HOURS**

**Finish: 1100 HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

- 1. This exam will be marked out of 70 Marks**
- 2. ALL Questions are compulsory.**
- 3. The Examination has Three Sections: Section I- Multiple Choice Questions, Section II: Short Answer Questions, Section III: Long Essay Questions**
- 4. Answer all Questions in the ANSWER BOOKLET provided**
- 5. Do not write anything on the question paper**
- 6. Use the back of your booklet for rough work if need be.**

**SECTION I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 Marks)**

- 1. The type of cells primarily infected by HIV are the:-**
  - A. Red blood cells
  - B. Neurons
  - C. CD4 T cells
  - D. Platelets
  
- 2. HIV increases the risk of STIs by:-**
  - A. Directly causing ulcers on the genital mucosa
  - B. Suppressing the immune system, making individuals more susceptible
  - C. Eliminating the need for safe sexual practices
  - D. Increasing bacterial resistance to antibiotics
  
- 3. A defining feature of WHO Stage 4 HIV infection (AIDS) is:-**
  - A. Chronic fever
  - B. Oral candidiasis
  - C. Kaposi's sarcoma and recurrent opportunistic infections
  - D. Asymptomatic infection
  
- 4. The following is a critical component in reducing HIV/AIDS-related stigma:-**
  - A. Education and awareness campaigns
  - B. Isolating HIV-positive individuals
  - C. Mandatory testing without consent
  - D. Criminalizing HIV transmission

5. **The primary goal of Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) in HIV treatment is to:-**
- A. Cure HIV completely
  - B. Suppress viral replication to undetectable levels
  - C. Increase viral load
  - D. Prevent transmission of other STIs
6. **In healthcare settings, the precaution is most effective in preventing needle stick injuries is;-**
- A. Wearing gloves during all procedures
  - B. Avoiding sharp instruments altogether
  - C. Proper disposal of sharps in designated containers
  - D. Sterilizing used needles for reuse
7. **The most common HIV-associated malignancy is:-**
- A. Kaposi's sarcoma
  - B. Breast cancer
  - C. Prostate cancer
  - D. Ovarian cancer
8. **The STI is caused by the bacterium Treponema pallidum is:-**
- A. Gonorrhoea
  - B. Syphilis
  - C. Chlamydia
  - D. Chancroid
9. **The symptom is most characteristic of chancroid is:-**
- A. Painless genital ulcers
  - B. Painful genital ulcers
  - C. Genital warts
  - D. Thick urethral discharge

**10. The method used to diagnose Granuloma inguinale is diagnosed using:-**

- A. Dark-field microscopy
- B. Gram stain of discharge
- C. Identification of Donovan bodies in tissue smears
- D. PCR testing

**11. The main purpose of integrating RTI/STI and HIV services is to:-**

- A. Treat STIs and HIV together using the same medication
- B. Improve access to comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services
- C. Limit testing for STIs in HIV-positive individuals
- D. Avoid overlapping prevention strategies

**12. The following is a characteristic clinical manifestation of lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV):-**

- A. Painful genital ulcers
- B. Painless, swollen lymph nodes in the groin (buboes)
- C. Oral thrush
- D. Skin rash on the palms and soles

**13. The best strategy to prevent tuberculosis in HIV patients is through:-**

- A. Regular screening and preventive therapy with isoniazid
- B. Vaccination with BCG
- C. Avoiding contact with TB patients
- D. Immediate initiation of antiretroviral therapy

**14. Destigmatization help in controlling HIV/AIDS through:-**

- A. Discouraging people from seeking testing and treatment.
- B. Increasing awareness and promotes better access to care.
- C. Eliminating the virus in communities.
- D. Reducing funding for HIV prevention programs.

15. **The major classes of antiretroviral drugs include:-**
- A. Reverse transcriptase inhibitors, protease inhibitors, integrase inhibitors, and entry inhibitors
  - B. Beta blockers, protease inhibitors, integrase inhibitors, and ACE inhibitors
  - C. Painkillers, anti-inflammatory drugs, Reverse transcriptase inhibitors and antibiotics
  - D. Vaccines, steroids, protease inhibitors, integrase inhibitors, and entry inhibitors and antifungals
16. **HIV transmission from mother to child is primarily prevented during pregnancy by:-**
- A. Avoiding antiretroviral therapy
  - B. Administering antiretroviral therapy to the mother and the baby
  - C. Encouraging home births without medical intervention
  - D. Avoiding breastfeeding completely
17. **The monitoring test is crucial for patients on ART according to national guidelines is:-**
- A. Liver function test
  - B. CD4+ T cell count and viral load
  - C. Complete blood count
  - D. Blood glucose levels
18. **The typical clinical manifestation of gonorrhoea in males is:-**
- A. Painful ulcers
  - B. Urethral discharge and dysuria
  - C. Generalized rash
  - D. Genital warts

19. **The Sexually Transmitted Infection presenting as a frothy, greenish vaginal discharge with a fishy odour is:-**

- A. Candidiasis
- B. Trichomoniasis
- C. Bacterial vaginosis
- D. Syphilis

20. **The purpose of the syndromic approach in managing STIs IS:-**

- A. To focus on symptoms rather than laboratory-confirmed diagnoses.
- B. To delay treatment until laboratory results are available.
- C. To ensure all patients are treated with the same medications.
- D. To treat only confirmed cases of HIV and STIs.

**SECTION II: ASHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (30MARKS)**

1. Define and distinguish Reproductive Tract Infections (RTIs) and Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs). (2Marks)
2. Discuss the three (3) classification of RTIs/STIs. (3Marks)
3. State Five (5) main Common syndromes found in STIs/RTIs. (5Marks)
4. Explain the Four (4) Cs used in Syndromic Management of STI/RTI. (4Marks)
5. State Four (4) Complications of Chlamydia. (2Marks)
6. Explain Four (4) the stages of syphilis. (4Marks)
7. State Five (5) advantages of the syndromic approach to the management of STIs. (5Marks)
8. Discuss Five (5) Components of STIs/RTIs and HIV service integration. (5 Marks)

### SECTION III: LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

1. Regarding HIV;
  - a. Define HIV/ AIDS. (2Marks)
  - b. State the Life Cycle of HIV. (5Marks)
  - c. Describe the Three (3) modes of HIV transmission. (3Marks)
  - d. Describe Five (5) principles and goals of ART. (5Marks)
  - e. List Five (5) ways in which HIV transmission can be prevented. (5Marks)

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