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UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2024/2025

THIRD YEAR, FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR
OF SCIENCE IN CLINICAL MEDICINE AND COMMUNITY HEALTH AND
DEVELOPMENT

CCM 3312: MEDICINE II

DATE: JANUARY 2025

TIME: 3 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: *Answer all questions in the booklet provided*

Ensure that all your answers are properly numbered

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

Section B: Short Answer Questions

Section C: Long Answer Questions

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 MARKS)

- Which of the following is the most common cause of peptic ulcer disease?
 - Bacterial infection with *Helicobacter pylori*
 - Crohn's disease
 - Smoking
 - Alcohol consumption
 - Zollinger—Ellison syndrome,
- Which of the following is the most common cause of acute pancreatitis?



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- a) Alcohol consumption
 - b) Gallstones
 - c) Hyperlipidemia
 - d) Trauma
 - e) Drugs
3. Which of the following is the primary treatment for celiac disease?
- a) Low-fiber diet
 - b) Gluten-free diet
 - c) High-protein diet
 - d) Steroids
 - e) Antibiotics
4. Which of the following is a diagnostic feature of ulcerative colitis?
- a) Involvement of the entire gastrointestinal tract
 - b) Involvement limited to the colon and rectum
 - c) Presence of granulomas on biopsy
 - d) Skip lesions in the GI tract
 - e) Cobblestone appearance
5. The following are causes of constipation except
- a) Depression
 - b) Hirschsprung's disease
 - c) Opiates
 - d) Hyperthyroidism
 - e) Painful anal conditions
6. What is the most common cause of chronic pancreatitis?
- a) Gallstones
 - b) Alcohol abuse
 - c) Hyperlipidemia
 - d) Autoimmune disease
 - e) Diabetes mellitus
7. Which of the following is a major risk factor for the development of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC)?
- a) Chronic hepatitis B infection
 - b) Cholecystitis
 - c) Acute pancreatitis
 - d) Liver abscess
 - e) Portal vein thrombosis
8. The following are complications of liver cirrhosis except?
- a) Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC)



- b) Portal hypertension
 - c) Hepatorenal syndrome
 - d) Hepatopulmonary syndrome
 - e) Hepatitis B reactivation
9. Causes of megacolon include the following except:
- a) Chronic diarrhea
 - b) Chronic constipation.
 - c) Chagas' disease
 - d) Hirschsprung's disease
 - e) congenital aganglionic segment in the rectum
10. A patient presents with right upper quadrant pain, jaundice, and fever. This triad of symptoms is most consistent with:
- a) Acute pancreatitis
 - b) Cholangitis
 - c) Hepatic abscess
 - d) Biliary colic
 - e) NAFLD
11. In liver cirrhosis the following is correct except:
- a) Liver biochemistry may be normal.
 - b) Full blood count shows thrombocytosis in most patients at diagnosis.
 - c) Prothrombin time and serum albumin are the best indicators of liver function.
 - d) An elevated serum creatinine is associated with a worse prognosis.
 - e) Serum a-fetoprotein (AFP): A level greater than 200 ng/mL is strongly suggestive of the presence of a HCC
12. Which of the following is a complication of portal hypertension?
- a) Splenomegaly
 - b) Pulmonary edema
 - c) Hypertension
 - d) Myocardial infarction
 - e) Pancreatitis
13. Which of the following is the most common cause of cirrhosis in the Western world?
- a) Hepatitis B infection
 - b) Hepatitis C infection
 - c) Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease.
 - d) Alcoholic liver disease
 - e) Malnutrition
14. Which musculoskeletal disease is characterized by a "butterfly rash"?
- a) Rheumatoid arthritis
 - b) Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE)
 - c) Ankylosing spondylitis
 - d) Psoriatic arthritis



- e) Osteoarthritis
15. The following is true concerning GOUT except:
- a) Gout is an inflammatory arthritis caused by hyperuricaemia and intra-articular sodium urate crystals.
 - b) The disease is more common in women
 - c) There is often a family history of gout
 - d) Characterized by excruciating joint pain, usually single joint commonly the big toe
 - e) The attack may be precipitated by dietary or alcoholic excess
16. The following is true concerning Rheumatoid arthritis except:
- a) is a chronic systemic autoimmune disorder
 - b) men are more affected
 - c) Smoking is a risk factor
 - d) causes a symmetrical polyarthritis
 - e) There is an increased incidence in those with a family history of RA.
17. Complications of diverticular disease of the colon do not include:
- a) perforation and peritonitis
 - b) fistula formation into the bladder
 - c) intestinal obstruction
 - d) massive bleeding
 - e) luminal dilatation causing diarrhea
18. Rheumatoid arthritis primarily affects which part of the body?
- a) The hip joint
 - b) Small joints like the hands and wrists.
 - c) Spine
 - d) Long bones
 - e) The knee joint
19. The management of rheumatoid arthritis does not include:
- a) Physiotherapy
 - b) The use of NSAIDS
 - c) The use of DMARDS
 - d) Admission of all patients suspected to have Rheumatoid arthritis
 - e) Referring for orthopedic review for patients with joints deformities
20. Which of the following is associated with primary sclerosing cholangitis (PSC)?
- a) Ulcerative colitis
 - b) Crohn's disease
 - c) Celiac disease
 - d) Peptic ulcer disease
 - e) cholelithiasis



SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

1. STATE
 - a) Any three causes of lower GI bleeding originating from the small intestines and any two causes from the large intestines (5 Marks)
 - b) Any two complications of PUD and any three complications of Meckel's diverticulum? (5 Marks)
2. Briefly explain (in one sentence) (10 Marks)
 - a. How Aspirin and NSAIDs cause ulcers
 - b. Why it is advisable to give pneumococcal vaccine in coeliac disease
 - c. Why we may have a low sodium concentration in liver disease
 - d. BUDD-CHIARI SYNDROME
 - e. The purpose of investigations in pancreatitis
3. Differentiate:
 - a. A polyp and a diverticulum (4 Marks)
 - b. Osmotic diarrhea and secretory diarrhea and give two causes for each of the two types of diarrhea? (6 Marks)
4. Highlight any 5 factors that control fecal continence (10 Marks)

SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 MARKS)

1. Briefly Describe Wilson's Disease under the headings: (10 Marks)
 - a) Etiology
 - b) Diagnosis
2. Summarize the management of acute pancreatitis (10 Marks)
3. Elaborate on Acute upper gastrointestinal bleeding under the headings (20 Marks)
 - a) Etiology
 - b) Management

