

091205T4HSS

HEALTH SERVICES SUPPORT PROVIDER LEVEL 5

MED/OS/HSS/CC/03/5/A

DEMONSTRATE KNOWLEDGE OF COMMON DISEASES

NOV/DEC 2023



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

WRITTEN ASSESSMENT

Time: 3 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. This paper has three sections A, B and C.
2. You are provided with a separate answer booklet.
3. Marks for each question are as indicated.
4. Do not write on the question paper.

This paper consists of 7 printed pages

**Assessors should check the question paper to ascertain that all pages are
printed as indicated and that no questions are missing**

SECTION A: (20 MARKS)

Answer ALL questions in this section

Each question is 1 mark.

1. A communicable disease is defined as;
 - A. A disease that can be transmitted from one person to another
 - B. A disease caused by genetics
 - C. A disease that is not contagious
 - D. A disease that is not caused by pathogens
2. An example of a vector-borne disease is;
 - A. Influenza
 - B. Tuberculosis
 - C. Schistosomiasis
 - D. Amoebiasis
3. The term for the period between exposure to a pathogen and the appearance of the first symptoms of a communicable disease is;
 - A. Contagious period
 - B. Recovery period
 - C. Incubation period
 - D. Latent period
4. Monitoring and controlling the spread of communicable diseases on a global scale is the responsibility of;
 - A. World Health Organization (WHO)
 - B. United Nations (UN)
 - C. Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
 - D. Red Cross
5. The most common cancer in men worldwide is;
 - A. Lung cancer
 - B. Prostate cancer
 - C. Breast cancer
 - D. Colon cancer

6. The organ that is primarily affected by cirrhosis is;
 - A. Heart
 - B. Lungs
 - C. Liver
 - D. Kidneys
7. The medical term for high blood sugar is;
 - A. Hyperglycaemia
 - B. Hypotension
 - C. Hypertension
 - D. Hyperactivity
8. Hepatitis B virus is transmission through;
 - A. Sexual contact
 - B. Contaminated food and water
 - C. Blood and bodily fluids
 - D. Airborne droplets
9. The most effective way of eliminating giardia lamblia cysts from contaminated water is through:
 - A. Decanting
 - B. Chlorination
 - C. Cooling
 - D. Boiling
10. The infective stage of malaria that is transmitted to a human during a mosquito bite to cause infection is;
 - A. Trophozoites
 - B. Sporozoites
 - C. Merozoites
 - D. Schizonts
11. Diarrhoea caused by bacillary dysentery is characterised by;
 - A. Blood and mucus in stool
 - B. Greenish watery stool
 - C. Rice water stool
 - D. Greasy stools

12. Protein deficiency can lead to;
- A. Anaemia
 - B. Kwashiorkor
 - C. Hypothyroidism
 - D. Marasmus
13. The causative organism for whooping cough is;
- A. *Cornebacterium diphtheria*
 - B. *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*
 - C. *Clostridium tetani*
 - D. *Bordetella pertussis*
14. The main cause of death in cholera patients is;
- A. Abdominal pain
 - B. Fever
 - C. Convulsions
 - D. Dehydration
15. A mosquito bites a person who then develops malaria infection. This type of transmission is called;
- A. Mechanical vector transmission
 - B. Biological vector transmission
 - C. Direct contact transmission
 - D. Vehicle transmission
16. Sickle cell disease interferes with the shape of;
- A. Red blood cells
 - B. White blood cells
 - C. Platelets
 - D. Granulocytes
17. Onchocerciasis is a common cause of;
- A. Diarrhoea
 - B. Hydatid cysts
 - C. Blindness
 - D. Granulomas
18. Diseases that are transmitted directly from animals to humans include;
- A. Brucellosis, tetanus
 - B. Anthrax, tuberculosis
 - C. Anthrax, tetanus
 - D. Brucellosis, anthrax

19. An enlargement of thyroid gland is called;
- A. Hyperthyroidism
 - B. Hypothyroidism
 - C. Goitre
 - D. hypercapnea
20. A condition in which the heart cannot pump enough blood to meet the body's needs is;
- A. Heart attack
 - B. Cardiomyopathy
 - C. Heart failure
 - D. Aortic aneurisms

SECTION B (40 MARKS)

Answer ALL questions in this section

21. Identify any FOUR notifiable diseases in Kenya (4 Marks)
22. Diabetes mellitus is chronic disorder that affects the endocrine system. List FIVE symptoms of diabetes mellitus (5 Marks)
23. Malaria is one of the common diseases in Kenya. State FOUR prevention and control measures of malaria (4 Marks)
24. Outline the THREE components that make up the epidemiological triad as model of disease causation (3 Marks)
25. Leishmaniasis is a parasitic disease that is spread by the bite of infected sand flies. List THREE types of leishmaniasis (3 Marks)
26. Tumors are classified under non communicable disorders. Explain the TWO main classification of tumors (4 Marks)
27. Highlight the FOUR stages of the natural history of disease (4 Marks)
28. List the SIX key factors in the chain of communicable disease transmission (6 Marks)
29. Name FOUR childhood immunizable diseases in Kenya according to Kenya Expanded program of immunization (KEPI) (4 Marks)
30. List any THREE F's that are involved in faecal oral disease transmission (3 Marks)

SECTION C (40 MARKS)

*Answer any **TWO** questions in this section*

31. Giving an example for each, explain the FIVE disease causing organisms (20 Marks)
32. Mrs. Y a 68-year-old patient reports having severe headache, dizziness, palpitation; blood pressure indicates 210/125mmHg and a diagnosis of hypertension is made.
- a) Explain FIVE risk factors associated with hypertension. (10 Marks)
 - b) .Explain FIVE health messages you would share with Mrs Y regarding her condition during discharge (10 Marks)
33. Communicable diseases can be prevented and controlled when appropriate measures are put in place.
- a) Explain SEVEN measures are used to ATTACK THE SOURCE in order to control and eradicate communicable diseases (14 Marks)
 - b) Briefly explain any FOUR communicable disease patterns found in Kenya. (6 Marks)

THIS IS THE LAST PRINTED PAGE