



KISII UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION FOR THE AWARD OF THE
DIPLOMA IN CLINICAL MEDICINE AND SURGERY
THIRD SEMESTER 2021/2022
[JUNE-SEPTEMBER, 2022]

CIMS 0183: CLINICAL METHODS I

STREAM: Y1S3

TIME: 2 HOURS

DAY: MONDAY, 12:00 – 2:00 PM

DATE: 12/09/2022

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. Do not write anything on this question paper.***
- 2. Answer ALL Questions.***

SECTION A SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

Each question has 10 marks

1. You are in the ward and the sister in charge requests you to do a physical examination for a newly admitted patient. How do you prepare the patient for the examination(physical examination) (10marks)
2. What are the uses of a medical history? (10marks)
3. Commemorate enquiries you make under personal social economical history. (10marks)
4. Define the following:
 - a) Clinical methods
 - b) An ideal examination room
 - c) Sign
 - d) Oedema
 - e) cyanosis
 - f) Diagnostic procedures
 - g) Therapeutic procedures
 - h) Finger clubbing

- i) Percussion
- j) Paraphrasing

SECTION B: LONG ESSAY - ANSWER ANY TWO (2) QUESTIONS

1. In point forms enumerate all that we look for during general examination (20marks)
2. While at home a neighbor approaches you with the following information: her 2 year old child is unable to hold her head, cannot feed herself, cannot sit nor make any meaningful utterances
 - a) Which enquiries would you make in the antenatal history? (8marks)
 - b) What about the antenatal history (4marks)
 - c) Neonatal history (8marks)
3.
 - a) Define menarche (2marks)
 - b) Which questions are relevant in the menstrual history of a 17 year old female student. (8marks)
 - c) List all the sites you look for lymph nodes (5marks)
 - d) How do you report lymphadenopathy (5marks)

SECTION C (T/F QUESTIONS)

1. The following points should be noted concerning diarrhea:
 - a) Frequency
 - b) Amount
 - c) Toilet use
 - d) Locality where one stays
 - e) Color
2. When examining a swelling you observe for:
 - a) Bruits
 - b) Pain
 - c) Shape and size
 - d) Consistency
 - e) Temperature
3. Finger clubbing
 - a) Is commonly a congenital problem
 - b) Is not a very important sign of heart disease
 - c) May manifest in acute conditions
 - d) Changes automatically (regress) after treatment
 - e) Is an important sign of CV, R/S, GIT DISEASE

4. Use of oxygen in the ward
 - a) May correct dehydration
 - b) Is used to correct hypoxia
 - c) Has no role in lung disease
 - d) Cannot alleviate shock
 - e) Is not associated with cardiac failure
5. The following breath sounds are detected in a normal chest:
 - a) Rales
 - b) Rhonchi
 - c) Wheeze
 - d) Bronchial breathing
 - e) Vesicular breath sounds
6. Shifting dullness
 - a) Is elicited by inspection
 - b) Suggests fluid in abdomen
 - c) May be produced detected heavy drinking
 - d) May be produced by faeces in the bowel
 - e) Cannot be detected in the abdominal cavity with less than 500mls of free fluid
7. On palpation of the chest the following can be elicited
 - a) Dullness
 - b) Resonance
 - c) Pain
 - d) Crepitus
 - e) Swelling
8. The following are symptoms of the genitourinary system
 - a) Dysuria
 - b) Hesitancy
 - c) Vaginal discharge
 - d) Frequency
 - e) Groin pain
9. Pallor
 - a) Is always taken in adults
 - b) Can be noticed in the sclera
 - c) Can be observed in the sclera
 - d) Can be observed on the tip of the sclera
 - e) The patient is sick looking
10. Cardiovascular symptoms include
 - a) Awareness of the heart beat
 - b) Dizziness
 - c) Difficulty in breathing

- d) Productive cough with yellow sputum
 - e) Chest pain
11. Hemoptysis
- a) Induces anxiety
 - b) May be associated with lung cancer
 - c) Blood always comes from the respiratory tract
 - d) Is an important symptom that should be investigated
 - e) Is always accompanied by chest pains
12. The following can cause distension of the abdomen
- a) Splenomegaly
 - b) Hepatomegaly
 - c) Ascites
 - d) Intestinal obstruction
 - e) Fats
13. Pallor is checked in the following areas
- a) Conjunctiva
 - b) Sclera
 - c) Palms
 - d) Intestinal obstruction
 - e) Fats
14. Elderly patients
- a) Tend to date duration of symptoms by events or seasons
 - b) Always require sympathy
 - c) Give an elaborate account of illness
 - d) Like giving main complains only
 - e) Require little time to give their history
15. Pain can be described by the following
- a) Site
 - b) Character
 - c) Onset
 - d) Likely cause
 - e) When it will wear off

SECTION D: (CHOOSE ONLY ONE CORRECT ANSWER)

1. Ballottement (bimanual examination) is used in the examination of
- a) Liver
 - b) Kidney
 - c) Female genitalia
 - d) Urinary bladder
2. In reference to pain stimulus, analgesia means
- a) Reduced sensitivity to pain

- b) Increased sensitivity to pain
 - c) Pain from a normally non painful stimuli
 - d) Absence of sensitivity to pain
3. Which statement is not correct concerning examination of a critically sick patient
- a) Check the airways
 - b) Pulse rate is <40 or >140beats per minute
 - c) Airways is maintained by tilting the head and lifting the chin
 - d) The Glasgow coma scale is 15
4. 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 investigation will you do to arrive at the diagnosis?
- a) Stool for ova and cyst
 - b) Pain abdominal x-ray
 - c) Urinalysis
 - d) X-ray of the kidneys
5. Which of these breath sounds is normal
- a) Wheeze
 - b) Vascular
 - c) Crackles
 - d) Rubs
6. The following can cause the trachea to deviate toward the lesion
- a) Pleural effusion
 - b) Severe lobar pneumonia
 - c) One sided pneumonia
 - d) Lung fibrosis
7. Which of the following is correct about 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
8. Heart murmurs are defined by the following characteristics except
- a) Quality
 - b) Loudness
 - c) Frequency
 - d) Phase
9. 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

10. During an interview a patient tells you he is passing blood in urine. The most unlikely cause is
 - a) Schistosomiasis
 - b) Glomerulonephritis
 - c) Tumors of the kidney
 - d) Enlarged prostate
11. The following are important to enquire in a gynaecologic history except
 - a) Screening for cancer
 - b) Period of amenorrhea
 - c) Sexual history
 - d) Expected date of delivery
12. The following is a symptom of the musculoskeletal system
 - a) Breathlessness
 - b) Sweating
 - c) Skin eruptions
 - d) Altered bowel sounds
13. Which of the following causes generalized oedema
 - a) Inflammation
 - b) Venous obstruction
 - c) Thrombosis
 - d) Nephritic syndrome
14. 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
15. Urine retention in elderly men can be due to
 - a) Less pressure
 - b) Prostate enlargement
 - c) Paralysis of lower limbs
 - d) Reduced bladder