



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

DNS 214: HIV/AIDS & STIs/RTIs

DATE: 18TH APRIL 2024

TIME: 2 Hours

START: 1115 HOURS

FINISH: 1315 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 and Section II: Short Answer Questions
4. Answer all Questions in the ANSWER BOOKLET provided
5. 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 body fluids that can potentially transmit HIV infection include:-
 - a. Spinal fluid
 - b. Saliva
 - c. Sputum
 - d. Urine
2. The LEAST important factor in HIV transmission for needle stick injuries is:-
 - a. Depth of the injury
 - b. A device visibly contaminated with the patient's blood
 - c. CD4 count of index patient
 - d. Viral load of index patient
3. The following enzyme has no role HIV virus infections: -
 - a. Ribonuclease
 - b. Integrase
 - c. Protease
 - d. Reverse Transcriptase
4. The window period in HIV infection:-
 - a. One is HIV infected but antibody tests are negative.
 - b. Typically lasts 7 - 10 years.
 - c. Patients have a high level of antibodies to HIV.
 - d. Is characterized by a slow decline in CD 4 count
5. Clinical Latency in HIV infection: -
 - a. Is the time period when the viral load is the highest.
 - b. Is when patients start to develop symptoms of HIV infection.
 - c. Lasts 7 - 10 years in about 80% of patients.
 - d. A time period when the ELISA is usually negative.
6. The test used to definitively diagnose HIV in a child < 18 months old is:-
 - a. Rapid Test
 - b. DNA PCR
 - c. RNA PCR
 - d. CD4
7. The condition **excluded** in WHO 2 Clinical staging of HIV **is:-**
 - a. Papular Puritic Eruption
 - b. Persistent generalized lymphadenopathy
 - c. Molluscum Contageosium
 - d. Herpes Zoster

8. The most common cancer in people living with HIV/ AIDS is:-
 - a. Lymphomas
 - b. Hodgins's sarcoma
 - c. Kaposi's sarcoma
 - d. Retinoblastoma
9. A Feeding practice that poses the greatest risk for HIV infection in infants whose mothers are HIV positive is:-
 - a. Exclusive formula feeding
 - b. Exclusive breastfeeding
 - c. Mixed feeding
 - d. Wet nursing
10. In HIV infected persons with Tuberculosis (TB) comorbidity, TB is treated prior to ARV initiation: -
 - a. To prevent resistance
 - b. To decrease toxicity
 - c. To improve adherence
 - d. To reduce occurrence of Immune Reconstitution Inflammatory Syndrome (IRIS)
11. STIs that commonly causes ophthalmia neonatorum are:-
 - a. Syphilis and gonorrhoea
 - b. Chlamydia and gonorrhoea
 - c. Chancroid and chlamydia
 - d. Chlamydia and syphilis
12. The most common bacterial sexually transmitted infection is:-
 - a. Lymphogranuloma venereum
 - b. Gonorrhoea
 - c. Chlamydia
 - d. Genital herpes
13. The organism that causes frothy, profuse, greenish-yellow and foul smelling vaginal discharge is:-
 - a. Neisseria gonorrhoea
 - b. Chlamydia trachomatis
 - c. Gardnerella vaginalis
 - d. Trichomonas vaginalis
14. The major organs affected by untreated syphilis are:-
 - a. Liver and kidney
 - b. Brain and heart
 - c. Brain and kidneys
 - d. Kidneys and heart

15. Syphillitic gummas are commonly seen in:-
- Primary syphilis
 - Secondary syphilis
 - Tertiary syphilis
 - Latent phase of syphilis
16. Lymphadenopathy refers to:-
- Atrophied lymph nodes
 - Swollen lymph nodes
 - Tumors of the lymph nodes
 - Infected lymph nodes
17. Painful genital ulcers are likely to be due to:-
- Chancroid and herpes
 - Syphilis and herpes
 - Chancroid and syphilis
 - Syphilis only
18. The treatment of choice for Trichomoniasis is:-
- Single dose of Benzathine penicillin 2.4 MU
 - Single dose of 1gm Ceftriaxone given intramuscularly
 - Single dose of 2gm metronidazole
 - Oral 500mg erythromycin QID for 5 days
19. Molluscum contagiosum is caused by:-
- Poxvirus
 - Haemophilus influenzae
 - Treponema pallidum
 - Cryptococcus neoformans
20. The drug of choice for candidiasis is:-
- Fluconazole
 - Amphotericin B
 - Metronidazole
 - Acyclovir

SECTION II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (SAQs) 50 MARKS

1. State five (5) challenges faced in the management of Sexually transmitted infections (5marks)
2. State four (4) health messages to share with sexually active youth on prevention of Sexually transmitted infections (4 marks)
3. Describe the natural history of HIV infection (4 marks)
4. State four (4) reasons for staging HIV disease (4 marks)
5. Outline six (6) ways of preventing candidiasis (6 marks)
6. State five (5) clinical manifestations of gonorrhoea (5 marks)
7. State six (6) sequelae of untreated STIs (6 marks)
8. Outline five (5) factors that influence sexual behavior among the youth (5 marks)
9. State six (6) advantages of syndromic approach in management of sexually transmitted infections (6 marks)
10. State five (5) clinical manifestations of trichomonas vaginalis (5 marks)