



Technical University of Mombasa

Faculty of Applied and Health Sciences

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND HEALTH SCIENCES

DIPLOMA IN COMMUNITY AND HEALTH

(DCH 13M)

ACM 2104 : COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

SUPPLEMENTARY/SPECIAL: EXAMINATIONS

SERIES: MARCH 2014

TIME: 2 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

You should have the following for this paper

- *Answer booklet*

This paper consists of **FIVE** questions.

Answer Question **ONE (compulsory)** and any other **TWO** questions

QUESTION ONE

- a) Differentiate between the following pairs of communicable diseases.
- (i) Rabies and scabies (2 marks)
 - (ii) Ringworm and hookworm (2 marks)
 - (iii) Schistosomiasis and cysticercosis (2 marks)
- b) (i) State four complications associated with severe *P.falciparum* infections (2 marks)
(ii) Outline four factors that determine the choice of malaria drugs (2 marks)
- c) (i) Define the term “Askariasis” (1 mark)
(ii) Briefly describe any two complications associated with askariasis (2 marks)
- d) (i) State two clinical symptoms of ringworm of the scalp in humans (1 mark)
(ii) Briefly explain why ringworm of the scalp is prevent in children (1 mark)
- e) (i) Briefly describe the main transmission of rabies infection in humans (2 marks)
(ii) Explain why early diagnosis of rabies remain to be a big challenge (1 mark)
- f) (i) Give two reasons that account for occasional measles outbreaks in some parts of Kenya. (2 marks)
(ii) Explain why total eradication of measles is difficult despite the existence of measles vaccine (1 mark)
- g) (i) Briefly describe two forms of paralytic polio (2 marks)
(ii) Name two other human viral disease that are transmitted through faecal oral route. (1 mark)
- h) Outline two factors that have led to re-emergence of dengue fever in some parts of Kenya. (2 marks)
- i) Distinguish between haemolympathic and neurological phases of human African trypanosomiasis. (2 marks)
- j) Name the etiological agent of trichomoniasis and briefly explain the link between this disease and HIV/AIDS (2 marks)

QUESTION TWO

- a) Discuss the course of untreated typhoid fever infection in humans (12 marks)
b) Describe three diagnostic tests for typhoid fever. (3 marks)

QUESTION THREE

Recent statistical evidence from WHO show that the number of people suffering from multi-drug resistant gonorrhoea is on the rise.

- a) Discuss factors that have led to re-emergence of gonorrhoea in the world today. **(10 marks)**
- b) List four complications associated with untreated gonorrhoea in women. **(4 marks)**
- c) Explain why women are more prone to gonorrhoeal complications than men. **(1 mark)**

QUESTION FOUR

The government of Kenya is always on a high alert to combat all forms of terrorism including bioterrorism. Anthrax is a zoonotic disease that can be used in bioterrorism.

- a) Describe the main clinical forms of human anthrax **(12 marks)**
- b) Outline three challenges the government may face in case of anthrax bioterrorism. **(3 marks)**

QUESTION FIVE

- a) Name three strains of bacteria that cause TB and give four reasons that account for the increase in number of TB cases in the country. **(7 marks)**
- b) Briefly describe four methods that are used in diagnosis of TB infections in humans **(8 marks)**