

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

CLINICAL OFFICER’S COUNCIL,

BSC REGISTRATION EXAMINATION,

SEPTEMBER 2013.

PAPER: PAPER 1 (ESSAY)

DATE: WEDNESDAY 11TH SEPTEMBER, 2013

TIME: 2 HOURS 30 MINUTES (09:00AM-11:30 AM)

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Write your COC Index number on the cover page & each page of the answer booklet used.
2. Marks will be lost for answer booklets without COC Index Number.
3. Do not use a pencil unless clearly instructed to do so.
4. Read the instructions provided in the answer booklet
5. All cancellations must be clean and clear
6. Answer ALL the 6 questions
7. Use the blank pages at the back of the answer sheet for your rough work and cancel before submitting the answer sheet
8. Ensure that you sign the attendance register before doing the examination and you are handling over the answer sheet.

1. A 30 year old man is brought to you at the casualty department by the police unconscious. He is reported to have been found lying at a shop doorway by a shop keeper 2hours prior to presentation at the casualty. At that time he appeared confused, drowsy and progressively lapsed into coma. You assess the patient and confirm that he is in coma.

1. What are your differential diagnosis? (2marks)
2. State 4 investigations that you will carry out and specify the rationale for each of the investigations. (4marks)
3. Outline the management of this patient. (4marks)

2. A 4 year old child presents with inability to support the head, sit, stand or talk. The mother reports to have had a bad difficulty delivery by vacuum extraction and the infant had a poor Apgar score necessitating admission to Newborn unit for 2weeks, on examination you find the child to be in fair general condition. On CNS examination –you find there is spastic paralysis in all the 4 limbs.

a. Make appropriate diagnosis in this child (1mark)

b. Name 4 differential diagnosis in (a) above (2marks)

c. Select 3 appropriate investigations for this child and interpret the findings (3marks)

d. Outline the management of this child (4marks)

3. John, a 25year old man who had been previously well, is brought to you in a casualty department with history of having fallen off a tree. On examination he has the following findings: Glasgow coma scale of 6(six), Panda sign positive with a rapid feeble pulse of 130 beats per minute. The lower limbs revealed a deformed right leg with an open wound of approximately 3 centimeters in diameter with a protruding bone fragment, and severely bleeding.

1. Outline how you would go about resuscitating John (5marks)
2. What does positive a Panda sign indicate? (mark)
3. Outline the contents of Glasgow coma scale (4marks)

4. Mr. and Mrs. Awful is a couple who have been married for the last 5 years with failure to conceive. On further inquiry the lady states that she has never conceived in her life nor has the man sired any child in his life

1. What type of fertility do they have (1mark)
2. Outline the factors associated with both male and female infertility (4marks)
3. Explain 3 key 1st level investigations you will for in the evaluation of this couple (3marks)
4. What management options would you offer for a couple whose cause of infertility is fallopian tubes that are damaged beyond repair (2marks)
5. Explain how you will manage the condition (4marks)

5. WHO has been facilitating the eradication of various diseases in the world in order to make the world free from diseases

a. Identify 4 diseases that are targeted by WHO for eradication (2marks)

b. What are the uses of epidemiology in communicable diseases (3marks)

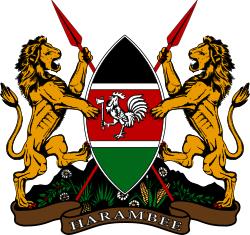
c. Distinguish between active and passive surveillance (2marks)

d. classify epidemic (3marks)

6. As a clinical officer working in health sector in Kenya you will be assigned to Carryout health services in various Counties

* 1. Explain the functions of the county health systems in the developed government units (4 marks)
  2. Describe SWOT analysis as a planning tool (4 marks)
  3. Develop 4 guidelines for effective delegation ( 2 marks)

ENDWISH YOU SUCCESS!!



MINISTRY OF HEALTH,

CLINICAL OFFICERS COUNCIL,

BSC REGISTRATION EXAMINATION,

SEPTEMBER 2013.

PAPER: PAPER 11 (MCQ&TF)

DATE: WEDNESDAY 11TH SEPTEMBER, 2013

TIME: 3HOURS (02:00PM-5:00PM)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Write your COC registration number on the ANSWER SHEET provided
2. Marks will be lost for every answer sheet that has no COC registration number
3. Attempt ALL THE 100 questions. SECTION ONE(MCQ) and SECTION TWO (T/F)on the SEPARATE answer sheets provided
4. DONOT USE A PENCIL unless instructed.
5. For SECTION A: (MCQ) there is only one correct response .Mark X against only ONE appropriate response. There is no negative marking in section.
6. No marks will be awarded for responding to more than one option in SECTION ONE
7. In SECTION TWO (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 exam and when you are handling over the answer sheet.

EXAMPLE OF HOW TO RESPOND TO A QUESTION IN SECTION ONE

The 4th president of the republic of Kenya is?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a)Mwai Kibaki |  |
| b)Daniel Arap Moi |  |
| c)Uhuru Kenyatta | X |
| d) William Ruto |  |

EXAMPLE OF HOW TO RESPOND TO A QUESTION IN SECTION TWO

The following have been presidents in Kenya

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | TRUE | FALSE |
| a)Mwai Kibaki | X |  |
| b)Oginga Odinga |  | X |
| c)Uhuru Kenyatta | X |  |
| d)William Ruto |  | X |
| e)Daniel Toroitch | X |  |

SECTION ONE MCQ

1. A 40 year old woman died after a long illness characterized by dyspnea, orthopnea, hepatomegaly, distended neck veins and peripheral edema. Which of the following disorders is the MOST likely cause of these features?

a) Chronic alcoholism

b) Right heart failure

c) Viral hepatitis

d) Diabetes Mellitus

2. The peripheral blood smear of anaemic patient shows microcystosis and hypochromia. The MOST likely diagnosis is

1. Anaemia of chronic disease
2. Aplastic anaemia
3. Iron deficiency disease
4. Pernicious anaemia

3. Match the cancer with its correct predisposing risk factor

1. Hepatitis B infection Lung cancer
2. Helicobacter pylori infection Carcinoma of the stomach
3. Heavy tobacco smoking Burkitt’s lymphoma
4. Human papilloma virus Hepatoma

4. A 67 year old man has smoked 2 packs of cigarettes a day since age 18. He has had a productive cough over the last 20 years, with episodic exacerbations of cough and wheezing lasting 4 to 5 months at a time. Symptoms have worsened over the last 4 years. The likely diagnosis is

1. Chronic Pneumonia
2. Adult respiratory distress syndrome
3. Chronic bronchitis
4. Pneumocystis jirovecci pneumonia

5. A 36 year old woman kwon to have peptic ulcer disease has had repeated vomiting over the last 2 weeks. Urea and electrolyte test shows urea 12.5 m mol/l, sodium 18m mol/l and 1.8m mol/l. What acid-base imbalance would be expected in a patient with severe vomiting?

1. Metabolic alkalosis
2. Respiratory alkalosis
3. Metabolic acidosis
4. Respiratory acidosis

6. Which micro- organism is associated with peptic ulcer?

1. Campylobacter jejuni
2. Helicobacter pylori
3. Listeria moncytogenes
4. Escherichia coli

7. Select the correct response in regard to Carbon monoxide poisoning

1. Usually presents with a ‘cherry red’ skin
2. Is more significant for the fetus compared to the mother
3. Signs and symptoms are less severe with concurrent smoke inhalation
4. Should not be treated with

8. Which one of the following ECG changes is NOT COMMONLY found in patients with hypokalaemia?

1. Flattened P waves
2. Sinus tachycardia
3. ST depression
4. PR interval prolongation

9. Which of the following bacteria are associated with early onset neonatal meningitis?

1. Escherichia coli
2. Group B beta hemolytic streptococcus
3. Streptococcus agalactiae
4. Pseudomonas auriginosa

10. Which one of the following is the MOST COMMON cause of congenital hydrocephalus?

1. Craniosynostosis
2. Aqueductal stenosis
3. Malformations of great vein of Galen
4. Papilloma of choroid plexus

11. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE in nephritic syndrome?

1. Does not result in frequent relapses
2. Majority of children get cured in the 2nd week
3. Bleeding manifestation is a known complication
4. Steroids are useful

12. The following statements below are of organophosphate poisoning. Indicate the FALSE statement

1. Pralidoxime is the definitive antidote
2. Activated charcoal can be given
3. Cause pulmonary oedema
4. Convulsions are known to occur

13. Diabetes in children is common in Kenya. Which statement below is true?

1. Diabetic children are mostly obese
2. Can present in the first year of life
3. May present initially with rapid breathing
4. Oral hypoglycemic agents are useful

14. The following congenital heart anomalies present with cyanosis; which one DOES NOT?

1. Ventriculo-septal defect
2. Transposition of the great arteries
3. Aortic stenosis
4. Mitral valve incompetence

15. A previously healthy 4 years old boy presented with difficulty breathing for one day. Three days prior, he had developed a runny nose, cough, and fever (40C. On examination, he is awake, alert, in moderate distress with decreased air entry over the right the right lower lobe with fine crepitations. His laboratory tests revealed leukocytosis and raised ESR. What is the appropriate next step in management?

1. To do a blood culture
2. To do a chest x-ray
3. To give intramuscular antibiotic
4. To give intravenous fluid

16. A 7 years old male presents with the chief complaint of ‘dark cola ‘colored urine, facial puffiness and abdominal pain for the past 2 days. He had a sore throat and fever 2 weeks earlier. He is also complaining of a headache and a BP 130/90. Urine analysis shows that RBCs are too numerous to count. Serum complement C3 level is low. What is the MOST LIKELY diagnosis?

1. Urinary tract infection
2. Nephrotic syndrome
3. Post-streptococcal glomerulonephritis
4. Bacterial pharyngitis

17. The following are determinants of an individual patient’s risk for pre-operative complications. Which one IS NOT?

1. The surgical procedure
2. The length of the surgical procedure
3. The anesthetic technique(e.g., general, regional)
4. The length of anesthesia

18. Which of the following is NOT ASSOCIATED with increased likelihood of infection after major elective surgery?

1. Chronic malnutrition
2. Controlled diabetes mellitus
3. Long-term steroid use
4. Infection at a remote body site

19. Select the correct statement concerning wound healing.

1. The proliferative phase involves fibroplasias and capillary budding
2. Corticosteroids enhance scar maturation
3. Skin re-epthelialises from the remnants of hair follicles
4. Vitamin c deficiency enhances collagen deposition

20. Identify the statement that is FALSE about thermal burns

1. Commonly due to acid burns
2. Petrol burns
3. Electric burns
4. Naked flame burns
5. Identify the statement that is NOT TRUE regarding Achalasia of the cardia
6. Is failure of relaxation of the pyloric sphincter
7. Is associated with reflux of gastric contents
8. Can be treated by balloon dilatation
9. Anti-acids have a role in treatment

22. Which of this factor is associated with cholelithiasis?

1. Hypercholesterolemia
2. Haemolytic disease
3. Excess bile acids
4. Biliary infections

23. Choose the correct response regarding acute urinary retention

1. Presents with urinary volumes> 1 liter
2. Is less painful than a chronic retention
3. Could result from diabetic neuropathy
4. A suprapubic cystostomy is useful in emergency relief

24. Select the correct response in the management of an obstructive uropathy:

1. A palpable bladder suggests lower tract pathology
2. History of gonococcal infection is critical
3. A micturating cystourethrogram requires oral ingestion of contrast
4. Ultrasonography has no value

25. Which of the following are least used when evaluating a 14-year-old girl with a breast lump?

1. Ultrasound
2. Mammography
3. Fine-needle aspiration
4. Excisional biopsy

26. The following factors do increase the risk of uterine rapture in labour

1. Primigravida
2. Hydrocephalus featus

C. Maternal adequate pelvis

d. Vulva warts

27. The following is true of the female reproductive cycles

1. Menstrual cycles begin at menarche
2. Ovarian cycle occur with ovulectomy
3. Menopausal cycle is reversed by use of hormonal treatment
4. Uterine cycle is the same as luteal phase

28. The female reproductive cycles works under the influence of the following axis;

1. Uterine ovarian axis
2. Hypothalamopituitary ovarian axis
3. Breast ovarian axis
4. Pituitary ovarian axis only

29. The female reproductive cycle is controlled by the activities of:

1. Hypothalamus
2. Limbic system
3. Follicles
4. Uterus

30. The following are factors that cause the floating of the featal head at term

1. Abruption placenta
2. Persistent occipital posterior presentation
3. Deflexion of the featal head
4. Gynaecoid pelvis

31. The following are components of the Featal Biophysical profile:

1. Cord resistive index
2. Amniotic fluid index
3. Featal Biparietal Diameter
4. Cord round the neck

32 .The following are evidence of ovulation;

1. Mittelschmerz
2. Lowered Body Temperature
3. LH drastic drop
4. Heavy and non-stretchy vaginal/cervical mucus

33. The following are changes that one may experience during menopause

1. Painful coitus
2. Sex become more enjoyable
3. Reduced libido
4. Urinary retention

34. Primary health care is an important aspect in health care provision. Which of the following statement is a principle of primary health care?

1. Health education
2. Treatment of communicable diseases
3. Community participation
4. Provision of essential drugs

35. Screening is an important activity in public health. Which of the following IS NOT a good characteristic of a good screening test?

1. Acceptability by the Ministry of Health despite public perception
2. Availability
3. Cost of effectiveness
4. Reproducibility

36. The following factors enhance vulnerability of population to disasters. Which one DOES NOT?

1. Poverty
2. Rapid urbanization
3. Lack of knowledge
4. Human capacity

37. Which of the following DO NOT match correctly?

1. Waterborne diseases -schistosomiasis and onchocerciasis
2. Water-washed diseases-scabies and diarrheal diseases
3. Water related diseases-malaria and dengue fever
4. Water based diseases-threadworm and filariasis

38.As the in charge of a health centre which hosts diploma students for rural attachments, which of the following WILL NOT be part of nutrition assessment in the under-five in the MCH clinic

1. Weight for age
2. Mid upper arm circumference
3. Height for age
4. Height for weight

39. In research, a complete enumeration of all items in the population is termed as

1. Sample inquiry
2. Census inquiry
3. Population inquiry
4. Stratified inquiry

40. Validity in research refers to

1. Degree to which an instrument measures, what is supposed to measure
2. Accuracy and precision of a measuring procedure
3. Defectiveness of measuring instrument
4. Replicability of research findings

41. Which of the following diseases gives lifelong immunity after an attack?

1. Typhoid
2. Mumps
3. Tetanus
4. Diphtheria

42. Decontamination involves

1. Sterilization
2. Boiling
3. Soaking of blood stained instruments in chlorine for 10 minutes
4. High level disinfection

43. Under the qualities approach, the attributes of a leader include the following EXCEPT

1. Self-confident
2. tall
3. imaginative
4. intelligent

44. Demerits of Division of Labour include

1. increases efficiency
2. leads to specialization
3. psychological trauma
4. increased productivity

45. In management, identify the FALSE STATEMENT about technical skills

1. is the use of scientific approaches in solving managerial problems
2. is analytical skills
3. is the ability to use specific knowledge, technique and available resources in performing work
4. is a management strategy

46. The Human relations theory, choose the FALSE statement

1. focuses on the degree in which human needs are being satisfied
2. was developed by Elton Mayo
3. is not a behavioral approach
4. emphasizes in managers interaction with subordinates to understand the social and psychological factors conditioning performance

47. Identify the FALSE STATEMENT below about motivators

1. are the extrinsic needs of an individual
2. does not includes pay increase to employees
3. are the intrinsic needs of an individual
4. are hygienic factors

48. Choose the statement that is correct on using participatory decision making

1. low cost
2. decision making is too fast
3. A few members may dominate
4. Decisions are always poor

49. Identify the FALSE statement on the importance of keeping stock records

1. To inform people at different levels
2. To establish a link between the physical stock and the stores accounts
3. To indicate the amount of stock of any item
4. To the information on the use of items in stock

50. The tools below are used to reduce risks and opportunities for corruption within institutions and procedures vulnerable to corruption. Which of the following is not?

1. Performance of risk analysis
2. Employment of the four eye principle
3. Employment of relatives and people well known
4. Blacklisting of companies

51. The mission of ministry of health is to provide effective leadership and participate in provision of quality services that are: equitable, responsive, accessible and accountable to Kenyans. Which of the following will NOT affect the provision of quality services?

1. Waiting time
2. Availability of drugs and other supplies
3. Attitude of the health workers
4. The type of disease

**SECTION TWO TRUE/FALSE**

52. About the level of consciousness

1. Stupor describes a state where the patient, although inaccessible, shows some response to painful stimuli. It is better to use the GCS score
2. Torpor is a state of extreme psychiatric disturbance where the patient withdraws mentally from his or her surroundings
3. Disorientation means that the person is conscious but not muddled in time, place and person
4. Dementia consists of unimpaired cognitive function in the setting of a normal conscious level
5. Confusion implies disorientation. An acute confusional state is not a state of acute delirium

53. A 28 year old woman presents with fever, dysuria, frequency, and flank tenderness. The urine contained numerous neutrophils and the urine culture revealed bacteriuria. The most likely causative organism is

1. Pseudomonas aeruginosa
2. Proteus vulgaris
3. Haemophilus influenza
4. Escherichia coli
5. Neisseria gonorrhea

54. A 67 year old woman presented to Kenyatta National Hospital with pain in her left thigh muscle. Duplex ultrasonography showed deep venous thrombosis in that limb. The patient was started on heparin. The BEST laboratory marker for monitoring use of unfractionated heparin is

1. Bleeding time
2. International normalized ratio
3. Thrombin time
4. Clotting time
5. Activated partial thromboplasin times

55. In a patient with coma and pinpoint pupils, the most likely cause is

1. Diabetic hypoglycaemia coma
2. Atropine administration
3. Organophosphate poisoning
4. Cryptococcal meningitis
5. Brain death

56. A 40 year old male has a pulse of 42 beats per minute. This may be attributed to

1. Hypovolemic shock
2. Severe anaemia
3. Heart failure
4. Use of propranolol
5. hypoglycaemia

57. Which of the following is NOT TRUE of albinism?

1. Eyes, skin and hair are involved
2. Inheritance is autosomal recessive
3. Increased incidence of skin malignancy
4. Melanin production is increased
5. Occurs in both male and female

58. Which of the following is reduced in patients with classic hemophilia?

1. Bleeding time
2. Coagulation time
3. Platelet count
4. Haemoglobin A
5. Factor VIII

59. A 10-month-old infant presents with a 1-day history of a blanching confluent rash which started on his face and now covers his entire body. He is miserable with conjunctivitis and fever of 38.5C. The illness started with runny nose and cough five days ago. What is the most likely diagnosis?

1. Scarlef fever
2. Rubella
3. Reseola infantum
4. Measles
5. Allergy

60. A 7-year-old boy presents to the pediatric Clinical Officer with history of abnormal gait. The mother notices that her son finds very difficult to wake up the sitting position. On examination, his posture shows marked lumber lordosis and hypertrophied calf muscles. He is making use of his own thigh and furniture to get up from sitting position. There is also symmetrical proximal muscle weakness. Other system examinations are normal. What is the most likely diagnosis?

1. Cerebral palsy
2. Guilliam-Barre syndrome
3. Duchenne muscular dystrophy
4. Dermatomyositis
5. Hysteria

61. 18-months-old male infant was brought to the clinic with excessive crying, pallor, and angular stomatitis. On examination, there was edema of the dorsa of hands and feet, severe napkin dermatitis and mild hepatomegaly. His dietetic history revealed that he has been on high carbohydrate, low protein diet during the last 6 months. The following are common complications of his condition

1. Hypoglycemia
2. Mental retardation
3. Renal failure
4. Bronchopneumonia
5. Meningitis

62. A newborn who weighs 600g and whose estimated gestational age is 24weeks at birth is admitted to the neonatal intensive care unit after successful resuscitation in the delivery room. Arterial blood gas measurements on room air are: pH, 7.35; PCO2, 42mm Hg; PO2, 68 mm Hg; base deficit, 2 mEq/L. Of the following, The MOST APPROPRIATE initial management is to

1. Begin intravenous vancomycin
2. Begin phototherapy
3. Provide Bicarbonate infusion
4. Provide glucose infusion

63. A 12 year old boy presents to you with sudden severe pain in the hands and wrists. He has bossing of the skull, anaemia and jaundice. A test was requested to help identify the morphology of the blood cells. How do you expect the red cells to look like?

1. Microcytes
2. Elliptocytes
3. Sickle shaped
4. Pencil cells
5. Spherocytes

64. What test would you request to confirm the diagnosis?

1. Haemoglobin Electrophoresis
2. Benched Jones proteins
3. Skull X-ray
4. Serum ferritin
5. Bleeding time

65. During delivery of an infant who have an estimated gestational age of 42 weeks, you note that the amniotic fluid looks like pea soup and contains thick particles of meconium. Of the following, the MOST important initial step in resuscitation of the infant is to

1. Aspirate the gastric contents
2. Determine the Apgar score
3. Provide positive pressure ventilation
4. Suction the hypopharynx
5. Give oxygen

66. In addition to irritability, sweating, and difficulty in breathing when feeding, the symptom that is MOST indicative of congestive heart failure in a 3-week-old infant is

1. Ascites
2. Cough
3. Cyanosis
4. Diminished feeding volume
5. Wheezing

67. A 20 year old man was admitted fully conscious after being knocked off a bicycle. He, however, deteriorated rapidly 2 hours later. Lateral skull x-ray showed a linear fracture crossing over the right anterior. The patient developed an acute rise in intra cranial pressure

1. Emergency CT scanning was required
2. The patient most likely to developed right hemiparesis
3. This patient most likely had an extradural heamorrhage
4. The patients right pupil must become constricted and unresponsive
5. The patient left pupil must constricted and non-responsive

68. You have admitted a child with severe acute onset pain and swelling of the hip. He is febrile and aspiration of the hip produces pus. The following line of management is correct

1. Physiotherapy is recommended immediately
2. Immobilize the joint with plaster
3. Skin traction is useful
4. Culture and sensitivity of the aspirated pus is mandatory
5. Antibiotic should be initiated immediately

69. While bathing a 6 month old child, his mother noted that there was a swelling in the abdomen towards the left side. On examination there was an abdominal mass, which showed calcification near the left kidney. What is the MOST probable diagnosis?

1. Lymphoma
2. Leukemia
3. Neuroblastoma
4. Renal cell carcinoma
5. Ewings tumor

70. Banjo, 40 years, underwent subtotal thyroidectomy. In the recovery room she developed stridor. There was some staining of the wound with blood. Which of the following is the LEAST LIKELY cause?

1. Tracheomalacia
2. Bilateral recurrent nerve palsy
3. Hematoma formation
4. Hypocalcaemia
5. Division of the right middle thyroid vein

71. A one year old child presented with multiple fractures seen in various stages of healing. The MOST PROBABLE diagnosis in this case is:

1. Scurvy
2. Rickets
3. Battered baby syndrome
4. Sickle cell disease
5. Osteogenesis imperfect

72. The pain around the hip with flexion, adduction & internal rotation of lower limb in a young adult after a road traffic accident is suggestive of:

1. Intra capsular fracture of the femoral neck
2. Extra capsular fracture of the femoral neck
3. Posterior dislocation of hip
4. Anterior dislocation of hip
5. Supracondylar fractures of femur

73. Identify the statement that is NOT true about the management of benign Prostate Hypertrophy

1. Transurethral resection of the prostate is used for revealing bladder outlet obstruction
2. Patients presenting with lower tract symptoms are treated with medical therapy
3. Surgery is indicated for all patients with BPH
4. Patients not bothered with symptoms should be managed by watchful waiting regularly
5. Patients with acute urine retention should be taken for emergency operation

74. In management of diabetic foot, identify the factor(s) that is/are a cause of recurrence

1. Malignant lesion
2. Appropriate drug management
3. Adequate wound debridement
4. Adherent to wound care management
5. Well controlled diabetes

75. Which of the following is true about reducing MTCT during Labour & Delivery?

1. Administer ARV therapy during labour
2. Regular vaginal examinations (2 hourly) for early detection of complications
3. Proper use and interpretation of partograph
4. Administer ARV prophylaxis during labour
5. Episiotomy should be avoided

76. A22 year old woman who is pregnant at 5 weeks of gestation complains of severe lower abdominal pains. On examination, her BP is 80/40 mmHg and HR of 120bpm. Her abdomen is

tender and pelvic examination is not possible to perform. The HCG is positive and transvaginal u/s reveals no intra uterine gestation sac. Which of the following is the best management of this patient?

1. Repeat pregnancy test
2. Repeat pelvic scan in 48 hours after stabilizing the patient
3. Immediate surgery
4. Intramuscular injection of Tramor
5. Bed rest and analgesics

77. A 33 year old woman at 37 weeks of gestation with an obst u/s done at 16 weeks confirmed placenta prevae. She present to you with moderate vaginal bleeding. Which of the following is the BEST management for her?

1. Induction of labour
2. Tocolysis of labour
3. Examination under anaesthesia
4. Emergency Caesarean section
5. Conservation management

78. A 48 year old post-menopausal woman undergoes Pap smear examination which reveals atypical glandular cells. The next best step for her management is

1. Repeat Pap smear in 3 months
2. Colposcopy, endocervical currettege and endometrial sampling to be done
3. Hormone therapy replacement therapy
4. Vaginal sampling
5. Treat for cervicitis

79. In which of the following condition would consumption coagulopathy most likely be seen

1. Placenta prevae
2. Placenta Abruption
3. Gestational Diabetes
4. Gestational Trophoblastic Disease
5. Missed abortion

80. Which of the following is the BEST MANAGEMENT of an 18 year old primigravida lady at 28 weeks of G.A with BP 160/110mmHg, Elevated Liver function teat and platelets count of 60,00mm3

* 1. Oral antihypertension
  2. induction of labour
  3. platelets transfusion
  4. obstetric U/S and Biophysical Profile
  5. emergency delivery

81. A 30 year old infertile woman is noted to have blocked fallopian tubes by hysterosalpinogram. Which of the following is the BEST next step for this patient?

1. FSH therapy
2. Clomiphen citrate therapy
3. Hydrotubation
4. Laparoscopy
5. Antibiotic therapy

82. Which of the following is the first sign of magnesium sulfate toxicity?

1. Respiratory depression
2. Cardiac depression
3. Loss of deep tendon reflexes
4. Seizures
5. Renal failure

83. Occupation health and safety council of Kenya has been formed:

1. To employ factory inspectors
2. To close down factories harmful to human health
3. To safe guard health workers
4. To promote healthy workforce
5. To ensure that the work places are safe

84. Freezing as a method of food preservation is NOT BEST for?

1. Milk
2. Vegetables
3. Pork
4. Eggs
5. Meat

85. When planning for an immunization campaign, the following are important when doing advocacy EXCEPT

1. Availability of posters
2. Clarity of the campaign materials
3. The health materials should be service provider oriented
4. The readers should be involved in the generation of the materials
5. The message should be clear

86. Water above the impermeable rock that emerges to the surface on own is called

1. A well
2. A spring
3. A bore hole
4. A lagoon a
5. A river

87. Community participation involves:

1. A community mobilizing its own resources
2. A community initiating and taking responsibility for development activities
3. The community should be just no lookers
4. Health workers doing all activities
5. The government deciding in all planning activities

88. The control of disease outbreak includes:

1. Finding the source of the infection
2. Confirmation of the diagnosis
3. Notification of the disease
4. Tracing the contacts
5. Isolation of the confirmed classes

89. Some of the vehicles of infection are:

1. Water
2. Milk
3. Food
4. Vector
5. Mosquitoes

90. The following diseases can be got through skin penetration:

1. Hookworm
2. Malaria
3. Tuberculosis
4. Schistosomiasis
5. Plague

91. A condition which is associated with angular ‘stomatitis’ and commonly found in kwashiorkor cases is caused by:

1. Vit A deficiency
2. Thiamine/aneurin deficiency
3. Riboflavin deficiency
4. Nicotinic acid deficiency
5. Ascorbic acid deficiency

92. Which of the following are objectives performance appraisals?

1. Evaluation of employee’s performance
2. Job re-designation
3. To confirm employee who have been on probation
4. Mainly used for the purpose of identifying employees to be retrenched
5. Is of little value to most of the organizations

93. The following are steps in the problem solving process:

1. Define the problem
2. Gather information
3. Analyze the information
4. Develop solution
5. Consider the consequences

94. An accounting officer in the government of Kenya:

1. Is a person appointed by the treasury with the duty of accounting for any money voted for
2. Delegate some responsibilities to heads of department/section
3. When he delegates he cannot be held accountable
4. Is allowed to make unlawful expenditures since he is signatory
5. Can be elected or appointed

95. Barriers to effective communication may be caused by:

1. Lack of fluency on the part of the sender
2. Use of high technical terms
3. Information overload
4. High level of clarity
5. Personality

96. Procurement plan supplies management means

1. Planning and supervision of procurement for all activities
2. Specification on the aspects of procurement process
3. Monitoring and evaluation of all aspects of procurement
4. Annual document detailing all the procurement requirements necessary to perform the planned activity
5. Procurement of all the organizational resources

97. The following are some of the seven rights in logistics management.

1. Right product
2. Right place
3. Right cost
4. Right storage
5. Rational use

98. The medico-legal issues include:

1. Assault
2. Failure to give consent
3. Sexual abuse
4. Murder
5. Negligence of client

99. Planning terminologies include:

1. Mission
2. Vision
3. Strategic planning
4. Objectives
5. Goals

100. Leadership in an organization requires authority and power to influence the thoughts and actions of other people. The following statements are false:

1. Authority is the legitimate right to give commands, to act in the interest of an organization, it can be delegated.
2. Power is the ability to impose the will of one person or group to bring about certain behaviors in other persons or groups.
3. In organizations power is the capacity to influence another through the control over needed resources.
4. Power can originate from a variety of sources.
5. Responsibility- is an obligation to perform certain functions on behalf of the organization. Commonly called accountability, it cannot be delegated.