**KENYA MEDICAL TRAINING COLLEGE – NYAMIRA**

**END OF FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION**

**SEPTEMBER 2013 KRCHN CLASS (PRE-SERVICE)**

**SEXUALITY & SEXUAL HEALTH EXAMINATION**

**DATE**: 4 MARCH 2014 **TIME**: 2.00 – 5.00 PM

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Enter your examination number and question number on each page used.
2. ALL questions are compulsory.
3. Omission of and or wrong numbering of a question or part of the question will result in 10% deduction of the marks scored from the relevant part.
4. Do NOT use a pencil.
5. Mobile phones are NOT allowed in the examination hall.

**PART ONE: MCQS (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS) SEXUALITY & SEXUAL HEALTH – 10 MARKS**

Q.1. Which of the following is a factor that contributes prevalence of STIs among adolescents and the youths in Kenya:

1. Serial monogamy.
2. High literacy level.
3. Abstinence.
4. High knowledge on STIs.

Q.2. Inadequate diet among young girls may cause:

1. Vulnerability to HIV.
2. Delayed puberty.
3. Low self esteem.
4. Pica.

Q.3. One of the possible complications of Chlamydia among men is:

1. Undescended testis.
2. Pelvic inflammatory disease.
3. Urethral stricture.
4. Bartholin’s abscess.

Q.4. Which of the following contributes to unsafe abortion among adolescents and the youth:

1. Being in the company of men most of the time.
2. Being a member of a religious group.
3. Desire to have sex with different people.
4. Marital status.

Q.5. Which of the following is a risk associated with adolescent/youth pregnancy antenatally:

1. Pre-eclampsia.
2. Early marriage.
3. Large babies.
4. Neonatal sepsis.

Q.6. Young girls are at a higher risk of getting HIV than mature women due to the fact that:

1. They like exchanging money for sex.
2. They do not know how to use condoms.
3. Their vaginal walls are immature.
4. They prefer to have sex during menstruation.

Q.7. Which of the following is a factor that contributes to drug abuse among the youth:

1. Family factors.
2. Drugs are readily available.
3. The Kenyan laws impose light penalties.
4. They are encouraged in schools by their teachers.

Q.8. Mental illness can be prevented among adolescents by:

1. Providing them with everything they ask for.
2. Confining them to boarding schools.
3. Taking them for medication regularly.
4. Providing a caring and supportive family environment.

**PART ONE: MCQS (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS) SEXUALITY & SEXUAL HEALTH – 10 MARKS**

Q.9. Which of the following is not a consequence of mental disorders on the adolescent:

1. Disruption and distortion of psychological, educational and social development.
2. Adolescents become liabilities.
3. Increased health costs on the family.
4. Reduced educational budget to the family.

Q.10. Which of the following is not a model for your friendly services:

1. Religious based model.
2. Clinic based model.
3. Youth centre model.
4. School based model.

**PART TWO: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS SEXUALITY & SEXUAL HEALTH – 14 MARKS**

Q.1. List five (5) components of reproductive health. 5 marks

Q.2. State three (3) reasons why adolescence and young people are the focus in sexual reproductive and related health issues. 3 marks

Q.3. Define the following:

1. Professionalism .
2. Sexuality.
3. Sadism. 3 marks

Q.4. State three (3) factors that may act as barriers to provision of youth friendly

services. 3 marks

**PART THREE: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (ESSAYS) SEXUALITY & SEXUAL HEALTH – 10 MARKS**

Q.1. Sexual violence is one of the critical adolescent reproductive health related issues.

1. Define sexual health. 1 mark
2. Describe the management of youth/adolescent survivors of sexual violence. 9 marks