

**COMMUNITY MEDICINE
PAPER – FIRST**

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

- Q. 2. Give reasons:** (1 x 6 = 06)
- Ideally triple blinding should be used but double blinding is the most frequently used trial.
 - Primary prevention is a holistic approach.
 - The performance of a screening test is measured by its predictive accuracy.
 - It is believed that measles like smallpox is amenable to eradication.
 - Epidemiologists accepts that a set of risk factors are responsible for major share of adult NCD.
 - Cancer is one of the biggest menace these days.
- Q. 3. Problem based question:** (1+2+1+2 = 06)
- In a town with 1 lakh population about 20 children were admitted for high grade fever along with severe joint pains during first week of June. Three children were showing hemorrhagic manifestations, one child is having manifestation of shock.
- What is your differential diagnosis?
 - Give the classification of the disease.
 - Which lab tests would you recommend in this case?
 - What measures will you take & recommend in the above case.
- Q. 4. Write short notes on:** (3 x 4 = 12)
- Multiphasic screening
 - Herd immunity
 - Inactivated polio vaccine
 - DALY
- Q. 5. (i) Define randomization. Describe the basic steps of conducting a RCT?** (06)
- (ii) Enumerate the warning signs of cancer. Discuss the various types of cancer registry.** (06)
- Q. 6. Write in brief:** (3 x 4 = 12)
- Treatment for DHF grade I & II
 - Post exposure prophylaxis of rabies
 - Estimation of HDI
 - Management of pneumonia in a child of 2 months to 5 years

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M.B.B.S. FINAL PROFESSIONAL PART-I EXAMINATION, JANUARY/FEBRUARY - 2019

COMMUNITY MEDICINE

PAPER – FIRST

[Max. Marks: 60]

SET – D

(0.5 x 24 = 12)

[Time allotted: Three hours]

- Q. 1. Multiple choice questions (Attempt all MCQs in the allotted first 25 minutes in the OMR sheet)**
1. The highest percentage of MUFA is present in :
 - a. Sunflower oil
 - b. Mustard oil
 - c. Rice bran oil
 - d. Olive oil
 2. STI clinic has been rebranded as:
 - a. Gupt-rog clinic
 - b. Sambandh clinic
 - c. Suraksha clinic
 - d. Suvidha clinic
 3. MMR vaccine is recommended at the age of:
 - a. 9-12 months
 - b. 15-18 months
 - c. 2-3 years
 - d. 10-19 years
 4. If the prevalence of a disease in a population increases, the predictive value of a positive test:
 - a. Increases
 - b. Decreases
 - c. Remains constant
 - d. Becomes compromised
 5. Bhopal gas tragedy is an example of:
 - a. Point source epidemic
 - b. Continuous epidemic
 - c. Propagated epidemic
 - d. Slow epidemic
 6. Disease elimination is helped by:
 - a. Herd immunity
 - b. Isolation
 - c. Quarantine
 - d. None of the above
 7. Incidence of a disease is obtained through:
 - a. Cross sectional study
 - b. Case control study
 - c. Prospective study
 - d. Retrospective study
 8. Screening of breast cancer using mammography is:
 - a. Primordial prevention
 - b. Primary prevention
 - c. Secondary prevention
 - d. Tertiary prevention
 9. Father of public health:
 - a. Richard Mead
 - b. Thomas Shapter
 - c. John Snow
 - d. Louis Pasteur
 10. Burden of a disease is best detected by:
 - a. DALY
 - b. Sullivan's index
 - c. IMR
 - d. Survival index
 11. Iceberg phenomenon is observed in:
 - a. Diptheria
 - b. Pertusis
 - c. Tetanus
 - d. Measles
 12. Missing cases are detected by:
 - a. Active surveillance
 - b. Passive surveillance
 - c. Sentinel surveillance
 - d. Prevalence rate
 13. BP Monitoring is which type of prevention:
 - a. Primordial
 - b. Primary
 - c. Secondary
 - d. Tertiary
 14. Severity of a disease is measured by:
 - a. Relative risk
 - b. Attributable risk
 - c. Incidence rate
 - d. Case fatality rate
 15. Reliability of a screening test does not mean:
 - a. Reproducibility
 - b. Precision
 - c. Repeatability
 - d. Validity
 16. Natural history of a disease is best studied by:
 - a. Cross sectional study
 - b. RCT
 - c. Case control study
 - d. Cohort study
 17. What is the incubation period of vaccine strain for measles virus?
 - a. 7 days
 - b. 10 days
 - c. 14 days
 - d. 18 days
 18. Neonatal tetanus is said to be eliminated when the rate is:
 - a. >10/1000 live births
 - b. >1/1000 live births
 - c. <1/1000 live births
 - d. <0.1/1000 live births
 19. Quarantine is applied up to the duration of:
 - a. Maximum infectious period
 - b. Average incubation period
 - c. Median incubation period
 - d. Longest incubation period
 20. Which of the following mode of biological transmission is seen in dengue fever?
 - a. Propagative
 - b. Cyclo developmental
 - c. Cyclo propagative
 - d. None of the above
 21. Which of the following vaccine preventable disease show iceberg phenomenon?
 - a. Diptheria
 - b. Pertussis
 - c. Tetanus
 - d. Measles
 22. Suspected cause preceding the observed effect is an example of:
 - a. Coherence
 - b. Temporality
 - c. Biological plausibility
 - d. Specificity
 23. Chandlers index is used in epidemiological studies of:
 - a. Round worm
 - b. Hook worm
 - c. Guinea worm
 - d. Thread worm
 24. All of the following sites are used for measuring skin fold thickness to assess obesity **except**:
 - a. Mid triceps
 - b. Biceps
 - c. Subscapular
 - d. Anterior abdominal wall

COMMUNITY MEDICINE
PAPER – SECOND

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

- Q. 2. Give reasons:** (1 x 6 = 06)
- Mass communication is a powerful tool for nutrition education.
 - Breakpoint chlorination is usual method of chlorination for large water supplies.
 - Ergonomics constitutes an integral part of any advanced occupational health service.
 - ESI Act is an important measure of social security and health insurance in our country.
 - Healthier lifestyle can help in reduction of disease in elderly.
 - Rice protein is considered to be of better quality than other cereal proteins.
- Q. 3. Problem based question:** (1 x 6 = 06)
- An anthropometric survey is done in an anganwadi centre and the following observation of a child name Sushant is made. He is 4 years of age and his weight for age is 9 kg while his height for age is 76 cm. His appetite is poor and skin shows diffuse pigmentation. There is no obvious muscle wasting but pedal oedema is present.
- What is your provisional diagnosis?
 - Write two age independent anthropometric parameters.
 - What is a growth chart? Which growth chart is currently being used at anganwadi centres?
 - What are the uses of growth chart?
 - How will you plot the weight for this child on a growth chart?
 - How many calories and how much protein should be provided to the child for rehabilitation?
- Q. 4. Write short notes on:** (3 x 4 = 12)
- High risk pregnancy
 - Indian reference male
 - Chromosomal abnormalities
 - Prevention of drug dependence
- Q. 5. (i) Define balanced diet. Prepare a diet chart for a pregnant woman in 2nd trimester having anaemia. (2+4 = 06)**
- (ii) Define heat stress. What are the factors which influence heat stress? What are the effects of heat stress? (1+1+4 = 06)**
- Q. 6. Write in brief:** (3 x 4 = 12)
- Mid day meal scheme
 - Cost benefit analysis
 - Health situation analysis
 - Epidemic dropsy

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROFESSIONAL PART - I EXAMINATION, JANUARY/FEBRUARY - 2019**COMMUNITY MEDICINE****PAPER – SECOND****[Time allotted: Three hours]****SET – C****[Max. Marks: 60]****Q. 1. Multiple choice questions (Attempt all MCQs in the allotted first 25 minutes in the OMR sheet)****(0.5 x 24 = 12)**

1. Excess of leucine can lead to:
 - a. Beri-beri
 - b. Marasmus
 - c. Pellagra
 - d. Scurvy
2. Least amenable to screening:
 - a. Lung
 - b. Breast
 - c. Cervix
 - d. Oral cavity
3. Epidemic dropsy is present in all except:
 - a. Glaucoma
 - b. CHF
 - c. Diarrhoea
 - d. Convulsion
4. Head quarters of FAO is at:
 - a. New York
 - b. Geneva
 - c. Rome
 - d. San Francisco
5. Anganwadi workers are under:
 - a. Ministry of health and family welfare
 - b. Ministry of labour
 - c. ICDS scheme
 - d. PHC
6. Primary health care includes all except:
 - a. Inter sectoral coordination
 - b. Services by medical officers
 - c. Appropriate technology
 - d. Community participation
7. A female multipurpose does not:
 - a. Distribute condoms
 - b. Collect birth and death statistics
 - c. Do malaria surveillance
 - d. Do immunization services
8. PHC concept was introduced as a result of:
 - a. Bhole committee
 - b. Kartar Singh committee
 - c. Mudaliar committee
 - d. Planning commission
9. Time taken for any project is estimated by:
 - a. Work sampling
 - b. Input – output analysis
 - c. Network analysis
 - d. System analysis
10. Not a feature of mass media education is:
 - a. Easy understanding
 - b. Widely approachable
 - c. Rapid and controlled
 - d. Deals with local problem
11. Elemental iron and folic acid contents of pediatric iron folic acid tablets supplied under RCH program are:
 - a. 20 mg and 100 microgram respectively
 - b. 40 mg and 100 microgram respectively
 - c. 40 mg and 50 microgram respectively
 - d. 60 mg and 100 microgram respectively
12. Least important cause of heart disease in India is:
 - a. Rheumatic
 - b. Hypertensive
 - c. Ischaemic
 - d. Congenital
13. Which of the following set of parameters are taken in Kuppuswamy's Socio economic status classification?
 - a. Housing, education and occupation
 - b. Housing, occupation and income
 - c. Education, occupation and income
 - d. Housing, income and education
14. The pneumoconiosis which predisposes to pulmonary TB is:
 - a. Asbestosis
 - b. Silicosis
 - c. Anthracosis
 - d. Bagassosis
15. Which one of the following is an example of minor mental illness?
 - a. Schizophrenia
 - b. Paranoia
 - c. Manic depressive illness
 - d. Psychoneurosis
16. Zero population growth is seen in:
 - a. GDR
 - b. USA
 - c. USSR
 - d. France
17. The growth pattern of a population having annual growth rate of 1.5 to 2.0%:
 - a. Slow stationary
 - b. High stationary
 - c. Early expanding
 - d. Late expanding
18. General fertility rate is a better measure of fertility than the crude birth rate because the denominator includes:
 - a. 15 – 45 years of age female
 - b. Mid – year population
 - c. Total woman population
 - d. Married women population.
19. Extra calorie requirement for a lactating mother during 1st six months:
 - a. 350 Kcal/day
 - b. 450 Kcal/day
 - c. 550 Kcal/day
 - d. 650 Kcal/day
20. Average birth weight in India is:
 - a. 2.5 kg
 - b. 2.8 kg
 - c. 3.0 kg
 - d. 3.2 kg
21. In a population of 10,000 with birth rate of 36/1000 and 5 maternal deaths, the MMR is:
 - a. 14.5
 - b. 13.8
 - c. 20
 - d. 5
22. Per capita space for students in a classroom should not be less than ___ sq. Feet:
 - a. 5
 - b. 10
 - c. 20
 - d. 50
23. Which is not a cause of post neonatal death in India?
 - a. Tetanus
 - b. Respiratory infection
 - c. Diarrhoea
 - d. Malnutrition
24. Prevalence of vitamin A deficiency in a community is assessed by:
 - a. Bitot spots
 - b. Corneal ulcer
 - c. Serum retinol
 - d. Night blindness

**COMMUNITY MEDICINE
PAPER – FIRST**

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

- Q. 2. Give reasons:** (1 x 6 = 06)
- a. BCG vaccine is used as a preventive measure against TB.
 - b. Re-emerging infectious diseases are “old disease; New Threats”.
 - c. A novel approach to primary prevention of CHD is primordial prevention.
 - d. Attributable risk tells us the impact of Public Health Programmes.
 - e. Prohibiting advertisement can't control the use of tobacco.
 - f. Blindness is a primary handicap.
- Q. 3. Problem based question:** (2 x 3 = 06)
- A school health survey was done in a rural primary school and 150 students were examined. Majority of children were found to be malnourished & anaemic and few were having Bitot's spots. There was history of open field defecation.
- a. What could be the reasons for anaemia & Bitot's spots?
 - b. What will be the strategy to manage these children?
 - c. What messages will you give them through health education?
- Q. 4. Write short notes on:** (3 x 4 = 12)
- a. Monitoring
 - b. Droplet nuclei
 - c. Nutrition Rehabilitation Centre
 - d. Pulse polio programme
- Q. 5. (i) Define & classify carriers. What is the difference between a carrier & a subclinical case?** (2+4 = 06)
- (ii) Enumerate the diseases that can be caused by poor disposal of sewage. Describe one method for the disposal of sewage in village at family level.** (2+4 = 06)
- Q. 6. Write in brief about:** (3 x 4 = 12)
- a. Criteria of healthful housing
 - b. Objectives of the ICDS scheme
 - c. Malnutrition – infection cycle
 - d. Selection bias

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROFESSIONAL PART-I EXAMINATION, MAY/JUNE-2019

COMMUNITY MEDICINE

PAPER – FIRST

[Time allotted: Three hours]

SET – A

[Max. Marks: 60]

Q. 1. Multiple choice questions (Attempt all MCQs in the allotted first 25 minutes in the OMR sheet)

(0.5 x 24=12)

1. Major cause of antimicrobial resistance is:
 - a. Uncontrolled and inappropriate use of antibiotics
 - b. Poor patient compliance
 - c. Substandard drugs
 - d. Counterfeit drugs
2. 'Phase of pathogenesis' in the natural history of disease starts when:
 - a. Agent, host and environment interact
 - b. When disease agent enters human host
 - c. When signs and symptoms appear
 - d. None of the above
3. In a communicable disease with high mortality, tests must be:
 - a. High sensitive
 - b. Highly specific
 - c. Easy to perform
 - d. Economical
4. Prevention of emergence or development of risk factor is a type of:
 - a. Primordial preventive
 - b. Health promotion
 - c. Screening
 - d. Mass treatment
5. Most useful single measure of mortality is:
 - a. Case fatality rate
 - b. Crude death rate
 - c. Age specific death rate
 - d. Proportional mortality rate
6. Z is a measure of:
 - a. Median
 - b. Mode
 - c. Regression coefficient
 - d. Standard normal variate
7. 'Nuisance mosquito' is:
 - a. Anopheles
 - b. Culex
 - c. Mansonia
 - d. Aedes
8. Which one of the following is used as an adsorbent in DPT vaccine?
 - a. Aluminum phosphate
 - b. Thiomersal
 - c. Alum
 - d. Zinc sulphate
9. An agent with low pathogen city and high infectivity would result in development of:
 - a. Carrier
 - b. Clinical case
 - c. Epidemic
 - d. Pandemic
10. Experimental epidemiology deals with:
 - a. Screening of disease
 - b. Epidemics
 - c. Early diagnosis
 - d. Intervention
11. Which of the following is **not** true about 'cohort study'?
 - a. Prospective study
 - b. Type of analytical study
 - c. Study proceed from cause to effect
 - d. Study is short-lived and technique is crude
12. Incubation period of useful to determine:
 - a. Source of infection
 - b. Period of surveillance
 - c. Prognosis of disease
 - d. All of the above
13. All of the following can be sterilized by autoclaving **except**:
 - a. Gloves
 - b. Culture media
 - c. Plastics
 - d. Dressing
14. Blindness is defined by WHO as a visual acuity of less than:
 - a. 6/60
 - b. 3/60
 - c. 6/18
 - d. 6/6
15. In an epidemic, first to be done is:
 - a. Confirmation of existence of an epidemic
 - b. Confirm the diagnosis
 - c. Identify the population at risk
 - d. Evaluation of ecological factors
16. All are measures of dispersion **except**:
 - a. Range
 - b. Mode
 - c. Standard deviation
 - d. Mean deviation
17. A scatter diagram shows:
 - a. Trend over time
 - b. Data as pie chart
 - c. Relationship between two variables
 - d. Frequency of occurrence of events
18. Important measures to prevent drug resistance for tuberculosis include all of the following **except**:
 - a. Complete treatment with drug combinations
 - b. Using drugs to which bacterial sensitivity is reported in the community
 - c. Prompt defaulter action
 - d. Pretreatment sputum culture and sensitivity of cases
19. Most of the ELTor biotype isolated today belongs to:
 - a. Ogawa serotype
 - b. Inaba serotype
 - c. Hikojima serotype
 - d. Any of the above
20. In which type of malaria relapses are most common:
 - a. *P. vivax*
 - b. *P. ovale*
 - c. *P. falciparum*
 - d. *P. malariae*
21. Yellow fever is **not** present in India because:
 - a. There is no susceptible host
 - b. There is no vector to transmit the disease
 - c. Environment is not favourable
 - d. There is no agent of the disease
22. Difference between leprosy relapse and reversal reaction:
 - a. In reversal reaction, lesions become erythematous and tender
 - b. In relapse, several new lesions appear
 - c. In reversal reaction, lesions do not ulcerate
 - d. All of the above
23. All of the following sites are used for measuring skin fold thickness to asses obesity **except**:
 - a. Mid-triceps
 - b. Biceps
 - c. Sub-scapular
 - d. Anterior abdominal wall
24. Standard error is due to:
 - a. Sampling error
 - b. Normal distribution of the means
 - c. Observer variation
 - d. Variability of the reading

**COMMUNITY MEDICINE
PAPER – SECOND**

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

- Q. 2. Give reasons:** (1 x 6 = 06)
- a. Communication is more than mere exchange of information.
 - b. Coliform organism - chosen as indicator of faecal pollution.
 - c. "No Man is an Island".
 - d. Food adulteration is a social evil.
 - e. Birth weight is a major determinant of infant mortality and morbidity.
 - f. Education is a crucial element in economic & social development.
- Q. 3. Problem based question:** (2+1+1+2 = 06)
- A primary school is using rice-5 kg, dal-1kg, vegetables-3kg, & oil-1kg each day for preparing mid-day meal for 100 students. Answer the questions given below-
- a. What is the nutrient requirement of the children?
 - b. What is supplementary nutrition?
 - c. Is this mid-day meal sufficient for these children?
 - d. What suggestion would you like to give to the school headmaster?
- Q. 4. Write short notes on:** (3 x 4 = 12)
- a. Water-seal latrine
 - b. Socio-demographic indicators
 - c. Activities at sub-center
 - d. Medical benefits
- Q. 5. (i) Describe antenatal & postnatal care. How could you identify at risk mother?** (2+4 = 06)
- (ii) Discuss the role of family in health & disease. What is community participation?** (2+4 = 06)
- Q. 6. Write in brief about:** (3 x 4 = 12)
- a. Erythroblastosis foetalis
 - b. Causes of poor scholastic performance in school children
 - c. Three important health problems of geriatrics & adolescents
 - d. General danger signs in a sick children

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROFESSIONAL PART-I EXAMINATION, MAY/JUNE-2019

COMMUNITY MEDICINE

PAPER – SECOND

[Max. Marks: 60]

[Time allotted: Three hours]

SET – A

(0.5 x 24=12)

Q. 1. Multiple choice questions (Attempt all MCQs in the allotted first 25 minutes in the OMR sheet)

1. All of the following statements are true **except**:
 - a. A weight less than 2.5 kg at birth is termed as 'low birth weight'.
 - b. Babies born before 37 weeks of gestation are preterm babies.
 - c. Babies weighing less than 15th percentile for the gestational age are termed 'small for date' babies.
 - d. Incidence of low birth weight babies in India is 30% of all live births.
2. According to Central Births and Deaths Registration Act 1969, all births must be registered within:
 - a. 7 days
 - b. 14 days
 - c. 21 days
 - d. 28 days
3. The following statements about intrauterine devices (IUD) are true **except**:
 - a. The pregnancy rate of Lippes loop and Cu-T200 are similar
 - b. Multiload Cu-375 is a third generation IUD
 - c. IUD can be used for emergency contraception
 - d. Levonorgestrel releasing IUD has an effective life of 5 years
4. Dettol is:
 - a. Hexachlorophane
 - b. Cetavlon
 - c. Chloroxyleneol
 - d. Cetrimide
5. A female health worker while prescribing OCPs should evaluate all **except**:
 - a. Calf tenderness
 - b. Convulsions
 - c. History of chronic headache
 - d. Having two live issues
6. A female multipurpose worker does **not**:
 - a. Distribute condoms
 - b. Collect birth and death statistics
 - c. Do malaria surveillance
 - d. Do immunization services
7. Essential components of RCH programme in India include all of the following **except**:
 - a. Maternal care including antenatal, intranatal and post-natal services
 - b. Reduce the under-5 mortality rate to half
 - c. Prevention and management of unwanted pregnancies
 - d. Management of reproductive tract infections (RTIs) and STDs
8. 'Man is a social animal' are the famous words of:
 - a. Cristo
 - b. Plato
 - c. Aristotle
 - d. Spencer
9. 'Soiling Index' is an indicator of:
 - a. Air pollution
 - b. Water pollution
 - c. Soil pollution
 - d. Contamination of vegetables in sewage irrigated farms
10. In RCH programme, the districts are divided on the basis of:
 - a. Crude birth rate & crude death rate
 - b. Crude death rate & infant mortality rate
 - c. Crude birth rate & female literacy rate
 - d. Net reproduction rate & couple protection rate
11. The maximum number of students that a classroom should accommodate under the guidelines for school health services is:
 - a. 40
 - b. 50
 - c. 60
 - d. 70
12. Which of the following are **not** beneficiaries of the ICDS scheme?
 - a. School going children
 - b. Adolescent girls 11-18 year age
 - c. Pregnant women
 - d. Lactating mothers
13. The most common health problem of aged people is:
 - a. Visual impairment
 - b. Skin problems
 - c. Locomotor disorders
 - d. Psychiatric problems
14. Which of the following cereals contains the best quality proteins?
 - a. Wheat
 - b. Rice
 - c. Maize
 - d. Jowar
15. The most sensitive indicator of obstetric and pediatric services is:
 - a. Stillbirth rate
 - b. Post-neonatal mortality rate
 - c. Perinatal mortality rate
 - d. Under-5 mortality rate
16. The WHO criteria for evidence of xerophthalmia problem in a community are all of the following **except**:
 - a. Night blindness prevalence of more than 1% in children aged 6 months to 6 years
 - b. Bitot's spots prevalence of more than 0.5% in children aged 6 months to 6 years
 - c. Corneal ulcer prevalence of more than 0.05% in children aged 6 months to 6 years
 - d. Corneal xerosis prevalence of more than 1% in children aged 6 months to 6 years.
17. A 17 years old school girl repeatedly caught shoplifting will be treated as case of:
 - a. Mischief
 - b. Theft
 - c. Burglary
 - d. Delinquency
18. A person working in hot environment who consumes more water without salt is likely to develop a condition known as:
 - a. Heat stroke
 - b. Heat cramps
 - c. Heat exhaustion
 - d. Heat hyperpyrexia
19. The most cost effective and simple method of disposal of solid wastes
 - a. Dumping
 - b. Burial
 - c. Controlled tipping
 - d. Incineration
20. The essential ingredient in the space sprays for vector control is:
 - a. Fenthion
 - b. Malathion
 - c. DDT
 - d. Pyrethrum
21. Progressive massive fibrosis (PMF) is a lung condition seen in:
 - a. Silicosis
 - b. Anthracosis
 - c. Bagassosis
 - d. Stannosis
22. Illiteracy and socio-economic status constitute which type of communication barrier?
 - a. Physiological
 - b. Psychological
 - c. Environmental
 - d. Cultural
23. The most important step in health education of a community is:
 - a. Community discussion
 - b. Contact with doctors
 - c. Knowledge of local needs
 - d. Announcements by loudspeakers
24. An assessment of the health problems and health status for planning health care services is termed as:
 - a. Social pathology
 - b. Health evaluation
 - c. Community diagnosis
 - d. None of the above