

UTTARAKHAND STATE MEDICAL FACULTY, DEHRADUN

September, 2016

Course:-General Nursing & Midwifery

Subject:-Behavioural Science (Psychology & Sociology)

Year:-First

Paper:-Second

Time:-3 Hours

M. Marks:-75

Note: 1 Attempt any five questions. Question No. six is compulsory.

2 Please mention question number as given against each question.

Q. 1 Objective Type

1X15

1.1 Which of the following enables a person to stand out, distinct from others?

- a) Personality b) Emotions c) Learning d) None of them

1.2 The word 'Psychology' is derived from:

- a) Greek b) Latin c) Hindi d) English

1.3 Deal with the extra sensory perception is:

- a) General Psychology b) Geo Psychology c) Social Psychology d) Para Psychology

1.4 Profound mental retarded have I.Q.:

- a) 80-100 b) 110-120 c) 50-70 d) Less than 20

1.5 Biological social unit composed of husband, wife & children:

- a) Marriage b) Secondary group c) Family d) Society

1.6 According to Hobbes, society originated due to:

- a) Control the people b) Increase in number
c) Protect against evil consequences d) None of them

1.7 Population explosion has its impact on economy of:

- a) Individual b) Society c) Community d) All of them

1.8 Psychosocial theory was developed by:

- a) Erikson b) Miller c) Maslow d) Dollard

1.9 Loss of memory is known as:

- a) Dementia b) Amnesia c) Delirium d) None of them

1.10 Father of Sociology:

- a) M. Ginsberg b) August Comte c) Max Weber d) Aristotie

1.11 Ivan Pavlov proposed the concept of:

- a) Operant conditioning b) Learning by trial and error
c) Classical conditioning d) Learning by insight

1.12 Sociology is the systematic study of:

- a) Social relationship b) Contradiction relationship
c) Interdependent d) Human being

1.13 Thinking involves:

- a) Id, ego, superego b) Receptors, connectors, effectors
c) Both a & b d) None of them

1.14 Prostitution is the social problem due to:

- a) Poverty b) Industrialization c) Alcoholism d) Caste system

1.15 National health programme was launched in India in:

- a) 1985 b) 1980 c) 1986 d) 1982

P.T.O.

Q. 2 Fill in the blanks

1X15

- 2.1 Optimism is a.....emotion.
- 2.2 Hunger is a.....motive.
- 2.3 The theory of classical conditioning was given by.....
- 2.4 Anger is a..... feeling.
- 2.5 Aptitude test is a test of.....
- 2.6 Internal reason of frustration is.....
- 2.7 Motivation is a.....feeling.
- 2.8 Increase in mental maturity is known as.....
- 2.9 Adjustment means harmony between.....&.....
- 2.10 Learning brings a change in.....
- 2.11 Personality is the.....Organization.
- 2.12 Socialization is a.....process.
- 2.13 Behaviour which is against society is known as.....
- 2.14 Repression is also known as.....
- 2.15 The formula of intelligence quotient (IQ) is.....

Q. 3 Define. Choose any five.

3X5

- 3.1 Memory
- 3.2 Community
- 3.3 Reinforcement
- 3.4 Motivation
- 3.5 Social change
- 3.6 Intelligence

Q.4 Brief notes. Choose any five.

3X5

- 4.1 Budgeting
- 4.2 Types of family
- 4.3 Explain any one defence mechanism
- 4.4 Classical conditioning
- 4.5 Mental illness
- 4.6 Culture

Q.5 Write notes. Choose any three.

5X3

- 5.1 Explain dowry system
- 5.2 Effect of population explosion
- 5.3 Scope of Sociology
- 5.4 Characteristics of mentally healthy person

Q.6 Answer in detail. Choose any one.

1X15

6.1 Define marriage. Explain in factors which effect the development of personality of an individual. Describe Maslow's theory.

OR

6.2 Define family; enlist the characteristics and types of family. Explain the functions of family and their problems in the family.

Note: 1 Attempt any five questions. Question No. six is compulsory.

2 Please mention question number as given against each question.

Q. 1 Objective Type

1X15

1.1 Lysis occurs when the temperature is:

- a) Goes up suddenly b) Comes down gradual
c) Comes down suddenly d) Remain high for a long time

1.2 The position in which an enema is given:

- a) Left lateral b) Right lateral c) Prone position d) Supine position

1.3 When pus is present in the urine it is known as:

- a) Dysuria b) Pyuria c) Oliguria d) Polyuria

1.4 P. C. means:

- a) Once a day b) Twice a day c) After meal d) Before meal

1.5 While counting the pulse, first three fingers place over the:

- a) Brachial artery b) Radial artery c) Ulnar artery d) Tibial artery

1.6 Blood stained sputum is described as:

- a) Haematemesis b) Haematuria c) Haemoptysis d) Epistaxis

1.7 Stomatitis is the inflammation of:

- a) Tongue b) Stomach c) Gums d) Mucus membrane of the mouth

1.8 An autoclave work by:

- a) Hot air b) Moist steam c) Steam under pressure d) Boiling

1.9 Anorexia stands for:

- a) Loss of speech b) Loss of appetite c) Lack of sleep d) Lack of muscle tone

1.10 Universal blood donor is:

- a) AB b) A c) O d) B

1.11 Hospital acquired infection known as:

- a) Droplet b) Viral c) Nosocomial d) Bacterial

1.12 Increased respiration rate more than normal is known as:

- a) Tachycardia b) Bradycardia c) Eupnoea d) Tachypnoea

1.13 Patient leaves hospital without information is:

- a) LAMA b) Abscond c) DOR d) Death

1.14 Hot water bag used to prevent:

- a) Pain b) Fever c) Constipation d) Vomiting

1.15 Alopecia is:

- a) Loss of weight b) Loss of sleep c) Loss of hair d) Loss of sense

Q. 2 Fill in the blanks

1X15

- 2.1 Instrument used for measuring specific gravity of urine is called.....
- 2.2 Extreme difficulty in breathing is known as.....
- 2.3was the founder of modern nursing.
- 2.4 Asepsis means.....
- 2.5 The first stage sign of bedsores are.....
- 2.6 Separation of infected person from non infected person is called as.....
- 2.7position is used if the patient is having orthopnea.
- 2.8 A severe attack of shivering characterized by rise in temperature is known as.....
- 2.9 Bed sore is also known as.....
- 2.10 Normal haemoglobin range in female is.....
- 2.11 Blood in stool is called.....
- 2.12 Another name of vomiting is.....
- 2.13 ECG stands for.....
- 2.14 SOS means.....
- 2.15 Normal body temperature is.....

Q. 3 Write short notes. Choose any five.

3X5

- 3.1 Hot water bottle
- 3.2 Comfort devices
- 3.3 Indication of cold application
- 3.4 Patient unit
- 3.5 Types of reports
- 3.6 Inflammation

Q.4 Brief note. Choose any five.

3X5

- 4.1 Vital signs
- 4.2 Prevention of constipation
- 4.3 Types of hospitals
- 4.4 Component of health
- 4.5 Medical hand washing
- 4.6 Types of bed

Q.5 Short note. Choose any three.

5X3

- 5.1 Hyperglycaemia
- 5.2 Types of records
- 5.3 Types of Enema
- 5.4 Route of drug administration

Q.6 Answer in detail. Choose any one

15X1

6.1 Define sterilization. Enlist the different methods of sterilization. Explain the difference between sterilization and disinfection.

OR

6.2 Define Nursing process. Enlist steps of nursing process. Write down nursing care plan for patient having fever.

UTTARAKHAND STATE MEDICAL FACULTY, DEHRADUN

September 2016

Course:-General Nursing & Midwifery Subject:-Community Health Nursing-I

Year:-First

Paper:-Fourth

Time:-3 Hours

M. Marks:-75

Note: 1 Attempt any five questions. Question No. six is compulsory.

2 Please mention question number as given against each question.

Q. 1 Objective Type

1X15

1.1 The chemical name of Vitamin B2 is:

- a) Biotin b) Pyridoxine c) Riboflavin d) None of them

1.2 Malaria parasite was discovered by:

- a) Edward Jenner b) Calmette c) Ronald Ross d) Joseph Lister

1.3 Typhoid fever is spread by:

- a) By the bite of sand fly b) By droplet infection
c) By contaminated food & water d) By virus

1.4 The best method of sterilizing instrument is:

- a) Natural disinfectant b) Chemical disinfectant c) Autoclaving d) Boiling

1.5 The most common cause of MMR in India is:

- a) Anaemia b) Sepsis c) Haemorrhage d) Abortion

1.6 Kwashiorkor and Marasmus are nutritional deficiency condition found in:

- a) Nursing Mother b) Old people c) Males only d) Pre-school children

1.7 Birth weight of the child triple at the age of:

- a) 9 months b) 6 months c) 1 year d) 2 years

1.8 World health day is celebrated on:

- a) 8th May b) 1st December c) 7th April d) 2nd October

1.9 The generic name for Tocopherol is:

- a) Vitamin B b) Vitamin K c) Vitamin E d) Vitamin D

1.10 Dental caries are caused due to deficiency of:

- a) Chlorine b) Vitamin A c) Iodine d) Fluorine

1.11 People who eat dairy products & egg but no animal, fish or fowl flesh is known as:

- a) Eggetarian b) Non-vegetarian c) Lacto-vegetarian d) Lacto-ovo-vegetarian

1.12 Lathyrism is caused by the consumption of:

- a) Kesari Dal b) Meat c) Fat d) Vitamin & Mineral

1.13 One gram fat produces energy:

- a) 4 KCal b) 9 KCal c) 6 KCal d) 10 Kcal

1.14 Penta-valent vaccine is combination ofvaccines:

- a) Three b) Four c) Five d) Six

1.15 Anti-Tobacco day celebrated on:

- a) 31st May b) 21st May c) 30th May d) 25th May

Q. 2 Fill in the blanks

1X15

- 2.1 Pregnant and lactating mothers need.....extra calories.
- 2.2 Iron is required for the formation ofin the blood.
- 2.3 Daily requirement of vitamin C is.....
- 2.4 Sun light is a good source of.....
- 2.5 Hook worm enters in the body through.....
- 2.6 Transmitting information from one person to another person is known as.....
- 2.7 Amino acids are simplest form of.....
- 2.8 Jaggery is a good source of.....
- 2.9 One CHC covers.....population in hilly areas.
- 2.10 AIDS is cause by.....virus
- 2.11 Bitot's spot in children is caused by.....
- 2.12 The first step in controlling communicable disease is.....
- 2.13 International nurses day celebrated on.....
- 2.14 Malnutrition in children assessed by.....
- 2.15 The permanent method of family planning in male is.....

Q. 3 Define. Choose any five.

3X5

- 3.1 Cold chain
- 3.2 Family Planning
- 3.3 Immunity
- 3.4 Immunization
- 3.5 Referral system
- 3.6 Health indicators

Q.4 Limited answer question. Choose any five.

3X5

- 4.1 Under five clinic
- 4.2 Weaning
- 4.3 Types and use of AV aids
- 4.4 Pasteurization
- 4.5 Dehydration
- 4.6 Disinfection

Q.5 Write notes. Choose any three.

5X3

- 5.1 Records and reports
- 5.2 Mosquito control measures
- 5.3 Balance diet for pregnant and lactating mother
- 5.4 Home visit

Q.6 Answer in detail. Choose any one.

15X1

6.1 Define community health; discuss the principles of community health nursing what are the functions of community health nurse?

.OR

6.2 What is environmental hygiene? Write its importance. Write down the role and responsibilities of community health nurse in environmental hygiene.

UTTARAKHAND STATE MEDICAL FACULTY, DEHRADUN

September 2016

Course:-General Nursing & Midwifery

Subject:-Medical Surgical-I (Pharmacology)

Year:-Second

Paper:-First

Time:-3 Hours

M. Marks:-75

Note: 1 Attempt any five questions. Question No. six is compulsory.

2 Please mention question number as given against each question.

Q. 1 Objective Type

1X15

1.1. Inflammation of a vein is called:

- a) Phlebitis b) Thrombophlebitis c) Infiltration d) Extravasations

1.2 Father of Indian medicine is:

- a) Charak b) Shushruta c) Hippocrates d) Apollo

1.3 An example of hypertonic fluids is:

- a) 0.9% NaCl b) 0.45% NaCl c) RL d) 3% NaCl

1.4 Presence of blood in sputum is known as:

- a) Haematemesis b) Haemoptysis c) Epistaxis d) Melena

1.5 DOTS is used to treat:

- a) Pneumonia b) Leprosy c) Tuberculosis d) AIDS

1.6 Which of the following test is used to diagnose Tuberculosis?

- a) Mantoux b) Vidal test c) Coombs test d) Schick test

1.7 The combined study of older adults within their environment is known as:

- a) Anthropology b) Gerontology c) Sociology d) Physiology

1.8 Which drug is given for the long term treatment of epilepsy:

- a) Dapsone b) Duvadilan c) Sodium Dilantin d) None of them

1.9 Mc Burney's point is associated with:

- a) Cholecystitis b) Appendicitis c) Hiatus Hernia d) Ascitis

1.10 The intramuscular injection is given at an angle of:

- a) 45° b) 60° c) 90° d) 15°

1.11 The level of uric acid increases in:

- a) Arthritis b) Gout c) Myocardial Infarction d) None of them

1.12 Polyurea means:

- a) Excessive intake of water. b) Excessive thirst
c) Excessive excretion of urine d) None of them

1.13 Bleeding from nose is known as:

- a) Deviated nasal septum b) Epistaxis c) Rhinorrhoea d) Otorrhoea

1.14 Presence of protein in urine is called:

- a) Proteinuria b) Dysuria c) Polyuria d) Oligouria

1.15 Inability to speak is known as:

- a) Dysphasia b) Dyspepsia c) Aphagia d) Aphakia

P.T.O.

Q. 2 Fill in the blanks

1X15

- 2.1 Varicosities of rectum that can be internal or external are known as.....
- 2.2 Rise in temperature indicates.....
- 2.3 Moon face is a sign ofover dose.
- 2.4 Congenital hypothyroidism is also known as.....
- 2.5 Collapse of lung is known as.....
- 2.6 Inflammation of inner layer of heart is known as.....
- 2.7 Excessive accumulation of urea in blood is known as.....
- 2.8 In thyrotoxicosis..... is given to the patient before surgery.
- 2.9 The specific gravity of urine in a normal person is.....
- 2.10 Platelet plays an important role in.....
- 2.11 Atropine.....the pupils of eye.
- 2.12 Destroying tumour tissues by freezing is known as.....
- 2.13 Ecchymosis means.....
- 2.14 Vagotomy is a surgical treatment for the disease of.....
- 2.15 Lymphoid tissues are known as.....

Q. 3 Define. Choose any five.

3X5

- 3.1 Alkalosis 3.2 Homeostasis 3.3 Goitre
- 3.4 Diuretics 3.5 Meningitis 3.6 Gangrene

Q.4 Limited answer question. Choose any five.

3X5

- 4.1 Dysphasia 4.2 Bell's palsy 4.3 Atherosclerosis
- 4.4 Hydronephrosis 4.5 Hypoglycaemia 4.6 Inflammation

Q.5 Write notes on any three.

5X3

- 5.1 Blood transfusion 5.2 Pleural effusion
- 5.3 Seizures 5.4 Immunity

Q.6 Answer in detail. Choose any one.

15X1

6.1 Define Chronic Renal Failure (CRF). Explain its causes, sign and symptoms, diagnostic evaluation. It's medical and nursing management.

OR

6.2 Define asthma. Enlist causes and risk factor of asthma. Write the medical management for asthma. Prepare a nursing care plan for asthma.

UTTARAKHAND STATE MEDICAL FACULTY, DEHRADUN

September 2016

Course:-General Nursing & Midwifery Subject:-Medical Surgical Nursing-II (Specialities)

Year:- Second

Paper:-Second

Time:-3 Hours

M. Marks:- 75

Note: 1 Attempt any five questions. Question No. six is compulsory.

2 Please mention question number as given against each question.

Q. 1 Objective Type

1X15

1.1 A common chronic bilateral inflammation of the eye lid margin is:

- a) Uveitis b) Sty c) Blepharitis d) Keratitis

1.2 Injection Heparin is:

- a) Anti Coagulant b) Anti Viral c) Antibiotic d) Coagulant

1.3 Inflammation of the bone known as:

- a) Osteoporosis b) Osteoclast c) Osteomyelitis d) Osteoblast

1.4 Candidiasis is:

- a) Fungal infection b) Bacterial infection c) Viral infection d) Parasitic infection

1.5 Pus formation in the Tonsil is:

- a) Pharyngitis b) Peritonsillar abscess c) Laryngitis d) Tonsillitis

1.6 Bleeding from nose is known as:

- a) Epistaxis b) Trauma c) Otagia d) Otitis media

1.7 Surgical removal of breast is:

- a) Mastectomy b) Mastotomy c) Mamography d) Biopsy

1.8 Inflammation of nasal mucosa membrane is:

- a) Otitis b) Sinusitis c) Rhinitis d) Pharyngitis

1.9 Osteomalacia is caused by the deficiency of:

- a) Vitamin A b) Vitamin C c) Vitamin D d) Vitamin K

1.10 How much time second degree burn will take to heal?

- a) 3 weeks b) 2 weeks c) 4 weeks d) 6 weeks

1.11 Chemotherapy is used for:

- a) Control CA growth b) Destroy the CA cells c) Make new cells d) None of them

1.12 Tuberculosis transmitted through:

- a) Infected water b) Infected blood c) Infected air d) Infected hands

1.13 Dengue fever is also known as:

- a) Break bone fever b) Viral c) Q fever d) Hay fever

1.14 Koplik's spot is found in:

- a) Measles b) AIDS c) Mumps d) Diphtheria

1.15 Respiratory tidal volume is:

- a) 500 ml b) 1500 ml c) 1200 ml d) 3200 ml

Q. 2 Fill in the blanks

- 2.1 Opacification of the crystalline lens is.....
- 2.2 Inflammation of the middle ear is.....
- 2.3 CABG is.....
- 2.4 Instrument used to assess intra ocular pressure is.....
- 2.5 Parkland formula is used to calculate the.....in case of burns patient.
- 2.6 Fragile bone disease is.....
- 2.7 Hospital acquired infection is called as.....
- 2.8 Colposcopy test is done to diagnose the.....
- 2.9 Full form of PPE is.....
- 2.10 Inflammation of the tongue is called.....
- 2.11 Removal of prostate gland is called.....
- 2.12 Ringing sound in the ear is called.....
- 2.13 Lock jaw is the sign of.....
- 2.14disease is caused by H1N1 virus.
- 2.15 Ulceration of the lips and mouth is called.....

Q. 3 Define. Choose any five.

3X5

- 3.1 Iron deficiency anaemia
- 3.2 Angiography
- 3.3 Orchitis
- 3.4 Triage system
- 3.5 Epistaxis
- 3.6 Tumour

Q.4 Brief notes. Choose any five.

3X5

- 4.1 Types of Glaucoma
- 4.2 Rule of nine
- 4.3 Post mastectomy exercise
- 4.4 Cataract
- 4.5 Bone Marrow
- 4.6 Otitis Media

Q.5 Write notes on any three.

5X3

- 5.1 Health education to patient having conjunctivitis
- 5.2 TNM staging of cancer
- 5.3 Brachytherapy
- 5.4 Breast cancer

Q.6 Answer in detail. Choose any one.

15X1

6.1 A male patient 60 years old is admitted in cardiac care unit with diagnosis of congestive heart failure. Define congestive heart failure. List the sign and symptoms of congestive heart failure: Explain medical and nursing management for this patient.

OR

6.2 Define Bronchial asthma. Write factors which can cause an attack of bronchial asthma. Discuss nursing management of patients with bronchial asthma.

UTTARAKHAND STATE MEDICAL FACULTY, DEHRADUN.

September 2016

Course:-General Nursing & Midwifery Subject:-Mental Health & Psychiatric Nursing

Year:-Second

Paper:-Third

Time:-3 Hours

M. Marks:-75

Note: 1 Attempt any five questions. Question No. six is compulsory.

2 Please mention question number as given against each question.

Q. 1 Objective Type.

1X15

1.1 The repeated habitual small movements under stress are:

- a) Mutism b) Mañnerism c) Stupor d) Hyperactivity

1.2 A general slowing down of activity level and bodily functions is:

- a) Hyperactivity b) Motor retardation c) Negativism d) Compulsion

1.3 The pleasurable affects include:

- a) Elation b) Euphoria c) Ecstasy d) All of the above

1.4 The word personality derived from the word "Persona" which is a:

- a) Greek word b) Latin word c) English word d) Arabic word

1.5 The characteristics of Paranoid personality disorder include:

- a) Suspiciousness b) Hypersensitivity c) Hypervigilence d) All of these

1.6 Delusion is a common among all of the following, except:

- a) Mania b) Schizophrenia c) Depression d) Delirium

1.7 The characteristics of catatonic stupor include:

- a) Mute b) Uncommunicative c) Immobile d) All of these

1.8 Mania is a type of:

- a) Organic psychosis b) Functional psychosis c) Neurosis d) All of these

1.9 The fear of height is known as:

- a) Hydrophobia b) Acrophobia c) Hematophobia d) None of these

1.10 The most common indication of ECT is:

- a) Schizophrenia b) Generalized Anxiety Disorder
c) Maniac episodes d) Major Depression

1.11 Indian Mental Health Act was passed in the year:

- a) 1983 b) 1987 c) 1985 d) 1989

1.12 Sleep walking is also known as:

- a) Seizure b) Somniloquy c) Somnambulism d) Enuresis

1.13 The drug of choice in the management of alcohol withdrawal:

- a) Barbiturates b) Benzodiazepines c) Disulfiram d) Acamprosate

1.14 All of the following are component of MSE except:

- a) Speech b) Language c) Mood d) General appearance and behaviour

1.15 Which of the following may be seen in dissociative disorders?

- a) Hallucinations b) Delusions c) Amnesia d) Phobias

P.T.O.

Q. 2 Fill in the blanks

1X15

- 2.1 Psychoanalytic theory was developed by.....
- 2.2 Emotional process of coping with a loss is known as.....
- 2.3 Regression is a type of.....
- 2.4is temporary loss of muscle tone and weakness.
- 2.5 Inability to experience pleasure in any activity is known as.....
- 2.6 Lack of motivation is known as.....
- 2.7 A patient who is angry at the physician shouts at the nurse is.....defence mechanism.
- 2.8 The ego starts to develop in the age ofmonths.
- 2.9 A MMSE score of less than.....suggests cognitive impairment.
- 2.10 Schizophrenia was previously known as.....
- 2.11 The tendency to jump from one topic to another is.....
- 2.12 The.....is the originator of the message in the communication process.
- 2.13 Incontinence is observed in.....stage of dementia.
- 2.14 Fear of crowded as known as.....
- 2.15 The ICD-10 identifies.....personality disorder as "emotionally unstable personality disorder".

Q. 3 Define. Choose any five.

3X5

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|------------|
| 3.1 Phobia. | 3.2 Delusion | 3.3 Crisis |
| 3.4 Anxiety | 3.5 OCD | 3.6 MMSE |

Q.4 Limited answer questions. Choose any five.

3X5

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|
| 4.1 Hallucination | 4.2 Defence mechanism |
| 4.3 Hypomania | 4.4 Flight of idea |
| 4.5 Sublimation | 4.6 Extra Pyramidal symptoms |

Q.5 Write notes on any three.

5X3

- 5.1 Difference between Psychosis and Neurosis
- 5.2 ECT
- 5.3 Classification of mental disorders
- 5.4 Therapeutic nurse-patient relationship

Q.6 Answer in detail. Choose any one.

15X1

6.1 Define Mania. Explain the causes and clinical features of Mania. Discuss the medical and nursing management of patients with Mania.

OR

6.2 Define Mood Disorder. List down etiological factors and clinical features of depression. Explain about nursing management for depressive patient.

UTTARAKHAND STATE MEDICAL FACULTY, DEHRADUN

September 2016

Course:-General Nursing & Midwifery

Subject:-Paediatric Nursing

Year:-Third

Paper:-Second

Time:-3 Hours

M. Marks:-75

Note: 1 Attempt any five questions. Question No. six is compulsory.

2 Please mention question number as given against each question.

Q. 1 Objective Type

1X15

1.1 Common side effect of DTP is:

- a) Fever over 102°F b) Redness at site c) Joint pain d) Rash

1.2 A child with severe vomiting will develop:

- a) Respiratory acidosis b) Metabolic acidosis c) Respiratory alkalosis d) Metabolic alkalosis

1.3 What is growth? It's a process related to:

- a) Mental b) Physical c) Social d) Spiritual

1.4 Neonatal period stands for:

- a) 1 Year b) 2 Years c) 6 Years d) 4 weeks following birth

1.5 Normal weight of child at birth is:

- a) 2 Kg b) 4 Kg c) 1.5-2 Kg d) 2.5-3.5 Kg

1.6 Normal length of child at birth is:

- a) 40 cm b) 60 cm c) 100 cm d) 50 cm

1.7 Anterior fontanale closed after.....of birth:

- a) 10-12 weeks b) 6-8 months c) 12-18 months d) 16 weeks

1.8 The other name of Icterus Neonatrum is:

- a) Fever b) Typhoid c) Jaundice d) Anaemia

1.9 The baby starts walking without support in:

- a) 6 months b) 9 months c) 12 months d) 2 years

1.10 Distance of fluorescent lights from baby in phototherapy is:

- a) 45 cm b) 60 cm c) 65 cm d) 70cm

1.11 Which of the following is not a six killer disease?

- a) Poliomyelitis b) Pertusis c) Measles d) Rubella

1.12 Normal head circumference of child at birth is:

- a) 20 cm b) 40 cm c) 35 cm d) 70 cm

1.13 The child guidance clinic was started in:

- a) 1986 b) 1978 c) 1969 d) 1960

1.14 Increased roundness of the thoracic curve is known as:

- a) Lordosis b) Kyphosis c) Scoliosis d) Fracture

1.15 An example of antiepileptic drug is:

- a) Phenobarbiton b) Rifampcin c) Mannitol d) Dapsone

Q. 2 Fill in the blanks

1X15

- 2.1 The full form of EBM is.....
- 2.2 BFHI was launched in India in.....
- 2.3 A very low birth weight baby has a birth weight less than.....
- 2.4 The children's act was launched in.....
- 2.5 Inflammation of the conjunctiva within the first month of life is called as.....
- 2.6 The average weight of a newborn is.....Kg.
- 2.7 After ten days of life, baby gains about.....grams weight per day for 5-6 months.
- 2.8 Maximum APGAR score is.....
- 2.9 Hydrocephalus is aproblem.
- 2.10 Breast feed should start.....after birth.
- 2.11 The first stool of the baby is known as.....
- 2.12 PEM contains two disease named as.....and
- 2.13 Chloroquine is the drug of choice indisease
- 2.14 Tonic neck reflex disappears at the age of.....
- 2.15 The full form of LBW is.....

Q. 3 Define. Choose any five.

3X5

- 3.1 Define Preventive Paediatrics
- 3.2 Meningitis
- 3.3 Otitis Media
- 3.4 Infant Mortality Rate
- 3.5 Hyperbilinaemia
- 3.6 Breast Feeding

Q.4 Limited answer question. Choose any five.

3X5

- | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 4.1 Artificial feeding | 4.2 New born care | 4.3 Play therapy |
| 4.4 Thumb sucking | 4.5.Tonic neck reflex | 4.6 Rights of the child |

Q.5 Write notes on any three.

5X3

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 5.1 Neonatal sepsis | 5.2 Write the characteristics of Preterm baby |
| 5.3 Neonatal CPR | 5.4 Tetralogy of Fallot |

Q.6 Answer in detail. Choose any one.

15X1

6.1 Baby Deepti 5 year old is admitted in paediatric ward with complain of fracture of femur. Answer the following.

- a) What play item will you arrange for the child?
- b) Explain the importance of play.
- c) Selection of play materials for the child.

OR

6.2 Explain the principles and factors affecting Growth and Development and elaborate all the aspects of Growth and Development in an Infant.

UTTARAKHAND STATE MEDICAL FACULTY, DEHRADUN

September 2016

Course:-General Nursing & Midwifery Subject:-Community Health Nursing-II

Year:-Third

Paper:-Third

Time:-3 Hours

M. Marks:- 75

Note: 1 Attempt any five questions. Question No. six is compulsory.
2 Please mention question number as given against each question.

Q. 1 Objective Type

1X15

1.1 Mid day meal programme is also known as:

- a) School health programme b) School lunch programme
c) Child health programme d) All of them

1.2 Route and dosage of measles vaccine is:

- a) ID 0.5 ml b) IM 0.5 ml c) SC 0.5 ml d) IV 0.5 ml

1.3 Ergonomics is related with:

- a) Community health b) Occupational health c) Mental health d) School health

1.4 Eligible couple means:

- a) Who have 2 children b) Who are currently married
c) Who don't have child d) Who does not want child

1.5 One PHC covers how many sub-centres:

- a) Seven b) Six c) Five d) Ten

1.6 Health care should be:

- a) Relevant b) Adequate c) Effective d) All of them

1.7 Norplant is:

- a) Oral pills b) Injectable c) IUD d) Implant

1.8 ESI act was enacted in:

- a) 1970 b) 1981 c) 1990 d) 1948

1.9 Quarantine aims at:

- a) To protect against six killer diseases b) To protect against six communicable diseases
c) To protect against spread of communicable diseases d) To provide vaccination

1.10 Which type of tuberculosis (TB) is highly infectious:

- a) Intestinal TB b) Pulmonary TB c) Spinal TB d) Meningeal TB

1.11 Which Polio vaccine is used in pulse polio immunization?

- a) Salk type b) Sabin type c) Both d) None of these

1.12 DMPA is an injectable contraceptive given every:

- a) 3 Weeks b) 2 Months c) 3 Months d) 2 Years

1.13 The financial and technical assistance for development of poor countries is provided by:

- a) UNESCO b) WHO c) UNICEF d) All of these

1.14 Demography is not influenced by the following:

- a) Fertility b) Mortality c) Migration d) Political

1.15 Hepatitis-B is transmitted through:

- a) Vectors b) Droplets c) Blood d) Water

Q. 2 Fill in the blanks

1X15

- 2.1 Census is taken at interval of.....year.
- 2.2 Essential antenatal care consisting ofvisits.
- 2.3 Moon face is a sign of over dose of.....
- 2.4is celebrated as World Breast Feeding Week.
- 2.5 TNAI established in the year of.....
- 2.6therapy is given to prevent dehydration.
- 2.7 VDRL test is done to detect the.....
- 2.8 Full form of PEM is.....
- 2.9 The first step in controlling a communicable disease is.....
- 2.10 Polio is eradicated in India by on.....
- 2.11is back bone of the community health.
- 2.12 Three tier structure of rural governance is known as.....
- 2.13 Shick test used to diagnose.....
- 2.14 National family planning programme launched in.....
- 2.15 Storage temperature of polio vaccine is.....

Q. 3 Define. Choose any five.

3X5

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 3.1 Define Immunity | 3.2 Define Bio Medical Waste |
| 3.3 Criteria of selection for ASHA | 3.4 Define complimentary food |
| 3.5 World Health Organisation | 3.6 Breast Feeding |

Q.4 Limited answer question. Choose any five.

3X5

- | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 4.1 Bag technique. | 4.2 Small family norm. | 4.3 Under five clinics |
| 4.4 Cold chain. | 4.5. Health teaching | 4.6 Mid day meal programme |

Q.5 Write notes on any three.

5X3

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 5.1 Disaster management. | 5.2 Causes of Maternal Mortality in India. |
| 5.3 Anganwadi Centre. | 5.4 DOTS |

Q.6 Answer in detail. Choose any one.

15X1

- 6.1 Define demography and family welfare. Aim and objective of family welfare programme.
Role of Nurses in family welfare programme

OR

- 6.2 Explain major communicable disease in India. Write down role of community health nurse in preventing communicable disease.