**Kenya Medical training College – Embu Campus**

**Nursing Department**

**Sept 2019 KRCHN (B) Class Year 1 Semester 2**

**Communicable Diseases CAT One (1)**

**NB: Attempt all the questions**

**Multiple Choice Questions: 15 (Marks)**

1. The incubation period is the intervals between
2. The time of infection and death
3. Appearance of clinical symptoms and death
4. The time of infection and appearance of clinical symptoms
5. Time of infection and appearance of antibodies
6. Which of the following factors play a key role in the likelihood of acquiring an infectious disease?
7. Genetic profile, human behavior, education level
8. Genetic profile human behavior, environmental conditions
9. Environmental conditions, education level, poverty
10. Genetic profile, poverty human behavior
11. Virulence is
12. Ability to cause clinical disease
13. Ability to invoke an immune response
14. Ability to be transmitted
15. Ability to cause severe disease
16. A TB patient is considered non-infectious if she/he has:
17. Three sequential negative sputum smears
18. A negative chest x-ray
19. No physical symptoms
20. No night sweats
21. Malaria is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ disease
22. Bacterial
23. Fungal
24. Mosquito
25. Parasitic
26. The most common cause of diarrhea globally is
27. Amoeba
28. Rotavirus
29. Compylobactor
30. V. cholerae
31. Leishmaniasis exists in two forms
32. Amastigote the form found in human infections
33. Amastigote the form found in the guts of the sand fly
34. Promastigote the form found in the human infections
35. Promastigote the form found in both human infections and the guts of the sand fly
36. What is strict isolation?
37. An isolation to prevent highly contagious disease
38. An isolation to manage people with the same condition in the same room
39. An isolation to prevent contact diseases which are not of high threat to human
40. An isolation to manage diarrhea disease
41. Measles is spread through the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_route
42. Feacal – oral
43. Vector
44. Airborne
45. Contact
46. A person who harbors a microorganism but does not manifest the signs and the symptoms of the disease is called
47. Contact
48. Host
49. Suspect
50. Carrier
51. During disease surveillance the process of identifying new outbreaks is
52. Case detection
53. Case confirmation
54. Case registration
55. Epidemic preparedness
56. In the life cycle of the schistosomiasis , the two stages in the snail lead to production of
57. Miracidia and sporocytes
58. Schistosomulae and miracidia
59. Sporocytes and cercariae
60. Cercariae and schistomulae
61. Which of the following statements is correct
62. Typhoid fever is transmitted mainly indirectly by contaminated food or water.
63. The characteristic manifestations of cholera include bloody diarrhea.
64. Shigellosis is transmitted mainly by direct person-to-person contact.
65. Typhoid fever is a common cause of diarrhoea in adults.
66. One of the following filarial worm has diurnally periodicity
67. Mansonella spp
68. Whuchereria bancrofti
69. Loa loa
70. Brugia malayi
71. One of the following condition presents with an adherent, grey and thick fibrous membrane on the nose and pharynx/larynx?
72. Mumps
73. Diphtheria
74. Whooping cough
75. Tuberculosis

**SAQs (5 Marks)**

1. Define the following terms (5 marks)
2. Control
3. Eradication
4. Elimination
5. Vaccination
6. Disease surveillance

**Email your answers to** **mndungi@kmtc.ac.ke**