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**MINISTRY OF HEALTH**

**CLINICAL OFFICERS’ COUNCIL**

**DIPLOMA IN CLINICAL MEDICINE AND SURGERY**

**PRE-INTERNSHIP EAMINITION.**

**PAPER 11: [MCQ/TRUE/FALSE]**

**DATE; WEDNESDAY 21 SEPTEMBER, 2016.**

**TIME: 3 HOURS [02:00PM: 05:00PM**]

INSTRUCTION:

1. Write your COC INDEX NUMBER on the ANSWER SHEET provided

2. Score sheet WITHOUT COC index Number or WITH incorrect index numbers shall NOT be marked and the examination shall be nullified

3. Attempt all Questions

4. Do not use a PENCIL; use either BLUE OR BLACK pen.

5For SECTION A [MCQ] there is ONLY ONE correct response .Mark X against OPNLY one appropriate response. There is no negative marking in this section.

6. No marks will be awarded for responding to more one option in SECTION A.

7. In SECTION B [TRUE/FALSE], MARK X in the appropriate response .One mark will be DEDUCTED for every wrong answer

8. All cancellations must be clear.

9. Ensure that you sign the attendance register before doing the examination and when you are handing over the answer sheet

SECTION A

Single ANSWER Multiple Choice Question

1. A patient has a blood pressure of 180/110mmhg. The patient is likely to have the following feature.
2. Pallor
3. jaundice
4. dehydration
5. weakness of one side
6. Deep venous thrombosis [DVT]
7. The ankle joint is tender and restricted
8. Heparin has a roll in its management
9. The affected leg is cold than the normal one
10. Clot has logged within a blood artery
11. About pulmonary tuberculosis
12. Always present with a chronic cough
13. Is a differential of wasting syndromes
14. occur in all HIV individuals
15. sputum for AAFB is always positive
16. Nephritic syndrome
17. Is a cause of low immunity to the body
18. Kidney loose high molecular protein
19. Edema is due to low HB
20. Prednisolone has no role in its management
21. In acromegaly
22. Thinning of the skin occurs
23. The patient lower jaw shortens
24. Blood pressure falls
25. The tongue enlarges
26. Displaced apex beat in CCF
27. Is medial to the mid clavicular
28. Is above the 4 the left rib
29. Is more than 9cm off the sternal border
30. Is near to the right anterior axillary line
31. Concerning safe blood transfusion;
32. Grouping without cross matching is enough to give a transfusion
33. Air embolism is not a risk during transfusion
34. Recipient should sign a consent form before transfusion
35. Patient vital signs need not be known before transfusion begins
36. A patient who present with passage of clay stool is mostly having which condition.
37. Hookworm infestation
38. cancer head of the pancreas
39. malaria
40. Acute pancreatitis
41. The following drugs are indicated in controlling seizures
42. Phenobarbitone
43. Cotrimaxazole
44. Sodium stibogluconate
45. Metronidazole
46. Which below is not a side effect of prednisolone
47. .Anemia
48. Diabetes mellitus
49. Peptic mellitus
50. Cataract
51. Condition presenting with stridor includes all of the following except
52. Viral croup
53. Diphtheria
54. CCF
55. Quincy
56. One of the following is a risk factor of developing childhood asthma
57. Missed BCG vaccine
58. Bacterial infection
59. Atop
60. Malnutrion
61. About infective endocarditis

a) Dental procedures in patients with this condition don`t require antibiotic prophylaxis

B) is commonly viral in origin

c) Can occur in a previously health valve

d) Cannot be associated with fingers clubbing

1. Mostly likely organism that causes neonatal sepsis is
2. Respiratory syncytia virus
3. Staphylococcus aureus
4. Coli
5. Streptococcal pneumonia
6. Babies born by HIV positive mothers
7. A positive antibody test at birth confirm HIV infection in those infants
8. Those cases are rare in our hospital today
9. PEP must be started within one week after delivery
10. Mother to child transmission is possible
11. One of the following is a feature of AGN
12. Low blood pressure
13. Absence of RBC cast in urine
14. Absence of hematuria
15. Proteinuria
16. The following are causes of massive splenomegaly except
17. Ascariasis
18. Acute lymphocytic leukemia
19. Kala-azar
20. Repeated attack of malaria
21. Which of the following is a diagnostic feature in a child with autism
22. Good social interaction and enjoyment
23. Repetitive stereotype behavior
24. Impulsivity
25. Normal milestone
26. Which of the following is a rapidly growing tumor
27. Nephroblastoma
28. Retinoblastoma
29. Burkits lymphoma
30. Osteogenic sarcoma
31. The following does not causes seizures in children
32. High fevers
33. Electrolytes imbalance
34. Anemia
35. Hypoxia
36. The changes that occur during puberty in girls are in the following order
37. Menarche, thelarche, pubarche
38. Pubarche, menarches and then menarche
39. Thelarches, pubarche and then menarche
40. Menarche, pubarche and then thelarche
41. In order to determine which patients are likely t6o develop cephalo-pelvic disproportion in labor the following parameters of the pelvis are mandatory which one is not
42. Mid pelvis diameter
43. Pelvis outlet
44. Vaginal length
45. Pelvis
46. Janet a Para 1+3 gravid 5 presents to the health center for ANC profile what further history would you take from her to prevent further loss of pregnancy
47. Screening for hormonal abnormalities
48. Survey of cervix and uterine anomalies
49. Maternal age
50. Previous history of fetal congenital anomalies
51. Labor and delivery of twins
52. Caesarian delivery is mandatory
53. Vaginal delivery is performed if 1st fetus is breech
54. Vaginal delivery if the 1ST twins is cephalic
55. Caesarian delivery if first twins is cephalic
56. The following family planning method is best for regulating abnormal uterine bleeding
57. Combined oral contraceptives
58. IUCD
59. Implanon
60. Condoms

26. The following is postpartum complication caused by uterine fibroids

1. fetal mal presentation
2. obstruction of birth canal
3. postpartum hemorrhage
4. preterm labor

27. The following is an evaluation of male factors for infertility

1. Ovulatory factor
2. Pelvic factor
3. Semen analysis
4. Cervical factor

28. The following is medical history for male factor infertility

1. Contraceptive history
2. Undescended testis
3. Menstrual cycle
4. Pap smear

29. The following are causes of secondary amenorrhea

1. Physiological menopause
2. Artificial menopause
3. Premature menopause
4. Premenopausal state

31. If a patient is brought to you with severe tension pneumothorax the immediate action you will take is;

1. Prepare for insertion of underwater drainage
2. Insert a wide bore needle into his pleural space to relieve the tension
3. Take for urgent X-ray to confirm diagnosis
4. Give him oxygen mask

32. Regarding pre-operative medication one of the following is not a principal goal

1. To relieve anxiety
2. To induce an aesthesia
3. To provide sedation
4. To decrease secretion of saliva

33. About cellulitis, all the following are true accept

1. Most are caused by streptococci
2. The condition is generally self-limiting
3. Tender streaks leading from the lesion to the regional lymph nodes are commonly noted
4. The condition generally responds to benzyl pencil penicillin

34. About bed sores, one of the following is not true

1. Prevented by avoidance of pressure over bony prominences
2. Can be prevented by wetting the bed with water to cool the skin
3. Can be caused by wrinkled sheets
4. Once pressure sores develop they are difficult to heal

35. Which is the most common cause of lower gastrointestinal bleeding in adults below 40 years?

1. Colorectal carcinoma
2. Hemorrhoids
3. Anal fissures
4. Ulcerative colitis

36. Anterior fossa base of skull fractures present with;

1. CSF otorrhea
2. Haemotympanum
3. Battle sign
4. Subconjunctival hematoma

37. A patient develops compartment syndrome following manipulation and application of plaster of Paris for tibia fibula/fracture, what is the best treatment

1. Split the plaster
2. Infusion of iv fluids
3. Elevate the leg after splitting the plaster
4. Operative decompression of the facial compartment

38. One of the following is not a radiological feature of a fracture;

1. Rugged line across an injured bone
2. Crepitus or granting between the bone ends
3. Lack of continuity of the cortex of bone after injury
4. Displacement of bone fragments

39. Acute osteomyelitis is commonly caused by;

1. Salmonella
2. Staphylococcus aurous
3. Streptococcus pyroxenes
4. Haemophilus influenza

40. What is the best treatment of an oblique tibia shaft fracture which has re-displaced after initial good closed reduction and plaster immobilization?

1. Wedging of the plaster
2. Re-manipulation and reapplication of plaster
3. Open reduction and internal fixation
4. Skeletal traction

41. The following distinguishes cholera from food poisoning

1. Constipation follows vomiting in food poisoning
2. In cholera ,stools are liquid with rice water color
3. In cholera, nausea is extreme without vomiting
4. Abdominal pain is constant in cholera

42. Live attenuated vaccines

1. Live bacteria or viruses have been reduced in strength so that they do not cause a severe infection but are still similar enough to the original organism
2. Means the virulence and danger of the organisms have been taken away
3. Are made of dead bacteria or viruses
4. Are made by modifying the toxins that some bacteria produce

43. An outbreak of a disease can be transmitted directly or indirectly. The main route of indirect transmission include

1. Ingestion of contaminated water and food
2. Trans placental [pregnancy]
3. Sexual contact
4. Vector aided blood contact

44. Important consideration in planning for health education includes

1. Age bracket of potential learners
2. Education level
3. Socio economic status
4. Venue of exercise

45. The following are acceptable methods of excreta disposal

1. Cat method
2. Bucket latrine
3. Flying toilet
4. Compost pit

46. Nasocomial infection

1. Is an infection acquired through inhalation of droplets or sputum
2. Is an infection occurring towards the end of a chronic disease
3. Is an infection acquired through sneezing
4. Is an infection acquired by a patient during hospital stay

47. Which is true about refuse disposal?

1. Refuse is constantly produced whenever one works
2. The indiscriminate disposal of refuse produces offensive smell
3. Refuse disposal cause fire
4. Refuse disposal attracts insects and vermin

48. Types of disease prevention include the following except

1. Primary
2. Tertiary
3. Extrinsic
4. Secondary

49. Disadvantages of mass media in disaster management include

1. Requires very effective speaking abilities and expertise
2. Message not individualized
3. Makes communication effective
4. It is time consuming

50. If you suspect an outbreak of cholera in the catchment area of your health center WHAT WILL YOU DO PROMPLY

1. Refer all suspect cases
2. Take stool specimen for culture and await results
3. Order a large consignment of third generation antibiotics
4. Isolate all patients and put them on iv fluids

51. The principle of equity according to Henry Fayola refers to

1. Equal distribution of resources among workers
2. Institution of proper discipline among workers
3. Workers have to be treated with fairness within the organization
4. No worker should equate himself to the manager

52. In strategic management the term SWOT analysis refers to

1. Systems worth of technicalities
2. Sustainable work opportunities and tasks
3. Strengths weak nesses opportunities threats
4. Solutions weak points opportunities trends

53. The main difference between a leader and a manager is that

1. A leader is appointed while a manager does not
2. A leader tells people what to do and a manager shows people what to do
3. A leader use creativity while a manager relies on set systems of work
4. A manager may or may not be appointed while a leader is appointed

54. The following are advantages of delegation;

1. The manager can have time to do his personal affairs outside duty
2. Workers are kept busy all the time so no room for idleness
3. The manager creates room for handling important matters
4. Delegation is a way of judging incompetent workers for dismissal

55. A charismatic leader is a type of leader who

1. A leader by birth
2. Influence people based on his personality
3. Is a free reign type
4. Is democratic

56. Grapevine communication;

1. Is an upward form of communication
2. Is official communication
3. Shrives where there is no official clarification of a matter
4. Mostly emerges from the top management

57. The following are the role of chairman in a meeting;

1. Threatens those who are fond of criticizing him
2. Causing fear among the members and demanding that they follow his ideas
3. Controlling time and unnecessary interruptions

Making sure that all his ideas have been taken into consideration58.which of the following is false regarding job enrichment

1. Motivating factors are incorporated into a job
2. There is more recognition for job performance
3. Employees are given more responsibilities to make decisions
4. Dusks or duties are added to a job

59. The importance of having an organization structure includes

1. Corrupt managers can easily be identified
2. To identify the tribe of origin of each job holder
3. Spheres of responsibility and authority are defined
4. Lazy staff can be identified

60. The body responsible for training registration and licensing clinical officers in Kenya is;

1. The Kenya medical and dentist practitioners board
2. The union of Kenya clinical officers
3. The Kenya clinical officers council
4. The Kenya clinical officers association

**SECTION B**

**MULTIPLE TRUE /FALSE QUESTIONS**

**1. Features of left sided cardiac Failure includes**

1. **Wheeze**
2. **Cough**
3. **Dyspnea**
4. **Marked edema**

**2. Antihypertensive drugs correctly matched with its example is**

1. **Ace inhibitor---------atenolol**
2. Beta blockers-----------------Nifedipine
3. Calcium channel blocker -------Aldomet
4. Central acting-------Aldomet
5. Angiotensin 11 Inhibitor-------Hydralazine

3. about cotrimoxazole prophylaxis in HIV /AIDS

1. Offers some protection against malaria
2. Is indicated only to those patient with low CD4 count
3. Is a BD dosage drug
4. It should be stopped once ARV drug are introduced
5. Has life threatening potential hypersensitivity reactions

4. The following dermatological condition is correctly matched with a recommended drug for its treatment?

1. a)Eczema----------prednisolone
2. b)Impetigo---------Erythromycin
3. c)Triennia Vesicular------Clotrimazoloe
4. d)Contact Dermatitis------Betamethasone
5. Scabies ------------Amoxicillin

5. Malaria

1. 6. a) Is a vector born tropical condition
2. b)Jaundice is a feature of severity
3. c)) Is a common cause of anemia
4. Tetracycline has no therapeutic benefit
5. Concerning liver cirrhosis

6. Concerning liver cirrhosis

a) Presents with massive hepatomegaly

b) Patient has a left sided hypochondria discomfort

c) Alcoholism is not a late feature

d) Liver failure is a late feature

e) Jaundice is a presenting feature

7. Regarding tuberculosis meningitis

a) Onset is sudden

b) Presents with hyperpyrexia

c) Always look for a primary cause

d) Lumbar puncture is a contraindicated

e) Sputum for AAFB is not necessary

8. Signs of prematurity include

a) Hypospadias

b) Dry skin

c) Well-developed Moro reflex

d) Absent rooting reflex

e) Abundant lanugo haiku

9. Risk factor for developing measles includes

a) Malnutrition

b) HIV stage 4

c) Missed immunization opportunity

d) Political instability

e) Prolonged steroid therapy

10. Neonatal meningitis

a) Group B streptococcus is rarely isolated in this condition

b) The infection can be adequately be treated for seven days with broad spectrum antibiotics

c) Associated with high mortality and complication

d) May complicate to hydrocephalous

e) CSF biochemistry shows significantly elevated glucose and marked reduced proteins

11. Features of severe pneumonia includes

a) Cough with fast breathing

b) Central cyanosis

c) Lower chest wall in drawing

d) SPO₂˂94%

e) AVPU˂than A

12. in management of a child with convulsions lasting for more than five minutes

a) Manage with a loading dose of IM phenobarbitone 15g/kg

b) During active seizures , support breathing with oxygen

c) Ensure ABC and observe the child for a second seizures

d) Can also be manage with diazepam iv at a dose of 0.5mg/kg

e) Start phenobarbitone maintenance to every child who present with convulsions

13. Severe malnutrition may be described by;

a) MUAC of˂13.5cm

b) WHZ less or equal to -3SD

C) Severe visible wasting

d) Edema with visible wasting

e) Weight for age of 80%

14. Fluid management may be described by;

a) ORS is the most preferred fluid

b) Shock is managed with 20mls/kg of ringers lactate with 5% dextrose to run for 2 hours

c) Resomal should never be used since it contains high sodium revels as compare to ORS

d) Severe dehydration can effectively be managed using F75 alone

e) Fluids should be given rapidly to prevent shock from developing

15. Characteristics of normal labor;

a) Regular uterine contractions

b) Firm cervical OS

c) Effacement and dilatation of the cervix

d) Irregular uterine contraction

e) Voluntary bearing-down effort leading to expulsion per vagina of the products of conception

16) Signs of placental separation

a) A fresh gush of blood from the vagina

b) Uterus becomes soft and flat

c) The fundus of the uterus rises up

d) The uterus becomes firm and globular

e) Umbilical cord shortens outside the vagina

17. Puerperium

a) Is the period from delivery of the baby and placenta up to 6 weeks postpartum?

b) Close monitoring of danger signs is mandatory in this stage

c) Most postpartum hemorrhage occur at this stage

d) Breastfeeding is initiated for bonding

e) Breastfeeding improves uterine contractions hence PPH is controlled

18. In focused antenatal care

a) The first visit is treated as if the patient will not come for another visit

b) All base line antenatal profile are done

c) Four visits are adequate for pregnancies which are at risk

d) One visit adequate for pregnancy which is not at risk

e) History of previous pregnancies is not important

19. in the management of ectopic pregnancy

a) Immediately surgery is indicated in case of hemorrhage

b) ῾῾milking ᾿᾿ of the pregnancy out of distal ends reduces the risk of recurrent ectopic

c) Surgery is reserved for patient with contraindication to medical treatment

d) There is no room for conservative management

e) Early diagnosis of enraptured ectopic reduce complications

20) Trichomonas vaginitis

a) The causative organism is trichomonas vaginalis

b) Infects the lower urinary tract in both male female

c) The principle symptom is a profuse, extremely frothy, greenish discharge

d) Systemic therapy with metronidazole is the treatment of choice

e) Partners should be treated simultaneously

21) Predisposing factor of the cancer of cervix is;

a) Multiple sexual partners

b) Human papilloma virus

c) Human immunodeficiency virus

d) Long term oral contraception use

e) IUCD

22. The following statement is true regarding fat embolism syndrome:

a) Occurs mainly after severe fractures of the femur and tibia

b) The onset is usually within two days of the injury

c) There is a symptom-free period between injury and onset

d) It is commoner in younger than old patient

e) It causes breathlessness and petechial rash

23) Indication of skin traction include

a) Open fracture of the tibia/fibula

b) Septic arthritis of the ankle joint

c) Fracture in the femur in children

d) Dislocation of hip joint

e) Septic arthritis of the hip

24. Respond to following statements about fracture of clavicles as to whether true or false

a) Fracture is commonest in the medial third of clavicle

b) Non-union is rare

c) Most case are threated conservatively

d) Fracture is usually due to indirect injury

e) mal-union is very rare

25. Respond to the following statements about amputation

a) Arteriography helps in determining the level of amputation

b) A tourniquet should be used when amputating an ischemic limb

c) Consideration for a suitable prosthesis determines the level of amputation

d) Symes amputation is done at the middle of the femur

e) Phantom limb is a complication

26. Regarding breast cancer

a) Local spread involve the skin and pectoral muscle

b) Presents as a hard lamp associated with in drawing of the nipple

c) It is not a known cause of the skeleton

d) Does not usually spread to the skin

e) Involves supraclavicular nodes and contralateral lymph nodes in advanced disease

27. The following are non-plasma colloid volume expanders, useful for treatment of hypovolemic shock due to acute blood loss

a) Normal saline

b) Hemocoel

c Hydroxyethyl starch

e) Ringers lactate

28) A patient presents with a markedly painful testicular swelling. His problem could be

a) Testicular torsion

b) Malignant testicular tumor

c) Acute epididymitis

d) Undescended testis

e) Acute orchitis

29. Basic principle in community based health care approach is;

a) Equitable distribution of resources

b) Maternal and child health

c) Community participation

d) Adequate safe water supply

e) Appropriate technology

30. Effective cold chain ensures potency of the following vaccines

a) Polio (OPV)

b) Anti-snake venom

c) Measles

d) Anti-rabies

e) BCG

31. Mid upper arm circumference is a simple and quick measurement used;

a) Only when weighing scale are available

b) Only when road to health charts are available

c) In community nutrition surveys

d) As a screening method in outpatient

e) To measure weight for height

32. Routine medical check-up for food handlers is carried determined

a) Health status of the people

b) The carries status

c) The disease with high prevalence

d) The type of medication to be given

e) The nature of disease

33. Different data collected in MCH clinic include

a) Morbidity data

b) Immunization data

c) Family planning data

d) Malnutrition data

e) Mortality data

34. The following are effect of poor housing

a) Sub-standard housing affects mental health

b) Increase indoor temperature

c) Can leads to injuries

d) Social intolerance

e) Proper ventilation

35. The role of project manager includes;

a) Budgeting

b) Tracking and reporting progress

c) Forecasting future trends to fulfill the need

d) Resources allocation

e) Defining the status of the project

36. Procurement cycle involves the following

a) Identifying the need

b) Specifying the requirement to fulfill the need

c) Identify potential supplies

d) Soliciting bids and proposals

e) Awarding contracts

37. The following are the sources health financing

A) Community own resource person (CORPS)

b) National social security fund (N.H.I.F)

c) National social and security fund (H.S.S.F)

d) Facility improvement fund (F.I.F)

e) Kenya medical supply authority (KEMSA)

38. The following are true about a team

a) A group of people who are interdependent

b) The members recognize that success of each one of them depends on the success of the group

c) A team lack cohesion

d) It exists without norms

e) Membership is defined

39. in medical practice, ῾informed consent᾿ refers to;

a) Permission from the patient about the procedure after they have been explained to

b) Decision made by clinician on behalf of the patient

c) The patient inform the clinician what to do

d) A situation where the patient is aware of the outcome of a given procedure

e) A situation where both the clinician and the patient decide what to do

40) A good quality health system is characterized by the following

a) Decreased work output

b) Motivated workers

c) Quality services

d) Efficient communication system

e) High staff turns over

ANSWER ALL QUECTIONS

1. Kimwana is a 45 years old male who reports to your hospital with a 3 weeks history of productive cough with purulent sputum, chest pains weight loss, night sweats and loss of appetite. On examination kimwana is sick looking ,wasted , in mild respiratory distress and has crepitation on chest auscultation
2. State your most likely diagnosis (1mks)
3. State three (3) diagnosis you could request for him(3kms)
4. Outline your supportive management(2mks)
5. Write specific treatment for this patient(4mks)
6. A patient come to hospital complaining of severe headache, vomiting, blurred vision, photophobia and body hotness. On examination he is sick looking. Has a fever of 39.0c, the neck is restricted and kerning sign positive.
7. State the diagnosis (1mks)
8. Mention any four (4) causative organisms of this condition?
9. How would you confirm the diagnosis?(2mks)
10. Outline the treatment for this patient(5mks)
11. Peter a 3 years old baby is brought to you clinic with a 2 day history of diarrhea. On examination the child look lethargic and can’t take a drink offered to him by his mother .He has sunken eye balls , and a skin pinch return takes 3 second. Child weight 15kg.
12. Classify peter illness (2mks)
13. How would you manage this patient (8mks)
14. 2 weeks old martin diagnosis with neonatal sepsis. His weight is 2.5.
15. List six common presenting features of neonatal sepsis(3marks)
16. Outline three most important investigation that you will carry out for a suspected case of neonatal sepsis(3marks)
17. Write a treatment sheet for baby martin
18. Outline at least ten (10) components of a partograph (10marks)
19. Concerning ectopic pregnancy
20. List five(5) factors associated with ectopic pregnancy(5marks)
21. Outline five(5) symptoms and five (5) signs of a rupture ectopic pregnancy(5marks)
22. Outline steps involve in the management of an adult patient with open fracture of the tibia and fibula with extensive skin loss .(10marks)
23. A young adult male patient present to you in casualty with a history suggestive of intestinal obstruction.
24. Outline 4 cardinal clinical features (4marks)
25. State two(2) findings on a plain abdominal x-ray (2mks)
26. Outline eight (8) pre-operative measures before surgery (4kms)
27. Food is a basic need.
28. State five factors that promote good nutrition in the community (5kms)
29. Outline five (5) methods of food preservation(5mks)
30. Alcoholism develops gradually over time to heavy drinks. Explain any five (5)risk factors that can lead to alcoholism(10)
31. Delegation is an important function of management.
32. Define delegation (2mks)
33. State any four advantages and four disadvantages of delegation
34. Identify any five areas in a health Centre that can be a source of corruption .For the areas mentioned, state the corrective measures (10mks)