**KENYA MEDICAL TRAINING COLLEGE – NYAMIRA**

**END OF YEAR TWO SEMESTER ONE EXAMINATION**

**MARCH 2015 KRCHN CLASS (PRE-SERVICE)**

**S T I EXAMINATION**

DATE: …………………… TIME:…………………..

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Read the questions carefully and answer only what is asked.
2. Enter your examination number and question number on each page used.
3. ALL questions are compulsory.
4. For part 1 (MCQs), write the answer in the spaces provided on the answer booklet and each MCQ is one (1) mark.
5. For Part 2 (SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS), answer the questions following each other.
6. For Part 3 (LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS), answer to each question MUST start on a separate page.
7. 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.
8. Do NOT use a pencil.
9. Mobile phones are NOT allowed in the examination hall.

For Examiner:

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **MCQS** | **SAQS** | **LAQS 1** | **LAQS 2** | **TOTAL** |
|  |  |  |  |  |

**PART ONE: MCQS (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS) S T I–MARKS**

Q.1. Which of the following conditions is a sexually transmitted infection (STI)?

1. Pubic lice.
2. Vaginosis.
3. Candidiasis.
4. Genital warts.

Q.2. Women are more predisposed to HIV than men because?

1. They like changing sexual partners frequently.
2. Their reproductive system has a large surface area whose mucous membrane is more permeable to infection unlike the skin on the outside of the penis.
3. They take long to realize that they are sick.
4. Their immunity is naturally low.

Indicate true (T) or false (F) on the following statements.

Q.3. (a) Safer sex practices refer to practices that allow partners to reduce their sexual health

risks.

(b) Once syphilis sores have disappeared on their own, the infection is gone.

(c) There is no way to prevent cervical cancer.

(d) STI treatment and prevention are important in limiting the spread of HIV.

Q.4. 24 year old single lady working as a tea pucker at Kipkebe comes to your clinic complaining of;

1. Abnormal vaginal discharge with a fishy odour.
2. Dyspareunia.
3. Bleeding in between menses.

What impression are you going to make?

1. Chlamydial infection.
2. Lymphogranuloma venerum.
3. Trichomonasis.
4. Vaginosis.

**PART TWO: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS – S T I – 15 MARKS**

Q.1. State five (5) barriers to STI treatment. 5 marks

Q.2. Explain five (5) health messages that you share with commercial sex workers concerning STI/HIV. 5 marks

Q.3. “Chlamydial infection among women is a major concern” state five (5) reasons

why you think so. 5 marks

**PART THREE: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS – S T I – 20 MARKS**

Q.1. Congenital syphilis earlier used to be quite common in Kenya. However, its prevalence has considerably gone down.

1. What is the causative organism for syphilis. 1 mark
2. List four (4) modes of transmission of syphilis. 2 marks
3. State five (5) stigmata associated with congenital syphilis. 5 marks
4. Describe the role that nurses have played in order to reduce the prevalence

of syphilis. 12 marks