

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROFESSIONAL PART-I EXAMINATION, JULY - 2020

COMMUNITY MEDICINE

[Time allotted: Three hours]

PAPER - FIRST (SET - A)

[Max. Marks: 60]

Q. 1. Multiple choice questions (Attempt all MCQs in the allotted first 20 minutes in the OMR sheet) (0.5 x 24 = 12)

1. Glycosylated hemoglobin levels give an indication of diabetic control over previous ____ period.
 - a. 1 week
 - b. 2-3 weeks
 - c. 2-3 months
 - d. 6 months
2. Which month is observed as anti-malaria month?
 - a. June
 - b. July
 - c. August
 - d. September
3. Sentinel surveillance is the strategy adopted in:
 - a. ARI control programme
 - b. Diarrhoea control programme
 - c. RNTCP
 - d. National AIDS control programme
4. Plastic syringes are sterilized by:
 - a. Gamma rays
 - b. Hot air oven
 - c. Autoclaves
 - d. Washing in phenol
5. Chronic carrier in salmonella are:
 - a. Faecal carrier
 - b. Urinary carrier
 - c. Blood carrier
 - d. None of the above
6. Tuberculin test was founded by:
 - a. Heaf
 - b. Robert Koch
 - c. Ehrlich
 - d. Von Piquet
7. First case that comes to the knowledge of investigator is:
 - a. Index case
 - b. Primary case
 - c. Clinical case
 - d. Subclinical case
8. Main purpose to give BCG vaccine in children is to:
 - a. Prevent all forms of TB
 - b. Control all forms of TB
 - c. Prevent severe forms of TB
 - d. Prevent severe complication of TB
9. Complication of varicella are all **except**:
 - a. CNS involvement
 - b. Congenital varicella
 - c. Myocarditis
 - d. Varicella pneumonia
10. All are **true** of RCT **except**:
 - a. Baseline characteristic of intervention and control group should be similar
 - b. Investigator's bias is minimized by double blinding
 - c. Sample size depends on the hypothesis
 - d. Drop out from the trial should be excluded from the analysis.
11. Find out the sensitivity from the following table:

Test positive	Disease positive	
	+	-
+	40	225
-	10	225

 - a. 45
 - b. 20
 - c. 80
 - d. 50
12. All are **true** about standardization **except**:
 - a. It allows comparison to be made between 2 different population
 - b. National population is always taken as standard population
 - c. For direct standardization, age specific rates of the study population are applied to that of standard population
 - d. For indirect standardization, age specific rates of the standard population are applied to that of the study population.
13. For the field diagnosis of trachoma, WHO recommends that follicular and intense trachoma inflammation should be assessed by:
 - a. Women aged 15 – 45 years
 - b. Population of 10 – 28 years
 - c. Children aged 0 – 10 years
 - d. Population > 25 years irrespective of age
14. Recall bias is most commonly associated with:
 - a. Case control study
 - b. Cohort study
 - c. Cohort case control study
 - d. Cross sectional study
15. Reliability means:
 - a. The extent to which the observer can go in finding the result
 - b. Number of times the result can be reproduced
 - c. It measures accurately what it purports to measure
 - d. The test is acceptable to the people
16. Primordial prevention in coronary heart disease involves:
 - a. Control of blood pressure
 - b. Screening high risk persons
 - c. Preserving traditional healthy life style
 - d. Health check ups
17. Advantages of random sampling for studying the general human population include:
 - a. It can be applied to any population
 - b. Likely error can be estimated
 - c. Estimates obtained are not biased
 - d. Easy to do
18. Paired t test is:
 - a. Impractical for large samples
 - b. Equivalent to chi square test
 - c. Suitable for very small samples
 - d. Used for independent samples.
19. Standard chi square test for 2 x 2 contingency table is **not** valid unless:
 - a. All the expected frequencies are greater than 5
 - b. Both variables are continuous
 - c. All the observed frequencies are > 5
 - d. At least one variable is from normal distribution.
20. Which one of the following is not a socio economic indicator?
 - a. Literacy rate
 - b. Family size
 - c. Housing
 - d. Life expectancy at birth
21. Cross over study is done when:
 - a. Control and case are the same
 - b. Case and control are different
 - c. Control is same and case is different
 - d. Case is same and control is different
22. Forty percent formalin is used to sterilize:
 - a. Plastic syringes
 - b. All microbes
 - c. Clothes
 - d. Stitches
23. Best prophylaxis against tetanus is:
 - a. Tetanus toxoid
 - b. Surgical toilet of wound
 - c. Tetanus hyper immunoglobulin
 - d. Hyperbaric oxygen therapy
24. Oral rehydration therapy is an excellent example of :
 - a. Equitable distribution
 - b. Community participation
 - c. Appropriate technology
 - d. Intersectoral coordination

COMMUNITY MEDICINE
PAPER – FIRST

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

- Q. 2. Give reasons:** **(1 x 6 = 06)**
- a. Holistic model is a synthesis of all the other concepts of health.
 - b. Geographic differences in disease occurrences is an important dimension of descriptive study.
 - c. Surveys are tools for evaluating the health status of a population.
 - d. It is easy and economical to study the sample population rather than the whole population.
 - e. It is not necessary to know everything about the natural history of a disease to initiate preventive measures.
 - f. Dose response relationship plays a major role in acceptance of relationship as causal.
- Q. 3. Problem based question:** **(1 x 6 = 06)**
- Rahul, a 12 year old boy has been bitten by a stray dog and brought to your clinic. On examination you find two lacerated wounds on right leg and small abrasion on left leg.
- a. How will you classify the category of contact?
 - b. What immediate steps will you undertake to prevent the virus from getting absorbed on nerve endings?
 - c. Which virucidal agents will you prescribe to inactivate residual virus?
 - d. List the risk factors essential for development of rabies in a person.
 - e. Mention the management of the case.
 - f. What are the strategies of prevention of rabies in India?
- Q. 4. Write short notes on:** **(3 x 4 = 12)**
- a. Stable malaria
 - b. Record linkage
 - c. Types of cohort studies
 - d. Biological control of vectors
- Q. 5. (i) Define epidemic. What are different types of epidemics? Bring out the differences between three major types of epidemics.** **(1+2+3 = 06)**
- (ii) Define rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease. What are effects of environmental factors on RF and RHD? Describe the secondary prevention for prevention of RF?** **(1+2+3 = 06)**
- Q. 6. Write in brief:** **(3 x 4 = 12)**
- a. Type II reaction in leprosy
 - b. Epidemiological classification of vector borne disease
 - c. HBV serological marker
 - d. Social factors affecting health of people

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-I EXAMINATION, JULY - 2020**COMMUNITY MEDICINE****PAPER – SECOND (SET – A)****[Time allotted: Three hours]****[Max. Marks: 60]****Q. 1. Multiple choice questions (Attempt all MCQs in the allotted first 20 minutes in the OMR sheet)****(0.5 x 24=12)**

1. In demographic cycle late expanding stage indicates:
 - a. High birth and death rates
 - b. Decreasing death rate and stationary birth rate
 - c. Decreasing birth rate and decreasing death rate
 - d. Low death rate and birth rate
2. Multipurpose Health Workers Scheme was recommended by:
 - a. Chadah Committee, 1963
 - b. Mukherjee Committee, 1966
 - c. Kartar Singh Committee, 1975
 - d. Srivastava Committee, 1975
3. The number of stillbirths plus neonatal deaths per 1000 total births is called as:
 - a. Foetal mortality rate
 - b. Neonatal mortality rate
 - c. Perinatal mortality rate
 - d. Infant mortality rate
4. Anganwadi workers are under:
 - a. Ministry of Health And Family Welfare
 - b. Ministry of Labour
 - c. Child Development Project Officer
 - d. Medical Officer, PHC
5. Deflouridation of water is done by technique:
 - a. Nalgonda
 - b. Kasauli
 - c. Nagpur
 - d. Hyderabad
6. The toxin in khesari dal is known as:
 - a. Beta oxalyl amino alanine
 - b. Beta oxyl amino arginine
 - c. Alpha oxalyl amino alanine
 - d. Beta oxyl amino transferase
7. Total body iodine is about:
 - a. 20 mg
 - b. 30 mg
 - c. 40 mg
 - d. 50 mg
8. I.C.D.S. scheme was started in the year:
 - a. 1965
 - b. 1970
 - c. 1975
 - d. 1995
9. All are food fortification **except**:
 - a. Addition of color to saccharin
 - b. Addition of vitamin A to food stuff
 - c. Addition of extra nutrients to food stuff
 - d. Iodization of salt
10. Epidemic dropsy is caused by:
 - a. Argemone oil
 - b. Aflatoxin
 - c. Ergot
 - d. All of the above
11. Par-boiling of paddy helps in retaining:
 - a. Vitamin C
 - b. Vitamin A
 - c. Niacin
 - d. Thiamine
12. Milk is deficient in:
 - a. Calcium
 - b. Vitamin A
 - c. Vitamin D
 - d. Iron
13. Pasteurization of milk does not kill:
 - a. Anthrax
 - b. Brucella
 - c. Mycobacterium tuberculosis
 - d. Streptococcus
14. Pasteurization is a..... disinfection.
 - a. Precurrent
 - b. Concurrent
 - c. Preconcurrent
 - d. Terminal
15. Cow's milk contains what % of proteins?
 - a. 1.1
 - b. 3.2
 - c. 3.5
 - d. 4.1
16. Egg lacks the following:
 - a. Protein
 - b. Cholesterol
 - c. Carbohydrate
 - d. Vitamins
17. World Population Day is celebrated on:
 - a. 29 March
 - b. 6 May
 - c. 5 June
 - d. 11 July
18. The increase in the height of a baby during the first year of life is:
 - a. 20 cms
 - b. 25 cms
 - c. 30 cms
 - d. 35 cms
19. One of the following years is called the "big divide" in relation to population problem in India:
 - a. 1911
 - b. 1921
 - c. 1931
 - d. 1941
20. Acculturation means:
 - a. Culture contact
 - b. Study of the various cultures
 - c. Cultural history of health
 - d. None of these
21. The type of discussion where a group of 6-8 qualified experts discuss a topic in front of an audience is called:
 - a. Group discussion
 - b. Symposium
 - c. Workshop
 - d. Panel discussion
22. Bhole Committee was set up in:
 - a. 1943
 - b. 1946
 - c. 1948
 - d. 1952
23. First 5 year plan in India started in:
 - a. 1950
 - b. 1951
 - c. 1952
 - d. 1953
24. Nuisance mosquito is:
 - a. Anopheles
 - b. Culex
 - c. Aedes
 - d. Tsetse fly

COMMUNITY MEDICINE
PAPER – SECOND

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

- Q. 2. Give reasons:** **(1 x 6 = 06)**
- a. People choose poor diets because of cultural influences.
 - b. Mental illness like physical illness is due to multiple causes.
 - c. Mother and children not only constitute a large group, but they are also a special risk group.
 - d. Environmental factors are generally held responsible for 80 to 90% of all human cancers.
 - e. The aetiology of coronary heart disease is multifactorial.
 - f. Neonates should be routinely examined for congenital abnormalities.
- Q. 3. Problem based question:** **(1 x 6 = 06)**
- A female of gravida 4 belonging to the low socio-economic status, and in the third trimester of pregnancy attends a Primary Health Centre for the first time. Her Hb is 5.4 gm/dl, weight is 42 kg.
- a. Enumerate the risk factors in this patient.
 - b. How will you investigate her for assessing the cause of anemia?
 - c. How will you proceed to correct her anemia?
 - d. Ideally, what should be the Hb level in this patient?
 - e. What preventive measures should be taken for/by this patient to prevent recurrence of the condition?
 - f. Enumerate the schemes being run by the Govt. for such patients.
- Q. 4. Write short notes on:** **(2 x 6 = 12)**
- a. Principles of Primary Health Care
 - b. Identification of “at risk” infants
 - c. Glycaemic Index
 - d. Retrospective genetic counseling
 - e. Assessment of nutritional status
 - f. WHO definition of ‘Perinatal Mortality Rate’ in nations with well-established vital records of still births
- Q. 5. (i)** Enumerate causes of neonatal mortality. Discuss strategies for prevention. **(2+4 = 06)**
- (ii)** What is Employees State Insurance Act, 1948? Which establishments are in the preview of the ESI Act? Write in detail about the benefits of this scheme to the employees. **(1 +1+4 = 06)**
- Q. 6. Write in brief:** **(2 x 6 = 12)**
- a. Demographic cycle
 - b. Rule of halves
 - c. Draw & label age pyramids of India & Switzerland
 - d. Natural family planning methods
 - e. Pearl index
 - f. PERT