

OCTOBER 2023  
EBS147  
HIV AND AIDS AND ENDEMIC DISEASES IN AFRICA  
40 MINUTES

Candidate's Index Number
Signature:

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE COAST  
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION STUDIES  
SCHOOL OF EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND OUTREACH  
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COLLEGES OF EDUCATION

FOUR -YEAR BACHALOR OF EDUCATION (B. ED)  
END OF SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION OCTOBER 2023

6<sup>TH</sup> OCT 2023      EBS147 HIV AND AIDS AND ENDEMIC      8:00AM – 8:40AM  
DISEASES IN AFRICA

This paper consists of two sections, A and B. Answer all the questions in Section A and ONE QUESTION from Section B. Section A will be collected after the first 40 minutes.

**SECTION A**

Answer all the questions in this Section.

1. The availability of one of the following treatments can help to bring long term manageable condition of HIV/AIDS, which is it?
  - A. Antiretroviral
  - B. Antibody
  - C. Antigen
  - D. Rapid
2. The simultaneous experience of diseases during the stage of clinical illness sufficient for diagnosis for AIDS is termed as
  - A. Asymptomatic
  - B. Major Signs
  - C. Minor Signs
  - D. Syndrome
3. Which of the following HIV preventive measures is described as *primary* among the rest?
  - A. Delaying sex
  - B. Abstinence
  - C. Mutual faithfulness
  - D. Correct and consistent use of condom

4. A group of sicknesses that occur together is known as
- opportunistic infections.
  - syndrome.
  - retro-disease.
  - thrush.
5. An internationally recognized symbol of awareness and support for people living with HIV/AIDS and in remembrance of those who have died is the
- white ribbon.
  - black ribbon.
  - red ribbon.
  - blue ribbon.
6. All the following are social factors which make females vulnerable to HIV infection **except**
- sexual coercion and broken home.
  - lack of information and education on sex.
  - early sexual activity and peer pressure.
  - pressure to have children and rape.
7. Immune refers to.....
- deficiency of something.
  - the body's ability to fight diseases.
  - a lack of protection against disease.
  - a specialized antibody.
8. Which of the following is **not** a similarity between AIDS and Hepatitis B? Both
- are viral diseases.
  - have the same modes of transmission.
  - cause the same damage.
  - are incurable.
9. People who test positive for the hepatitis B virus (HBV) for more than six months after their initial exposure are diagnosed as having
- chronic infection.
  - acute infection.
  - severe infection.
  - asymptomatic infection.
10. Vertical transmission has been found to be the principal cause of HIV/AIDS in
- The youth (18 — 24 years)
  - Adults (above 35 years)
  - Adolescents (12 — 18 years)
  - Children (below 5 years)

11. A type of sexual act that involves the stimulating a man's penis with the mouth for sexual pleasure is called .....

- A. anilingus.
- B. cunnilingus.
- C. fellatio
- D. gettulingus

12. Anita realized that her menses has stopped for some time now, the doctor told her the cessation of her menses has been the cause of her suffering from AIDS. Anita is said to be suffering from...

- A. amenorrhea
- B. herpes simplex
- C. herpes zoster
- D. Menopause

13. All the following are major signs and symptoms of AIDS **except**

- A. weight loss more than 10% of body weight.
- B. generalized lymph gland enlargement.
- C. diarrhea for one month or more.
- D. persistent fever for more than one month.

14. Which of the following conditions is curable?

- A. Diabetes
- B. HIV/AIDS
- C. Hepatitis B
- D. None of the above

15. The World AIDS Day is celebrated every year on

- A. 1st January.
- B. 1st April.
- C. 1st August.
- D. 1st December.

16. People hold the view that, mosquito bite and curse from God can cause HIV. This kind of notation is term as.....

- A. origin of HIV
- B. characteristics of HIV
- C. misconception
- D. transmission of HIV

17. A man had sexual intercourse with a woman and realized later that the woman was HIV-positive. He rushed for a test and the result turned negative. Which of the following is the most plausible reason?

- A. The sexual relationship did not last to cause infection.
- B. The man's natural immunity could protect him against infection.
- C. The woman did not reach orgasm and therefore has no virus in her vagina.
- D. The test might have been taken when the body had not detected the presence of the virus.

18. A disease that spreads over several countries or continents, usually affecting a large number of people is refer to as ..... disease.

- A. endemic disease
- B. epidemic disease
- C. pathogenic disease
- D. pandemic disease

19. Which service-related factors make females vulnerable to HIV infection?

- i. Lack of youth-friendly services
- ii. Attitudes of reproductive health providers
- iii. Unequal power dynamic between men and women
- iv. Lack of education on sex and family planning

**Which of the following combination is true?**

- A. i and ii only
- B. i, ii, and iii only
- C. ii, iii, and iv only
- D. i, ii and iv only

20. All the following are effective ways in which hepatitis B can be controlled and prevented **except**

- A. the use of hepatitis B vaccine for those at risk.
- B. patient education on the disease condition.
- C. the use of sterile syringes, needles, and lancets.
- D. isolating and treating of the infected person.

For items 21 to 24 are statements followed by the True or False options. Read each statement carefully and indicate whether it is True or False by circling the letter of the correct options.

21. Human-to-human transmissions occurs through direct contact with the blood, secretions, organs, or other body fluids of infected persons is referred to secondary human transmission

- A. True
- B. False

22. A form of high blood sugar affecting pregnancy or temporal condition occurs during pregnancy is called gestational diabetes

- A. True
- B. False

23. Once condoms are used for sex there is no way one can contract the virus.

- A. True
- B. False

24. Yeboah complaints of frequent urination at night. Yeboah may be showing signs of Ebola.

- A. True
- B. False

Complete the table below. 2 Marks each.

Diseases	Causes	Mode of Transmission
Ebola	1.	i. ii.
Hepatitis	1.	i. ii.
Diabetes	1.	i.