

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

## JOMO KENYATTA UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNOLOGY

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2020/2021**

**YEAR 3 SEMESTER 1 EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE IN NURSING**

**INS 2305: COMMUNICABLE AND VECTOR BORNE DISEASES**

**DATE: MARCH 2021 TIME: 3 HOURS**

**SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1) Visceral leishmaniasis is transmitted from animals to human by:-

a) Black fly

b) Phlebotomous fly

c) Glossina fly

d) Biting fly

2) Person to person transmission of dermatophyte infection is referred to as:

a) Zoophilic

b) Anthropophilic

c) Geophilic

d) Biological

3) An infection caused by dermatophytes, yeasts and moulds affecting the nails is:

a) Onychomycosis

b) Tinea manus

c) Tinea pedis

d) Tinea ungium

4) The first line of treatment of bancroftian filariasis is:

a) Internection

b) Prazi quantal

c) Diethylcarbamazine

d) Metrifonate

5) The prevention and control of hydatidosis includes:

a) Proper washing of fruits

b) Avoiding use of human waste manure

c) Deworming of the population at risk

d) Boiling of animal viscera fed to dogs

6) Katayama syndrome is associated with:

a) Trypanosoma brucei gambiense

b) Leishmania donavani

c) Wucherenia bancrofti

d) Schistosoma mansoni

7) Sources of ebola infection include all the following EXCEPT:

a) Blood

b) Respiratory droplets

c) Semen

d) Body organs

8) Severe itching and typical distribution of lesions on the skin folds is a clinical manifestation of:

a) Scabies

b) Impetigo

c) Dermatophytosis

d) Pediculosis

9) Proper removal of infected clothes is a strategy applied in:

a) Primary prevention

b) Secondary prevention

c) Tertiary prevention

d) Community based surveillance

10) Irritation of the urethral meatus, dsyuria, haematuria and the production of yellowish discharge from the urethra of a male; are features of:

a) Chlamydia infection

b) Trichomoniasis

c) Syphilis

d) Gonorrhea

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (50 MARKS)

1) Describe the disease distribution factors considered in relation to time (6 marks)

2) Explain the three (3) components of disease transmission (6 marks)

3) Using examples describe the classification of helminthes (6 marks)

4) Outline the lifecycle of echinococcus granulosus (6 marks)

5) Explain the modes of transmission of campylobacter jejuni infections (6 marks)

6) Describe the prevention and control of leprosy (6 marks)

7) Describe the natural history of a communicable disease (6 marks)

8) State (4) notifiable diseases according to the Public Health Act Cap 254 (4 marks)

9) Outline four interventions applied in tertiary prevention of communicable diseases

(4 marks)

**SECTION C LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)**

1) Avian influenza is a zoonotic disease that requires collaboration between health care workers and veterinarian in prevention and control. Describe the prevention and control measures for avian influenza (20 marks)

2) Malaria is a major public health concern and fighting the disease remains a key national priority.

a) Describe the four main malaria epidemiological zones (8 marks)

b) Describe the management of severe complicated malaria (12 marks)