****

**KENYA MEDICAL TRAINING COLLEGE**

**FACULTY OF CLINICAL SCIENCES**

**DEPARTMENT OF ORTHOPAEDIC & TRAUMA MEDICINE**

 **PROMOTIONAL EXAMINATION**

**FOR**

**CERTIFICATE IN ORTHOPAEDIC PLASTER TECHNOLOGY**

**PAPER: GENERAL MEDICINE**

**DATE: TIME:**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. This paper consists of:
* Section 1 (40 Multiple Choice Questions)
* Section 2 (8 Short Answer Questions)
* Section 3 (1 Long Answer Question)
1. Attempt **ALL** Questions
2. Write the **EXAMINATION NUMBER** given on all the answer sheets provided and on the question paper.
3. Ensure that all examination answer scripts are handed in at the end of the examination
4. Ensure you sign the examination register provided

EXAMINATION NUMBER ………………………………………………………………

**SECTION 1: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)**

1. **A fifteen-year-old boy presents with history of fever and arthritis. There is past history of similar symptoms one year ago. A diagnosis of rheumatic fever is made. The treatment of choice for this patient is**
2. Aspirin
3. Diclofenac
4. Ibuprofen
5. Paracetamol
6. **Which of the following is a cause of cyanosis**
7. Exposure to cold
8. Shock
9. Extreme temperatures
10. Dvt
11. **The following best explain the prokaryotes**
12. Are incapable of independent replication
13. Are able to reproduce autonomously
14. They have a membrane-bound nucleus.
15. Protozoa and helminthes are examples
16. **Hyperuracemia in gout arthritis can be due to the following EXCEPT**
17. Excess production of uremia
18. Increased excretion of uremia
19. Renal failure
20. Dehydration
21. **Diabetes diagnosed during pregnancy is termed as**
22. Drug induced diabetes
23. Diabetes insipidus
24. Gestational diabetes
25. Diabetes mellitus
26. **A circumscribed, flat, non-palpable change in skin color and less than 1cm, can describe which of the following primary skin lesions**
27. Papule
28. Macule
29. Nodule
30. Patch
31. **In type 1 diabetes mellitus**
32. Body does not make insulin
33. Body does not make enough insulin
34. Body cannot use insulin properly
35. Insulin is not required to sustain life
36. **Which of the following descriptions about secondary skin lesion is true**
37. Excoriation is a linear erosion
38. Crust is a crack or split
39. Fissure is a dried serum or exudates
40. Erosion is loss of hypodermis
41. **Which of the following best describe a feature of specific immunity**
42. Response is antigen independent
43. There is immediate maximal response
44. There is lag time before maximal response
45. It is non antigen-specific
46. **Diagnosed malaria is an example of**
47. Bacterial infection
48. Viral infection
49. Protozoa infection
50. Helminthes infestation
51. **Tophi are associated with which type of arthritis**
52. Osteoarthritis
53. Rheumatic arthritis
54. Gout arthritis
55. Septic arthritis
56. **Hyper-function of immune system is a referred as**
57. Hypersensitivity.
58. Sensitivity disorder
59. Immunodeficiency
60. Autoimmune disease
61. **The least risk factor of gout arthritis include**
62. Genetic abnormalities
63. Purines rich food
64. Being female
65. Obesity
66. Alcohol
67. **The following are part of management of deep vein thrombosis EXCEPT**
68. Control of pain
69. Bed rest
70. Early ambulation to be encouraged
71. Early ambulation to be discouraged
72. **Which of the following is a primary skin lesion**
73. Scale
74. Scar
75. Ulcer
76. Nodule
77. **The following skin disorder is caused by bacterial infection**
78. Varicelosis
79. Impetigo
80. Candidasis
81. Filariasis
82. **Which of the following form part of first line defense mechanism of the body towards pathogens invasion**
83. B-cells
84. Tears
85. Antibodies
86. T-cells
87. **The following are features of connective tissue disorder involving the joints**
88. Cartilage soften and frays
89. Friction between bones reduces
90. Bone spurs rarely develops
91. Bone mass increases
92. **Which of the following is a type of colloid**
93. Normal Saline 0.9%,
94. Lactated ringers solution
95. Hartmans solution
96. Dextran
97. **Ability of a pathogen to cause harm once established in/on a host is termed as**
98. Infectivity
99. Virulence
100. Toxicity
101. Invasiveness
102. **Malaria is a type of infection transmitted by**
103. Sand fly
104. Male anopheles mosquitoes
105. Female anopheles misquotes
106. Tsetse fly
107. **The following best explain about viruses**
108. Contain only double stranded genetic material
109. Are incapable of independent replication
110. They are all enveloped
111. Cannot attack bacteria
112. **Subsequent infections by the same parasite in the host is termed as**
113. Primary infection
114. Secondary infection
115. Cross infection
116. Reinfection
117. **Nosocomial infections are**
118. Physician induced infections
119. Initial infection with a parasite in a host.
120. Cross infections occurring in hospitals
121. Infection in a host whose resistance is lowered by a preexisting infectious disease.
122. **Convalescent carrier is an individual who**
123. Harbors the pathogen but is not ill
124. Has recovered from the infectious disease but continues to harbor large pathogen
125. Is incubating the pathogen in large numbers but is not yet ill.
126. Harbor the pathogen for long periods.
127. **The following is type of infection transmission by contact**
128. Inhalation
129. Indirect contact
130. Ingestion
131. Inoculation
132. **A major aspect of pathogenic potential is**
133. Infectivity
134. Toxigenicity
135. Invasiveness
136. Attenuation
137. **The following is true about exotoxins**
138. Highly antigenic
139. Weakly antigenic
140. Hard to be toxoided
141. Are heat stable
142. **Which of the following is NOT an example of congenital heart disease**
143. Ventricular septal defect
144. Rheumatic heart disease
145. Patent ductus arteriosus
146. Tetralogy of Fallot
147. **The following unwanted effect of drugs are anticipated (known)**
148. Adverse effects
149. Teratogenic effects
150. Side effects
151. Iatrogenic effects
152. **Administration of drugs is based upon the following EXCEPT**
153. Half-life of a drug
154. Cost of drug
155. Absorption
156. Transport in the blood
157. **The most convenient and cheapest route of drug administration is**
158. Intravenous route
159. Subcutaneous route
160. Oral route
161. Intramuscular route
162. **Which of the following immunocompetent cells is concerned with cell mediated immunity and humoral immunity?**
163. Monocytes
164. Neutrophils
165. Eosinophils
166. Lymphocytes
167. **Which of the following is NOT a microvascular complication of Diabetes**
168. Nephropathy
169. Peripheral neuropathy
170. Retinopathy
171. Kidney failure
172. **which of the following is NOT among the classification of malaria**
173. uncomplicated malaria
174. severe malaria
175. treatment malaria
176. mild malaria
177. **The fastest route of drug administration is**
178. Intravenous route
179. Oral route
180. Intramuscular route
181. Subcutaneous route
182. **When administering fluids in a patient with shock which will be the best route of administration**
183. Oral
184. Intravenous
185. Intramuscular
186. Subcutaneous
187. **Which of the following is a macro vascular complication of diabetes**
188. Retinopathy
189. Nephropathy
190. Liver failure
191. Neuropathy
192. **Which of the following is NOT among the initial signs of diabetes**
193. Polyuria
194. Polydipsia
195. Polyphagia
196. Fever
197. **Which of the following is NOT among the opportunistic infections in HIV/AIDS**
198. P. tuberculosis
199. Candidiasis
200. CMV
201. malaria

**SECTION 2: SHORT STRUCTURED QUESTIONS- 40marks)**

1. 70 years old obese woman is seen in an outpatient clinic where you are stationed with complains of pain and swollen right knee for 9 months. After thorough examination a diagnosis of osteoarthritis was made.
2. Define osteoarthritis (2 marks)
3. Identify treatment goals for this patient (3 marks)
4. Pathogens are microorganisms capable of causing diseases(5marks)
5. Explain briefly the difference between infectivity and virulence of pathogenicity (2 marks)
6. Differentiate between primary pathogens and secondary pathogens (3 marks)
7. Classify with examples the intravenous (IV) fluids (5 marks)
8. Differentiate rheumatoid arthritis with gout arthritis (5 marks)
9. Outline the Clinical features of arthritis (5 marks)
10. Briefly discuss Rheumatic Arthritis (RA) with the following subheadings(5marks)

Definition (2 marks)

Stages of RA (3 marks)

1. Classify with examples the components of human immune system (5 marks)
2. Define the following terms as used to classify infections (5 marks-1mark each)
3. Zoonotic infection
4. Nosocomial infection
5. Acute infection
6. Chronic infection
7. Primary infection

**SECTION 3: LONG STRUCTURED QUESTION (20MARKS)**

1. Discuss medicine under the following sub headings
2. Name examples of each of the infectious diseases

Viral (5marks)

Bacterial (5marks)

Parasitic (5marks)

1. Outline five examples of diseases specifically affecting the bone/joint(5marks)

***~END~***