

**091205T4PTT**

**PERIOPERATIVE THEATER TECHNOLOGY 5**

**HE/OS/TT/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.**

**Candidates 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 carries one Mark*

1. Which helminth disease is caused by a nematode?
  - A. Amoebiasis
  - B. Leprosy
  - C. Filariasis
  - D. Poliomyelitis
2. People living in houses with unscreened windows are at risk of:
  - A. Airborne infections
  - B. Droplet infections
  - C. Malaria
  - D. Breeding of flies and bedbugs
3. Nutrients can be measured in:
  - A. Calories
  - B. Kilocalories
  - C. Joules
  - D. Kilo joules
4. Diseases whose spread is promoted by lack of adequate water are referred to as:
  - A. Water borne diseases
  - B. Water related diseases
  - C. Water washed diseases
  - D. Water associated diseases
5. Which of the following are examples of water borne diseases?
  - A. Cholera and malaria
  - B. Typhoid and amoebiasis
  - C. Giardiasis and scabies
  - D. Trachoma and malaria
6. Overcrowding and poor ventilation in a house can cause:
  - A. Tuberculosis

- B. Scabies
  - C. Malaria
  - D. Hepatitis B
7. The carrier of an infectious disease to a susceptible host is called:
- A. Bacteria
  - B. Reservoir
  - C. Vector
  - D. Host
8. Disease that are always present in a community are known as:
- A. Endemic
  - B. Epidemic
  - C. Pandemic
  - D. Sporadic
9. Which of the following disease can be acquired through contact with animals and their products?
- A. Cholera
  - B. Polio
  - C. Brucellosis
  - D. Tuberculosis
10. Artificial immunity is acquired through:
- A. Getting the actual disease
  - B. Antibodies from the breast milk
  - C. Being immunized with prepared antigens
  - D. Being immunized with prepared antibodies
11. Which of the following STI is considered as “drip or clap”?
- A. Gonorrhoea
  - B. Syphilis
  - C. Herpes simplex
  - D. HIV
12. What kind of disease can be spread from person to person?
- A. All diseases can be spread

- B. No diseases are spread person to person
  - C. Communicable
  - D. Non-communicable
13. Which of the following body systems are affected by hypertension?
- A. Lymphatic, reproductive, eyes, ears
  - B. Cardiovascular, brain, kidney, eyes
  - C. Brain, respiratory, kidney, cardiovascular
  - D. Cardiovascular, gastrointestinal, reproductive, and kidney
14. Which one of the following is the most common opportunistic disease in HIV/ AIDS patients?
- A. Tuberculosis
  - B. Malaria
  - C. Pneumonia
  - D. Toxoplasmosis
15. Which of the following factors reduce the risk of cardiovascular diseases?
- A. Drinking alcohol
  - B. Exercising
  - C. Smoking
  - D. Sleep
16. Which communicable diseases are notifiable in Kenya?
- A. Cholera and malaria
  - B. COVID 19 and resistant gonorrhoea
  - C. Tetanus and malaria
  - D. Poliomyelitis and Ebola
17. The best description of malaria is:
- A. A mosquito borne disease caused by filariae nematodes
  - B. A mosquito borne disease caused by trypanosomiasis
  - C. A mosquito borne disease caused by plasmodium falciparum
  - D. A mosquito borne disease caused by plasmodium trypanosoma
18. Sleeping sickness is caused by:
- A. Leishmaniasis

- B. Trypanosomiasis
  - C. Sand fly
  - D. Shigellosis
19. Human papilloma virus is known to be associate with:
- A. Cervical Cancer
  - B. Breast cancer
  - C. Colon Cancer
  - D. Gastric Cancer
20. A standard precaution method that eliminates 99% of microorganisms is:
- A. Donning gowns
  - B. Gloving
  - C. Masking
  - D. Hand washing

**SECTION B: (40 MARKS)**

*Answer **all** questions in this section*

21. Define the following terms used in common diseases. (3 marks)
- a) Normal flora
  - b) Pathogens
  - c) Host
22. State THREE non-communicable diseases associated with sedentary lifestyle. (3 marks)
23. Outline THREE vaccines administered to under 1-year-old according to immunization schedule in Kenya. (3 marks)
24. Explain FOUR principles that can be used in the control and prevention of communicable diseases. (8 marks)
25. Outline the FOUR Cs of STIs prevention and management. (4 marks)
26. Outline THREE Dietary Approach to Stop Hypertension (DASH) Diet. (3 marks)
27. List FOUR fat-soluble vitamins. (2 marks)
28. Outline FIVE classifications of pathogens causing diseases and cite an example in each (5 marks)
29. A newly diagnosed patient with diabetes mellitus type-2 has been designated to your care. State FOUR teaching areas that you would emphasize. (4 marks)
30. Outline THREE differences between benign and malignant cancers. (3 marks)
31. Explain how herd immunity is achieved. (2 marks)

**SECTION C: (40 MARKS)**

*Attempt any **two** questions in this section*

32. HIV/AIDs is a growing epidemic amongst the youth in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.
- a) Differentiate between HIV and AIDs (2 marks)
  - b) Explain FOUR factors that enhance transmission of HIV/AIDs amongst the youth. (8 marks)
  - c) Describe any FIVE preventive and control measures of HIV/AIDS amongst the youth. (10 marks)
33. COVID-19 pandemic in the country caused widespread panic amongst other negative issues.
- a) Differentiate between an epidemic and pandemic infection. (4 marks)
  - b) Explain how COVID -19 is transmitted. (2 marks)
  - c) Explain any SEVEN ways of preventing COVID -19 infection. (14 marks)
34. A 2-year-old child presents to the ward you are allocated with manifestations of gastroenteritis (GE).
- a) Outline FOUR causes and risk factors that increase gastroenteritis (GE) in children. (4 marks)
  - b) State FOUR signs and symptoms that the 2-year-old is likely to present with. (4 marks)
  - c) Describe any SIX treatment interventions for the child till recovery. (12 marks)

**END**