M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-I EXAMINATION, JANUARY/ FEBRUARY-2018
COMMUNITY MEDICINE
PAPER – FIRST (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ – 25 minutes   **SET - C**

Q. 1. Multiple choice questions (Attempt all MCQs in the allotted first 25 minutes in the OMR sheet)   **(0.5 x 24=12)**

1. Confounding bias is reduced by all except
   a. Matching
   b. Blinding
   c. Randomization
   d. Multivariate analysis

2. Most of vaccine associated paralytic polio (VAPP) cases are associated with which strain of OPV?
   a. Type 1
   b. Type 2
   c. Type 3
   d. None of the above

3. Which of the following methods is **not** effective in prevention and control of hookworm infestation in the community?
   a. Safe water supply
   b. Sanitary disposal of feces
   c. Health education
   d. Wearing of footwear

4. All of the following are features of classical dengue fever **except**:
   a. Case fatality rate is low
   b. Also known as break bone fever
   c. Is a self-limiting disease
   d. Tourniquet test is positive

5. Observance of universal precautions is applicable to:
   a. Stool
   b. Sputum
   c. Semen
   d. Urine

6. Which of the following indices **cannot** be used to measure the burden of coronary heart disease?
   a. CHD prevalence rate
   b. Case fatality rate
   c. Secondary attack rate
   d. Proportional mortality ratio

7. 'Nuisance mosquito' is:
   a. Anopheles
   b. Culex
   c. Mansonia
   d. Aedes

8. Most commonly abused drug causing addiction among Indians is:
   a. Amphetamine
   b. Cocaine
   c. Cannabis
   d. LSD

9. A scatter diagram shows:
   a. Trend over time
   b. Data as pie chart
   c. Relationship between two variables
   d. Frequency of occurrence of events

10. Isolation of a clinical case of measles with rash is **not** usually recommended because:
    a. Communicability is maximum during prodromal phase
    b. Relatively mild disease with rare complications
    c. Child is too sick to be isolated
    d. None of the above

11. Which of the following is a correct statement?
    a. 'Arithmetic mean' is always the best measure of central tendency
    b. In a symmetrical distribution the value of 'mean' 'median' and 'mode' is equal
    c. 'Standard deviation' is a measure of central tendency
    d. The 'mode' of a distribution is the value that has lowest frequencies

12. The time interval between diagnosis by early detection & diagnosis by other means is:
    a. Serial interval
    b. Lead time
    c. Time lag
    d. Latent period

13. The visual acuity used as cut off for differentiating 'normal' from 'abnormal' children in the 'school vision screening program' in India is:
    a. 6/6
    b. 6/12
    c. 6/9
    d. 6/90

14. Which of the following is **not** primary prevention?
    a. Pulse polio immunization
    b. Vitamin A supplementation
    c. Breast self-examination for tumor
    d. Isoniazid (INH) to a baby breastfed by a sputum positive tubercular mother.

15. The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite of all the following components **except**:
    a. Life expectancy at birth
    b. Adult literacy rate and mean years of schooling
    c. GDP per capita in US dollars
    d. Life expectancy at 1 year

16. Sullivan's index is:
    a. Expectation of life free of disability
    b. Expectation of life at birth
    c. Expectation of life at 1 year of age
    d. Average life expectancy

17. All of the following are methods of health promotion **except**:
    a. Nutritional education
    b. Immunization
    c. Behavioural changes
    d. Healthful housing

18. In a given population, prevalence of a disease is rapidly determined by:
    a. Case control study
    b. Cross over study
    c. Cross sectional study
    d. Double blind study

19. The well known 'Framingham Heart study' is an example of:
    a. Case control study
    b. Nested case control study
    c. Cohort study
    d. Randomized control trials

20. Experimental epidemiology deals with:
    a. Screening of disease
    b. Epidemics
    c. Early diagnosis
    d. Intervention

21. The purpose of a double blind study is to:
    a. Avoid subject bias
    b. Avoid observer bias and sampling variation
    c. Reduce the effects of sampling variation
    d. Avoid subject bias and sampling variation

22. Diagnostic power of a screening test is deduced from:
    a. Specificity
    b. Population attributable risk
    c. Sensitivity
    d. Predictive value

23. Which of the following is **not** true about pertussis vaccine?
    a. Not contraindicated in child with stable neurological disorders
    b. In UPI, whole cell pertussis vaccine is used
    c. In UPI, acellular pertussis vaccine is used
    d. Efficacy of pertussis vaccine is not 100%

24. One tuberculosis unit (TU) under RNTCP covers a population of:
    a. 25,000
    b. 1 lakh
    c. 1.2 lakhs
    d. 5 lakhs

P.T.O...

COMMUNITY MEDICINE
PAPER – FIRST

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

Q. 2. Give reasons why: (1 x 6 = 06)
   a. Diabetics have much higher risk of developing retinopathy.
   b. OPV is more effective than IPV in stopping the spread of wild polio virus.
   c. TSH level is the best indicator for neonatal hypothyroidism.
   d. Cohort study is best for getting Incidence Rate.
   e. Accidents are a feature of the complexity of modern life.
   f. Latent period is as equivalent of incubation period.

Q. 3. Problem based question: (1.5 x 4 = 06)
In a village a large number of adults are affected by high blood pressure. Number of persons affected is clearly in excess from usual expectations. Very few people are on regular treatment. Answer the questions given below-
   a. What epidemiological approach you will take in this situation?
   b. Outline strategies of prevention of hypertension in India.
   c. How will you improve compliance in patient?
   d. What advice will you give to that community?

Q. 4. Write short notes on: (3 x 4 = 12)
   a. Vaccines for J.E.
   b. Standard deviation
   c. Epidemiological determinants of enteric fever
   d. IMNCI plus

Q. 5. (i) Discuss epidemiological approach in case of measles outbreak. (06)

   (ii) Write briefly the need of National Health Programme regarding T.B. & explain the epidemiological impact of HIV & T.B. (3 + 3 = 06)

Q. 6. Write in brief on: (3 x 4 = 12)
   a. Primary health care
   b. Risk ratio
   c. Triage
   d. Secondary prevention in cancers

Regn. No..........................   Paper Code: MBBS301

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-I EXAMINATION, JANUARY/ FEBRUARY-2018
COMMUNITY MEDICINE
PAPER – SECOND
SET – D

[Time allotted: Three hours]   [Max. Marks: 60]

Q. 1. Multiple choice questions (Attempt all MCQs in the allotted first <u>25 minutes</u> in the OMR sheet)   (0.5 x 24=12)

1. Network analysis is a:
   a. Quantitative method
   b. Qualitative method
   c. Health Education
   d. None of the above

2. In hilly and tribal areas, a sub-centre caters to a population of:
   a. 1000
   b. 2500
   c. 3000
   d. 5000

3. Multipurpose worker scheme in India was introduced following recommendation of which committee?
   a. Shrivastava
   b. Chadah
   c. Mukherjee
   d. Kartar Singh

4. Iron requirement per day in lactation is:
   a. 17 mg
   b. 21 mg
   c. 30 mg
   d. 35 mg

5. Head Quarter of FAO is at:
   a. New York
   b. Geneva
   c. Rome
   d. San Francisco

6. The ESI act provides for:
   a. Medical benefit
   b. Maternity benefit
   c. Both of the above
   d. None of the above

7. Denominator of MMR is:
   a. 1000 total births
   b. 1000 live births
   c. Mid-year population
   d. 1000 pregnant women

8. Vital layer in slow sand filter is seen:
   a. On the top of water
   b. On the sand bed
   c. Near filter
   d. Near valve

9. The following are organo-phosphorus insecticides **except**:
   a. Fenthion
   b. Parathion
   c. Kepone
   d. Chlorpriphos

10. Sickness benefit under ESI is available for a period of:
    a. 46 days
    b. 81 days
    c. 91 days
    d. 96 days

11. As per RCH, the first referral unit is:
    a. PHC
    b. CHC
    c. AWC
    d. District hospital

12. Which disease is transmitted by *Phlebotomus argentipes*?
    a. Epidemic typhus
    b. Kala-Azar
    c. Relapsing fever
    d. Trench fever

13. BOAA stands for:
    a. Beta oxalyl amino acetate
    b. Beta oxalyl aceto acetate
    c. Beta oxalyl acetyl alanine
    d. Beta oxalyl amino alanine

14. Still birth rate includes babies dead after:
    a. 20 weeks
    b. 24 weeks
    c. 28 weeks
    d. 32 weeks

15. DMPA is given every:
    a. 2 weeks
    b. 3 weeks
    c. 2 months
    d. 3 months

16. Auditory fatigue occurs at .... Hz:
    a. 2000
    b. 3000
    c. 4000
    d. 8000

17. Demographic goal of NRR=1 can be achieved only if CPR exceeds:
    a. 50%
    b. 60%
    c. 70%
    d. None of the above

18. The most common cause of maternal mortality is:
    a. Infection
    b. Anaemia
    c. Haemorrhage
    d. Toxaemia

19. Farmer's lung is due to inhalation of:
    a. Cotton fibre
    b. Coal dust
    c. Sugarcane dust
    d. Hay dust

20. Effect of environment on genes is called as:
    a. Positive eugenics
    b. Negative eugenics
    c. Euthenics
    d. Enthenics

21. The most common side effect of IUCD, requiring its removal is:
    a. Pain
    b. Bleeding
    c. Pelvic infection
    d. Ectopic pregnancy

22. ICDS package does **not** include:
    a. Nutrition
    b. Immunization
    c. Health check ups
    d. Formal education

23. Test for detecting argemone oil contamination does **not** include:
    a. Nitric acid test
    b. Paper chromatography test
    c. Aldehyde test
    d. Ferric chloride test

24. The maximum number of deaths in children occur in the age group:
    a. 2-5 years
    b. 1-2 years
    c. First 7 days
    d. 6 months-12 months

COMMUNITY MEDICINE
PAPER – SECOND

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

Q. 2. **Give reasons why:** (1 x 6 = 06)
a. It is important to wear lead apron during x-ray exposure.
b. New WHO growth charts depict growth of Asian children better than the older one.
c. Infant mortality rate is regarded as an important indicator of level of living.
d. Sampling of water should be done with the thoroughness of a surgical operation.
e. Pre-placement examination is the foundation of an efficient occupational health service.
f. Fluorine is often called as two edged sword.

Q. 3. **Problem based question:** (1+1+2+1+1 = 06)
Komal, a 2.5 years old girl, is brought to PHC with complains of loose motions with vomiting since last night. On asking, her mother tells that she had two episodes of vomiting along with loose stools and till now she has passed seven watery motions. There is no complaint of blood in stool or fever. She is irritable and is crying continuously. She is eager to drink water but her mother has withheld food and water. On examination, her eyes are sunken and tongue is dry.
a. Write the complete diagnosis.
b. Write the classification of dehydration.
c. How will you manage the child?
d. List the warning signs that you will explain to mother, so that she brings the child to PHC immediately.
e. What is the role of zinc in acute diarrhoea?

Q. 4. **Write short notes on:** (3 x 4 = 12)
a. Planning cycle
b. Surveillance of drinking water quality
c. Cancer registration
d. Role of ASHA in NRHM

Q. 5. (i) How will you diagnose pneumonia in under-five children in field conditions? Classify the illness and write management of ARI in children aged 2 months - < 5 years. (2+4 = 06)

(ii) Write in brief about the causes of infant mortality in India. Also discuss the social and preventive measures to reduce IMR. (3+3=06)

Q. 6. **Write in brief about:** (3 x 4 = 12)
a. Determinants of maternal mortality in India
b. Functions of Primary Health Centre
c. Healthy ageing
d. WIFS