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**JOMO KENYATTA UNIVERSITY**

**OF**

**AGRICULTURE AND TECHNOLOGY**

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2014/2015**

**SECOND YEAR THIRD SEMESTER EXAMINATION FOR THE**

**DIPLOMA IN CLINICAL MEDICINE**

 **ICM 1216: REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH III**

**DATE: APRIL 2015 TIME: 2 HOURS**

**SECTION A: Answer all questions**

Answer TRUE or FALSE to all the options. A correct response will be awarded (1) mark while an incorrect response will be awarded - ½ a mark.

1. Short term consequences of female genital mutilation include:

 A) Haemorrhage

 B) Cyst formation

 C) Infection

 D) Postpartum haemorrhage

 E) Pain during the procedure

1. Which of the following is true about female genital mutilation:

 A) Reduces female libido hence should be encouraged to reduce promiscuity

 B) Should be done in hospitals to reduce infection transmission and pain

 C) Is only performed by traditional women and never by qualified health personnel

 D) Is cultural right to passage and should therefore not be interfered with

 E) None of the above

1. Which of the following is true about dyspareunia:

 A) Vulvar infections can cause deep dyspareunia

 B) Endometriosis can case deep dyspareunia

 C) Pelvic inflammatory disease is a cause is superficial dyspareunia

 D) Occurs when there is involuntary contraction of the pubococcygea muscles

 E) Can cause abnormal uterine bleeding

1. Of sexual orientation:

 A) Homosexuals should be referred for psychiatric evaluation and treatment

 B) Bisexuals are attracted to either sex

 C) Heterosexuals are the minority

 D) Homosexuality is more prevalent in men than women

 E) HIV infection is rare among lesbians

1. The female sexual response occurs in which order:

 A) Excitement, plateau, orgasms and resolution

 B) Excitement, orgasms, plateau and resolution

 C) Excitement, orgasm, resolution and plateau

 D) Excitement, resolution, orgasm and plateau

 E) None of the above

1. Vaginal lubrication during excitement phase of a female sexual response results from:

 A) Cervical secretions

 B) Transudation through vaginal walls

 C) Barthslins’ glands

 D) Semen

 E) All of the above

1. Loss of libido in women can be caused by

 A) Previous rape

 B) Loss of self-esteem

 C) Emotional abuse

 D) Bereavement

 E) Hormonal imbalance like in post-menopausal women

1. Which of the following can cause erectile dysfunction in males

 A) Treatment with sildenafil

 B) Diabetes Mellitus

 C) Treatment with anxiolytics

 D) Parkinson’s disease

 E) Treatment with some antihistamines

1. Violence against women include

 A) Marital rape

 B) Voluntary prostitution

 C) Female genital mutilation

 D) Emotional abuse

 E) Unintended pregnancy

1. Risk factors for violence against women include:

 A) Alcohol abuse

 B) Drug abuse

 C) Economic deprivation

 D) Prostitution

 E) All the above

1. Clinical presentation of violence against women may include:

 A) Chronic pelvic pain

 B) Depression

 C) Anxiety

 D) Drug abuse

 E) Placenta praevia

1. Rape cases are

 A) Always reported to the police

 B) Decreasing in prevalence globally

 C) Due to provocative dressing of the women

 D) Occur only in low socio-economic groups

 E) None of the above

1. Incest is

 A) Sexual assault among teenagers

 B) Sexual assault committed by relatives

 C) Unwanted sexual activity that occurs in a dating relationship

 D) Rape in marriage

 E) Sex with animals

1. Risk factors for rape include

 A) Provocative dressing

 B) Drug Abuse

 C) Mental retardation of victims

 D) Elderly women

 E) Young girls

1. The tests that should be done to survivors of sexual assault are:
2. HIV
3. Pregnancy detection test

 C) Pelvic ultrasound for pregnancy

 D) Hepatitis B surface Antigen

 E) All the above

1. Post exposure prophylaxis against HIV should be given:
2. 28 days
3. 14 days

 C) 6 months

 D) For life

 E) 7 days

1. The consequences of adolescent early sexual activity include
2. Early marriages
3. School drop out

 C) Cervical cancer

 D) Sexually transmitted infections

 E) All the above

1. Hydatidiform mole should be managed by
2. Single agent chemotherapy
3. Triple agent chemotherapy

 C) Suction curettage

 D) Hysterectomy

 E) Induction of labour

1. Which of the following can cause artificial menopause
2. Radiation therapy of the pelvis
3. Surgical removal of the ovaries

 C) Hysterectomy

 D) Pregnancy

 E) Lactation

1. The hormonal changes of menopause include
2. High gonadropin levels
3. Low gonadotropin levels

 C) High oestrogen levels

 D) Low oestrogen levels

 E) None of the above

1. Risk factors for osteoporosis in menopause are:
2. Slender body size
3. Smoking

 C) African race

 D) Late menopause

 E) All the above

1. The treatment of low risk choriocarcinoma is:
2. Single agent chemotherapy
3. Triple agent chemotherapy

 C) Simple hysterectomy

 D) Radical hysterectomy

 E) Suction curettage

1. Which of the following should be documented in post rape care form:
2. Date and time of sexual assault
3. Location of rape

 C) Number of assailants

 D) Use of the condoms

 E) Whether the survivor has bathed or not

1. Premature ejaculation can be caused by
2. Anxiety
3. Depression

 C) Psychological trauma

 D) Condoms

 E) Sex steroids

1. Clinical presentation of hydatidiform mole include:
2. Abnormal bleeding
3. Severe lower abdominal pain

 C) Severe nausea and vomiting

 D) Uterine size bigger than dates

 E) Pre-edampsia in first trimester

1. In the management of rape victims:
2. Speculum examination should be done whether the patient

likes it or not to confirm that rape has occurred

1. Prophylactic tetanus toxoid should be given to all patients

 C) Antibiotics are given to prevent sexually transmitted infections

 D) Pre-exposure prophylaxis should be given

 E) Postinor 2 is given if pregnancy test is positive

1. Long term consequences of female genital mutilation are:
2. Psychosocial
3. Sexual dysfunction

 C) Acute haemorrhage

 D) Keloid formation

 E) All the above

1. The strategies to reduce female genital mutilation include:
2. Policy and legislative formulation
3. Community involvement

 C) Involvement of political leaders

 D) Involvement of medical personnel

 E) All the above

1. Reproductive health challenges affecting adolescents are:

 A) Teenage pregnancies

 B) Sexually transmitted infections

 C) Genital tract cancers

 D) HIV

 E) All the above

1. Which of the following is not a sexual dysfunction in females:

 A) Lack of orgasm

 B) Dyspareunia

 C) Vaginimus

 D) Retrograde ejaculation

 E) Low libido

**SECTION B:**

1. i) List the classification of Female genital mutilation

ii) Describe the complications of female genital mutilation.

1. Describe the physical changes that occur during menopause.
2. List the various forms of gender based violence
3. Describe the prophylactic measures you will undertake for a rape victim

who presents on the day of rape.

1. Describe the management of hydatidi form mole.