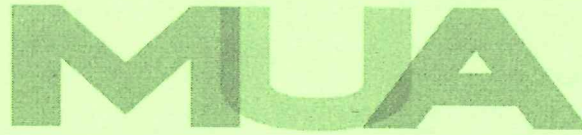


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**UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS**

**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: 30<sup>TH</sup> JULY 2024

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**

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

**CHILDREN INFECTED WITH THE HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS**

The gains Kenya has made towards reducing transmission of HIV from positive mothers to their children are being eroded. A new study has shown that mothers who are either expectant or breastfeeding fail to religiously take their antiretroviral drugs (ARVs). As a result, the number of children getting infected with the virus has more than doubled over the last two years, seeing 22 children acquiring HIV and 12 dying every day across the country, the study by the Ministry of Health notes. According to the first national integrated stock taking report on elimination of mother to child transmission of HIV and syphilis (MTCT), children accounted for 15 per cent of all new infections, with 4,312 dying from HIV last year. "Currently, 22 new HIV infections occur daily through mother to child transmissions, and one in every three pregnant women attending antenatal care is an adolescent. This is unacceptable," said Dr Jeffrey Kitheka, National Aids and STIs Control Programme (NASCOP) STI Programme Manager. Health Cabinet Secretary Lazier Mumo said over 40 per cent of all new HIV infections occur among adolescents aged 15-24 years.

The Ministry of Health has raised concerns over the rise in new HIV infections among the youth, terming it a drawback in the fight against the disease. She said the 2018 Global Progress Report by UNAIDS confirms that attainment of 90:90:90 targets by 2024 may be an uphill task if interventions are not scaled up, especially in regard to new infections and stigma levels. Ms Mumo made the remarks in a speech read on her behalf by the Health Chief Administrative Secretary Jether Musyoka during the 10th anniversary of AIDS Healthcare Foundation (AHF) Kenya. AIDS Healthcare Foundation (AHF) Kenya is an NGO working in the HIV/AIDS sector in areas of treatment, testing, condoms programming and advocacy. HIV treatment and care should be part of a wider health system that supports related diseases and conditions, instead of excluding them, as is the case in most countries, the new Lancet Commission report launched at the International AIDS Conference on July 26 has recommended. The Lancet Commission was tasked with assessing and

strengthening the future of HIV response in an integrated global health and development agenda.

HIV interventions can be combined with programmes for sexual and reproductive health, programmes for associated diseases such as hepatitis or tuberculosis, health services for young men, and even programmes for non-communicable diseases because people on long-term antiretroviral therapy are susceptible to cardiovascular and other non-communicable diseases. The proposed Social Hospital Insurance Fund (SHIF) comprehensive HIV package to cover in- and outpatient, HIV testing and counseling, antiretroviral therapy (ART), pre-and post-exposure prophylaxis, tuberculosis prevention and care, non-communicable diseases and maternal healthcare, will cost Sh42,000 per patient. Besides, as the burdens of infectious and non-communicable diseases converge with HIV, the community of people with HIV will need special attention and care throughout their lives. Kenya is highly dependent on donors who provide Sh7 out of every Sh10 set aside to address HIV.

**Required:**

- a) Explain six reasons why people and children infected with HIV and AIDS are dying according to the case study above **(6 Marks)**
- b) Analyze ten ways that an individual can fight the spread of HIV/AIDS as you read the case study **(10 Marks)**
- c) Justify seven reasons for Voluntary Testing and Counselling to all people who are sexually active, from read this case study **(7 marks)**
- d) Enumerate four ways that HIV/AIDS is not spread **(2 Marks)**

**QUESTION TWO**

- a) Discuss any seven problems facing the families in Kenya who are affected by HIV / AIDS pandemic **(7 Marks)**
- b) Describe any eight myths on HIV/AIDS that many people try to use to understand the scourge. **(8 Marks)**

**QUESTION THREE**

- a) Explain any six points on CD4± cell count in the study of HIV/ AIDS  
(9 Marks)
- b) Determine four Common barratries to access VCT by patients with ,  
HIV/ AIDS (6 Marks)

**QUESTION FOUR**

- a) Identify five main ways in which HIV/ AIDS is Transmitted in people  
(10 Marks)
- b) Describe any five ways which stigma and discrimination is practiced to people  
living with HIV/ AIDS (5 Marks)

**QUESTION FIVE**

- a) Discuss any six meaning of Criminal transmission of HIV/ AIDS in the study  
of the course. (12 Marks)
- b) Analyse any three reasons why women are the most vulnerable gender to  
HIV/ AIDS Disease (3 Marks)

**QUESTION SIX**

- a) Determine any five objectives of government policies on HIV/ AIDS  
(10 Marks)
- b) Assess any five impact of HIV/ AIDS on Industry in Kenya (5 Marks)