PART I: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQs) 20 MARKS

Q1. Virulence is the:
   a) Ability to cause clinical disease
   b) Ability to cause severe disease
   c) The ability to evoke an immune response
   d) Ability to cause signs and symptoms

Q2. The incubation period is the interval between:
   a) The time of infection and death
   b) Appearance of clinical symptoms and death
   c) The time of infection and appearance of clinical symptoms
   d) Time of infection and appearance of antibodies

Q3. A “fomite” is:
   a) An agent conducting aerosol
   b) A blanket, door handle or other inanimate article on the surface of which the agent resides
   c) A vector between an arthropod and the susceptible host
   d) An agent bearing substance that is eaten or drunk
Q4. The majority of TB is transmitted:
   a) By respiratory droplet  
   b) Transplacentally  
   c) Direct skin-to-skin contact  
   d) By AedesAegypti mosquitoes

Q5. Which of these causes of gastroenteritis usually requires treatment with antibiotics?
   a) Shigella  
   b) Salmonella  
   c) Escherichia coli  
   d) Giardia

Q6. Man is a definitive host and mosquito an intermediate host in
   a) Malaria  
   b) Filiariasis  
   c) Japanese encephalitis  
   d) Dengue

Q7. In malaria, the form of plasmodia that is transmitted from mosquito to human is
   a) Sporozoite  
   b) Gametocyte  
   c) Merozoite  
   d) Hypnozoite

Q8. Which of the following is an enterotoxin?
   a) Cholera toxin  
   b) Diphtheria toxin  
   c) Plague toxin  
   d) Clostridium toxin

Q9. Transmission of an infectious disease is most likely during the
   a) Incubation period  
   b) Prodromal period  
   c) Acute period  
   d) Decline period

Q10. A tick transmitting Rickettsia rickettsii to a human is an example of a(n)
   a) Endemic vector  
   b) Opportunistic pathogen
c) Biological vector
d) Mechanical vector

Q11. Consumption of raw fish or shellfish is associated with infection caused by

a) Clonorchis sinensis
b) Ancylostoma duodenale
c) Schistosoma japonicum
d) Paragonimus westermani

Q12. Concerning Giardia lamblia

a) Is usually acquired by ingestion of food or water contaminated by the trophozoites
b) Trophozoites have four flagella
c) Can effectively be treated by metronidazole
d) Cysts are killed by standard chlorination of water

Q13. Concerning Cholera

a) Vibrio cholera of the 01 serotype is the only cause of clinical disease
b) Low gastric pH protects against infection
c) Cholera toxin produces its effect by reducing intracellular levels of cAMP
d) Fever is usual in adults

Q14. Concerning Chicken pox

a) Has an incubation period of 3-5 days
b) Rash is preceded by Koplic’s spots in the mouth
c) Fever settles when the rash appears
d) May follow from close contact with a case of Shingles

Q15. The vector for Onchocerciasis

a) Simulium fly
b) Tsetse fly
c) Hard tick
d) Aedes Egyptian

Q16. Concerning genital ulcers

a) May be due to gonorrhoea
b) Are not associated with an increased incidence of HIV
c) If painful and associated with lymphadenopathy, are likely to be due to chancroid
d) If poorly-defined and rugged dirty ulcer, are likely to be due to granuloma inguinale
Q17. The World Health Organisation’s Expanded Programme for Immunisation (EPI) includes immunisation against:
   a) Cholera
   b) Hepatitis a
   c) Hepatitis b
   d) Smallpox

Q18. Concerning plague:
   a) It is caused by Bacillus pestis
   b) The main vector is the rat
   c) The pneumonic form is more common than the bubonic form
   d) Direct person to person spread may occur (i.e. Without a vector)

Q19. Concerning Hydatid disease:
   a) Surgical removal of cysts should not be attempted
   b) It is caused by dog tapeworm
   c) It is caused by pig tapeworm
   d) It is caused by the sheep tapeworm

Q20. Visceral leishmaniasis is typically caused by
   a) Leshmaniadonovani
   b) Leshmaniatropica
   c) Leshmania minor
   d) Leshmaniainfantum

PART-II: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (SAQs) 40 MARKS

Q1. Define the following terms (1 mark each)
   a) Vector
   b) Holoendemic
   c) A Susceptible host
   d) Asymptomatic carrier

Q2. Outline factors contributing to the occurrence of infectious Diseases (6 marks)

Q3. Outline characteristic of an infectious agent (4 Marks)

Q4. Outline the lifecycle of Entamoebahystolytica (6 marks)

Q5. Classify the sexually transmitted diseases giving 4 example in each class (6 marks)
Q6. Describe the process of notification of communicable diseases  (6 marks)
Q7. Outline the national immunization schedule  (8 marks)

**PART III: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (LAQs) 40 MARKS**

Q1. Concerning malaria.
   a) State the causative organisms  (2 marks)
   b) Describe the Lifecycle  (10 marks)
   c) Discuss the prevention strategies  (8 marks)

Q2. Regarding the schistosomiasis
   a) State the grouping of the causative organisms  (4 marks)
   b) Discuss the Lifecycle  (10 marks)
   c) Discuss the treatment and preventive measures  (6 marks)

*END*