

**CHUKA**



**UNIVERSITY**

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS**

**EXAMINATION FOR THE AWARD OF DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING  
NURU 277: COMMUNICABLE AND VECTOR-BORNE DISEASES**

**STREAMS:**

**TIME:2 HOURS**

**DAY/DATE: THURSDAY 13/04/2023**

**11.30 A.M. –1. 30 P.M.**

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**INSTRUCTIONS:**

Answer all questions

**MULTIPLE ANSWER QUESTIONS [20 MARKS]**

1. Which one of the following is not a faeco-oral disease
  - a. campylobacter jejuni infection
  - b. Brucellosis
  - c. acute viral hepatitis
  - d. Poliomyelitis
2. The following disease can be vertically transmitted from an infected host to susceptible host
  - a. Gonorrhoea
  - b. Syphilis
  - c. Poliomyelitis
  - d. Tuberculosis
3. Anthrax is a disease of herbivores and when it affects humans may present as the following except
  - a. Cutaneous type
  - b. Gastrointestinal type
  - c. Neurological type

- d. Inhalational type
4. Which of the following statement best explains the term “elimination of disease” as used in communicable diseases.
    - a. Permanent reduction to zero of the worldwide incidences of infection caused by a specific agent as a result of deliberate efforts
    - b. A situation whereby the specific infectious agent no longer exists in nature or in the laboratory
    - c. Reduction of disease incidence, prevalence, morbidity or mortality to a locally acceptable level as a result of deliberate efforts
    - d. Reduction to zero of the incidences of a specified disease in a defined geographical area as a result of deliberate efforts
  5. Scabies infection of the skin caused by *Sarcoptes scabie* is an example of
    - a. water borne disease
    - b. water washed disease
    - c. water based disease
    - d. water related disease
  6. Three recognized stages of the whooping cough disease except
    - a. paroxysmal
    - b. catarrhal
    - c. Prodromal
    - d. convalescent.
  7. Category 2 TB patients include those who
    - a. Are newly diagnosed, have never been treated for PTB, are smear positive
    - b. Have been previously treated for PTB, relapse cases, are smear positive
    - c. Have been previously treated for PTB, default cases, are smear negative
    - d. Have been previously diagnosed, treatment failures, are smear negative
  8. A reservoir of an infectious agent can be:
    - a. An asymptomatic human
    - b. A symptomatic human
    - c. An animal
    - d. The environment

9. Lymphogranuloma venereum is caused by serovars of
- Neisseria gonorrhoeae
  - Chlamydia trachomatis
  - Haemophilis ducreyi
  - Treponema pallidum
10. The spread of zoonoses is mainly through the following modes of transmission except;
- Direct transmission
  - Indirect transmission
  - Endogenous transmission
  - Exogenous transmission
11. Which one of the following medication treatments can be used in the case of Amoebic dysentery?
- Tinidazole
  - Piperazine
  - Levamisole
  - Albendazole
12. A watery stool sample was collected from the 5 year old boy who is suffering from diarrhea for 2 days. After the incubation in high pH media containing NaCl, smooth and round colonies appeared. Gram-negative, motile, comma-shaped bacteria were observed after the microscopic examination. Name the possible bacteria.
- Vibrio cholerae*
  - Helicobacter pylori*
  - Aeromonas spp*
  - E.coli*
13. Chlamydia trachomatis is associated with the following except:
- Endemic trachoma
  - Inclusion conjunctivitis
  - Lymphogranuloma venereum
  - Community acquired pneumonia

14. When applying the nursing process in community health, the nurse should;
- Conduct an assessment focused on the client's presenting problem
  - Coordinate interventions with the primary care provider
  - Examine criteria that are limited to the clients immediate response
  - Include outcome measures that involve mitigation and elimination of the contributing factors
15. Which of the following term refers to the degree of pathogenicity of a microbe
- Susceptibility
  - Virulence
  - Infection
  - Dangerous
16. Swine flu is caused by
- H1NI virus
  - H5N1 bacteria
  - H1N1 bacteria
  - H5N1 virus
17. Which is true regarding gonorrhea
- Rectal infections with discharge although common in homosexual men is rare (<20%) In women
  - Blood or joint aspiration and cultures are positive in about 75% of cases of disseminated gonorrhea
  - Gonococcal arthritis twice as commonly affects women
  - Coinfections with chlamydia is uncommon
18. A communicable disease that can be easily transmitted from person to person is
- Contagious
  - Iatrogenic
  - Acute
  - Nosocomial
19. Which of the following is a major virulence factor for the fungal pathogen Cryptococcus?
- Cryptococcus
  - Plasmodium

- c. Giardia
  - d. Candida
20. The latent stage of syphilis, which may last for years, can occur between
- a. The secondary and tertiary stages
  - b. The primary and secondary stages
  - c. Initial infection and the primary stage
  - d. Any of the three stages

**SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS [30 MARKS]**

1. Using the epidemiological triangle, describe prevention and control program for schistosomiasis. [5 marks]
2. Explain the three principal methods used to control communicable diseases? [5 marks]
3. Outline levels of communicable diseases prevention [5 marks]
4. The five “Fs” (5 – “Fs”) play a critical role in transmission of fecal oral diseases. Explain. [5 marks]
5. What are the common preventive and control methods applicable to all STIs? [5 marks]
6. With a diagram illustrate the life cycle of *Taenia saginata* [5 marks]

**LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS [20 MARKS]**

1. Chancroid (soft chancre) is an acute bacterial infection localized in the genital area and characterized clinically by single or multiple painful necrotizing ulcers at the site of infection. Discuss the community health approach for the management of chancroid with emphasis to;
    - a. Risk factors (5 marks)
    - b. Modes of transmission (4 marks)
    - c. Incubation period (2 marks)
    - d. Medical management (6 marks)
    - e. Prevention and control measures. (3 marks)
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