

Occupational Health and Safety exam 1

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY PART ONE: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. The drug of choice in the treatment of complicated malaria in adults is:
 - a. Quinine
 - b. Coartem
 - c. Sulphadoxine and pyrimethamine
 - d. Metakelfin

2. Methods of protecting the host in the management of communicable diseases:
 - a. Notification, reservoir control, isolation
 - b. Immunization, better nutrition, chemoprophylaxis
 - c. Isolation, immunization, treatment
 - d. Treatment, notification, better nutrition

3. Ebola virus is transmitted through:
 - a. Contact with a patient in the acute stage of disease, direct contact with fomites
 - b. Direct contact with fomites, ingestion of contaminated water
 - c. Contact with a patient in the acute stage of the disease, ingestion of contaminated food
 - d. Ingestion of contaminated water, contact with a patient in the acute stage of the disease

4. Yellow fever is an acute infectious disease characterized by:
 - a. Headache, jaundice, vomiting, fever
 - b. Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, fever
 - c. Headache, cough, jaundice, vomiting
 - d. Jaundice, joint pain, fever, diarrhea

5. The following are air-borne diseases:
 - a. Tuberculosis, pneumonia, enterobiasis
 - b. Whooping cough, enteric fever, influenza
 - c. Corhzya, Tuberculosis, pneumonia
 - d. Whooping cough, influenza, enteric fever

6. The microorganism that causes severe form of food poisoning is:
 - a. Shigella flexneri
 - b. Clostridium botulinum
 - c. Streptococcus pyogenus
 - d. Salmonella typhi

7. Water washed disease occur when:
 - a. There is lack of adequate quantity of water
 - b. Drinking water is contaminated with the infectious agent
 - c. There is lack of adequate drinking water
 - d. One eats uncooked fish and other foods

8. The priority in the management of cholera patients during an epidemic is:
 - a. Administration of tetracycline
 - b. Referral of patients to hospital
 - c. Administration of fluids and electrolytes
 - d. Administration of analgesics
9. The drug of choice in the treatment of plague in adults is:
 - a. Tetracycline 500 mg 6 hourly for 7 days
 - b. Amoxicilline 500 mg 8 hourly for 5 days
 - c. Crystalline penicillin 1 gm 6 hourly for 7 days
 - d. Cotrimoxazole 2 tablets twice daily for 14 days
10. Match the conditions in column A with symptoms in column B

COLUMN A

- a) Tinea corporis
- b) Oral thrush

COLUMN B

- 1) Itching and redness
 - 2) Petechial bleeding under the mucus membrane
 - 3) Scaling and cracking of the skin between the toes
 - 4) Ring-shaped lesions, central healing
 - 5) Brittle hair and areas of broken hair on the scalp
 - 6) Pseudomembranes on the mucus membrane
11. The internationally notifiable diseases include
 - a. Tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, Bacillary dysentery
 - b. Yellow fever, Poliomyelitis, Ebola
 - c. Ebola, Typhoid, Hydatidosis
 - d. Poliomyelitis, HIV/AIDSs, Tuberculosis
 12. Trachoma the leading cause of preventable blindness in the world is transmitted by :
 - a. Mosquitoes
 - b. Molluscs
 - c. Ocular secretions
 - d. Flies
 13. The characteristic symptoms of the tuberculoid, non-contagious form of leprosy:
 - a. Lack of sensation in limbs and paralysis
 - b. Chronic rhinitis retinitis
 - c. Perforations and deformity
 - d. Mucocutaneous lesions and leproma
 14. The intensive phase for anti-TB treatment lasts for:
 - a. 2 months
 - b. 3 months
 - c. 4 months
 - d. 5 months
 15. The etiologic agent for Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) is:

- a. Chikungunya virus
 - b. Aedes Aegypti
 - c. Common household mosquito
 - d. Infected person
16. The time interval between the first exposure to the appearance of the first signs and symptoms is called:
- a. Prodromal period
 - b. Incubation period
 - c. Stage of illness
 - d. Convalescence
17. A person who harbors the microorganism but does not manifest the signs and symptoms of the disease is called:
- a. Contact
 - b. Infected
 - c. Suspect
 - d. Carrier
18. Diseases that are always in the community usually at a low, more or less constant frequency are classified as having an
- a. Epidemic pattern
 - b. Endemic pattern
 - c. Pandemic pattern
 - d. Sporadic pattern
19. Methods of protecting the host in the management of communicable diseases:
- a. Notification, reservoir control, isolation
 - b. Immunization, better nutrition, chemoprophylaxis
 - c. Isolation, immunization, treatment
 - d. Treatment, notification, better nutrition
20. The migratory phase of Ascariasis is associated with:
- a. Cough, vague abdominal discomfort, pneumonitis
 - b. Vague abdominal discomfort, vomiting, cough
 - c. Fever, cough, allergic dermatitis
 - d. Diarrhea, fever, allergic dermatitis

PART TWO: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

- 1) Explain the preventive and control measures of Taenia saginata (5mks)
- 2) State six (6) clinical features of cholera (6mks)
- 3) State five (5) preventive and control measure of acute gastro-enteritis (5mks)
- 4) Distinguish between cholera and food poisoning (5mks)
- 5) Outline the nursing support for adult patient suffering from tetanus (5mks)
- 6) State five (5) preventive and control measures of Anthrax (5mks)
- 7) State five (5) complications of measles (5mks)
- 8) State four (4) clinical features of trypanosomiasis during the systemic phase (4mks)

PART THREE: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (LAQs)

- 1) Miss D visited your outpatient department and a diagnosis of typhoid fever is made.
 - a. State four (4) clinical features of typhoid during the second week of illness (4mks)
 - b. Describe the management of Miss D (10mks)
 - c. State six (6) preventive measures of typhoid fever (6mks)
- 2) The high incidence of Tuberculosis in Kenya is raising a lot of concern to both the health personnel and the general public.
 - a. State three (3) risk factors for tuberculosis (3mks)
 - b. Explain the direct observed treatment strategy (DOTS) for TB management (5mks)
 - c. Describe the role of the community health nurse in the prevention and control of tuberculosis (12mks)