

**KRN EXAMINATION: PAPER THREE: APRIL 2017**  
**PART I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:**

- Q:1: Developmental tasks in a preschool age child include:-
- a) Learning through sensorimotor experiences, developing sense of body image and sexual identification.
  - b) Learning through preoperational thoughts, developing a sense of accomplishment.
  - c) Learning through preoperational thought, developing sense of body image and sexual identification.
  - d) Learning through sensorimotor experiences, developing a sense of accomplishment.
- Q:2: The predominant sign of hydrocephalus in infancy is :-
- a) Increasing occipitofrontal circumference.
  - b) Swallowing difficulties.
  - c) Respiratory distress.
  - d) Mental confusion.
- Q:3: Cutaneous manifestations of food hypersensitivity include :-
- a) Growth failure, diarrhoea, wheezing.
  - b) Diarrhoea, wheezing, urticaria.
  - c) Urticaria, growth failure, rash.
  - d) Urticaria, rash, atopic dermatitis.
- Q:4: Demineralization of bone is called:-
- a) Osteogenesis.
  - b) Osteoarthritis.
  - c) Osteopenia.
  - d) Osteoporosis.
- Q:5: According to Piaget's theory of cognitive development, adaptation is:-
- a) The process of building schemas.
  - b) Alteration of mental frameworks.
  - c) Understanding of new information into existing concepts.
  - d) A tendency to fit new information into existing concepts.
- Q:6: Substance abuse as a risk factor for depression reflects:-
- a) The behavioural dimension of health.
  - b) The biophysical dimension of health.
  - c) The psychological dimension of health.
  - d) The social dimension of health.

Q:7: Water pollution secondary to sewage contamination is an example of:-

- a) Physical environment hazard.
- b) Biological environmental hazard.
- c) Chemical environmental hazard.
- d) Mechanical environmental hazard.

Q:8: Initiating a support group for widowed older man to help prevent suicide is an example of:-

- a) Primary prevention.
- b) Secondary prevention.
- c) Tertiary prevention.
- d) Health promotion.

Q:9: A principle of primary health care which means the methods used to achieve a given result using the minimum measure is called:-

- a) Effectiveness.
- b) Efficacy.
- c) Efficiency.
- d) Efficient.

Q:10: Active immunizations with live vaccines include:-

- a) BCG, measles, polio and yellow fever.
- b) BCG, HBV, measles, polio and yellow fever.
- c) BCG, HBV, polio and yellow fever.
- d) BCG, HBV, yellow fever.

Q:11: In the cold stage of malaria:-

- a) Fever comes down by profuse sweating.
- b) Temperature rises upto 41° C with a severe headache.
- c) Fever is of a sudden onset accompanied with chills.
- d) Fever comes down due to chills.

Q:12: Epileptic convulsions occur as a complication of:-

- a) Filariasis.
- b) Taeriasis.
- c) Dracunculiasis.
- d) Ascariasis.

Q:13: An environmental factor responsible for amoebiasis is :-

- a) Climate changes.
- b) Low social economic status.
- c) Dry season.
- d) Seasonal rivers.

Q:14: The vitamin necessary in the metabolism of proteins and fatty acids is:-

- a) Nicotinic acid.
- b) Pyridoxine.
- c) Ascorbic acid.
- d) Riboflavin.

Q:15: The period taken before return to facility for injectable hormonal contraceptive is:-

- a) No delay.
- b) Less than four weeks.
- c) Four months.
- d) Four weeks.

Q:16: Mitigation of a disaster entails:-

- a) Rescuing the victims.
- b) Restoring the stricken society.
- c) Long term risk reduction.
- d) Sorting out the victims.

Q:17: The classification and analysis of humans physically culturally and historically is:-

- a) Sociology.
- b) Anthropology.
- c) History.
- d) Psychology.

Q:18: The distribution of a disease in terms of its relative importance in causing sickness is called:-

- a) Disease frequency.
- b) Mortality.
- c) Morbidity.
- d) Epidemiology.

Q:19: Bronchial hyper secretion in children occurs due to:-

- a) Inhalation of irritant gases or particulates.
- b) Aspiration of gastric contents.
- c) Increased pulmonary venous pressure.
- d) Foreign body.

Q:20: The best method of determining the possible source of sexually transmitted infections is:-

- a) Contact tracing.
- b) Community survey.
- c) Mass screening tests.
- d) Interview of suspects.

<u>PART II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:</u>	<u>MARKS</u>
Q:1: Outline four (4) goals of fracture management in children.	4
Q:2: Explain two (2) types of diarrhoea affecting children.	6
Q:3: Explain four (4) types of shock.	8
Q:4: List six (6) complications of emphysema thoracis.	3
Q:5: Explain three (3) causes of acute renal failure.	6
Q:6: State five (5) methods of interrupting transmission of an infectious disease.	5
Q:7: Citing examples, explain two (2) major types of budgets.	4
Q:8: State four (4) types of conflict.	4

PART III: LONG/ESSAY ANSWER QUESTIONS:

MARKS

Q:1: Work place conflicts occur frequently in health care settings between colleagues.

- |    |  |    |
|----|--|----|
| a) | Define conflict.   | 1  |
| b) | List six (6) skills required to restore a conflict.        | 3  |
| c) | Describe six (6) steps of the conflict resolution process. | 12 |
| d) | State four (4) conflict management styles.                 | 4  |

Q:2: Master T nine (9) years old is admitted in the paediatric ward with a diagnosis of Schistomiasis.

- |    |  |    |
|----|--|----|
| a) | With the aid of a diagram, illustrate the life cycle of schistomiasis. | 5  |
| b) | Explain three (3) methods used for diagnosis of schistomiasis.         | 2  |
| c) | Describe five (5) preventive measures of Schistomiasis.                | 10 |