

MODULE: HIV/AIDS/STIs

- 1. HIV attaches to cells of the immune system through surface markers called:**
 - a) CD4 receptor
 - b) Lymph nodes
 - c) Macro phases
 - d) Dendritic cells
- 2. Which of the following is a high risk group of HIV/AIDS/STIs**
 - a) Adolescent girls
 - b) Monogamous relationship
 - c) Children born of HIV mothers
 - d) Commercial sex workers
- 3. Human immunodeficiency virus(HIV) is:-**
 - a) Adenovirus
 - b) Megavirus
 - c) Retrovirus
 - d) Paravirus
- 4. Which year did ARVs become available in Kenya public sector:-**
 - a) 1996
 - b) 2010
 - c) 2005
 - d) 2003
- 5. Less efficiently transmissible and rarely causing vertical transmission:-**
 - a) HIV 1
 - b) HIV3
 - c) HIV2
 - d) HIV1,2
- 6. Biological Factors Influencing HIV Transmission include:-**
 - a) Gender , host genetic differences
 - b) Circumcision status, culture factors
 - c) Gender , poverty
 - d) Host genetic differences , multiple sexual partners
- 7. Factors Not Associated With Risk of HIV/ AIDSTransmission:-**
 - a) Saliva , unprotected sex

- b) Sneezing, presence of untreated STI
 - c) Insect bites, hugging
 - d) Skin contact, unscreened blood transfusion
8. **Socio-Economic Factors Facilitating HIV Transmission include:-**
- a) Cultural factors, shared facilities
 - b) Social mobility, stigma
 - c) People conflict, circumcision status
 - d) Social mobility, host genetic differences
9. **The main HIV structure protein is :-**
- a) P17
 - b) P24
 - c) Gp41
 - d) Gp 120
10. **Which HIV enzyme convert viral single-stranded RNA to double –stranded DNA:-**
- a) Integrase
 - b) Transcription
 - c) Protease
 - d) Reverse transcriptase
11. **An Antigen is :-**
- a) Stimulate immune system response
 - b) produced by lymphocytes
 - c) Infected by microorganisms and virus
 - d) Produced by CD4 cells
12. **An example of reverse transcriptase inhibitor:-**
- a) Stavudine
 - b) Ritonavir
 - c) Maraviroc
 - d) Raltegravir
13. **ARVs in integrase inhibitors is:-**
- a) Atazanavir
 - b) Indinavir
 - c) Raltegravir
 - d) Viroviroc
14. **Protease inhibitors ARVs include:-**
- a) Enfuvirtide, Raltegravir
 - b) Amprenavir, Nevirapine
 - c) Ffavirze, Ritonavir
 - d) Ritonavir, Atazanavir
15. **The following is true about ART:-**
- a) ART does not decrease vertical transmission of HIV

- b) Stop ART when a woman is pregnant
- c) ART is only part of HIV care
- d) It contraindicated in pregnancy

16. All HIV exposed infants should be put on:-

- a) Clotrimazole
- b) Efavirence
- c) Nevirapine
- d) Atazanavir

17. HIV status can be determined by:-

- a) Physical examination
- b) HIV antibody test
- c) History ntaking
- d) Full blood count

18. Parameters used to start a patient on ARVS are:-

- a) Being HIV positive with a CD4 count of 200cells/mm³
- b) Being HIV positive with a CD4 count of 500cells/mm³
- c) Being HIV positive for more than 10 years
- d) Being HIV positive regardless of CD4 count.

19. HIV polymerase chain reaction test (PCR):-

- a) Test for the presence of HIV antibodies in the host blood
- b) Test for presence of HIV DNA in the host blood
- c) Test for the presence of CD4 in the Host blood
- d) Test for the presence of HIV RNA in the host blood

20. In WHO staging, Pulmonary tuberculosis is staged in :-

- a) Stage 1
- b) Stage 11
- c) Stage 111
- d) Stage 1V

21. In HIV WHO stage 4 include:-

- a) HIV wasting syndrome, Toxoplasmosis
- b) Extrapulmonary tuberculosis, Herpes zoster
- c) Lymphadenopathy , Neutropenia
- d) Pneumocystis jiroveci, Anemia

22. Opportunist infection in HIV/AIDS refers to:-

- a) Tuberculosis
- b) Infection in WHO stage 11 and stage 111
- c) Diseases that appear in people living with hiv who are immune compromised
- d) Illnesses caused by organisms that might not cause diseases in immune competent people

23. Which of the following is a preferred therapy for pneumocystis jiroveci pneumonia:-

- a) Dapson
- b) Azythromycin
- c) Ceftriaxon
- d) Clotrimoxazole

24. An alternative for a person who cannot tolerate/is allergic to clotrimoxazole is:-

- a) Clotrimazole
- b) Dapsone
- c) Piriton
- d) Cetrizine

25. Which drug is given as prophylaxis for respiratory infections and other opportunistic infection in HIV positive people:-

- a) Clotrimazole
- b) Nevirapine
- c) Clotrimoxazole
- d) Atazanavir

26. The major protection against STI is by:-

- a) Use of contraceptives
- b) Maintaining one faithful person
- c) Safe sex
- d) Reduce number of sexual partners

27. The most common causes of genital ulcers are:-

- a) Chancroid and Chlamydia
- b) Chancroid and Syphilis
- c) Chlamydia and Syphilis
- d) Herpes and Chancroid

28. Left untreated which STI can cause deafness and death in its late stage:-

- a) Lymphogranuloma venerum
- b) Chancroid
- c) Chlamydia
- d) Syphilis

29. Chlamydia trachomatis can cause:-

- a) Lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV) and orchitis
- b) Chlamydia
- c) Epididymitis and urethritis

d) All of the above

30. Syndromic management vaginal discharge is treated through:-

- a) Metronidazole and cefixime
- b) Cefixime and clotrimazole
- c) Azithromycin and acyclovir
- d) Metronidazole and clotrimazole

31. Vaginitis due to trichomonas flagellae is caused by

- a) Trichomonas hominis
- b) Trichomonas tenax
- c) Trichomonas vaginalis
- d) Neisseria gonorrhea

32. Herpes can be cured through topical application or ingestion of:-

- a) Acyclovir
- b) Podophyllin
- c) Ceftriaxone
- d) Azithromycin

33. A painless chancre appears in :-

- a) Secondary stage of syphilis
- b) Primary stage of syphilis
- c) Tertiary stage of syphilis
- d) Latent stage of syphilis

34. The classical feature in secondary infection of syphilis is:-

- a) Hard chancre
- b) Soft chancre
- c) Condylomata lata
- d) Gumma

35. The difference between chancroid and syphilis is:-

- a) The syphilis chancre is hard, while the chancroid chancre is soft
- b) The syphilitic chancre bleeds on touch, while the chancroid chancre does not bleed on touch.
- c) Syphilitic chancre appears multiple while chancroid chancre single
- d) They are both painful

36. Tuberculosis is caused by:-

- a) Mycobacteria leprae
- b) Mycobacteria tuberculosis
- c) Trepanoma pallidum

d) *Trichomona vaginalis*

37. The correct treatment for pulmonary tuberculosis is:-

- a) 2RH + 4RHZE
- b) 2RHZE + 4RH
- c) 2RHZE+ 4RH
- d) 4RHZE+B6

38. The cardinal sign for TB include:-

- a) Night sweats and weight gain
- b) Weight gain and cough of 2 months
- c) Weight lose and night sweats
- d) Weight lose and cough of 2 weeks

39. Current first test for TB is:-

- a) Sputum test
- b) Gene – Xpert
- c) Chest X-ray
- d) Chest auscultation

40. Which of the following TB drugs causes peripheral neuropathy:-

- a) Rifampicin
- b) Isoniazide
- c) Pyrazinamide
- d) Ethambutol

41. To protect peripheral neuropathy in management of TB one should take:-

- a) VitaminC
- b) Vitamin D
- c) Calcium
- d) Pyridoxine

42. Drug used in management of cryptococcal meningitis is

- a) Sulphadiazine
- b) Amphotericin B
- c) Metronidazole
- d) Erythromycin

43. Reactivation of previous varicella causes:-

- a) Genetal herpes
- b) Genital warts
- c) Herpes zoster
- d) Chicken pox

44. Cervical cancer screening is done:-

- a) Every once year
- b) Every six months

- c) Once a month
 - d) Every five years
- 45. The cause of syphilis is:-**
- a) Entamoeba histolytica
 - b) Trepanema pallidum**
 - c) Plasmodium
 - d) Neisseria Gonorrhea
- 46. The following measures are useful in preventing sexually transmitted infections:-**
- a) Early sexual debut
 - b) Polygamy within relationships
 - c) Abstinence**
 - d) Late management of sexually transmitted infection
- 47. The following are the goals of ART in managing HIV:-**
- a) Reduction of HIV related infections**
 - b) Reduce quality of life
 - c) Increase risk of transmission
 - d) Increase in morbidity and mortality rate
- 48. The term seropositive is used when a person :-**
- a) Develops full blown AIDS
 - b) Has diagnosis of opportunistic infection
 - c) Test positive for HIV**
 - d) When T4 helper cells count drop below 500
- 49. The drug of choice for effective management of syphilis is :-**
- a) Benzathine procaine
 - b) Benzathine benzoate
 - c) Benzathine penicillin**
 - d) Cefixime
- 50. The following is true about pelvic inflammatory disease**
- a) An infection of the male reproductive organs
 - b) Caused by untreated gonorrhea and Chlamydia infections**
 - c) Can be vertically transmitted
 - d) Has no signs and symptoms
- 51. Babies who have contracted gonorrhea of the eyes from their mother have a disorder called:-**
- a) Cervicitis
 - b) Epididymitis
 - c) Ophthalmia neonatorum**
 - d) Pharyngeal gonorrhea
- 52. Ophthalmia neonatorum is treated with :-**
- a) Cefixime

- b) Azythromycin
- c) Tetracycline (TEO)
- d) Clotrimazole pessary

53. In management of STIs the 4Cs include:-

- a) Condom, counseling complaints, compliance
- b) Counseling, contact treatment, condom, compliance
- c) Contact treatment , condom , competent, counseling
- d) Component, competent , condom counseling

54. Neurosyphilis is:-

- a) An infection of the liver due to syphilis
- b) A major illness of the eyes of the babies due to syphilis
- c) An infection of the kidneys due to syphilis
- d) A major illness of the nervous system due to syphilis

55. Syphilitic chancre and chancroid :-

- a) Throat, chest and vagina
- b) Genitals only
- c) Buttocks, back arms and legs
- d) Genitals, anus, rectum, nose

56. Which statement is true about trichomoniasis:-

- a) Its usually incurable
- b) Men often show symptoms while women don't
- c) Contact with contaminated dry surfaces can lead to infection
- d) Its sexually transmitted disease caused by protozoan

57. Unusual discharge which may be watery, yellow or green from the vagina or penis is an indication of :-

- a) Trichomoniasis
- b) Chlamydia
- c) Chancroid
- d) Gonorrhoea

58. Genital herpes is commonly caused by:-

- a) Herpes simplex virus 1
- b) Human papilloma virus 6
- c) Herpes simplex virus 2
- d) Human papilloma virus 8

59. Most genital ulcers are caused by:-

- a) Syphilis and herpes
- b) Herpes and chancroid
- c) Syphilis and chancroid
- d) Chancroid and genital warts

60. Vaginal discharge that has a fishy smell, clear, yellowish or greenish indicates:-

a) Trichomoniasis

b) Chlamydia

c) Chancroid

d) Gonorrhea

61. Which test is done to definitively diagnose a child less than 18 months

HIV positive:-

a) Rapid test

b) DNA PCR

c) RNA PCR

d) CD4 count

62. Which test is done to definitively diagnose a child more than 18 months

HIV positive:-

a) Rapid test

b) RNA PCR

c) CD4 count

d) DNA PCR

63. Which of the following is true regarding popular pruritic

a) Its itchy bumpy rash that can be treated symptomatically through steroid creams

b) Its easily cured by topical steroids and antihistamine

c) Its life threatening condition that has no cure

d) Its in WHO stage 3 conditions

64. Why is adherence so important in ARV therapy:-

a) Its an important factor in ensuring successful outcome

b) Short-term lapse in adherence can't lead to resistance

c) Good adherence can lead to cross-resistance

d) Will not prevent opportunistic infections

65. Which of the following is a common barrier to adherence:-

a) Good transport

b) Availability of finances

c) Disclosure to family

d) Close proximity to health facility

66. Which of the following is a direct method of measuring adherence:-

a) Pill count

b) Direct observation therapy

c) Clinical response to therapy

d) Pharmacy refill rates

67. Which of the following is a way a mother can pass HIV infection to her child:-

a) Exclusive formula feeding

b) Cuddling the child

- c) Mixed feeding
- d) Giving the child a bath

68. Test used to monitor effectiveness of ART is:-

- a) CD4 Count
- b) Viral load
- c) Liver function test
- d) Kidney function test

69. The current ARV combination in HIV management is:-

- a) Tenofovir (TDF) + Lamuvidine (3TC) + Dolutegravir (DTG)
- b) Nevirapine (NVP) + Lamuvidine (3TC) + Efavirenz (EFV)
- c) Tenofovir (TDF) + Efavirenz (EFV) + Dolutegravir (DTG)
- d) Efavirenz (EFV) + Lamuvidine (3TC) + Atazanavir (ATV)

70. Advantages of syndromic approach management are:-

- a) Needs a trained health worker
- b) It is expensive to the client
- c) Cheap to the client
- d) It is specific to a particular STI

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