

**TVET CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT, ASSESSMENT AND CERTIFICATION COUNCIL (TVET CDACC)**

**Qualification Code :** 091205T4PTT

**Qualification :** Perioperative Theatre Technology Level 5

**Unit Code :** HE/OS/TT/CC/03/5/A

**Unit of Competency :** Demonstrate Knowledge of Common Diseases

**WRITTEN ASSESSMENT**

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATE**

1. You have **THREE** hours to answer all the questions.
2. Marks for each question are indicated in the brackets.
3. The paper consists of **THREE** sections: A, B and C.
4. Do not write on the question paper.
5. A separate answer booklet will be provided.

**SECTION A (20 MARKS)**

***Each question carries one (1) mark.***

1. Ebola spreads through :-
2. Contact with body fluids
3. Inhalation of infected droplets
4. Contaminated water
5. Contaminated food
6. An example of a water borne disease is:-
7. Diphtheria
8. Tonsillitis
9. Malaria
10. Typhoid
11. BCG is administered to prevent:-
12. Hepatitis
13. Cholera
14. Tuberculosis
15. Tetanus
16. The causative organism for typhoid is:-
17. salmonella
18. Vibro
19. Mycobacterium
20. Streptococcus
21. The most common cause of inpatient admissions for those living with HIV is:-
22. Tuberculosis
23. Diarrhea
24. STIs
25. Pneumonia
26. Excessive thirst and volume of very dilute urine may be symptoms of:-
27. Urinary tract infection
28. Diabetes insipidus
29. Viral gastroenteritis
30. Hypoglycemia
31. Extra pulmonary TB involves :-
32. Nails, teeth and skin
33. Lungs hair and nails
34. Hair, bones and lungs
35. Joints, bones and skin
36. The following signs and symptoms in HIV/AIDS indicate the patient in stage 4 according to WHO staging:-
37. Pneumocystis Carinii Pneumonia (PCP)
38. Recurrent Upper Respiratory Tract Infections
39. Weight Loss < 10% of Body Weight
40. Minor Mucocutaneous Manifestations
41. Hypertension is diagnosed when the blood pressure reading is above:-
	1. 120/80 mmHg
	2. 130/80 mmHg
	3. 140/90 mmHg
	4. 120/120 mmHg
42. High blood pressure is most likely the cause of :-
	1. Cancer
	2. Stroke
	3. Diabetes
	4. Heart failure
43. The most common symptom of asthma is:-
	1. Wheezing
	2. Whistling
	3. Full breaths
	4. Snoring
44. The process of introducing weakened pathogens into the body is called:-
	1. Immunization
	2. Vaccination
	3. Attenuation
	4. Pasteurization
45. Bronchodilators used in asthma treatment are classified under:-
	1. Beta 2 antagonists
	2. Beta 1 agonists
	3. Beta 2 agonists
	4. Anti-muscarinics
46. One of the following class of medications is used in the treatment of hypertension:-
	1. Macrolides
	2. Diuretics
	3. Floroquinolones
	4. NSAIDS
47. The campaigns for VCT aim at:-
48. Treating HIV/AIDS,
49. Securing treatment for HIV/AIDS
50. Behavior change.
51. Having protected intercourse
52. Incubation period refers to:-
53. Time it takes to heal from a disease.
54. Time that it takes to be able to transmit a disease.
55. Time it takes for laboratory studies to show presence of a disease.
56. Time it takes to show signs and symptoms of a disease
57. Diseases which occur during certain periods or seasons and cause sudden deaths and much suffering in the community are said to be:-
58. Epidemic
59. Endemic
60. Sporadic
61. Seasonal
62. The cancer treatment method that use X-RAYs is referred to as:-
63. Biological therapy
64. Chemotherapy
65. Radiotherapy
66. Cryotherapy
67. An example of a lifestyle disease is:-
68. Typhoid
69. Tuberculosis
70. Diabetes
71. Malaria
72. The plasmodium species that is considered to cause the greatest number of fatalities is:-
	1. *Plasmodium knowlesi*
	2. *Plasmodium malariae*
	3. *Plasmodium falciparum*
	4. *Plasmodium vivax*

**SECTION B (40 MARKS)**

***Answer all questions in this section by writing down your responses in the booklet provided.***

1. Outline FOUR ways in which non-communicable diseases form a vicious cycle with poverty. (4 marks)
2. Outline FOUR complications of hypertension. (4 marks)
3. List any SIX common types of cancers. (3 marks)
4. Explain FOUR roles of national and county governments in primary health care. (4 marks)
5. Highlight the TWO phases of viral Hepatitis manifestation. (2 marks)
6. Describe the epidemiological triad. (6 marks)
7. State FOUR Diseases Targeted for Eradication and Elimination. (4 marks)
8. Explain THREE importance of disease surveillance. (3 marks)
9. Discuss the FOUR stages of natural history of common diseases. (4 marks)
10. Explain THREE types of direct transmission. (3 marks)
11. State THREE Principles of controlling and eradicating communicable diseases. (3 marks)

**SECTION C (40 MARKS)**

***Answer any 2 questions in this section by writing down your responses in the booklet provided.***

1. Bacillary dysentery, also known as shigellosis, is an acute bacterial disease of the intestines
2. List the FOUR organisms responsible for outbreaks of shigellosis. (2 marks)
3. State the mode of transmission. (4 marks)
4. Explain SEVEN preventive and control measures of shigellosis. (14 marks)
5. Discuss the THREE levels of disease prevention. (20 marks)
6. Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) are infections that are spread primarily through person-to-person sexual contact.
7. Define syphilis. (1 mark)
8. Causative organism. (1 mark)
9. Mode of transmission. (3 marks)
10. Signs and symptoms in different stages. (15 marks)