

SECTION A. SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS. Answer ALL question

- 1) **Death is an inevitable occurrence in communities. Disposal of the dead is the process of getting rid of corpse in a sanitary manner.**
- a) Outline 5 methods of disposal of the dead. (5 marks)
 - b) State 4 features of an appropriate site for disposal of the dead (2 marks)
 - c) State 3 disadvantages of burning the dead (3 Marks)
2. **Outline the methods of family planning, giving two examples in each method.** (10 marks)
3. **Outline the 4 levels of disease prevention** (10 marks)
4. **Tuberculosis is one of the leading communicable diseases of public health significance.**
- a) Outline four predisposing factors to PTB (4 marks)
 - b) Outline 6 preventive measures of TB (6 marks)
5. **Non Communicable diseases are fast becoming a public health problem in Kenya due to the rapid changes in life styles,**
- a) Outline 10 risk factors for Heart disease (5 marks)
 - b) Outline 10 risk factors for Cancer (5 marks)
6. **Obesity is an emerging global public health issue.**
- a) State six risk factors (3 marks)
 - b) State six complications (3 marks)
 - c) Outline 4 preventive measures (4 marks)

LONG ESSAY QUESTION - ANSWER ANY TWO

1) Substance abuse is increasingly becoming a major public health problem globally more so in Kenya.

- a) Define substance abuse (2 marks)
- b) State six (6) factors contributing or predisposing to substance abuse? (6 marks)
- c) Outline 6 preventive measures to substance abuse (12 marks)

2). Primary Health care is a global concept of health care that targets communities mainly in the developing countries.

- a) Define PHC (4 marks)
- b) Outline the pillars of PHC (6 marks)
- c) Outline any ten (10) elements of PHC (10 marks)

3. Breast feeding is an important undertaking in the community because of its benefits. What are the benefits of breast feeding to the baby, the mother and to the community. (20 marks)

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SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. The following affect food utilization thus food security
- Poor health status, cultural insensitivity and low levels of education ✓
 - Poor leadership, governance and political weakness
 - High food prices, urbanization and poverty ✓
 - Population growth, natural disasters and trade barriers
2. Regarding nutrition in special medical cases DM
- Carbohydrates should be provided in simple form while fats should be saturated in a patient with acute heart disease X
 - Patients with Chronic Glomerulonephritis should receive high proteins and adequate carbohydrates and fats ✓
 - Sodium and protein intake should be reduced in a patient with Nephrotic syndrome
 - Starches present in wheat, whole pulses and soya bean should be restricted in a diabetic patient X
3. Water borne diseases include
- Typhoid, cholera, malaria, trachoma, poliomyelitis ✓
 - Typhoid, Hepatitis A, Amoebiasis, Poliomyelitis, Cholera - Faecal Oral
 - Diarrhea, Cholera, Scabies, Amoebiasis, Malaria
 - Bacillary Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhea, Scistosomiasis, Trachoma
4. Regarding hospital waste (refuse). Red
- X Clinical wastes such as used needles and dressing materials are stored in purple liner bags ^
 - General wastes including food remains and left over's are stored in black bags
 - X Clinical wastes such as used gloves and bandages are stored in yellow liner bags
 - X Sharps and clinical wastes e.g. bandages are stored in boxes or jericans
5. On child feeding
- Full breast feeding involves exclusive, partial and predominant breast feeding
 - In exclusive breast feeding, the infant has received only breast milk
 - Bottle feeding cannot be part of breast feeding
 - Artificial feeding involves bottle feeding, partial breast feeding and infant formula
6. Live vaccines include
- BCG, Polio, Measles and Yellow Fever
 - X BCG, Pertusis, Hepatitis B vaccine and Pneumococcal vaccine
 - X BCG, Measles, Hepatitis B and Rota Virus
 - X Diphtheria, Tetanus, Hepatitis B vaccine and Pneumococcal vaccine

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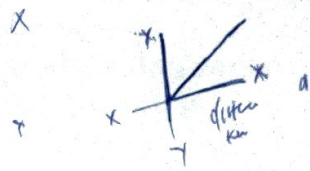
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7. The leading cause of maternal deaths in Kenya is
- Hemorrhage
 - Unsafe abortions
 - Hypertensive disorders
 - HIV/AIDS
8. With regard to gender issues and health ✓
- Gender refers to sexual biological differences and abstract on the basis of societal values
 - Gender needs are universal and affect intra-household resource allocation ✗
 - Gender relations have a direct impact on the health of women ✓
 - Women empowerment is a "top-bottom" process of transforming gender power in order to build capacity ✗ *Boys Neglected.*
9. The most appropriate teaching method for health education for elderly diabetic patients with low educational achievement is
- Group discussion ✗
 - Role play
 - Demonstration ✓
 - Song and dance ✗
10. Health promotion at the household level involves
- Giving sick household members appropriate home care for illness ✗
 - Ensuring that the sick adhere to their treatment regimes ✗
 - Building capacity to claim health rights progressively ✗
 - Ensuring a healthy diet, gender equity and taking regular exercises ✓
11. Ethical issues concerning research subjects include
- Plagiarism and academic freedom ✗
 - Fraud and anonymity ✗
 - Confidentiality and privacy ✓
 - Ethical issues in experimental designs ✗
12. Pilot study
- Involves pretesting the tool on the study population ✓
 - Enables the researcher to alter the study objectives ✗
 - Involves pretesting the tool on a sample reflective of the study population
 - Can utilize different procedures to those intended for the main study

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13. The mean;

- a) Is fully representative value that can be measured with exactness
- b) Can be estimated by graphical means because it involves all observations (measurements) in a distribution
- c) Is not usually affected by extreme values
- d) Gives valueless meaning for classified qualitative data



14. On a bar chart

- a) Frequency is always represented on the y-axis ✓
- b) Distance between bars is greater than the breath of the bars ✓
- c) There is no space between adjacent bars ✓
- d) Variables are depicted as bars of equal breath ✓

15. Population

- a) Is dependent on changes in births, deaths and migration ✓
- b) Is based on permanent residence only ✓
- c) Can be described as de-jure when persons live at temporary settlements
- d) Can be described as de-facto in permanent resident status

16. General fertility rate (GFR)

- a) Is a specific rate easily understood and easy to compute
- b) Easily describes the patterns of fertility
- c) Can be calculated from census data on age-sex group
- d) Only available from enumeration during census

17. In herd immunity

- a) All members of the group are immune to a disease ✓
- b) A large proportion of the group are immune to a disease ✓
- c) There is no impact on disease prevalence ✓
- d) There is no impact on disease incidence ✓

18. General variables in community diagnosis include;

- a) Age, sex, civil status and vital indices
- b) Geography, climate, infrastructure and sources of livelihoods
- c) Water resources, dependence ratio, vital indices and occupation
- d) Garbage disposal, water resources, income, occupation and gender

19. Regarding occupational safety and Health

- a) Occupational Health means persons principle work or business ✓
- b) Hazard is bodily damage resulting from working
- c) Risk is the process of determining the potential of a hazard to cause injury ✓
- d) Incident is any unplanned event having the potential for injury at work place

Rick.

↓
Hazardous
↓
Hazardous
↓
Hazardous

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20. Technical measures for prevention of biological risks in the health sector include

- a) Hygienic disinfection of hands ✓
- b) Correct use of barrier precautions
- c) Personal protection
- d) Use of safe equipment

21. Long term health effects of alcoholism include:-

- a) Coma, black-outs, malnutrition and alcohol poisoning
- b) Malnutrition, alcohol poisoning, (stroke), liver and nerve damage
- c) Anaemia, impaired judgment, coma, liver damage and (stroke)
- d) Slurred speech, stroke, coma, hypertension and sexual problems

Handwritten notes:
 - Toxicity
 - Pancreatitis
 - Liver Cirrhosis
 - Encephalopathy
 - Hypertension
 - Stroke
 - Common
 - Liver damage

22. On man made disasters

- a) Crime, terrorism and war are sociological hazards ✓
- b) Terrorism, arson and structural collapse are technological hazards ✓
- c) Industrial hazards and structural hazards are the same (synonymous) ✗
- d) Technological and sociological hazards are purely distinct ✓

23. About causation of Sexually Transmitted Infections

- a) Lymphogranuloma venereum is caused by Haemophilus ducrey ✗
- b) Chancroid is caused by Chlamydia Trachomatis ✗
- c) Veneral warts are caused by infection with human Papilloma Virus ✓
- d) Trichomoniasis is caused by viral agents

Handwritten notes:
 - Related
 - Related

24. On transmission of communicable disease

- a) Fleas transmit relapsing disease and dengue Fever
- b) Mosquitoes transmit yellow Fever and dengue fever ✓
- c) Sand flies transmit yellow fever and Onchocerciasis ✓
- d) Ticks transmit Dengue Fever and relapsing Fever ✗

Handwritten note:
 - Mosquito

25. Modifiable risk factors for development of coronary Heart disease are

- a) Hypertension, smoking and age
- b) Hypertension, sex and obesity
- c) Diabetes, age and smoking
- d) Diabetes, Lack of exercise and smoking ✓

Handwritten note:
 CHD

26. Environmental factors which cause Asthma are

- a) Cold air, drugs and (Gender) ✗
- b) Exercise, drugs and infections
- c) Cold air, Drugs and atopy ✓
- d) Allergens, cold air and (gender) ✗

Handwritten note:
 Improper

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27. The following are described as stimulants

- a) Cocaine, tobacco, cannabis and heroin ✓
- b) Alcohol, tobacco, steroids and cannabis
- c) Hashish, alcohol, codeine and barbiturates
- d) Pethidine, morphine, barbiturates and LSD?

28. Drug and substance dependence will constitute the following occurring within a 12 month period

- a) Tolerance and withdrawal ✓ *Addict*
- b) Tolerance, withdrawal and persistent desire to control usage ✓ *12 months*
- c) An individual gives up significant social and occupational activities ✓ *1 year*
- d) Recurrent use and tolerance

29. The social pillar in vision 2030 entails

- a) Education and training, tourism, health sector improvement and agriculture
- b) Education and training, health sector improvement, water and sanitation ✓ *Economic*
- c) Housing, rule of law, education and training *Political*
- d) Security, peace building, conflict management and health sector improvement *Political*

30. Principles applicable to both PHC and SDGs include

- a) Equity, effectiveness and non-discrimination
- b) Holistic, inclusive and participation
- c) Equity, accountability and participation
- d) Appropriate technology, participation and decentralization

Sustainable Development Goals (2019) PHC

SECTION B MULTIPLE TRUE FALSE QUESTION

1. Nutrition related disorders in pregnancy include

- a) Anemia ✓ *low*
- b) Constipation ✓ *Fiber*
- c) Hemorrhoids ✓ *fiber*
- d) Diabetes ✓ *Metabolic disease*
- e) Malabsorption ✓ *low*

2. With regard to health effects of lipids

- a) Excess intake results in obesity ✓
 - b) Excess triglycerides are associated with atherosclerosis ✓
 - c) May present with ischemic heart disease ✓
 - d) Consumption of excess liquid fats and oils results in excess cholesterol levels ✓
 - e) Hypertension and type 1 diabetes are of high concern ✓
- hardening of arterial wall due to deposition of*

3. Inhibition of micro organisms in food preservation can be through

- a) Reduction of water activity by drying
- b) Reduction of PH by fermentation
- c) Heat treatment
- d) Pasteurization and sterilization
- e) Water activity by salting

4. Septic tanks

- a) Are adaptable to individual house hold requirements
- b) Requires impermeable soils to prevent distribution of effluent ✓
- c) Requires a constant source of water to work well
- d) Can contaminate surface or ground water if the soils are impermeable
- e) Need extensive mechanical maintenance

5. Effects of child abuse of labour include

- a) Emergence of street families ✓
- b) Independence ✗
- c) Diseases ✗
- d) Insecurity ✗
- e) Culture erosion

6. Some of the information in the road to health care include:- *Rural*

- a) Age of the child
- b) Number of children in the family
- c) Immunizations the child has been given ✓ ?
- d) Birth intervals of siblings
- e) Marital status of the father

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7. Foundations of safe motherhood include

- a) Family planning and pre-conception care ✓
- b) Post abortion care ✓
- c) Skilled attendant and an enabling environment ✓
- d) Supportive and effective health care system ✓
- e) Equity and Community participation

8. Danger signs for the mother during the post natal period include

- a) Excessive bleeding and or foul smelling vaginal discharge ✓
- b) Severe abdominal pain ✓
- c) Excessive tiredness or breathlessness
- d) Swollen hands, face and legs with severe headaches or blurred vision ✓
- e) Painful, engorged breasts or sore, cracked, bleeding nipples ✓

9. Government ministries with direct impact on improvement of the health of communities in Kenya

- a) Agriculture, livestock and fisheries
- b) Devolution and planning
- c) Energy and petroleum
- d) Health ✓
- e) The National treasury

10. The following categories of patients will benefit from home based care (HBC)

- a) Cancer patients
 - b) Cerebral palsy patients
 - c) HIV/AIDS patients
 - d) Malnourished children
 - e) TB patients
- Handwritten notes:*
 - Arrows from (a) point to "Nursing", "Chem/Phar", "Palliative treatment".
 - Arrows from (b) point to "Nursing", "Home/leave".
 - Arrows from (c) point to "Nursing", "Home/leave".
 - Arrows from (d) point to "Nursing", "Home/leave".
 - Arrows from (e) point to "Nursing", "Home/leave".

11. A good title in Research should be

- a) Brief ✓
- b) In line with the objectives ✓
- c) Clear and ambiguous ✗
- d) Reflect a relationship between the dependent and independent variables ✓
- e) Unspecific ✗

12. A hypothesis is a tentative declaration statement about the relationship between two or more variables. A good hypothesis should be

- a) Testable ✓
- b) Based on sound rationale ✓
- c) Limited in scope but be unspecific
- d) Simple and clear
- e) Amenable to testing within a reasonable time

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13. Data collection methods include

- a) Focused group discussion ✓
 - b) Observing ✓
 - c) Portfolio ✓
 - d) Diaries ✓
 - e) Mapping and scaling
- Answer*

14. Advantages of using tables for data presentation include

- a) Quick comparison
- b) Ease of understanding
- c) Avoids repetition
- d) Short lasting impressions
- e) Offers great details

15. Features of a population pyramid of a developed country include a.....:-

- a) ~~Wider middle~~
- b) ~~Narrow base~~
- c) ~~Wide base~~
- d) ~~Narrow middle~~
- e) ~~Wider top~~



16. The following contribute to infant mortality rate

- a) Birth order of child ✓
 - b) Mothers age ?
 - c) Mothers marital status ✓
 - d) Mothers reproductive history ✓
 - e) Family socio economic status ?
- Child * spacing (Natal)*

17. Factors responsible for emergency and re-emergence of (disease):-

- a) ~~Population explosion~~
- b) ~~Aging population~~
- c) ~~Rapid urbanization~~
- d) ~~Increase in volume and speed of international travel~~
- e) ~~Misuse of antibiotics~~

- presence of disease in a community

- 1) *Immunity*
- 2) *Homogeneity*
- 3) *Urbanization*

18. Sources of information in disease surveillance include

- a) Death and birth registers ✓
- b) Surveys ✓
- c) Health facilities ✓
- d) The community ✓
- e) Investigations ✓

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19. Psychosocial hazards affecting health workers include

- a) Stress ✓
- b) Burn out ✓
- c) Drug and substance abuse ✓
- d) Violence and mobbing ✗
- e) Long working hours ✓

20. Occupational health services include: -

- a) First aid ✓
- b) Curative services ✗
- c) Rehabilitative services ✗
- d) Primary Health care ✗
- e) Specialized treatment ✗

21. Components in disaster risk management include

- a) Mitigation ✓
- b) Preparedness ✓
- c) Prevention ✗
- d) Recovery ✓
- e) Response ✓

(Manage a Risk) - B.A.T
 ✓ Prepare ✓
 ✓ Respond ✓
 ✓ Recover ✓

22. Aims of disaster management include

- a) Reduction of potential losses ✓
- b) Avoidance of potential losses ✗
- c) Rapid recovery ✗
- d) Financial gain ✗
- e) Elimination of natural hazards ✗

23. Prevention and control measures of scabies include

- a) Regular bathing ✓
- b) Treatment of water ✓
- c) Health education ✓
- d) Good refuse disposal ✓
- e) Regular bathing ✓

24. Cholera ✓ ↑

- a) Amoxicillin the drug of choice to close contacts in an outbreak ✗
- b) Referral is very key in management of suspected cases ✓
- c) Rehydration is very key in management of infected cases ✓
- d) Cholera vaccine is routinely given in an outbreak ✓
- e) Surveillance is very key to a successful cholera control programme ✓

drug of choice
Erythromycin

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25. Common domestic accidents include: -

- a) Poisoning ✓
- b) Burns ✓
- c) Drowning ✗
- d) Falls ✓
- e) Bites and injuries from animals ✓

26. Socio-psychological variables that modify an individual's perceptions that influence health behavior include: -

- a) Peer influence ✓
- b) Race and ethnicity ✓
- c) Knowledge ✓
- d) Social pressure ✓
- e) Age ??

Handwritten notes:
 Race: Arab, African, White, Asian
 Ethnic group: Kikuyu, Luhya, Luo, Kalenjin
 Knowledge: ✓
 Age: ✓
 Social pressure: ✓
 Peer influence: ✓

27. Close association with a smoker may lead to the following health problems

- a) Miscarriages ✓
- b) Lower intelligence quotient (IQ) ✓
- c) Sudden infant death ✗
- d) Low birth weight ✓
- e) Loss of sense of smell and taste ✓

28. Substance abuse e treatment needs to be

- a) On and off ✗
- b) Integrated in the community ✗
- c) Culturally insensitive ✗
- d) Community tailored ✗
- e) Have appropriate support systems ✓

29. Health facilities at tier 3 of health care service delivery include

- a) Kenyatta national Hospital (KNH) ✗
- b) County referral hospitals
- c) County hospitals
- d) Health centers
- e) Sub county hospitals

Handwritten notes:
 1 - County ✓
 2 - District ✓
 3 - Health ✓
 4 - Promoted ✓
 5 - ✓
 6 - Nairobi

30. Indicators of poverty include

- a) Underemployment
- b) Unemployment ✓
- c) Education status ✓
- d) Health status ✓
- e) Housing conditions ✓

HEALTH SERVICE MANAGEMENT PAPER I FQE 2016

SECTION A: SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS – Answer ALL questions

1. Outline **TEN** functions of a management (10marks)
2. Explain **FIVE** functions of human resource management (10marks)
3. State **TEN** ways of overcoming communication barrier (10marks)
4. (a) As a clinical officer in charge, state **FIVE** sources of data in a health facility (5marks)
- (b) State **FIVE** importance of health management information system (5marks)
5. (a) Outline **FIVE** factors that lead to the success of a project in the community (5marks)
- (b) State **FIVE** factors that lead to project failure (5marks)
6. Outline **FIVE** functions of a clinical officer (10marks)

SECTION B: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS – Answer 2 questions only

1. About procurement and inventory management,
 - (a) with the help of a diagram, describe the inventory management cycle (10marks)
 - (b) explain ANY FIVE procurement methods used in Kenya (10marks)
2. (a) differentiate between stakeholders and partners in health sector (2marks)
- (b) Explain FIVE importance of stakeholders in health service delivery (10marks)
- (c) In FOUR points explain how you will ensure that stakeholders in your catchment area work in harmony (8marks)
3. concerning communication in a health facility;
 - (a) Explain TEN barriers to effective communication (10marks)
 - (b) explain TEN ways in which effective communication can be improved in a health facility (10marks)

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- 1. Which of the following is a function of management?**
 - a) Unity of command
 - b) Planning
 - c) Shortest decision path
 - d) Espirit De corps

- 2. Major personality in the history of management include;**
 - a) Elton Mayo
 - b) Abraham Maslow
 - c) Chester Bernard
 - d) Parker Follet

- 3. According to Henry Fayol, the principle of equity means;**
 - a) Everyone has an equal chance of progression in an organization
 - b) Employees need to be treated with respect and kindness in an organization
 - c) Employees should be exposed to same opportunities in an organization ✓
 - d) Having gender equality

- 4. Management by crisis refers to;**
 - a) Managing issues as they arise ✓
 - b) Management by objectives
 - c) Participatory management
 - d) Managing issues before they arise

- 5. An autocratic leader is the one who;**
 - a) Trusts his subordinates
 - b) Decentralizes everything
 - c) Leads by example
 - d) Has no room for delegation

6. **The difference between a leader and a manager is that;**
- A leader is appointed officially, while a manager is not
 - Managers enforce decisions based on the will of the followers
 - Reward for leaders is fulfilled from personal achievement
 - A manager is interested in risk taking and exploring new ideas.
7. **The following are attributes of a good leader;**
- Doesn't delegate work, lest the workers outshine him
 - Is always authoritative
 - Allows room for consultation
 - Does not care about the welfare of the workers
8. **The following are importance of performance appraisal in Kenyan government, which one is NOT?**
- Helps identify employees' current level of job performance
 - Identifies strength and weaknesses of an employee
 - Serves as a basis for reward
 - It has no role in human resource planning
9. **The following are the contents of job description;**
- Qualification
 - Age
 - Height
 - Job title
10. **Emergency decisions;**
- Are routine
 - Are follow up actions
 - Involve more thought and discussions
 - Are made during a crisis

11. The following are attributes of a message; which one is NOT?

- a) Clarity
- b) Timely
- c) Concise
- d) Overload

12. The following are the barriers to effective communication;

- a) Information overload
- b) Timeliness
- c) Concise information
- d) Target receiver

13. The following are importance of memos in an organization

- a) Serves as a basis for memory of information
- b) Passing information from the bottom to top management
- c) A basis of promotion
- d) Communication within departments

14. Barriers to team work include;

- a) High staff turn over
- b) Cohesiveness
- c) Good leadership
- d) Availability of funds

15. Abraham Maslow's esteem needs include;

- a) Food
- b) Shelter
- c) Self respect
- d) Self defense

16. The importance of an agenda in a meeting includes;

- a) It saves on time
- b) Members have little to discuss on it
- c) It helps members to know the venue of the meeting
- d) It enables members to know what was discussed in the previous meeting

17. Financial planning deals with the following EXCEPT?

- a) Short and long range planning
- b) Preparation of procedure manuals and instructions
- c) Overruling the legislative regulations
- d) Definition of programs and activities

18. Good financial management practices involve;

- a) Keeping records
- b) Assigning juniors to sign cheques for the manager
- c) Not observing time lines
- d) Accounting for cash before it is received

19. In financial management, resource envelope refers to;

- a) Estimates of future resource levels
- b) Money in an envelope
- c) Budgets in an envelope
- d) Current budget estimates

20. The following are documents used for procurement in a store;

- a) Cheque book
- b) An imprest book
- c) Local Purchase Order
- d) Payment vouchers

21. The following documents are used in receipt of goods;

- a) S₁₂ and S₁₃
- b) S₃ and S₁₁
- c) Cash book (FO26)
- d) Catalogue

22. Which of the following is NOT a tool for data collection in Health Management Information System?

- a) Tally sheet
- b) Questionnaire
- c) Focus Group Discussion
- d) Checklist

23. The following factors make a project successful;

- a) Loss of focus
- b) Poor management skills
- c) Proper monitoring and evaluation
- d) Lack of interest in the project

24. The contents of a duty roster in Out Patient Department includes;

- a) Name of the facility
- b) Mission
- c) Vision
- d) Type of punishment in case of a mistake

25. The following denotes systematic flow of health care organization from the top level;

- a) National, county, sub county, health centre, dispensary, community
- b) County, national, sub county, dispensary, community
- c) Community, dispensary, health centre, county, Sub County.
- d) National, Sub County, county, health centre, dispensary, community.

26. A drunkard officer in a health centre who reports on duty late should be;

- a) Sacked by the clinical officer in charge
- b) Given a written warning
- c) Sent on forced leave
- d) Denied salary for three months

27. It was discovered that one married staff was engaging in a sexual relationship with another married staff in the hospital. as a clinical officer in charge, you will;

- a) Sack all of them
- b) Tell them to get married
- c) Give all of them transfers
- d) Transfer one of them

*28. Unpaid leave;

- a) Can exceed 30 days
- b) Can be granted on compassionate grounds
- c) An officer still gets a salary increment
- d) Is given when an officer goes for further studies

*29. The following are ways of motivating staff in a dispensary;

- a) Salary increment
- b) Promotion
- c) Training
- d) Offering tea

30. Which one is an advantage of internal recruitment?

- a) It saves on time and cost of induction
- b) The selected candidate may not have new ideas to inject into the organization
- c) There is favoritism on selection
- d) The other workers may feel demotivated

SECTION B: TRUE/FALSE QUESTIONS

1. Managers who maintain an open door policy;

- a) Risk their offices from being bungled
- b) Allow fresh air inside the office
- c) Are open to discussion
- d) Are able to know what is going on in an organization
- e) Are not democratic

2. The following are time wasters in an organization;

- a) Entertaining visitors
- b) Reading a newspaper during lunch hour
- c) Reporting on duty early
- d) Attending unscheduled meetings
- e) Beating deadlines

3. The following were the propositions of Elton Mayo in the neo-classical school of thought;

- a) Workers are motivated by overtime payment
- b) Social factors greatly influence productivity
- c) There's so much red tape
- d) Relationship between the workers is an important aspect in organization
- e) Management is situational

4. Functions of management include;

- a) Recruitment
- b) Monitoring
- c) Motivation
- d) Controlling
- e) Learning from experience

5. Span of control refers to;

- a) Many supervisors few employees
- b) Many supervisors many employees
- c) One supervisor one employee
- d) One supervisor many employees
- e) One employee many supervisors

6. Which of the following statements best describe a leader?

- a) The one who plans, organizes, coordinates, controls and evaluates
- b) A leader influences the behavior and thoughts of those under him
- c) The one who is officially appointed by higher authority
- d) The one who wins the trust of others and makes them achieve objectives
- e) He works with and through the efforts of others

7. A charismatic leader;

- a) Has influence due to the strength of his personality
- b) Is a leader by birth or inheritance
- c) Is appointed by office
- d) Acquires leadership by what he does
- e) Provides temporary leadership

8. Participatory leadership style is;

- a) Democratic
- b) Authoritative
- c) Laissez fare
- d) Dictatorship
- e) Paternalistic

9. An autocratic leader;

- a) Has no trust in his subordinates
- b) Has room for consultation
- c) Centralizes everything
- d) Is full of threats and orders
- e) Is only interested in the results

10. Operative functions of a human resource manager include;

- a) Planning
- b) Organizing
- c) Procurement of staff
- d) Retention of staff
- e) Training and development of staff

11. Contents of an advertisement include;

- a) Geographical site of the organization
- b) Qualifications and experience
- c) Salary attached
- d) Name of organization
- e) Job description

12. The following are reasons why managers fear delegation;

- a) Fear of being found in shoddy deals
- b) There's no work to delegate
- c) A manager fears being outshone
- d) Lack of trust for the juniors
- e) There's no money to pay the delegatee

13. Some of the ways in which a manager can use to minimize time wasters

while in the office include;

- a) Tell the secretary to handle all the visitors
- b) Lock the door
- c) Switch off his phone
- d) Assign some simple tasks to the secretary
- e) Keep his diary and 'to do list' well updated

14. The following are the basic principles of effective supervision;

- a) Proper guidance of work to be done
- b) Appreciation of work done
- c) Offer constructive criticism
- d) Coercive
- e) Sitting on workers' improvement

15. The following are true about directions of communication;

- a) Upward communication is the communication from subordinate staff to top management
- b) Downward communication is about instructions to subordinate staff
- c) Horizontal communication involves consultation between managers and supervisors
- d) Diagonal communication is communication between workers
- e) Upward communication is about grievances from workers to management

16. Channels of communication include;

- a) Written
- b) Meetings
- c) Memos
- d) Interviews
- e) Telephone

17. The following are major components of an annual government budget;

- a) Revenue
- b) Expenditure
- c) Grants
- d) Authority to incur expenditure
- e) Appropriation in aid

18. The following are sources of finance in health facilities in Kenya;

- a) Health insurance
- b) Government allocations
- c) Community contributions
- d) User fee
- e) Donations

19. Which of the following are accountable documents used in procurement departments;

- a) Cash book
- b) Imprest warrant
- c) Local purchase order
- d) Local service order
- e) Cheque book

20. The following are true as regards AIE holder.

- a) Is the accountable officer in-charge of the institution
- b) Authorizes expenditures in the institution
- c) Is responsible for financial misuse in the institution
- d) Must be an accountant by profession
- e) Requests for expenditure of money by departments in the institution

21. Lead time refers to;

- a) Time taken between ordering of goods from supplier and receiving goods ready for use
- b) Time taken to consume the received goods
- c) The amount of goods found in the store, ready for use
- d) The time taken for a commodity to expire
- e) Time taken by the supplier in order to supply all commodities

22. The following are methods used in issuing services from the store;

- a) Last In First Out (LIFO)
- b) First In First Out (FIFO)
- c) First In First Expiry (FIFE)
- d) First In Last Out (FILO)
- e) Last In Last Out (LILO)

23. The following documents are used in receiving items from Kenya Medical Supplies Authority (KEMSA);

- a) Delivery note
- b) Catalogue
- c) S₁₃
- d) Stores ledger book
- e) S₁₂

24. The procurement process is in the following order;

- a) Raising quotation, market survey, award the winner, receive bids and open, evaluate.
- b) Market survey, raising quotation, receive bids and open, evaluate, award winner
- c) Award winner, evaluate, receive bids and open, market survey, raise quotation.
- d) Evaluate, market survey, award winner, receive bids and open, raise quotation.
- e) Receive bids and open, award winner, evaluate, market survey, raise quotation.

25. Data analysis methods include;

- a) Questionnaire
- b) Microsoft excel
- c) Pie chart
- d) Graphs
- e) SPSS

26. The following are the importance of monitoring and evaluation of a project;

- a) To control expenditure
- b) In order to avoid time wastage
- c) To victimize those who make mistakes
- d) To meet the target
- e) To eliminate members who are lazy

27. The roles of a project manager include;

- a) Accounting for the finances
- b) Keeping accountable documents safe
- c) Paying those involved in the project on time
- d) Reviewing the progress of the project from time to time
- e) Offering solutions in case of challenges

28. The following are the characteristics of a project;

- a) It has no life span
- b) Similar projects give out similar results
- c) Can be born
- d) As a time frame
- e) Can be started without a necessary idea

29. The following is the importance of a service charter;

- a) It shows the services offered by the organization
- b) It spells out the waiting time for every service needed
- c) It reflects the mission and vision of the organization
- d) Used to advertise for jobs
- e) Contains names of officers of an organization

30. The following are important aspects when preparing for a health talk.

- a) Know the local language of the community members
- b) Carry presents with you
- c) Read comprehensively and understand the topic
- d) Find out the exact age group of people you are going to talk to
- e) Use medical terms to prove your skills and knowledge

SECTION A: SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS - Answer ALL questions.

1. State any five common birth injuries giving the definitive treatment for each injury mentioned. **(10 marks)**
2. A fourteen months old baby is brought to you with history of cough, difficulty in breathing and inability to breastfeed. On examination you find the child to be in severe respiratory distress with a respiratory rate of 60 breaths/min.
 - a. Using WHO classification, classify the baby's condition. **(2 marks)**
 - b. List down any four differential diagnoses for this condition. **(4 marks)**
 - c. Name any four complications for the condition. **(4 marks)**
3. A seven year old boy has been on follow-up in paediatric outpatient clinic for rheumatic heart disease. He is brought to you today with history of sudden onset of hotness of the body, general malaise and some joint pains. On examination you get an added murmur and hepato-splenomegally.
 - a. What is the most probable diagnosis? **(2 marks)**
 - b. List down any five investigations that you will order for this child. **(5 marks)**
 - c. List any three factors that are associated with poor prognosis in children with above condition. **(3 marks)**
4. A four years old girl is brought to you with history of headache, puffiness of face which is worse in the morning and passage of tea coloured urine which is reduced in volume. The child is said to have been treated for a sore throat two weeks prior to the onset of above complaints.
 - a. Mention any five investigations that you will carry out in this child. **(5 marks)**
 - b. Manage this child. **(5 marks)**
5. A known diabetic class eight pupil is brought to you in coma. You gather from the history that the child has had excessive thirst, increased frequency of micturation and very high appetite with loss of weight.
 - a. What is your impression? **(2marks)**
 - b. Manage this child. **(8 marks)**
6. Draw a table showing the Kenya expanded program of immunisation (KEPI) under the following headings: vaccine, age, route of administration and dose. **(10 marks)**

SECTION B: LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS - ANSWER 2 QUESTIONS ONLY

1. While working in maternity you receive a newborn who has just been delivered and has not cried immediately after birth. The APGAR score assessment is less than **three**. You decide to resuscitate the newborn. Write the steps of neonatal resuscitation explaining what you are doing at each point. **(20 marks)**

2. A six year old child presents with fever, inability to drink for three days. Your assessment reveals the AVPU to be at P, no neck stiffness, severe pallor and kerning sign negative.
 - a. What is the most likely diagnosis? **(2 marks)**
 - b. What investigations will you carry out? **(3 marks)**
 - c. Write a treatment plan for this patient **(15 marks)**

3. State the management of a known sickler who presents with severe pallor and very painful joints. The child is 12 years old **(20 marks)**

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. The newborn medical history has the following components. Which one is not?
 - a) Current antepartum and intrapartum obstetric history
 - b) Paternal occupation
 - c) Maternal past obstetric history
 - d) Maternal and paternal medical and genetic history ✓

2. Predisposing factors to birth trauma includes all of the following except:
 - a) Caeserian section ✓
 - b) Difficult delivery ✓
 - c) Large fetus ✓
 - d) Abnormal presentation ✓

3. Bowel obstruction after the neonatal period can be caused by all of the following except:
 - a) Intussusceptions ✓
 - b) Malnutrition ✓
 - c) Ascariasis ✓
 - d) Adhesions ✓

4. In the management of acute appendicitis in children
 - a) Exploratory laparotomy is indicated when diagnosis of acute appendicitis cannot be ruled out after close observation ✓
 - b) Laparoscopy is never indicated ✓
 - c) Prophylactic antibiotics are never given after the operation ✓
 - d) Laparotomy is indicated in all cases of acute appendicitis ✓

5. Which one of the following features is not a feature of meningitis in infants
 - a) Bulging anterior fontanelle ✓
 - b) Eager to drink ✓
 - c) Irritability ✓
 - d) High pitched cry ✓

6. In the management of blood transfusion reaction, the following should be done except:
- Slow the transfusion
 - Give chlorampheniramine at 0.1mg/kg intramuscular
 - If symptoms persist stop the transfusion
 - Stop blood transfusion in all types of reactions
7. Which of the following is not a cause of haematuria in children
- Beverages
 - Acute glomerulonephritis
 - Trauma ✓
 - Blood disorders ✓
8. The following statements are true concerning growth and development except one. Which one is it?
- A neonate gains 30gms per day ✓
 - A child doubles birth weight by 5 – 6 months ✓
 - A child triples birth weight at 12 months ✗
 - A neonates weight remains constant upto 3 months ✓
9. Which of the following is not true concerning child abuse:
- Majority of the abusers are related caretakers ✗
 - Majority of the abusers are strangers ✗
 - Physical abuse is a form of child abuse ✓
 - Nutritional neglect is also a form of child abuse ✓
10. The following vaccines are given at six (6) weeks after birth. Which one is not?
- Measles
 - Haemophilus influenza type B
 - Pneumococcal vaccine
 - Rotarix

11. Which one the following investigations is not indicated in a child with vitamin D deficiency

- a) X – ray of wrist joint
- b) Serum calcium phosphate
- c) Full haemogram
- d) Alkaline phosphatase

12. The following statements are true concerning nutrient composition of human milk. Which one is not?

- a) It has lower concentrations of highly bio available minerals
- b) It contains relatively high sodium and solute load
- c) It has relatively low but highly bio available protein content ✓
- d) It has adequate quantity of essential fatty acids ✓

13. The following are clinical features of acute otitis media, which one is not?

- a) It is common in adolescents
- b) Loss or impairment of hearing
- c) Pain in the ear ✓
- d) Loss of appetite and fever

14. The following investigations are done in a child with parotid swelling. Which one is not?

- a) Fine needle aspirate for cytology
- b) Open biopsy
- c) Full haemogram ✓
- d) Erythrocyte sedimentation ratio (ESR)

15. Concerning the management of sinusitis in children, which statement is true?

- a) Antibiotics are given in all cases
- b) If nasal discharge is unilateral exclude foreign body
- c) It never requires surgical intervention ✓
- d) Antihistamines play no role ✓

16. Cardiac congenital defects are common in the following syndromes, except

- a) Maternal malnutrition ✓
- b) Down syndrome ✓
- c) Maternal rubella ✓
- d) Fetal alcohol syndrome ✗

17. Complications of Tetralogy of Fallot includes all of the following except:

- a) Cerebral thrombosis ✓
- b) Acute rheumatic fever ✓
- c) Bacterial endocarditis ✓
- d) Congestive heart failure ✗

18. Which one of the following is not necessary as an investigation of acute rheumatic fever

- a) Erythrocyte sedimentation ratio ✗
- b) Throat swab for culture and sensitivity ✗
- c) Chest X – ray ✓
- d) Urinalysis ✓

19. Which of the following statements is not true concerning intussusceptions?

- a) Is the most frequent cause of intestinal obstruction the first two (2) years of life
- b) Is more common in females than males ✓
- c) The cause is not apparent ✓
- d) Necrosis of the intussuscepted ileum may occur ✓

20. Which one of the following is not a differential diagnosis of diarrhoea in children?

- a) Dysentery ✓
- b) Cholera ✓
- c) Aganglionic megacolon ✓
- d) Intussusceptions ✓

Handwritten notes:
 - Bacterial - Shigella, Salmonella, Shigella, E. coli
 - Viral - Adenovirus, Rotavirus, Parvovirus
 - Parasitic - Giardia, Entamoeba

21. Complications of diarrhoea includes all of the following; which one is not?

- a) Electrolyte imbalance ✓
- b) Hyperglycaemia ✗
- c) Rectal prolapse ✓
- d) Convulsions ✓

22. Choose the correct statement concerning neuroblastoma.

- a) Only 25% of the cases present with abdominal pains
- b) It has minimal chances of metastasis ✗
- c) Three year event free survival rate is less than 15%.
- d) 90% of the cases are diagnosed after 5 years of life.

23. Which of the following conditions is not a differential diagnosis in a child presenting with a cough?

- a) Severe malnutrition ✗
- b) Bronchiolitis ✓
- c) Asthma ✓
- d) Tuberculosis ✓

24. Which of the following statements is not true concerning bronchiolitis

- a) Is an upper respiratory infection ✓
- b) It occurs in annual epidemics
- c) Is characterised by airway obstruction and wheezing ✓
- d) Is commonly caused by respiratory syncytial virus ✓

25. Which of the following conditions listed below is not a complication of cryptococcal meningitis

- a) Sensory hearing loss ✓
- b) Convulsions ✓
- c) Severe malnutrition ✓
- d) Epilepsy ✓

26. Which bacteria below is the commonest cause of urinary tract infection in children?

- a) Klebsiella
- b) Proteus vulgaris
- c) Escherichia coli ✓
- d) Streptococcus faecalis ✗

27. While treating a patient with chronic renal failure the following can be done

- a) Transfuse with packed cells if Haemoglobin level is $< 6\text{g/dl}$
- b) Transfuse with whole blood if haemoglobin level is $< 6\text{g/dl}$
- c) Give potassium containing foods in plenty
- d) Diet should not be adjusted ✗

28. One of the investigations below is not mandatory in patients who have seizure activity

- a) Electroencephalography
- b) Lumbar puncture ✗
- c) Blood sugars ✗
- d) Electrocardiography

29. The statements below explain the features of status epilepticus except:

- a) A succession of seizures without regaining consciousness between attacks
- b) One prolonged convulsion lasting $< 30\text{mins}$
- c) It can result in respiratory embarrassment ✓
- d) Hypoglycaemia is a consequence

30. Which of the conditions below is not a cause of cerebral palsy

- a. Rubella
- b. Asphyxia
- c. Bilirubin encephalopathy
- d. Pneumonia

SECTION B: TRUE/FALSE QUESTIONS

1. In a hospital setting the stages of management of any child are:
 - a) Emergency triage ✓
 - b) Emergency treatment ✓
 - c) Taking history ✓
 - d) Admitting all children with fever ✗
 - e) Start all children with fever on paracetamol ✓

2. Fever with localising signs could be due to:
 - a) Malaria ✓
 - b) Septicaemia
 - c) Urinary tract infection ✓
 - d) Throat infection ✓
 - e) Pneumonia ✗

3. In the management of complicated malaria in children:
 - a) Loading dose of IV/IM quinine of 15mg/kg is given ✓
 - b) Transfusion with blood is never indicated ✗
 - c) Treatment of hypoglycaemia is mandatory ✓
 - d) All children are given AL as the first line drug ✗
 - e) Maintenance of fluids and feeds should be provided. ✓

4. In pyogenic meningitis, cerebral spinal fluid (CSF) has the following characteristics:
 - a) Cloudy in color ✗ *turbid*
 - b) Protein is <0.4gm/l
 - c) Sugar is >2.5 mmol/l
 - d) Polymorphs are in hundreds to thousands
 - e) Protein is high ✓

- 5 Neonatal asphyxia can complicate to:
- a) Respiratory distress ✓
 - b) Convulsions ✓
 - c) Cerebral palsy ✓
 - d) Hyperglycaemia ✓
 - e) Diabetes mellitus ✓
- 6 In the management of spina bifida cystica
- a) A surgeon will be involved in the management
 - b) It takes a multidisciplinary approach ✓
 - c) An abdominal ultra sound is not necessary ✓
 - d) A paediatrician will be involved in the management ✓
 - e) A physiotherapist will be involved in the care ✓
- 7 Concerning epistaxis in children
- a) Bleeding is always due to trauma ✓
 - b) Any child with uncontrollable bleeding is admitted ✓
 - c) A child may require fluid replacement or blood transfusion ✓
 - d) All the children with epistaxis require admission ✗
 - e) It is always due to a foreign body in the nostril ✗
- 8 Complications of typhoid fever in children include
- a) Convulsions ✓
 - b) Hyperglycaemia ✗
 - c) Perforation ✓
 - d) Mental retardation ✓
 - e) Chronic carrier state ✓

9 Which of the following statements is True or False concerning Tb in children?

- a) Full course of treatment is given to all confirmed cases only ✓
- b) Strongly suspected cases of TB are given a full course of treatment ✓
- c) The intensive phase of treatment is four months
- d) HIV status should be confirmed in all children with Tb
- e) Streptomycin should be reserve for multi- drug resistant TB ✓

10 Concerning congenital syphilis,

- a) Infant may appear normal for the first few weeks of life
- b) It is not preventable ×
- c) Child will present with syphilitic rhinitis
- d) Child will have lymphadenopathy
- e) Laboratory investigations will yield no results

11 Oxygen administration is important in paediatric care. The following gives an approximate O_2 inspired by a child depending with the means of delivery used

- a) Nasal prongs.....approximately 30 – 35% ✓
- b) Naso pharyngeal catheter.....approximately 90% ×
- c) Plain good fitting oxygen face maskapproximately 40 – 60% ✓
- d) Oxygen face mask with reservoir.....approximately 50% ×
- e) Short nasal catheterapproximately 20%

12 When admitting a child with severe acute malnutrition, the key clinical features for admission are:

- a) Oedema of both feet ✓
- b) Weight and height ✓
- c) Visible severe wasting ✓
- d) MUAC ✓
- e) Flaky paint dermatoses ✓

13 In the prevention of diarrhoeal diseases:

- a) Proper sanitation must be ensured ✓
- b) Good hygiene must be observed only when preparing the food ✗
- c) Good hygiene must be observed only when storing the food ✗
- d) Proper disposal of faeces is a must ✓
- e) Clean utensils must be used to store the food ✓

14 In the prevention of pneumocystis jiroveci pneumonia:

- a) Co-trimoxazole is the drug of choice
- b) Amoxicillin is the drug of choice ✗
- c) Erythromycin is the drug of choice ✗
- d) Dapsone is the drug of choice
- e) There is no available vaccine

15 A child with congenital hypothyroidism:

- a) Will present with exophthalmos ✓
- b) Failure to thrive will be a presenting feature ✓
- c) Prolonged jaundice will be a presentation ✓
- d) Most neonates will have presenting features at birth
- e) Diagnosis is made through high index of suspicion

16 In the correction of acidosis in diabetic keto acidosis children:

- a) Sodium bicarbonate is always indicated ✓
- b) Not necessary if there is improvement after initial rehydration
- c) Sodium bicarbonate may cause CNS acidosis if not given cautiously
- d) Is necessary if serum potassium is >4 mmol/l
- e) Is necessary if pH is <7.0 ✓

17 Differential diagnosis of parotitis includes:

- a) Cervical adenitis ✓
- b) Leukaemia ✓
- c) Dental infections ✓
- d) Tb adenitis ✓
- e) Tumours of the adenoids ✓

18 Differential diagnosis of a floppy infant include:

- a) Malnutrition ✓
- b) Metabolic disease
- c) Turner syndrome ✓
- d) Down syndrome ✓
- e) Underweight ✓

19 The discharge and follow up guidelines of low birth weight infants are as follows:

- a) They should have more than one danger signs ✗
- b) They should be gaining weight on breastfeeding alone
- c) They should maintain their temperature within the normal range in an open cot ✓
- d) The mother should be confident and able to care for the infant ✓
- e) The baby should have attained ≥ 1.8 kg

20 The 1st line treatment for HIV/AIDS regimens for children below three years are:

- a) Abacavir/lamuidine/lopinavir/ritonavir
- b) Zidovudine/lamuidine/lopinavir/ritonavir ✓
- c) Abacavir/lamuidine/nevirapine ✓
- d) Abacavir/lamuidine/efavirenz ✓
- e) Zidovudine/lamuidine/nevirapine ✓

21 Suspect HIV infection strongly if the following conditions are present

- a) Pneumocystis jiroveci ✓
- b) Oesophageal candidiasis ✓
- c) Oral candidiasis in below 2 months old child ✓
- d) Acquired recto-vaginal fistulua in girls
- e) Kaposis sarcoma ✓

22 Which of the following features below is/are suggestive of neonatal sepsis?

- a) No spontaneous movement
- b) Good ability to feed ✗
- c) Convulsions ✓
- d) Apnoea ✓
- e) Abnormal movements ✓

23 Signs of severe illness in a neonate are:

- a) Localised severe infection ✓
- b) Prolonged premature rupture of membranes
- c) Weight loss ✓
- d) Jaundice ✓
- e) Capillary refill >3 seconds ✓

24 A newborn weighing ≥ 1.5 kg the feeding/fluid requirement is as follows:

- a) In a well baby, feed immediately with 7.5 mls and increase by the same amount till a full day volume is reached ✗
- b) Start a sick baby on 10% dextrose on day 1 for 24 hrs ✓
- c) If the baby is just unwell, start NGT feeding on day 1 ✓
- d) If the baby is on IV fluids, in day 2, use 2 parts of 10% dextrose to 1 part of half strength darrows solution
- e) Expressed breast milk is not mandatory ✗

25 During neonatal resuscitation

- a) Meconium aspiration has nothing to do with the baby not breathing at all ✗
- b) If the baby has meconium aspiration dry and stimulate fast then do suction
- c) Breathing of a newborn should be started within 60 seconds ✓
- d) If anything is visible in the airway use suction to clear ✓
- e) The baby's head should be put in neutral position ✓

26. The following are anxiety disorders in children and adolescents

- a) Separation anxiety ✓
- b) Phobia
- c) Post traumatic stress disorder ✓
- d) Mania ✓
- e) Schizophrenia ✓

27. The management of conversion syndromes includes

- a) Reprimanding the child to stop pretending ✗
- b) Threatening the patient to see if there is a change in behaviour ✗
- c) Take a good psychiatric history to reveal the source of conflict ✓
- d) Thorough physical examination to exclude an organic problem ✓
- e) Counselling and behaviour modification ✓

28. The management of conduct disorders involve

- a) Behaviour modification ✓
- b) Mentorship recreational programmes ✓
- c) Legal sanctions ✓
- d) Involvement of family
- e) Involvement of relevant authorities

29. Clinical features of sickle cell disease include

- a) The disease starts at the age of 6 years.
- b) Foot and mouth syndrome ✗
- c) Impaired growth and development ✓
- d) Acute chest syndrome ✓
- e) Stroke ✓

30. Further measures on the management of sickle cell disease crises include

- a) Give intravenous fluids ✓
- b) Infections should be left alone for they have no harm ✗
- c) Children with moderate to severe pain should be given dihydrocodeine or codeine phosphate
- d) Ibuprofen is preserved for severe pain ✗
- e) Hydroxyl urea is a very strong analgesia for sickle cell disease ✓

Section A: SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS – ANSWER all questions

1. Concerning malaria
 - a) Enumerate 5 clinical features of complicated malaria (5marks)
 - b) Outline the management plan of complicated malaria. (5 marks)

2. A 25 year old male is brought to hospital in coma, with a 2 hours history of ingestion unknown chemical following a domestic quarrel. Upon examination the patient is in coma with constricted pupil and saliva drooling from the mouth.
 - a) What is the most likely diagnosis? (2marks)
 - b) Outline the immediate supportive approach to this patient. (4marks)
 - c) Outline the definitive treatment to this patient. 4 marks

3. A female patient reports to hospital with a 2 day history of painful swollen left leg. Patient says she travelled 4 days ago from Kisumu to Mombasa by bus. Upon examination left leg is swollen, warm and tender allowed the calf muscle.
 - a) State the diagnosis (1 mark)
 - b) Give any other 4 predisposing factor to this condition. (2marks)
 - c) State the diagnostic test to this condition. (1 mark)
 - d) Provide supportive management for this patient (3 marks)
 - e) Give the specific treatment for the patient. (4 marks)

4. About cholera
 - a) Outline any 4 clinical presentations. (4 marks)
 - b) Write the relevant investigation (1mark)
 - c) Write its treatment (5 marks)

5. Kasongo 28 years old is brought to you in coma. Relatives report to you that he has been taking a lot of water, eating a lot and passing urine often. He has lost weight. On examination Kasongo is unrousable and has deep regular respirations associated with a sweet smell. Blood pressure is 100/60mmHg and he is severely dehydrated. When you do urgent urinalysis, it shows Ketones 3++
 - a) State the most likely diagnosis (1mark)
 - b) Outline the fluid management of this patient (5 marks)
 - c) Enumerate 4 possible long term complication associated with this condition. (4 marks)

6. Concerning Acute Urinary Tract Infection (UTI)
- a) State 3 predisposing factors. (3marks)
 - b) Give any 4 clinical presentations (4 marks)
 - c) Write 2 possible urine findings (2marks)
 - d) State any 2 drugs used in its treatment (1 mark)

SECTION B: LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS - ANSWER 2 QUESTIONS ONLY

1. Mr. Kamash who is 45 years old presented to you in Out Patient Department with productive cough lasting for 3 weeks, chest pains and night sweats. He also give a history of weight loss. One examination is wasted.
- a) State your diagnosis. (2marks)
 - b) List 4 differential diagnosis. (4 marks)
 - c) Outline any 4 relevant investigations. (4 marks)
 - d) Treat the above patient. (5 marks)
 - e) List 5 possible complication. (5 marks)
2. A 25 year old patient presented with a 2 day history of severe headache, blurred vision, photophobia and body hotness. Upon examination, the patient was sick looking with an auxiliary temperature of 38.5° C. Kernigs sign was positive.
- a) State the most likely diagnosis. (2marks)
 - b) List any 4 differential diagnosis. (4marks)
 - c) Outline any 4 relevant investigations. (4 marks)
 - d) Treat this patient. (6 marks)
 - e) List any four (4) complications (4marks)
3. A patient presents with 3 weeks history of headache and dizziness, two episodes of fainting and awareness of heart beat. On examination, the patient is severely pale with a Hb of 4g/dl.
- a) List 6 possible causes of the above condition (6 marks)
 - b) Outline any 4 relevant investigations. (4 marks)
 - c) Manage the patient. (10 marks)

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SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

1. Concerning rheumatoid arthritis

- a) ESR is reduced
- b) Rheumatoid factors is not positive in all cases
- c) Evening stiffness is a presentation ~~x~~ ^{morning}
- d) X-ray of the joint does not help make a diagnosis ~~x~~

2. About Gout

- a) Hydrochlorothiazide is a common precipitating factor
- b) Present with painful swollen ring finger.
- c) Has no risk to the kidneys ~~x~~
- d) Allopurinol control gout by increasing ^{uric} kidney urate excretion

3. A Complication of blood transfusion is;

- a) Pain at the site
- b) High blood pressure
- c) Convulsions
- d) Air embolism

4. Megaloblastic anaemia;

- a) The red cells are small with immature nuclei
- b) Is as a result of bone marrow depression
- c) Results from deficiency of vitamin B₁₂ - ^{causative}
- d) Diet rich in vegetables is not a remedy

Mr. Kazamoyo is a 55 year old male weighing 108 kg, has a height of 150 cm and is newly diagnosed to have diabetes mellitus. Use this information to answer question 5 to 8 below.

5. Mr Kazamoyo body mass index is:

- a) 72kg/m²
- b) 0.72 kg /m²
- c) 48m²/kg
- d) 48kg/m²

6. Which oral antidiabetic is likely to benefit Kazamoyo

- a) Glibenclamide
- b) Atenolol -
- c) isoniazid - ~~Te~~
- d) Clarithromycin

Handwritten calculations for BMI:
 $108 \div 150^2 = 108 \div 225 = 0.48$
 $0.48 \times 100 = 48$
 (Note: The student's calculation in the image is 72, which is incorrect based on the provided data.)

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7. An early complication of Kazamoyo is:

- a) DKA coma
- b) Hypoglycemia
- c) Cataract
- d) Diabetic foot

8. What could have precipitated Kazamoyos current condition of diabetes Mellitus

- a) Acute Urinary Tract Infection^x
- b) Elevated blood pressure
- c) A cycle of Oral Contraceptive pills^x
- d) Prednisolone therapy — Cushing's Syndrome

9. In massive ascitis

- a) Abdomen is always tender^x
- b) Abdomen is asymmetrical
- c) Umbilicus is everted
- d) Shifting dullness is absent^x

10. Which of the following Anti-retroviral is correctly matched with its classification ?

NR71 → 2nd
Protease → vir.

- a) Lamivudine-----NNRTI^x
 - b) Nevirapine -----NNRTI
 - c) Zidovudine-----protease inhibitor^x
 - d) Efavirenz-----NRTI
- efv NNRTI*

11. Which of the following is a relevant investigation in a newly diagnosed asymptomatic HIV patient ?

- a) Blood for ESR
- b) Blood culture and sensitivity
- c) Random blood sugar
- d) CD4 count

12. Which of the ingested overdose drugs below is correctly matched with its presentation

- a) Valium poisoning-----hyperventilation
- b) Aspirin poisoning-----hypercoagulation
- c) Paracetamol poisoning-----jaundice
- d) Ferrous sulphate poisoning -----haemoptysis

13. Which antituberculosis below is correctly matched with its side effect ?

- a) Rifampicin-----Anaemia
- b) Ethambutol -----Asthmatic attack
- c) Isoniazid -----Peripheral neuritis
- d) Pyrazinamide -----Diabetes Mellitus

14. Which skin lesion is correctly matched with its drug of choice

- a) Eczema-----betamethasone cream *steroid*
- b) Tinea corporis -----metronidazole gel *antibiotic*
- c) Contact dermatitis-----gentamycin ointment
- d) Impetigo -----clotrimazole cream

15. Concerning acute myocardial infarction

- a) Chest pain is sudden but mild
- b) Pain may be felt at the lower jaw
- c) Diabetics are not at risk *X*
- d) Cardiac enzymes rise to maximum within 30 minutes following an attack.

X 16. Which sexual illness below presents with a genital ulcer ?

- a) Chancroid *(Chancere)*
- b) gonorrhoea
- c) candidiasis
- d) Trichomoniasis

17. Sexually Transmitted illness correctly linked with its treatment of choice is ;

- a) Gonorrhoea ----- Metronidazole
- b) Candidiasis ----- ciprofloxacin *X*
- c) Syphilis ----- Benzathine penicillin *✓*
- d) *Chancroid* ----- clotrimazole pessaries

18. Concerning malaria

- a) Causes iron deficiency anemia *X*
- b) Meningitis is a complication *is a del.*
- c) Sporozoites injected into human host last for 30 minutes in circulation before they reach the liver
- d) Is transmitted by male anopheles mosquito *X*

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19. Which is the current 1st line treatment of uncomplicated Malaria

- a) Artemether- lumefantrin (AL)
- b) Artesunate - *complicated*
- c) Oral chloroquine
- d) Oral quinine

20. Sodium stibogluconate is a drug used the treatment of:

- a) Kalaazar - *Metronidazole*
- b) Malaria *x*
- c) Trypanosomiasis
- d) Schistosomiasis - *Prasugentel*

21. About bacillary dysentery

- a) Incubation lasts 14 days
- b) Is caused by a gram negative non motile bacilli
- c) Is usually endemic
- d) Anemia is a common presentation

22. The following Drugs are used in the management of peptic ulcer disease:

- a) Carbimazole
- b) Albendazole
- c) Aspirin
- d) Clarithromycin

23. Which below, is a deep tendon reflex ?

- a) Abdominal reflex
- b) Knee jerk reflex
- c) Plantar reflex
- d) Scapular reflex

4 24. Concerning Epilepsy

- a) Diazepam is useful in an acute epileptic attack
- b) Olfactory hallucination is associated with grandmal epilepsy
- c) An attack is not predisposed by stress *x*
- d) Echocardiography is a relevant investigation *x*

25. Concerning snake bites

- a) Anti-tetanus prophylaxis is necessary.
- b) Excision of the bite area must be performed ~~X~~
- c) Anti-venom is indicated in all cases ~~X~~
- d) A tight arterial tourniquet should be applied.

26. Causes of ascites are.

- a) TB peritoneum
- b) Malaria
- c) Hypertension
- d) Obesity

27. The following will shift the trachea to the side of lesion.

- | | | |
|---|-----------------|---------------------|
| a) Haemothorax | <u>Towards</u> | <u>away</u> |
| b) Pleural effusion | - lung fibrosis | - Pneumothorax |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> c) Lung fibrosis | - lung collapse | - Haemothorax |
| d) Pneumothorax | | - Pleural effusion. |

28. Concerning Infective Endocarditis

- a) 2 (TWO) samples of blood specimen for culture are adequate
- b) 5 days iv medication is adequate for its treatment ~~X~~
- c) IV drug abusers are not at risk ~~X~~
- d) Presents with haematuria.

29. About Sickle Cell Disease (SCD):

- a) Priapism is a possible complication
- b) Patients with a Hb of 7g/dl should be transfused ~~X~~
- c) Is not genetically predisposed ~~X~~
- d) Iron supplements is mandatory in its management ~~X~~

30. About Nephrotic syndrome

- a) Oedema is a rare presentation ~~X~~
- b) There is reduced blood pressure
- c) Present with hypoproteinuria
- d) Malaria is a predisposing factor.

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SECTION B: TRUE/ FALSE QUESTIONS

1. Examenable features of a patient with heart failure include:

- a) Tender hepatomegally — T
- b) Distended jugular vein — T
- c) Pitting edema — T
- *d) Deep jaundice —
- e) Displaced apex beat — T

2. The following are predisposing factors of systemic hypertension

- a) Obesity — T
- b) Alcohol — T
- c) Hypoglycemia — T
- d) Excessive salt intake — T
- e) Genetic factors — T

3. The following antihypertensives are correctly classified

- a) Losartan- angiotensin II receptor antagonist — T
- b) Nifedipine — beta blocker — T
- c) Lasix — diuretic — T
- d) Hydrallazine — beta blocker — F
- e) Losartan — calcium channel blocker — F

4. Hookworm

- a) Causes follic deficiency anaemia — F — *iron deficiency anaemia*
- b) Levamisole has a role in treatment — T
- *c) During lab examination, eggs are seen in fresh stool —
- d) Wearing shoes is not a preventive measure — F
- e) Can present with a cough — T

5. Concerning Amoebic dysentery

- *a) Present with bloody diarrhea — T
- b) Incubation is about 3 days — T
- c) Is usually an epidemic — T
- d) Cyst is infective — T
- e) Has no carrier state — F

6. Cholera

- a) Is caused by Salmonella Typhi ~~x~~ -f
- b) Dehydration is major cause of death. -T
- c) Tetracycline has a role in its management -T
- d) Freshly passed stools are recommended for lab examination - T
- e) Is transmitted through oral -fecal route -f

oral fecal
ammonia

7. Positive Laboratory Urine findings of a urinary tract infection are:

- a) Cloudy urine - F
- b) Proteinuria - T
- c) Red blood cells - T
- d) Pus cells - T
- e) Offensive urine - T

8. Concerning food poisoning

- a) Antibiotics treatment is not a must - F
- b) Has a very high mortality rate - T
- c) Staphylococcus is the only causative agent - F
- d) Incubation takes more than a week -
- e) Suspicion is usually after many people develop symptoms following a shared meal - F

9. Typhoid

- a) diarrhea is always a presentation - F
- b) Has no carrier state - F
- c) present with a step ladder fever - T
- d) Present with an enlarged spleen - T
- e) Relative bradycardia is a clinical feature - T

10. Life threatening features of severe Bronchial Asthma are;

- a) Cyanosis - T
- b) elevated blood pressure - T
- c) Silent chest - T
- d) Hyperactivity - T
- e) Confusion - T

11. Concerning lobar pneumonia

- a) Is a differential of pulmonary Tuberculosis - T
- b) presents with chest pain - T
- c) Erythromycin is contraindicated - F
- d) Presents with rusty sputum - T
- e) Staphylococcus is not a cause - F

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12. About tuberculosis

- a) Can present with cervical lymphadenopathy - T
- b) Miliary is due to acute dissemination of tubercal bacilli - T
- c) Weight taking is not mandatory to initiate treatment - F
- d) Intensive phase is 4 months - F
- e) MDR -TB is resistant to Ethambutol. - F

isoniazid

13. Presentation of peptic ulcer disease includes

- a) Hypogastric pains - T
- b) Malaena stool. - T
- c) Haemoptysis - T
- d) Hepatomegaly - T
- e) Dyspepsia - T

14. Differential diagnosis of Upper GIT bleeding are:

- a) Ulcerative colitis - F
- b) Carcinoma of the colon - F
- c) Gastric carcinoma - T
- d) Mallory Weiss syndrome - T
- e) Gastric ulcer - T

15. Concerning liver cirrhosis

- a) Alcohol consumption is a predisposing factor - T
- ✓ b) Jaundice is a early presentation - T
- c) Bacterial infection is a common cause - F
- d) Can complicate to portal hypertension - T
- e) Liver is enlarged - T

16. Concerning Urinary Tract infection (UTI)

- a) Nitrofurantoin is indicated - T
- b) Common causes are due to gram negative organisms - T
- c) Chronic renal failure is possible complication - T
- d) Is common in Males than females - F
- e) Presents with urethral discharge. - T

Can

Chlamydia

17. Clinical features of advanced Chronic Renal failure (CRF) are;

- a) Hypotension - F
- b) Raised hemoglobin level - F
- c) Reduced Jugular Vein Pressure - F
- d) Dysuria - T
- e) Pedal oedema - T

18. CSF findings in pyogenic Meningitis

- Protein - ↑, Glucose - ↓, Cloudy & turbid*
- a) CSF Pressure is reduced - F
 - b) CSF Proteins are elevated - T
 - c) CSF Glucose level is reduced - T
 - d) CSF appear clear in color - F
 - e) CSF white blood cells are reduced - F

* 19. Predisposing factors for a convulsion (seizure) are;

- a) Hyperglycemia - F
- b) Alcohol abuse - T
- c) Brain injury - T
- d) Hypoglycemia - T
- e) Hypotension - T

20. Relevant investigations of a patient who present in coma

- a) Urea and electrolytes - T
- b) Full blood count - T
- c) Liver function test - T
- d) Blood slide for malaria parasites - T
- e) Random blood sugar - T

21. Major manifestations (criteria) in the diagnosis of Acute Rheumatic Fever are:

- a) Migratory polyarthrititis - T
- b) Fever - F
- c) Carditis - T
- d) Chorea - T
- e) Osler's nodes - F

22. Predisposing factors of peptic ulcer disease include :

- a) High fat diet - T
- b) Entamoeba Histolytica - T
- c) Drugs e.g NSAIDs - T
- d) Alcohol consumption - T
- e) Cigarette smoking - T

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23. Features of chronic liver failure includes

- a) Ascites — T
- b) Encephalopathy — T
- c) Weight gain — T
- d) Cyanosis —
- e) Jaundice — T

24. Predisposing factors of liver cirrhosis include:

- a) Chronic viral hepatitis — T
- b) Drugs (NSAIDs) — T
- c) Gastric carcinoma — T
- d) Autoimmune liver disease — T
- e) Genetic — T

25. About toxic goiter (thyrotoxicosis) ^(hyperthyroidism)

- a) Patient always presents with anterior neck mass — T
- b) Tyroxine is the drug of choice — T
- c) Is a differential of chronic weight loss. — T
- d) Propranolol is useful in management — F
- e) T3/ T4 are elevated — T

26. Concerning Cushings syndrome

- a) Blood sugar rises — F
- b) Blood pressure is low — T
- c) Patient has an even body weight distribution — F
- d) Serum cortisol levels is reduced — F
- e) Ketoconazole is useful in its management — T

27. About Leukeamia:

- a) Cytotoxic drugs has a role in treatment. — T
- b) Anaemia is presentation — T
- c) Presents with recurrent bleeding — T
- d) Prolong exposure to ionizing radiations predisposing factor — T
- e) Bone Marrow Aspirate is a relevant investigation — T

28. Concerning Depression :

- a) Patient present with a history of refusal to feed - T
- b) Amiptrytyline has a role in management - T
- c) Use of substance abuse is predisposing factor - T
- d) Present with suicidal tendency. - T
- e) Is a mood disorder - T

*29. Differential diagnosis of haemoptysis includes

- a) Pulmonary oedema -
- b) Bronchial Asthma - T
- c) Pleural effusion -
- d) Pulmonary tuberculosis - T
- e) Lung cancer - T

30. Which of the following drugs are used in the current continuation phase of pulmonary tuberculosis

- a) Rifampicin - T
- b) Streptomycin - F
- c) Pyrazinamide - F
- d) Ethambutol - T
- e) Isoniazid - F

2 drugs - rifampin / HE
eth +

Section A: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS - Answer ALL questions

1. a) Enumerate 5 symptoms and 5 signs of uterine fibroids (5 Marks)
b) List 5 complications of fibroids (5 Marks)
2. Outline the classification of abortion (10 Marks)
3. a) outline 10 predisposing factors to cancer of the cervix (5 Marks)
b) Name the methods of screening cancer of the cervix (5 Marks)
4. List 10 components of a partograph (10 Marks)
5. a) Define true labor (2 Marks)
b) Outline the various stages of normal labor (8 Marks)
6. a) List 4 predisposing factors of Pregnancy induced hypertension (2 Marks)
b) List 4 maternal and 4 fetal complications of Pregnancy induced hypertension (8 Marks)

SECTION B: LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS Answer 2 questions only

1. Briefly describe the components of focused antenatal care (20 Marks)
2. A 28 years old lady delivered 24hrs ago. She is severely pale and the placenta is in situ.
 - a) What is the diagnosis? (3 Marks)
 - b) Briefly outline her management (17 Marks)
3. John and Mary have been married for the last 8 years. They present to you with history of lack of conception despite regular intercourse of 2-3 times a week. How would you evaluate this couple? (20 Marks)

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. **Concerning H. Mole:**
 - a) The fundal height is bigger than gestation age by dates.
 - b) Absence of fetal heart tones is diagnostic.
 - c) Is associated with low levels of HCG
 - d) Obstetric ultrasound is diagnostic

2. **Which one of the following hormone inhibits ovulation?**
 - a) Normal serum Estrogen
 - b) Normal serum progesterone
 - c) FSH
 - d) High serum prolactin hormone

3. **Seminalysis involve the following except:**
 - a) Total sperm count
 - b) Semen liquefaction
 - c) Sperm morphology
 - d) Sperm capacitation

4. **An 18 years old lady presents with yellowish profuse per vaginal discharge. The following investigations may be useful to diagnose her problem except:**
 - a) Endocervical swabs for culture and sensitivity
 - b) HVS for gram stain
 - c) Pelvic x ray
 - d) Pelvic ultrasounds.

5. **In the management of DUB:**
 - a) Progestin is the main stay of management
 - b) Estrogen plays no role in the management
 - c) Broad spectrum antibiotic has very important role.
 - d) TAH is the treatment of choice

6. **The commonest site of ectopic pregnancy is**
 - a) The ampullar of fallopian tube
 - b) The isthmus of the fallopian tube
 - c) Interstitial
 - d) infundibulum

7. Which of the following is not true about mode of action of hormonal contraceptives?
- Suppression of ovulation
 - Inhibits sperm transport
 - Inhibits endometrial proliferation
 - Kills the spermatozoa.
8. Which of the following is not true about septic abortion?
- May follow criminal abortion
 - Endotoxic shock is a complication
 - Evacuation is main treatment
 - Antibiotics given orally is the first line of management
9. *Trichomonas vaginalis* is associated with the following except:
- Asymptomatic carrier
 - Thick curd like vaginal discharge
 - Severe vulva vaginal itchiness
 - Foul smelly discharge
10. Contraindication to IUCD insertion include the following except:
- HIV positive Client
 - Active PID
 - Nulliparous women
 - Postpartum women
11. Concerning obstetric history:
- LNMP is used to calculate the EDD
 - Gestation by date (GBD) is not helpful
 - EDD is equivalent to 37 weeks
 - Quickening start at 16 weeks in a primigravida
12. A rhesus negative mother who gives a history of having delivered a rhesus positive baby in the previous pregnancy must be done the following investigation during ANC
- Direct coombs test
 - Indirect coombs test
 - Khlehauler betki test
 - Amniocentesis for bilirubin assay

13. Which one of the following is not a danger sign in pregnancy?
- Persistent headache
 - Quickening
 - Convulsion
 - Per vaginal draining of fluid
14. Concerning immunization of mothers in pregnancy. Which one is true?
- 2 doses of T.T are given during the first pregnancy
 - Should get all the 5 doses of T.T during the first pregnancy
 - Should receive one dose of T.T every pregnancy
 - T.T is only given to women from rural areas
15. The following constitutes the Leopold's maneuver except:
- Fundal height
 - Fetal lie
 - Fetal presentation
 - Cervical dilatation
16. The following are signs indentified on obstetric abdominal examination except:
- Linea nigra
 - Stria gravidarum
 - Fetal movements
 - Peristalsis movements
17. In digital vaginal obstetric examination:
- Signed consent is required
 - Fetal heart tones are felt
 - Effacement is assessed
 - No need to inspect the examination finger
18. The most accurate biometric obstetrics measurement of fetal age is
- BPD
 - Head Circumference
 - Femur length
 - Abdominal circumference

19. Which of the following is true about fertilization:

- a) The zygote contains haploid number of chromosomes.
- b) Zona reaction allows penetration of sperm to the ovum
- c) Blastomere is a mass of 16 cells
- d) The male pronuclei contain 23 numbers of chromosomes.

20. Concerning Placenta at term :

- a) weighs $\frac{1}{2}$ of the fetal weight
- b) Fetal surface is rough while maternal surface is smooth
- c) Is 3 cm thick
- d) Is 3 cm wide.

21. Positive manifestation of pregnancy include the following

- a) Palpable fetal parts
- b) Quickening
- c) Enlarging abdomen
- d) Amenorrhea

22. Control of blood pressure during pregnancy is enhanced by:

- a) Increase in blood volume
- b) Increase in cardiac output
- c) Increased renal function.
- d) Increase in peripheral resistant

23. Content of partograph include the following except

- a) Fetal heart tones
- b) Color of the amniotic fluid
- c) Cervical dilatation
- d) Size of the baby.

24. Second stage of normal labour is characterized by:

- a) Cervical dilatation of 10 cm with contractions of 1-2 in 10 minutes each lasting less than 20 seconds
- b) Cervical dilatation of 10 cm with 5 contractions in 10 minutes each lasting more than 40 seconds.
- c) Cervical dilatation of 10 cm with 5 contractions in 10 minutes each lasting less than 30 seconds
- d) Cervical dilatation of 10 cm with 1-2 contractions in 10 minutes each lasting 30 seconds

25. Third stage of labour entails the following

- a) Delivery of the fetus within 30 minutes
- b) Operative delivery
- c) Active delivery of the placenta within 45 minutes
- d) Active delivery of the placenta within 30 minutes.

26. Which of the is not a complication of puerperal sepsis?

- a) Pelvic abscess
- b) Ashermans syndrome
- c) Hydrosalpinx
- d) Ulcerative colitis

27. One of the following is not an indication of elective C/S

- a) 2 Previous scar
- b) Transverse lie
- c) 1 previous scar
- d) Classical caesarian section

28. Concerning vacuum delivery . Which one is true?

- a) Cervix should be at least 8 cm
- b) Cervix must be fully dilated
- c) Is indicated in obstructed labour
- d) Is indicated in case of CPD

29. The following are pre operative care for emergency C/S except

- a) Signed consent
- b) HB level
- c) HBSAg test
- d) Grouping and cross matching

30. Concerning preterm PROM:

- a) No room for conservative management despite the gestation age.
- b) Immediate induction of labor should be done.
- c) Prolonged type is a predisposing factor to puerperal sepsis
- d) The mother is at more risk than the fetus.

SECTION B: MULTIPLE TRUE / FALSE QUESTIONS

1. **The following are features of contracted pelvis**
 - a) Prominent sacral promontory
 - b) Interspinous diameter of less than 9.5 cm
 - c) Bilateral ischial spine prominence
 - d) Antero-posterior diameter of pelvic inlet of less than 11.5cm
 - e) Transverse diameter of pelvic inlet more than 13cm

2. **In gynecological history:**
 - a) Sexual history is a component
 - b) History of cervical cancer screening is important
 - c) Menarche is asked
 - d) History of family planning is not essential
 - e) Frequency of coitus is key

3. **About menstrual history;**
 - a) Duration of the cycle is vital
 - b) Amount of blood loss is not important
 - c) Duration of blood flow is key in calculating blood loss
 - d) Dysmenorrhoea is an important finding
 - e) Average cycle is 28 days in most women

4. **Concerning the management of rape;**
 - a) Postinor II is given to prevent pregnancy
 - b) Prevention of STIs is not important
 - c) The victim should be tested for HIV
 - d) Post exposure prophylaxis is given to those on ARVs
 - e) DNA typing is not important in management

5. **Regarding recurrent abortion:**
 - a) Random blood sugar is an important investigation
 - b) Cervical incompetence is associated with first trimester abortions
 - c) HIV/ AIDs is a known cause
 - d) Bed rest during pregnancy is of significance
 - e) MacDonald's stitch is indicated in all the cases

- 6. Concerning management of carcinoma of the cervix:**
- Radiotherapy has no role
 - Multiple sexual partners is a risk factor
 - Cone biopsy is done in advanced stage
 - Pap smear is ill advised in advanced stage
 - Chemotherapy is the treatment of choice
- 7. The following are gynaecological causes of acute abdomen**
- Torsion of ovarian cyst
 - Pelvic abscess
 - Torsion testis
 - Ovulatory bleeding
 - Ectopic pregnancy
- 8. Differential diagnosis of cancer of the cervix include**
- Cervical tuberculosis
 - Severe cervicitis
 - Cervical polyp
 - Incomplete abortion
 - Cervical ectopy
- 9. Clinical presentation of choriocarcinoma include**
- Persistent ill health
 - Irregular vaginal bleeding
 - Continued amenorrhea
 - Vaginal bleeding in case of metastasis
 - Low HCG levels
- 10. The following are true statements concerning infertility**
- Past medical history is contributory
 - Menstrual history of the client is not significant
 - HSG is always diagnostic
 - Pelvic examination provides useful information
 - Male partner contributes to over 60% of the cases

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11. The following should be asked in history of past pregnancy

- a) Duration of labor
- b) Place of delivery
- c) State of the baby at birth
- d) Sex of the baby
- e) Gender expectation of the mother

12. Concerning individualized birth plan

- a) Mother should make a choice of the place of delivery
- b) Mode of transport should be indentified in case of emergency
- c) Mother baby kit is an important component
- d) Birth companion is encouraged
- e) Danger signs during pregnancy is not a component

13. Concerning intermittent presumptive therapy of malaria during pregnancy

- a) Sp is given as from 16 weeks gestation
- b) Sp is contraindicated to sulphur allergic patients
- c) Dapsone is an alternative to Sp for those allergic to sulphur
- d) Hiv positive mothers on septrin prophylaxis are given only one dose
- e) Hiv positive mothers on septrin prophylaxis are given 5 doses

14. Concerning fundal height:

- a) Is larger than the GBD in case of oligohydromnious
- b) Is larger than GBD in IUFD
- c) Is smaller in transverse lie
- d) Is always equal to the GBD
- e) Reduces with lightening at term

15. Bishops score entails

- a) Position of the cervix
- b) Consistence of the cervix
- c) Cervical dilatation
- d) The presenting part
- e) The length of the cervix

16. Breech presentation may be diagnosed by

- a) Abdominal palpation
- b) Auscultation of the fetal heart tone
- c) Pelvic digital examination
- d) Obstetric ultrasound
- e) Plain abdominal x-ray at term

17. The most common site for placenta attachment is

- a) Corneal area
- b) Fundal posterior
- c) Fundal anterior
- d) Lower posterior segment of the uterus
- e) Lower anterior segment of the uterus

18. The following are key functions of the placenta

- a) For gaseous exchange
- b) For excretory purposes
- c) Nutrients transfer
- d) Barrier to infections
- e) For anchoring the fetus

19. The following are presumptive manifestations of pregnancy

- a) Colostrums from the breast
- b) Darkening of the nipple
- c) Chadwick's sign
- d) Good elts sign
- e) Morning sickness

20. Haematological changes occurring during pregnancy includes

- a) Increase in RBC mass
- b) Increase in Hb concentration
- c) Increase in blood volume
- d) Deficiency of iron
- e) Low oxygen concentration

21. Concerning the partograph

- a) Is only plotted when the mother is in active phase of labor
- b) The parameters are plotted against time
- c) Cervical dilatation is plotted every 4 hours
- d) Drugs given are indicated
- e) Cervical dilatation should not be allowed to go on the right of the action line

22. About uterine contractions:

- a) Braxton hicks are painless contractions
- b) Mild contractions are 1-2 in 10 minutes lasting less than 20 seconds
- c) Strong contractions are 5 in 10 minutes lasting more than 40 seconds
- d) Moderate contractions are 3-4 in 10 minutes lasting 20-40 seconds
- e) Causes descent of the fetus

23. The following methods can be applied in induction of labor

- a) Cervical ripening using misoprostol
- b) Cervical ripening using urinary catheter inserted into the cervical canal
- c) Oral doses of misoprostol
- d) Artificial rapture of membranes
- e) Intravenous drip of oxytocin

24. The following form part of management of 3rd stage of labor

- a) Administration of oxytocin
- b) Controlled cord traction with counter traction
- c) Controlled cord traction without counter traction
- d) Uterine massage
- e) Pelvic examination

25. Following the delivery of the placenta it should be examined for

- a) Completeness of the membranes
- b) Calcifications
- c) Size and weight
- d) Any gross anatomical anomalies
- e) Loss of any cotyledon on the maternal surface

26. The following are signs of obstructed labor

- a) 3rd degree moulding
- b) Caput on the fetal scalp
- c) Arrest of descent
- d) Blood stained urine
- e) 100% effacement

27. In Management of puerperal sepsis

- a) Intravenous antibiotics are indicated in severe cases
- b) Metronidazole is the drug of choice
- c) Retained placental membranes are evacuated
- d) Intravenous fluids are essential for severe cases
- e) Analgesic has no role

28. Management of DVT in pregnancy involve:

- a) Intravenous heparin in the acute phase
- b) Subcutaneous heparin for continuation doses after intravenous heparin
- c) Elevation of the leg
- d) Doppler ultrasound is diagnostic
- e) Warfarin is introduced together with heparin for 3 days before stopping the heparin

29. Clinical features of placenta praevia include:

- a) Painless per vaginal bleeding
- b) Bright red blood
- c) Fundal height larger than the GBD
- d) Firm board like abdomen on palpation
- e) Fetal heart tone abnormality

30. management of Eclampsia at whatever stage involve:

- a) Immediate admission
- b) Use of magnesium sulphate
- c) Use of hydralazine
- d) Sedation with diazepam
- e) Immediate delivery of the fetus

SECTION A : SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS – Answer ALL questions

1. A 65-year old man presents to you with a swollen and painful right knee joint.
 - a) Outline five (5) other areas you will explore in history taking **(5 marks)**
 - b) Outline five (5) investigations you will request for him and expected findings **(5marks)**

2. A 70-year old lady presents with pain and swelling near the right wrist joint following a fall an outstretched hand. On examination the region is swollen, tender with a dinner fork deformity.
 - a) What is the most probable diagnosis? **(2 marks)**
 - b) How will you manage this case? **(8 marks)**

3. a 30-year old man sustained mid-shaft fracture of left femur:
 - a) Outline five (5) factors that will determine the success of open reduction with internal fixation (ORIF) in this case **(5 marks)**
 - b) Enumerate five (5) indications of internal fixation **(5 marks)**

4. Enumerate ten (10) differential diagnoses of scrotal swellings. **(10 marks)**

5. Dysphagia is a common complain in patients suffering from oesophageal diseases.
 - a) Which other areas will you explore in history taking in a patient presenting to you with dysphagia? **(5 marks)**
 - b) Enumerate five (5) differential diagnoses in a 67-year old male patient with dysphagia **(5 marks)**

6. A patient admitted two weeks ago in surgical ward following shot wounds on the chest is later found to have a haemoglobin level of 3g/dL. After a thorough assessment you decide that he should be transfused. Write a treatment sheet indicating clear transfusion instructions **(10 marks)**

SECTION B: LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS – Answer 2 questions only

1. With an increase in use of motor cycle as a mode of transport in Kenya, open (compound) fractures have become common admission in surgical wards.
 - a) Describe Gustilo-Anderson classification of open fractures (15 marks)
 - b) Outline the principles of treating open fractures (5 marks)

2. A 65-year old man comes to your clinic with complains of frequency, urgency, nocturia and incontinence. You suspect he has benign prostatic hypertrophy.
 - a) On systemic review, which other features will you enquire about? (5 marks).
 - b) What signs do you expect to elicit to confirm your diagnosis (5 marks)
 - c) What are the complications of this condition? (10 marks)

3. A 45-year old man who works at a construction site present with a swelling on the left groin which increases in size on lifting heavy objects and disappears on lying down. He reports that the swelling first appeared about 2 years ago:
 - a) What is your diagnosis? (2 marks)
 - b) What are the predisposing factors to this condition? (5 marks)
 - c) What are the differential diagnoses? (5 marks)
 - d) Enumerate complications of this condition (5 marks)
 - e) Outline its management (3 marks)