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KIRIRI WOMENS' UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION, 2023/2024 ACADEMIC YEAR
FIRST YEAR, SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION
FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE
(BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION)

Date: 11th August, 2023

Time: 11.30am –1.30pm

KGS 100 - HIV & AIDS

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

ANSWER QUESTION ONE (COMPULSORY) AND ANY OTHER TWO QUESTIONS

QUESTION ONE (30 MARKS)

HIV/AIDS PANDEMIC

Human Immunodeficiency Virus, abbreviated as HIV, attacks the body's immune system, it is the virus that causes AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome). HIV is a retroviral disease transmitted through sexual activity with infected person, from mother to child, blood transfusion, contact with infected body fluids, or hypodermic needles. The virus version in chimpanzees, Simian Immunodeficiency Virus, is thought to have been passed to humans during their hunting activities way back in 1800. Some say it is God's punishment to humanity, some it is through eating bush meat, colonial and conspiracy, witchcraft, theory, comets, The fact is the disease has further been spread across the world over the decades. HIV weakens the immune system through infection and destruction of the CD4+ T cells, leading to immunodeficiency at the later stages of the disease. The virus adheres to the CD4+ protein on its surface and other cells to gain entry into the body. Other coreceptors such as CCR5 and CXCR4 are essential in enabling the virus to gain complete access and cause infection to the body cells. HIV infection undergoes three stages: acute illness, chronic infection, and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome. The first stage usually develops between 2 to 4 weeks after initial exposure.

The stage often goes unrecognized because of the occasionally mild and nonspecific symptoms. Some of the clinical manifestations observed in the first stage include typical rashes distributed on the face and trunk, although they may also appear in the palms and soles. Oral and genital mucocutaneous ulceration is also another clinical manifestation that can be experienced during the first stage.

In the second stage of infection, the virus continues to multiply but at low levels. Infected individuals who are in this stage may not have any alarming symptoms. The stage can last for up to 10 to 15 years, although it may move so fast in some individuals. AIDS infection occurs in the third stage. The infection may be manifested by symptoms such as rapid loss of weight, recurring fever, extreme tiredness, prolonged

swelling of the lymph glands in the groin, armpits, or neck, sores in the mouth, diarrhea that lasts for more than a week, or memory loss and other neurologic disorder.

When infected individuals are not treated, they may develop severe diseases such as serious bacterial infections, cryptococcal meningitis, tuberculosis, and cancers like Kaposi's sarcoma and lymphomas and eventually death. According to WHO (2020), the global prevalence of HIV is estimated to be over 37.7 million people, including 1.7 million children. The percentage prevalence in adults is 0.7%. Additionally, the incidence of HIV infection was 1.5 million (WHO, 2020). Most people living with HIV live in low and middle-income countries, with East and Southern Africa being the most affected region globally. In 2020, there were 670,000 new cases which amounted to 20.6 million infected individuals in East and Southern Africa. According to the WHO, some of the current interesting facts about HIV/AIDS is that it has claimed over 40 million people since its emergence; hence, it is still a major public health concern. Additionally, over 37.7 million were HIV positive in 2020, whereby 25.4 million were in the African region. WHO also reports that over 680 thousand individuals succumbed to HIV-related infections, and over 1.5 million have died.

Use the essay above to answer the questions.

- a) Explain how theories of HIV have contributed to its spread today. (6 Marks)
- b) Analyze the social economic impacts of HIV/AIDS in the world today. (6 Marks)
- c) Explain, why the manifestations of the symptoms, may or may not affirm that one is HIV positive. (6 Marks)
- d) Demonstrate the biological challenges posed by HIV virus to the medical researchers. (6 Marks)
- e) Explain into details, what you understand by these terms. Human Immunodeficiency Virus, abbreviated as HIV, and AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome). (6 Marks)

QUESTION TWO (20 MARKS)

- a) Explain how you can support your county government to achieve its goals on public health. (7Marks)
- b) Discuss how Cultural and religious practices contribute toward HIV/AIDS Pandemic. (7 Marks)
- c) Discuss global challenges of HIV/AIDS. (6 Marks)

QUESTION THREE (20 MARKS)

- a) You are in a conference whose theme is, HIV/AIDS is a threat to the future of the Youth. With relevant example. Justify this statement. (7 Marks)
- b) Discuss. Lack of good will from the government is a major factor in HIV/AIDS menace. (7 Marks)
- c) HIV AIDS is a global challenge, Explain, the International responses towards HIV/AIDS pandemic. (6 Marks)

QUESTION FOUR (20 MARKS)

- a) HIV/AIDS is a threat, not only to the Youth, but to adults too, Discuss gender challenges in relation to HIV/AIDS. (7 Marks)
- b) As student of Kiriri Women's University, explain modern ways of life that might expose one to HIV infection. (7 Marks)
- c) Demonstrate to your fellow student, how HIV virus can still be transmitted between the faithful partners. (6 Marks)

QUESTION FIVE(20 MARKS)

- a) Wangoi and her husband have just realized they are HIV positive after their test, and the birth of their first child. As a counselor advise them how they can cope in family life. (7 Marks)
- b) Explain why modern strategies of HIV control are still a challenge to its prevention. (7 Marks)
- c) Explain Post Exposure Prophylaxis and Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis. (6 Marks)