



KISII UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN CLINICAL MEDICINE AND COMMUNITY HEALTH
SECOND SEMESTER 2022/2023
[MAY-AUGUST, 2023]

MEDS 200: CLINICAL METHODS

STREAM: Y2S2

TIME: 2 HOURS

DAY: FRIDAY, 2:00 – 5:00 PM

DATE: 28/07/2023

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do not write anything on this question paper.

PAPER I: ESSAY

SECTION A: SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS (60 MARKS)

This section is composed of six compulsory question of ten marks each. Attempt all questions.

1. Explain how you would do a general examination on patient and write down the expected findings
2. a) Define the apex beat
b) Outline how to locate the apex beat
c) List four (4) conditions that may displace the above
d) State the four (4) auscultatory areas of the heart
3. a) List all the deep tendon reflexes
d) How do you examine the motor part of the 7th cranial nerve?
4. What entails mental status examination (high centers) enumerate in point
5. Explain procedure of examining for splenomegaly in patient
b) Differentiate splenomegaly from a mass arising from the left kidney
6. A patient presents to you with history of weakness of the lower limbs
a) Enumerate grades of muscle power
b) How do you grade each of the above

SECTION B: LONG ESSAY QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

This section comprises of three long essay questions of twenty marks each, attempt any two questions.

1. a) Differentiate between features of an upper motor neurone lesion and that of a lower motor neurone lesion
- b) State grades of muscle power
2. Explain how you would do a general examination on a patient and write down the expected findings
3. a) List areas you will check for lymph node enlargement and how you will report lymphadenopathy
- b) How do you report a mass

SECTION C: HAS 60 MCQ QUESTIONS EACH WITH A CHOICES, CHOOSE ONLY 1 CORRECT ANSWER.

QUESTION 1

The following are pathologies of CVS found in the hand except

- (a) Finger clubbing
- (b) Splinter hemorrhage
- (c) Spider naevi
- (d) Dorsalis nodes

QUESTION 2

----- is the medical term for stomach growling due to episodes of hyper peristalsis

- (a) Borborygmus
- (b) Peristalsis
- (c) Hyperemesis
- (d) Hematemesis

QUESTION 3

Dehydration is detectable at the following;

- (a) Tip of the nose
- (b) Ear lobe
- (c) Lips
- (d) Under the tongue

QUESTION 4

A patient with false perception is said to have;

- (a) Anxiety
- (b) Delusion
- (c) An illusion

(d) Hallucination

QUESTION 5

The 11th cranial nerve (accessory nerve)

- (a) Is sensory
- (b) Is used for shrugging of the shoulder
- (c) Is a mixed nerve
- (d) Causes shoulder hypertrophy

QUESTION 6

Prognosis [development] of a disease includes the following;

- (a) New symptoms or signs
- (b) Results of investigations
- (c) Response to treatment
- (d) Change in plan of management

QUESTION 7

Which of these breath sounds is normal

- (a) Wheeze
- (b) Vascular
- (c) Crackles
- (d) Rubs

QUESTION 8

The liver and gall bladder disease present

- (a) Increased appetite
- (b) Increased frequency of micturition
- (c) Jaundice
- (d) Rashes

QUESTION 9

Capillary refill test is done in states such as:

- (a) Cyanosis
- (b) Pallor
- (c) Oedema
- (d) Dehydration

QUESTION 10

The following are useful in the nervous system exam;

- (a) Pins
- (b) Flexi meter and flexor fingers
- (c) Patella hammer

- (d) A wisp of cotton wool

QUESTION 11

The appropriate amount of sputum can be estimated by the following

- (a) Asking the number of times a patient coughs
- (b) The type and amount of container filled per 24 hrs.
- (c) The colour of substance produced
- (d) The thickness

QUESTION 12

The following breath sound can be heard without stethoscope

- (a) Vesicular sounds
- (b) Wheeze
- (c) Rhonchi
- (d) Rales

QUESTION 13

Heart murmurs are defined by the following characteristics except;

- (a) Quality
- (b) Loudness
- (c) Frequency
- (d) Phase

QUESTION 14

Echolalia

- (a) Repetition of increasing frequency
- (b) Repetition of words
- (c) Inability to echo words
- (d) Echoing exactly what is said

QUESTION 15

A first year male student took a lot of alcohol over the weekend and ended up sleeping with the waiter who was serving him. Which investigations will you do to arrive at the diagnosis?

- (a) Stool for ova and cyst
- (b) Plain abdominal x-ray
- (c) Urinalysis
- (d) X-ray of the kidneys

QUESTION 16

Vocal fremitus

- (a) Detected by use of stethoscope
- (b) An increase and decrease has some significance

- (c) Is the same as vocal resonance
- (d) Ulnar aspect of the hand is best used

QUESTION 17

Which of these breath sounds is normal?

- (a) Wheeze
- (b) Vascular
- (c) Crackles
- (d) Rubs

QUESTION 18

The following are important to enquire in a gynecologic history except;

- (a) Screening for cancer
- (b) Period of amenorrhea
- (c) Sexual history
- (d) Expected date of delivery

QUESTION 19

The following is a symptom of the musculoskeletal system;

- (a) Breathlessness
- (b) Sweating
- (c) Skin eruptions
- (d) Altered bowel sounds

QUESTION 20

The sequence of physical examination technique is as follows:

- (a) Inspection, percussion, palpation, auscultation
- (b) Inspection, palpation, percussion, auscultation
- (c) Inspection, palpation, auscultation, percussion
- (d) Inspection, auscultation, palpation, percussion

QUESTION 21

The main characteristics used to describe a swelling are;

- (a) Location
- (b) Volume
- (c) Fluctuation
- (d) Inconsistency

QUESTION 22

The following entails RS investigations

- (a) Chest X -Ray
- (b) Sputum
- (c) Immunological tests

(d) Endoscopy/ biopsy

QUESTION 23

Which of the following is NOT an accessory muscle of respiration

- (a) Alae nasi
- (b) Intercostal
- (c) Sternocleidomastoid muscle
- (d) Trapezium

QUESTION 24

Which of the following causes generalized oedema?

- (a) Inflammation
- (b) Venous obstruction
- (c) Thrombosis
- (d) Nephritic syndrome

QUESTION 25

Which is not a site for examination of central cyanosis?

- (a) Tip of the nose
- (b) Below the tongue
- (c) Lower extremities
- (d) Ear lobes

QUESTION 26

Which of the following is not an indication for taking vital signs?

- (a) Medico-legal purpose
- (b) Own request
- (c) Routine examination
- (d) Before playing a match

QUESTION 27

Which is not a site for examining a patient for pallor?

- (a) Conjunctiva
- (b) Sclera
- (c) Tongue
- (d) Nail bed

QUESTION 28

Which statement is not correct concerning blood pressure?

- (a) Hypertension refers to systolic pressure of over 140mmHg
- (b) Blood pressure=cardiac output x peripheral resistance
- (c) Dehydration can cause high blood pressure
- (d) The phase of korotkoff are three (3)

QUESTION 29

Which statement is NOT correct concerning examination of a critically sick patient?

- (a) Check the airways
- (b) Pulse rate is <40 or >140 beats/ per minute
- (c) Airways is maintained by tilting the head and lifting the chin
- (d) The Glasgow coma scale is 15

QUESTION 30

The following are enquired in respiratory system except?

- (a) Shortness of breath
- (b) Paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea
- (c) Wheeze
- (d) Cough

QUESTION 31

Ballottement [bimanual examination] is used in the examination;

- (a) Liver
- (b) Kidney
- (c) Female genitalia
- (d) Urinary bladder

QUESTION 32

The most predominant place for elicitation of oedema in bed-ridden patient (chronic) is:

- (a) Face
- (b) Tongue
- (c) Abdomen
- (d) Sacrum

QUESTION 33

The essence of measuring jugularvenous pressure (JVP) is:

- (a) To detect pressure changes in right atrium
- (b) Elicit a murmur in the aortic arc
- (c) Detect a murmur in right atrium
- (d) Pick thrills in the heart

QUESTION 34

The following clinics are found in a health center except:

- (a) Cardiac clinic
- (b) Maternal and child Health clinic
- (c) Family planning clinic

(d) Well baby clinic

QUESTION 35

In examination of the normal heart, the first heart sound is attributed to:

- (a) Closure of the mitral and tricuspid valve
- (b) Atrial activity
- (c) Closure of pulmonary and atrial valve
- (d) Closure of pulmonary and mitral valve

QUESTION 36

One of the following is a characteristic of effective communication;

- (a) Elaborated and long message
- (b) Clear and noisy message
- (c) Short and accurate message
- (d) Timely and mastery

QUESTION 37

The best site for measuring temperature especially in children and unconscious patients is;

- (a) Rectum
- (b) Armpit
- (c) Groin
- (d) Oral

QUESTION 38

Socio-economic history includes the following except?

- (a) Educational status
- (b) Occupation
- (c) Siblings
- (d) Marital status

QUESTION 39

Which one of the following is gastrointestinal symptom?

- (a) Tachypnoea
- (b) Waterbrush
- (c) Haematuria
- (d) Myalgia

QUESTIONS 40

Our dressing code is an example of

- (a) Verbal communication
- (b) Nonverbal communication
- (c) Written communication

(d) Spoken communication

QUESTIONS 41

When examining a swelling you observe for:

- (a) Bruits
- (b) Pain
- (c) Shape and size
- (d) Consistency
- (e) Temperature

QUESTIONS 42

Which of the following does not help in differentiating the kidney from the spleen?

- (a) Presence of a splenic notch
- (b) The edges
- (c) Mobility
- (d) Tenderness

QUESTIONS 43

The equipment used in assessing reflex is:

- (a) Stethoscope
- (b) Patella hammer
- (c) Otoscope
- (d) Fetoscope

QUESTIONS 44

Obstetric vaginal examination;

- (a) Used in pelvic assessment
- (b) Has no role in progress of labour
- (c) Has no role in labour induction
- (d) Is not necessary in pre mature rupture of membranes (PROMS)

QUESTIONS 45

Haemoptysis: -

- (a) Induces anxiety
- (b) May not associated with lung cancer
- (c) Blood always comes from the respiratory tract
- (d) Is not important symptom that should be investigated

QUESTIONS 46

During an interview a patient tells you he is passing blood in urine. The most unlikely cause is:

- (a) Schistosomiasis

- (b) Glomerulonephritis
- (c) Tumours of the kidney
- (d) Enlarged prostate

QUESTIONS 47

Which examination test is not correctly matched?

- (a) Hysterectomy – Viewing the uterus
- (b) Colposcopy – visualizing the cervix
- (c) Laparoscopy - examination of the abdomen using fibre optic telescope
- (d) Amniocentesis - removal of amniotic fluid

QUESTIONS 48

The following are sites for examining for jaundice except:

- (a) Sclera
- (b) Conjunctiva
- (c) Skin
- (d) Mouth-soft palate

QUESTIONS 49

Which of the following is most likely to lead to an inaccurate differential diagnosis?

- (a) Learning about the patient's complete medical history
- (b) Poor communication and interviewing skills
- (c) Obtaining information about multiple systems and complaints
- (d) Asking open-ended questions and allowing the patient to speak freely

QUESTIONS 50

Palpation;

- (a) Bimanual palpation means using either two or one hand
- (b) Can be done only using the dorsal surface of the hands
- (c) Deep palpation is done in all systems
- (d) You can start from area of tenderness

QUESTIONS 51

Components of vital signs include the following except:

- (a) Cyanosis
- (b) Blood pressure
- (c) Temperature
- (d) Respiratory rate

QUESTIONS 52

The skin color that indicates anemia or emotional distress is:

- (a) Pale
- (b) Flushed
- (c) Blue-gray
- (d) Jaundiced

QUESTIONS 53

When performing abdominal palpation, the patient should be in:

- a) Lateral position
- b) Supine position
- c) Dorsal position
- d) Recumbent position

QUESTIONS 54

Which of the following is correct about the spleen?

- (a) You can go over it
- (b) It enlarges towards the left iliac fossa
- (c) It is bimanually palpable
- (d) It has smooth rounded edges

QUESTIONS 55

Vitals signs include:

- (a) Pulse, respiration, weight, temperature
- (b) Pulse, blood pressure, height, respiration
- (c) Pulse, oxygen saturation, respiration, BMI
- (d) Pulse, respiration, blood pressure, temperature

QUESTIONS 56

Grapevine communication" is another name of:

- (a) Probability communication
- (b) Upward or bottom-up communication
- (c) Formal communication
- (d) Informal communication

QUESTIONS 57

Which of the following is not a deformity of the chest?

- (a) Pectus excavatum
- (b) Pectus carinatum
- (c) Kyphosis
- (d) Thoracoplasty

QUESTIONS 58

Presence of fresh blood is known as

- (a) Hemoptysis
- (b) Hematemesis
- (c) Dysentery
- (d) Malena stools

QUESTIONS 59

Standardized objective measurement of the level of consciousness

- (a) Glasgow coma scale
- (b) PERRLA
- (c) Romberg Test
- (d) Motor function assessment

QUESTIONS 60

Baseline data are important because:

- (a) They provide the health status information
- (b) For comparison with future measurements in order to monitor the progress
- (c) For proper management of the patient
- (d) They provide essential information