

**The Presbyterian University of East Africa**

**School: HEALTH SCIENCES**

**Program: DIPLOMA**

**Semester: FINAL QUALIFYING EXAM 2013**

**Course Code: MME 333**

**Course Title: MEDICINE PAPER I**

**Date: 22ND MARCH, 2013**

**Campus KIKUYU**

**Instructions:**

* Mobile phones are not allowed in the examination room
* Time allowed is **3 Hours**
* Read the instructions carefully
* Answer **ALL** questionson theexamination answer book provided
* Omissions of or wrong numbering of examination papers, questions or parts of the questions will result in 10% deduction of the marks scored from the relevant part

**1) A 50 year old female patient presents with a 6 month history of generalized body malaise and dizziness. She also informs you that over the last four months she has been treated for pneumonia twice. On examination, she’s pale,has cervical adenopathy, finger clubbing grade 4,Apical rub and gross hepatospleenomegally.**

a) Highlight 3 differential diagnosis for this patient

b) How do you manage this patient?

c) Prepare a well detailed treatment sheet for this patient

**2) A 20 year old female presents to you with history of headaches, dizziness and easy fatigability over the last 2 months. On examination you find that she is very pale.**

a) List the investigations you would do to this patient.

b) What are the predisposing factors to this condition

c) How do you manage the above patient?

**3) Hypertension is known to affect specific organs. Name them and the kind of damage each gets.**

**4) A 30 year old man presents with a history of severe headache, visual disturbance and vomiting for 2 days.**

a) Mention 5 key signs you would look for on the physical examination specific to the

 system involved.

b) Outline how you would investigate the above patient.

c) Mention the differential diagnosis for this patient

**5) A 50 year old man presents to you complaining of headache, chills and joint pains. He also reports that he vomited twice in the morning before he came to see you.**

a) How would you investigate this patient?

b) List the features of severe malaria

c) Which is the drug of choice for the management of severe malaria?

d) Which other drugs can be used in the management of sever malaria?

**6) A patient presents to your clinic with a history of abdominal distension. On examination you suspect he has ascites.**

a) How do you confirm the cause?

b) What is the management?

**7) Discuss typhoid fever under the following topics:**

a) Clinical presentation

b) Differential diagnosis

c) Management

**8) Peptic Ulcer disease**

a) Outline the relevant Clinical Features of Peptic ulcer Disease:

b) List causes of haematemesis.

c) How do you manage a case of acute haematemesis?

**9) Discuss substance abuse (drugs) and its impact in the society and the role of a Clinical Officer in the management of substance abuse.**

**10) A 15year old girl is brought to the emergence room by her mother with a 1day history of confusion; she has been diabetic since the age of seven years and has been on soluble insulin. The mother informs you that one week prior to this event she had complained of dysuria, fever and chills. On examination you find her to be severely dehydrated, febrile (39.9 degrees celcius) and has labored breathing, her random blood sugar is 20mmol/L.**

Discuss her management.