M.B.B.S. FINAL PROFESSIONAL PART-I EXAMINATION, JANUARY-2023
COMMUNITY MEDICINE

[Time allotted: Three hours]   **PAPER – SECOND (SET – A)**   **[Max. Marks: 100]**

Q. 1. Multiple choice questions **(Darken the single best response in OMR sheet. Time allotted 20 minutes)**   **(1 x 20 = 20)**

1. Which of the following solid waste disposal methods is also called 'controlled tipping'?
   a. Sanitary-Landfill
   b. Composting
   c. Dumping
   d. Deep Burial

2. _____ is used to estimate the amount of bleaching powder required to disinfect water
   a. OTA kit
   b. Spectrophotometer
   c. Thermal desorber
   d. Horrock's Apparatus

3. A known volume of air is filtered through a white filter paper under specified conditions and the stain is measured by photoelectric meter. This is…………..indicator of monitoring of air pollution.
   a. Sulphur dioxide
   b. Smoke or soiling index
   c. Coefficient of haze
   d. Grit measurement

4. The best way of teaching an urban woman about ORS is:
   a. Lecture
   b. Flash card
   c. Role play
   d. Demonstration

5. The most important objective of health education is to:
   a. Inform individual
   b. Change attitude
   c. Bring about behavioural change
   d. Propaganda

6. When we take the important health related issues to the policy makers so that they can develop policies and laws, it is known as:
   a. IEC
   b. BCC
   c. Advocacy
   d. Symposium

7. 'Ottawa charter' and 'Jakarta declaration' were concerned with:
   a. Health promotion
   b. Specific protection
   c. Disability limitation
   d. Two way communication

8. Endemic cretinism is seen when iodine uptake is less than:
   a. 5mcg/day
   b. 20mcg/day
   c. 50mcg/day
   d. 75mcg/day

9. Common to both acute and chronic malnutrition is:
   a. Weight for age
   b. Weight for height
   c. Height for age
   d. BMI

10. Aflatoxins are produced by fungus:
    a. Aspergillus flavus
    b. Fusarium incarnatum
    c. Argemone Mexicana
    d. Claviceps fusiformis

11. Egg is a poor source of vitamin:
    a. Vitamin A
    b. Vitamin B
    c. Vitamin D
    d. Vitamin C

12. The highest amount of saturated fatty acid is seen in:
    a. Soyabean oil
    b. Sunflower oil
    c. Palm oil
    d. Groundnut oil

13. The critical period for nutrition interventions in children is:
    a. First 200 days
    b. First 1000 days
    c. First 100 days
    d. First 365 days

14. Elderly are at risk of nutritional deficiencies because of:
    a. Lack of financial resources to buy nutritious food items
    b. Reduced physical abilities with reduced ability to cook food
    c. Dental problems
    d. All of the above

15. The proportion of elderly in our country is:
    a. 20%
    b. 15.2%
    c. 12.9%
    d. 8.6%

16. In the national list of essential medicines, India 2015 the medicines have been categorised according to their requirement at various levels of health care as:
    a. P and S
    b. P, S and T
    c. S and T
    d. U, P, S and T

17. Under IMNCI the pink colour chart refers to treatment at:
    a. OPD
    b. Home management
    c. Give medication
    d. Urgent referral

18. The most common cause of maternal mortality in India is:
    a. Obstructed labour
    b. Sepsis
    c. Haemorrhage
    d. Preeclampsia

19. Breastfeeding should be started after ……. of delivery.
    a. 1.5 hours
    b. 1 day
    c. 30 minutes to 1 hour
    d. 4 hours

20. Who is the Vice Chairperson of NITI Ayog:
    a. Shri Urjit Patel
    b. Dr. Rajiv Kumar
    c. Shri Suman Bery
    d. Shri Rao Inderjit Singh

COMMUNITY MEDICINE
PAPER – SECOND

Note: Attempt all questions.
Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

Q. 2. **Give reasons why:** **(2 x 5 = 10)**
   a. NRR may be regarded superior method to GRR for measuring population growth
   b. Institutional deliveries can reduce maternal mortality to a great extent
   c. Cost effective analysis and cost benefit analysis are not synonymous
   d. Health education is not health propaganda
   e. Cafeteria Choice is a better approach in family planning program

Q. 3. **Problem based question:** **(2+1+1+1+4+1 = 10)**
Sukhmani, 32 years poor women, gravida 3 and in third trimester of pregnancy has attended ANC check-up visit in PHC for the first time. On examination pallor was present, height-140 cm and weight was 50 Kgs. She gave history of noncompliance with iron folic acid tablets given to her during 2nd trimester, poor dietary habits, headache, dizziness and generalised weakness. Her Hb is 7.5 gm/dl, BP 140/98 mm Hg and PR 75 bpm.

   a. List all the risk factors present in this case. What is "At risk approach"?
   b. What is the diagnosis in this case?
   c. Write down the classification of anaemia in pregnant women.
   d. What other investigations will you advice?
   e. Discuss the national program for iron deficiency anaemia with treatment strategies for this case.
   f. What dietary advice will you give to this patient?

Q. 4. **Write short notes on:** **(4 x 6 = 24)**
   a. Describe health problems of aged population and national program for elderly
   b. Describe planning cycle with suitable examples
   c. Mention the package of services under RCH programme. Outline as to how the services are provided through different levels of health care facilities available in a block.
   d. Describe the causes and consequences of population explosion and population dynamics of India

Q. 5. **(i)** Enumerate the waterborne diseases. Write down the principles of chlorination of drinking water. Define break point chlorination and discuss the method of disinfection of water tank at household level.
   (2+3+2+3 = 10)

   (ii) Define primary healthcare. Discuss 4 principles of primary healthcare with examples? Enumerate important public health events of last five years with brief description of any one important public health event. **(2+4+4 = 10)**

Q. 6. **Answer as indicated:** **(4 x 4 = 16)**
   a. Discuss physician's role and responsibility to society and the community
   b. W.H.O.
   c. Health management techniques
   d. State the various ocular manifestations of Vitamin A deficiency

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[Time allotted: Three hours]   PAPER - FIRST (SET - A)   [Max. Marks: 100]

Q. 1. Multiple choice questions (**Darken the single best response in OMR sheet. Time allotted 20 minutes**)   (1 x 20 = 20)

1. Which of the following Statement is **not true** regarding DOTS?
   a. DOTS is given thrice weekly
   b. DOTS regime is given daily
   c. Fixed dose combination is given daily
   d. New cases & Defaulters are given the same treatment

2. Burden of a disease is best detected by:
   a. DALY
   b. Sullivan's index
   c. IMR
   d. Survival index

3. Reliability of a screening test does **not** mean:
   a. Reproducibility
   b. Precision
   c. Repeatibility
   d. Validity

4. What is the incubation period of vaccine strain for measles virus?
   a. 7 days
   b. 10 days
   c. 14 days
   d. 18 days

5. Syndromic management of urethral discharge includes treatment of:
   a. N. Gonorrhoeae & Herpes genitalis
   b. Chlamydia Trachomatis & Herpes genitalis
   c. Syphilis & Chancroid
   d. N. Gonorrhoeae & Chlamydia Trachomatis

6. To prevent neonatal tetanus by TT injections during pregnancy is:
   a. Primordial prevention
   b. Primary prevention
   c. Secondary prevention
   d. Disability limitation

7. All are true about IMNCI **except**:
   a. Inclusion of early neonatal care
   b. Inclusion of home based care
   c. Dedication of 75% training on younger infants
   d. Pink colour code represents early referral

8. Byssinosis is due to:
   a. coal
   b. cotton dust
   c. Sugarcane dust
   d. grain dust

9. Glassware & metallic implants are discarded in:
   a. Yellow bags
   b. Red bags
   c. Blue bags
   d. White bags

10. Which index of obesity does **not** include height:
    a. BMI
    b. Ponderal Index
    c. Broca's index
    d. Corpulence index

11. Open Vial Policy does **not** apply to:
    a. Hepatitis B
    b. OPV
    c. Measles
    d. DPT

12. In Triaging, Yellow signals:
    a. Ambulatory Patient
    b. Medium Priority
    c. Low Priority
    d. No priority

13. Of the different epidemiological study design available to test the association between risk factor and disease, the best design is of:
    a. Case control study
    b. Ecological study
    c. Cohort study
    d. Cross sectional study

14. A person positive for HBsAg, Anti HBc IgG, HBeAg, Anti HBe antibody can be diagnosed as having:
    a. Acute Hepatitis B infection
    b. Recovered Hepatitis B infection
    c. Chronic Hepatitis B infection with high infectivity
    d. Vaccination

15. As per WHO, a person with visual acuity of 6/60 in right eye and 3/60 in left eye is classified as:
    a. Mild visual impairment
    b. Moderate visual impairment
    c. Severe visual impairment
    d. Blindness

16. Sampling Technique in which each and every group finds its representation is:
    a. Simple random sampling
    b. Stratified sampling
    c. Systematic sampling
    d. Cluster sampling

17. All of the following are symptoms of Drug addiction, **except**:
    a. Loss of interest in hobbies
    b. Increase in body wt
    c. Slurring of speech
    d. Mood swings

18. In NTEP 1 Designated Microscopy Centre is provided for every:
    a. 30000 population
    b. 1 lakh population
    c. 2.5 lakh population
    d. 5 lakh population

19. Under NPCDCS, the target is to reduce the mortality due to NCD's by what % of the present level , by 2025:
    a. 10%
    b. 15%
    c. 20%
    d. 25%

20. For the screening Programme to be effective, the lead time should be:
    a. Large
    b. Small
    c. V small
    d. Lead time has no effect

COMMUNITY MEDICINE
PAPER – FIRST

Note: Attempt all questions.
Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

Q. 2. **Give reasons why:** **(2 x 5 = 10)**
   a. Primary prevention is a holistic approach
   b. Ideally triple blinding should be used but double blinding is the most frequently used trial.
   c. It is believed that measles like smallpox is amenable to eradication.
   d. Preplacement Examination is the foundation of an efficient occupational health service
   e. For cancer, the relationship of incidence to mortality is an indication of prognosis

Q. 3. **Problem based question:** **(1+2+2+2+3 =10)**
Rani 24 year female 6 months pregnant, wife of Dewesh, 30 yrs old male ,Truck Driver by Occupation came to the PHC for the first time during her ANC visit with complains of diarrhoea with fever since 2 months. On Examination, She is found to have generalized lymphadenopathy & rashes throughout her body. She also complained of loss of weight & appetite.
   a. What is the most likely diagnosis?
   b. What investigations would you suggest inorder to make a diagnosis?
   c. What are the likely infections she may contract during the course of this disease?
   d. When is the treatment to be initiated in such cases and Would You Recommend any Investigations before initiating the Treatment.
   e. What treatment regime would you recommend to Rani & her baby for prevention?

Q. 4. **Write Briefly on:** **(4 x 6 = 24)**
   a. Doctor Patient relationship
   b. ESI Act.
   c. Time Trends of Disease
   d. Management of ARI in a child < 2months of age

Q. 5. **(i)** Enumerate the early warning signs of cancer. Describe the various risk factors for oral cancer and discuss its prevention & control of oral cancer. **(2+3+5 = 10)**

(ii) Define Randomization. Describe the basic steps of conducting an RCT? **(2+8 = 10)**

Q. 6. **Write Short Notes on:** **(4 x 4 = 16)**
   a. Validity of a Test
   b. Leprae Reaction
   c. Systematic Sampling
   d. Warning signs of poor Mental Health