

**W1-2-60-1-6**

**JOMO KENYATTA UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNOLOGY**

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2014/2015**

**YEAR 4 SEMESTER I EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN PHYSIOTHERAPY**

**IPH 2401: PROFESSIONAL ETHICS AMD LEGAL FRAMEWORK**

**DATE:AUGUST 2014 TIME: 2 HOURS**

**SECTION A: ANSWER TRUE OR FALSE (T/F) AGAINST ALL CHOICES. DO NOT GUESS.**

1. The following is true of compound fractures

a. Are treated immediately with plaster cast.

b. May lead to extensive skin loss

c. Commonly affect the tibia

d. Are treated with internal fixation

e. Commonly affect the fore arm.

2. Regarding DNA replication

a. Occurs in the cytoplasm

b. Occurs in the nuclerus

c. Is highly accurate with minimal errors.

d. Proceeds in the 5’ to 3’ Direction.

3. Phenotype.

a. Refers to outward physical appearance.

b. Always changes if the genotype changes

c. Is an expression of proteins and other macro molecules.

d. Is always continuous.

e. Is always discontinuous.

4. The following is true of osteoarthritis

a. Is a systemic disease

b. Always affects multiple joints.

c. The knee is not a common site.

d. May severely affect movement.

e. Treatment does not include joint replacement.

5. Regarding systemic hypertension

a. May be asymptomatic

b. Affects the kidney early on in the disease.

c. Is a result of artherosclerosis

d. Is a result of arteriolosclerosis

e. Is not influenced by environmental factors.

6. The following are late complications of systemic hypertension.

a. Retinal damage.

b. Coronary arthero schlerosis

c. Cardiac valves regulation

d. Hypertensive renal disease

e. Hypertensive stroke.

7. Of community acquired pneumonia

a. Common cause is staphylococcus aurens.

b. Is a common illness among elderly

c. Does not lead to hospital admission

d. May lead to lung collapse.

e. Is diagnosed by X-Ray only.

8. Rheumatoid Arthritis

a. Is not a systemic illness

b. Usually affects large joints

c. Is common in children

d. Does not lead to joint deformity

e. Involve small joints symmetrically

9. Regarding Transcription

a. Occurs in the nucleus

b. Results in the synthesis of a complementary DNA strand.

c. Is the first stage in protein synthesis.

d. Is medicated by DNA polymerase

e. Occurs in the cytoplasm.

10. Regarding genetic disorders:

a. Autosomal recessive appear in the first generation if both parents were homozygous.

b. Autosomal recessive phenotypes appear in the first generation in 25% of progeny if both parents were homozygous.

c. Autosomal dominants phenotypes appear in first progeny in 50% if both parents are heterozygous.

d. Autosomal dominants are fatal.

e. X linked disorders are carried by males.

11. Hospital acquired pneumonia

a. Is not a severe illness

b. Occurs in patients with other disease illnesses.

c. Prognosis directly related to other conditions.

d. Treatment is by antibiotics only.

e. Caused by streptococcus pnemoniae.

12. The following are purines

a. Guanine

b. Cytosine

c. Thymine

d. Adenine

e. Uracil

13. The following organisms are a common cause of community acquired pneumonia

a. Staphylocouccus aureus

b. Streptococcus pneumonia

c. Hemophilus influenza

d. Influenza virus

e. Proteins spp.

14. Kwarshiokor

a. Is characterized by edema

b. Children have low serum protein

c. Is due to energy depletion

d. Children are prone to infection

e. Is not associated with Fe deficiency.

15. Rheumatic heart disease

a. The initial infection is by staphylococuss aureus

b. Initially affects the valves.

c. Is a disease of elderly

d. Most common valve disorder is mitral valve involvement.

e. Leads to left ventricular hypertrophy

16. The following statements are true regarding protein energy malnutrition (PEM)

a. Stunting – refers to weight versus age

b. Wasting – refers to height vs age

c. Not accompanied by vitamin deficiency

d. Underweight - refers to weight vs height

e. Underweight is the most common PEM disorder in African children.

17. The following conditions are associated with Rhematic heart disease

a. Mitral stenosis

b. Triscuspid regurgitations

c. Aortic stenosis

d. High left atrial pressure

e. Aortic dissection

18. Regarding Tuberculosis

a. Is associated with HIV infection

b. Ghon focus refers to pulmonary cavitation

c. In the spine it affects both vertebra and disc.

d. Pulmonary tuberculosis is the most common systemic manifestation.

e. is spread by contact

19. The following is true of Bone tumors

a. Most bone tumors are benign

b. Osteosarcoma is the most common malignant bone tumor of the elderly.

c. Osteosarcoma usually affects flat bones

d. Treatment of osteosarcoma includes amputation

e. Death from osteosacoma is due to pulmonary metastasis.

20. Cancer of the esophagus

a. Most common in female.

b. Majority are adenocarcinomas

c. H pylori is a risk factor.

d. Barrets esophagus is a pre- malignant condition

e. Barreh’s esophagus is always precedent.

**SECTION B**

**ESSAY AND SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS.**

**ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS (10 MARKS EACH)**

1. Giving examples, explain how systemic disorders may affect movement.

(10 marks)

2. Classify protein energy malnutrition

a. Using Both the WHO and wellcome Trust classification. (8 marks)

b. List four clinical features of kwashiorkor. (2 marks)

3. a. Classify fractures of long bones based on type. (5 marks)

b. Write short notes on complications of fractures. (5 marks)

4. a. Define Acute and chronic osteomyelits. (5 marks)

b. Write short notes on chronic osteomyeliti with regard to causes features and x ray findings. (5 marks)

5. List the common viral, bacterial and fungal causes of community acquired pneumonia. (10 marks)

6. Define and write short notes on

a. DNA structure (5 marks)

b. Define

c. Transcription (1 mark)

d. Genotype (1 mark)

e. Phenotype (1 mark)

f. Codon (1 mark)

7. Write short notes on the causes, clinical features, complications and deformities associated with vitamin D deficiency. (10 marks)

8. Classify systemic Hypertension based

a. On the level of measured Blood pressure. (5 marks)

b. Write short notes on systemic complications of untreated hypertension

(5 marks)

9. a. Define Artherosclerosis and its complications. (5 marks)

b. Define artekolosclerosis and its complication. (5 marks)

10. Write short notes on mendelian

a. Laws of inheritance (5 marks)

b. Define the following terms giving examples

i. Carrier (1 mark)

ii. Homozygous (1 mark)

iii. Heterozygous (1 mark)

iv. Recessive (1 mark)

v. Co-dominant (1 mark)