**KENYA MEDICAL TRAINING COLLEGE – NYAMIRA**

**END OF YEAR TWO SEMESTER ONE SUPP. EXAMINATION**

**SEPT. 2015 KRCHN CLASS (PRE-SERVICE)**

**GENITO-URINARY DISEASES EXAMINATION**

DATE: …………………… TIME:…………………..

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Read the questions carefully and answer only what is asked.
2. Enter your examination number and question number on each page used.
3. ALL questions are compulsory.
4. For part 1 (MCQs), write the answer in the spaces provided on the answer booklet and each MCQ is one (1) mark.
5. For Part 2 (SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS), answer the questions following each other.
6. For Part 3 (LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS), answer to each question MUST start on a separate page.
7. Omission of and or wrong numbering of a question or part of the question will result in 10% deduction of the marks scored from the relevant part.
8. Do NOT use a pencil.
9. Mobile phones are NOT allowed in the examination hall.

For Examiner:

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

**PART ONE: MCQS (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS)GENITO-URINARY– 5 MARKS**

Q.1. Gross painless hematuria is a common symptom in:

1. Hydronephrosis
2. Cancer of urinary bladder
3. Cancer of prostate gland
4. None of the above.

Q.2. Radical nephrectomy is:

1. Type of operation used to manage kidney tumours
2. Removal of whole kidney and surrounding tissues
3. Can be followed by immunotherapy
4. All of the above

Q.3. Urinary fistulas can be caused by:

1. Virus
2. Bacteria
3. Prolonged labour during childbirth
4. None of the above

Q.4. Pyelonephritis:

1. Dilatation of the pelvis
2. Dilation of the pelvic bones
3. A condition of the gall bladder
4. All of the above

Q.5. The following favour formation of renal stones:

1. Urinary stasis
2. Dehydration
3. Super saturation of solutes in the body
4. All of the above

Q.6. Orchitis is the inflammation of:

1. Kidney
2. Scutum
3. Urethra
4. Prostate gland

Q.7. Abnormal urine is composed of the following compounds:

1. Acetone albumin, bile and glucose
2. Sodium potassium and nitrogenous wastes
3. Specific gravity
4. All of the above.

Q.8. A lesson affecting the upper motor neurone is:

1. Spastic bladder
2. Urolithiasis
3. Flaccid neurogenic bladder
4. Renal failure

Q.9. The common form of kidney cancer is:

1. Papillary cancer
2. Carcinoma in situ
3. Squamous cell carcinoma
4. Renal cell carcinoma

Q.10. The following are preventive measures of renal tuberculosis:

1. Condom use
2. Well balanced diet
3. Avoid contact with cases
4. All of the above

Q.11. Bladder diverticulum is:

1. Dilation of renal pelvis
2. Outpouching od bladder wall
3. Dilation of the ureters
4. Stones in the urinary tract

**PART TWO: SAQ (SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS)GENITO-URINARY– 20 MARKS**

Q.1. State five (5) specific management of neurogenic bladder. 5 marks

Q.2. State five (5) predisposing factors of upper urinary tract infections . 5 marks

Q.3. State five (5) reasons for urinary catheterization. 5 marks

Q.4. State five (5) factors for development of cancer of urinary tract. 5 marks

**PART THREE: LAQ (LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS) GENITO URINARY DISEASES – 20 MARKS**

Q.1. Mrs M is admitted into the ward with acute renal failure.

1. State five prerenal causes of acute renal failure. 5 marks
2. Describe the three stages of acute renal failure. 6 marks
3. Describe the management of Mrs M from admission till discharge. 9 marks