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UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2023/2024

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

CCM 3212: CLINICAL METHODS

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 (MCQS)

1. Which of the following breath sounds are typically heard over most of the lung fields in a healthy individual?
 - a) Vesicular sound.
 - b) Resonance sound.
 - c) Ronchi sound.
 - d) Crepitation sound.
2. Why is it important to take a past medical and surgical history?
 - a) To avoid potential drug interactions.



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- b) To determine the patient's favorite pharmacy.
 - c) To assess the patient's nutritional status.
 - d) To gauge the patient's adherence to treatment plans.
3. Which of the following is the best indicator of a patient's hydration status during a physical examination?
- a) Blood pressure.
 - b) Heart rate.
 - c) Skin turgor.
 - d) Respiratory rate.
4. The importance of family history is that it gives information on the following, except?
- a) Hereditary condition.
 - b) Chronic diseases.
 - c) Infectious diseases.
 - d) Cigarette smoking.
5. The following is the percussion note correctly matched with its etiology: -
- a) Sony dullness — Pneumothorax.
 - b) Hyper- resonance - pleural
 - c) Dullness — Tumour.
 - d) Resonance- Atelectasis.
6. About the meaning of S.O.L.E.R. mnemonic:
- a) S- Sit down.
 - b) O-Open door.
 - c) L- Lean backwards.
 - d) E- Eye contact.
7. The following is not the meaning for each of Johari's Window: -
- a) Open area - Things you and others know about you.
 - b) Blind area - Things you don't know about others and others do know them.
 - c) Hidden area — Things you know about yourself, but others don't know them.
 - d) Dark area — Things that neither you nor others know about yourself.



8. During the percussion of the abdomen, the note produced by bowels that of a normal person is known as?
- a) Vesicular note.
 - b) Resonance note.
 - c) Stone dullness note.
 - d) Tympanic note.
9. During the percussion note of the chest, the note produced by lungs that contain fluid is known as?
- a) Vesicular sound.
 - b) Resonance sound.
 - c) Stone dullness sound.
 - d) Tympanic sound.
10. During the auscultation of the chest, the note produced by lungs that contain fluid is known as?
- a) Vesicular sound.
 - b) Resonance sound.
 - c) Ronchi sound.
 - d) Crepitation sound.
11. During the percussion note of the abdomen, which percussion note is elicited over the liver?
- a) Stony dullness note.
 - b) Hypersonance note.
 - c) Dullness note.
 - d) Tympanic note.
12. The point of maximal cardiac impulse (PMI) on chest is normally located at:
- a) In the 2rd inter-costal space, right sterna border.
 - b) In the 4th inter-costal space, mid-clavicular line.
 - c) In the 5th inter-costal space, right mid-clavicular line.
 - d) In the 5th inter-costal space, left midclavicular line.
13. Which of the following is a component of the auscultation phase of respiratory examination that confirms asthmatic attack?



- a) Crepitation sound.
 - b) Bronchopony sound.
 - c) Stridor sound.
 - d) Ronchi sound.
14. The following is not an important factor in establishing rapport between the patient and the clinician is to: -
- a) To introduce yourself in a warm and friendly manner.
 - b) To promote good eye contact and attentive listening.
 - c) To facilitate understanding of disease symptoms and signs.
 - d) To create a friendly, easy environment for engagement.
15. The following are the reasons why patients seek out-patient consultation, except?
- a) Failure of patient to tolerate ongoing symptoms.
 - b) Someone else notices the patient's ongoing symptoms.
 - c) Spouse or relative worried about the symptoms.
 - d) Patient worrying about underlying diagnosis.
16. The following are aims of history taking, except: -
- a) To identify the relevant organ system responsible for symptoms.
 - b) To clarify the nature of the pathological process of illness with the patient.
 - c) To flout any limitations of daily activities consequent upon their illness.
 - d) To utilize your medical knowledge and expertise to patient.
17. The following condition cause dullness note on chest percussion, except: -
- a) Emphysema.
 - b) Atelectasis.
 - c) Emphysema.
 - d) Pleural — effusion.
 - e) Lobar — pneumonia.
18. The following condition cause hyper-resonant note on chest percussion, except: -
- a) Emphysema.
 - b) Atelectasis.
 - c) Pneumothorax.



d) Broncho - Asthma.

19. The correct cause of abnormal tactile fremitus includes?

- a) Decrease vibration on the consolidation.
- b) Increased vibration on pleural effusion.
- c) Decreased vibration on pneumothorax.
- d) Decreased vibration on lobar collapse.

20. The following are causes of deviation of mediastinal structures to the abnormal side, except:

- a) Pneumothorax.
- b) Pleural effusion.
- c) Lung fibrosis.
- d) Lung tumour

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

- a) Outline Five (5) reviewable clinical presentations of cardiovascular system, during systemic review process of history taking from the patient. (5Marks)
- b) Outline Five (5) examinable features of cardiovascular system clinical examination. (5 Marks)

Question Two:

- a) Jane 24 years old is brought to the hospital casualty having been involved in a road traffic accident and you want assess her Glasgow coma scale (G.C.S. Describe the motor part of the G.C.S. score with the appropriate scores. (5 Marks)
- b) Outline Five (5) reviewable clinical manifestations of the affected system above, during systemic review process of history taking from the above patient. (5 Marks)

Question Three:

A patient comes to the hospital with difficulty in walking and pain in the calf muscles.

- a) What is the affected system? (1 Mark)
- b) State Four (4) other symptoms that you will enquire as you review the above affected system. (4 Marks)



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- c) "A physician ought to know the comfort of the patient is of paramount importance, than their comfort". Describe the common positions of a patient during physical examination, giving indication for each. (5 Marks)

Question Four:

- a) State Five (5) characteristics of vomiting that you will ask from the patient to help you get a better understanding of the vomiting. (5 Marks)
- b) State Five (5) characteristics of diarrhea that you will ask from the patient to help you get a better understanding of the vomiting. (5 Marks)

SECTION C: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. A 25-year-old male patient presents to your facility with complains of shortness of breath for 3 days. As a clinician, describe the step-by-step procedure on how you will conduct through physical examination of the respiratory system. (10 Marks)
2. A 54-year-old patient comes to emergency department with history fatigability and shortness of breathing for 2 days. Describe the physical examination you will perform on the patient. (10 Marks)
3. With help of illustration, describe the regions of the abdomen, stating one underlying organ in each of the regions. (10 Marks)
4. During a clinical ward rotation, your instructor asks you to demonstrate to your colleagues on how you would go about auscultation of the heart. Describe the landmarks used for auscultation of the heart valves. (10 Marks)

