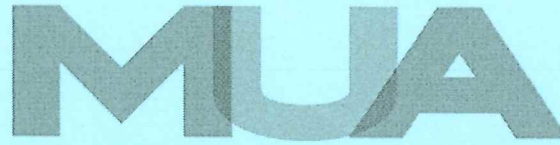


The
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UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP

**DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS DEVELOPMENT STUDIES/
BACHELOR OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP/ BACHELOR
OF COMMERCE**

UCU 105 : HIV/AIDS

DATE: 29TH MARCH 2023

DURATION: 2 HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 70

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Write your registration number on the answer booklet.
2. **DO NOT** write on this question paper.
3. This paper contains **SIX (6)** questions.
4. Question **ONE** is compulsory.
5. Answer any other **THREE** questions.
6. Question **ONE** carries **25 MARKS** and the rest carry **15 MARKS** each.
7. **Write all your answers in the Examination answer booklet provided.**

QUESTION ONE (25 MARKS)

Read the Case Study below carefully and, answer the questions that follow:

Pendo Mapenzi Teacher, Wife

Pendo Mapenzi is 45 years old and is married but has no children. She has been a teacher for 23 years and enjoys it very much because she likes children, she teaches environmental science and is trained to teach maths also. Her challenges as a teacher: there is very little money for equipment; as a science teacher, she has a lab, but no chemicals and apparatus for experiments, so she ends up having to do theory work. She went for voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) in May 2003 in Lusaka, she did not want to go initially, but her older sister encouraged her saying that she was not well; when the doctor began to counsel her, she insisted she was ready. She was tested and accepted the result then and there. She feels that with or without AIDS, death is there. She was in Lusaka then, so she wrote to her headteacher to tell her that she was positive because she had been on sick leave from school. When she was sick she weighed 68kgs. By the time she got tested she was 54kgs and her CD4 was 72. After two months on medication her weight went back up again to 68kgs and her CD4 increased to 162. ARVs have really helped her. Her weight went from 54kgs at its worst to 80kgs.

She has not experienced any stigma because people see her as an example to others because of how different she was when she came back from Lusaka. She told everybody when she came 'this is who I am'. There is an association of teachers in Zambia living positively (ATAAZ) so they share experiences and issues. She is not sure how she got infected, but she is not interested in knowing. What she knows is that she is HIV+ and she must now live like that. She believes that women are more affected by HIV, for example, a woman can be married, her husband is going out to work, and then you find he is going with other women. She does not have the voice to say to him, do not sleep with me, or use a condom. 'In our tradition, if a man says to have sex, you just have to do it. You can't say no, so women are more infected. Sexual cleansing is being discouraged now, even by chiefs.'

At our school we do have pupils who are infected; mothers come to tell us that they are infected so sometimes they might be missing from class to go to the hospital to collect drugs and things like this, but we do not ask the pupil about it, how they got infected and such. Some of the younger children may have been infected through mother-to-child transmission, or a blood transfusion. You could never tell. She has not experienced stigma from pupils or colleagues. There was one teacher she told about her status and he did not believe her, 'saying you are not positive, I know how positive people look, they are skinny and look sick, you are fine, you have been paid by someone to say you are positive'. But this is the only thing to have happened to her because she has been so open about it all.

Her husband is also positive. She met him after she found out she was positive. He accepted her as she is because they are the same. He is not on ARVs because his CD4 is still high. She thinks HIV is rising because of people's lifestyles. You go into town at night and you will see young people sitting in bars. They should be in school but they are in bars instead, so she thinks it is on the increase. She would feel bad if she thought someone thought all Zambians are promiscuous, which is why HIV is spreading, because she is not promiscuous.

HIV/AIDS is real, people should be serious. They should not wait until they are sick, they should not wait until they are carried in a wheelchair. They should go while they still have the energy. People who are HIV+ do not need any special treatment, we are just the same as people who are negative. There remains a gap in women initiated HIV prevention technologies especially for women who are unable to negotiate the current HIV prevention options of abstinence, behavior change, condoms and medical male circumcision or early treatment initiation in their relationships. The possibility of an AIDS free generation cannot be realized unless we are able to prevent HIV infection in young women.

Required

- a) Using the case study above what six measures can be taken to improve on the use of VCT services (6 Marks)
- b) From the case study above discuss four reasons why possibility of an AIDS free generation cannot be realized? (7 Marks)
- c) Examine any six strategies adopted by the developing countries to fight the spread of HIV/ Aids (9 Marks)
- d) Explain how social stigma has led to the spread of HIV/ AIDS in Kenya (3 Marks)

QUESTION TWO

- a) HIV/ AIDS has impacted on the following sectors in different ways, demonstrate;
 - i. Education (2Marks)
 - ii. Agriculture (2 Marks)
 - iii. Health (2 Marks)
 - iv. Industry (2 Marks)
 - v. House hold (2 Marks)
- b) Discuss three HIV/ AIDS management strategies (3 Marks)
- c) Explain the following below acronyms as used in this course unit; (2 Marks)
 - i. TB
 - ii. AIDS
 - iii. ARVs
 - iv. MTCT

QUESTION THREE

- a) Discuss the Monkey theory expounding on sub-theories on inter-species transmission of HIV (10 Marks)
- b) Explains any five myths on sexuality, and link them to the rapid spread of HIV/ AIDS among the youth (5 Marks)

QUESTION FOUR

- a) Describe the implication of HIV-TB co-infection (5 Marks)
- b) Discuss the function and role of VCT Centers (5 Marks)
- c) Explain five fluids which can transmit the HIV (5Marks)

QUESTION FIVE

- a) Discuss five most widely recognized ways of acquiring HIV. (5 Marks)
- b) Discuss five ways in which HIV cannot be transmitted (5 Marks)
- c) State five challenges facing the fight against the AIDS epidemic in Kenya (5 Marks)

QUESTION SIX

- a) A person testing HIV positive is bound to react in various ways and each of these feelings or reaction is part of normal response to a situation of great stress , Required; Describe five various such reactions that a person may encounter when pronounced HIV+ (5 Marks)
- b) Describes five advantages of organized home based care to People Living with Aids (5 Marks)
- c) Illustrate any five the nutritional requirement for HIV+ people (5 Marks)

