



**JARAMOGI OGINGA ODINGA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY**

**SCHOOL OF HEALTH SCIENCES**

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION FOR VARIOUS DEGREE COURSES**

**1<sup>ST</sup> YEAR 1<sup>ST</sup> SEMESTER 2022/2023 ACADEMIC YEAR**

**MAIN/KISUMU CAMPUSES – REGULAR/EVENING/PART-TIME**

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**COURSE CODE: HBC 1103**

**COURSE TITLE: HIV AND AIDS**

**EXAM VENUE: STREAM:**

**DATE: EXAM SESSION:**

**TIME: 2 HOURS**

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**Instructions:**

- 1. Answer ALL questions in Section A and Any two questions in Section B**
  - 2. Candidates are advised not to write on question paper**
  - 3. Candidates must hand in their answer booklets to the invigilator while in the examination room**
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**SECTION A: (30 MARKS) ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**

1. State the meaning of following terms  
(3marks)
  - (a) HIV
  - (b) AIDs
  - (c) Window period
2. Briefly explain three main reasons for HIV and AIDS education  
(3marks)
3. Briefly explain how children living with HIV may be affected by the disease  
(3marks)
4. Name the causative agents of the following opportunistic infections  
(3marks)
  - (a) Candidiasis
  - (b) Tuberculosis
  - (c) Herpes
5. Briefly explain three reasons why the viral load should be routinely measured in people living with HIV  
(3marks)
6. Explain how peer education would help to reduce HIV infection  
(3marks)
7. State THREE ways of HIV prevention among healthcare workers  
(3marks)
8. Briefly describe THREE ethical issues that may arise during management of HIV and AIDS (3marks)
9. Explain what was meant by the HIV global world prevention target of 90-9-90  
(3marks)
10. Outline three features of HIV in terms of structure (3marks)

**SECTION B: ANSWER QUESTION ONE (1) AND ANY OTHER QUESTION (40 MARKS).**

1. Explain:

- a. Major factors that may influence the spread of HIV/AIDS in Kenya (10marks)
  - b. Why HIV prevalence is high along the lake region of Kenya (10 marks)
2. Explain common myths and facts about HIV transmission (20marks)
  3. Describe the WHO clinical staging of HIV infection (20marks)
  4. Describe the mechanism through which HIV causes infection (20marks)