

**COMMUNITY MEDICINE
PAPER – FIRST**

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

- Q. 2. Give reasons:** (1 x 6 = 06)
- a. Why Yield is important during screening efforts?
 - b. Why 95 per cent confidence limits is crucial in Normal Distribution Curve?
 - c. Why tetanus is also known as eight day disease?
 - d. Avian Flu a disease of pandemic potential?
 - e. Female literacy helps to reduce under-five morbidity.
 - f. Unmet need is a powerful concept for family planning?
- Q. 3. Problem based question:** (1 +1+2+1+1= 06)
- A 7 year old child presented with acute onset flaccid paralysis with signs of meningeal irritation and cranial nerve involvement with no sensory loss. A history of fever 5 days back at the onset of paralysis was given. Tripod sign was found positive.
- a. What is the most provisional diagnosis?
 - b. What are the indications of AFP surveillance?
 - c. What is the epidemiological basis for eradication of this disease?
 - d. What specific protections will you advice for primary prevention of the disease?
 - e. What is the current scenario of this disease in India?
- Q. 4. Write short notes on:** (3 x 4 = 12)
- a. Lepra Reaction
 - b. Normal Distribution
 - c. Indices of Malaria
 - d. Post Exposure Prophylaxis of Rabies
- Q. 5. (i) Define Health? What are the levels of prevention and mode of interventions in concept of prevention?** (06)
- (ii) What are the risk factors of Non-Communicable diseases? Discuss WHO Global Action Plan for the prevention and control of NCDs (2013 - 2020).** (3 + 3= 06)
- Q. 6. Write in brief:** (3 x 4 = 12)
- a. Enumerate Sources of Health Information
 - b. Diagram of Advanced Model of Triangle of Epidemiology
 - c. Diagram of different stages of VVM in vaccine
 - d. Algorithm of Dynamics of Typhoid Fever transmission

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROFESSIONAL PART-I EXAMINATION, APRIL-2021
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 25 minutes in the OMR sheet) (0.5 x 24 = 12)

1. Which of the following statements are true?
 - a. The p-value is the probability of the sample data arising by chance.
 - b. The p-value is an arbitrary value, designated as the significance level.
 - c. The p-value is the chance of getting an observed effect if the null hypothesis was false.
 - d. The p-value is the chance of getting an observed effect if the null hypothesis was false.
2. WHO standard for safe drinking water is?
 - a. Must not be detectable in any 100 ml sample
 - b. 10 coliforms / 100 ml
 - c. Less than 200 coliforms / 100 ml
 - d. Less than 100 coliforms / 100 ml
3. The criteria for validity of a screening test is?
 - a. Accuracy
 - b. Predictability
 - c. Sensitivity and Specificity
 - d. Cost Effectiveness
4. Most important index of malaria recently transmitted in a community is?
 - a. Infant – parasitic rate
 - b. Adult parasite rate
 - c. Mosquito – density of area
 - d. Annual Blood examination rate
5. Pig plays a role in Japanese encephalitis as?
 - a. Reservoir host
 - b. Primary Host
 - c. Amplifier Host
 - d. Secondary Host
6. Elimination of Neonatal Tetanus is said to be achieved when the cases per 1000 births are?
 - a. < 0.01
 - b. <0.1
 - c. <1
 - d. <10
7. 'Dick test' is done in:
 - a. Small Pox
 - b. Chicken Pox
 - c. Rubella
 - d. Scarlet Fever
8. Disease transmitted by sand-fly are following except:
 - a. Kala – Azar
 - b. Relapsing Fever
 - c. Oriental Sore
 - d. Oraya Fever
9. Vehicle transmission is seen in:
 - a. Hepatitis A
 - b. Rabies
 - c. Filaria
 - d. Malaria
10. The best way to control mosquito is by controlling:
 - a. Larva
 - b. Adult
 - c. Source
 - d. None of the above
11. Pap smear is an example of:
 - a. Primary level of prevention
 - b. Secondary level of prevention
 - c. Tertiary level of prevention
 - d. None of the above
12. Following vaccine contains killed bacteria:
 - a. Oral Polio
 - b. Diphtheria
 - c. Measles
 - d. Rubella
13. All are true about case control studies except:
 - a. It is easy to conduct
 - b. It is cheaper
 - c. Can measure attributable Risk
 - d. Those with disease are matched with those without disease
14. Herd immunity is not seen in:
 - a. Diphtheria
 - b. Pertussis
 - c. Tetanus
 - d. Polio
15. Which is 'Epidemiological Triad'?
 - a. Agent, Host, Environment
 - b. Susceptibility, Organism, Precipitants
 - c. Agent, Host, Cultural Factors
 - d. Socio-cultural and environmental factors
16. Descriptive epidemiology is:
 - a. Study of disease process in experimental animals
 - b. Study of distribution and pattern of disease
 - c. Analytical study to confirm hypothesis
 - d. Study with randomized controls
17. PQLI is based on the following except:
 - a. Literacy
 - b. Per capita income
 - c. Expectation of life at 1 year of age
 - d. IMR
18. Killing power of disease is:
 - a. Secondary attack rate
 - b. Case fatality rate
 - c. Infant Mortality Rate
 - d. Maternal Mortality Rate
19. Fresh bleaching powder contains:
 - a. 33% chlorine
 - b. 3.3% chlorine
 - c. 0.3 % chlorine
 - d. 0.03% chlorine
20. Waste from kitchen is called:
 - a. Refuse
 - b. Garbage
 - c. Sullage
 - d. Sewage
21. In a table of 2 x 2, the degree of freedom is:
 - a. 4
 - b. 1
 - c. 8
 - d. 7
22. IMNCI includes all except:
 - a. Malaria
 - b. Respiratory Infection
 - c. Diarrhoea
 - d. Tuberculosis
23. Vaccine which is not included in National Immunization Schedule:
 - a. BCG
 - b. DPT
 - c. MMR
 - d. DT
24. The infectivity of chicken pox lasts for:
 - a. Till the last scab falls off
 - b. Six days after onset of rash.
 - c. Three days after onset of rash
 - d. Till the fever subsides

COMMUNITY MEDICINE
PAPER – SECOND

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

- Q. 2. Give reasons:** (1 x 6 = 06)
- a. General fertility rate is a better measure of fertility, than the crude birth rate.
 - b. "Risk approach" is a managerial tool to improve MCH care
 - c. Epidemiological treatment has become a keystone of the control campaigns for STDs.
 - d. Artificial feeding is a hazardous procedure in poor homes.
 - e. J.E. vaccination is not recommended in children <6 months of age.
 - f. Leprosy is an 'iceberg disease'.
- Q. 3. Problem based question:** (2 x 3 = 06)
- A 18 yrs old married female came to PHC with chief complaints of nausea & vomiting since 2 months. She is having amenorrhoea since 3^{1/2} months. On examination her built is average, Pallor +nt, Ht is 140 cm, wt=42kg, B.P.=120/80 mmHg.
- a. What is your diagnosis & how will you confirm it.
 - b. What advice would you like to give her?
 - c. Under which scheme she will get free of cost health services.
- Q. 4. Write short notes on:** (3 x 4 = 12)
- a. Identification of "at risk" infants
 - b. Syndromic approach to STD
 - c. Dependency ratio
 - d. Xerophthalmia
- Q. 5. (i)** What is the importance of health check-up of a school going child. What are the objectives of school medical examination or school health? (2+4 = 06)
- (ii)** What are the principle involved in determining the caloric requirements of man? What is the protein requirements in the following: (2+1+1+1+1= 06)
- a. Pregnant women
 - b. Lactating women.
 - c. Adolescents
 - d. Infants
- Q. 6. Write in brief about:** (3 x 4 = 12)
- a. Progestogen – only pill.
 - b. Uses of health information
 - c. Birth preparedness
 - d. Five important geriatrics health problems.

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROFESSIONAL PART-I EXAMINATION, APRIL-2021**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 25 minutes in the OMR sheet)****(0.5 x 24 = 12)**

1. Pneumoconiosis is caused by all **except**:
 - a. Coal dust
 - b. Silica
 - c. Chromium
 - d. Asbestos
2. Kuppaswamy socioeconomic status scale comprises all **except**:
 - a. Education
 - b. Occupation
 - c. Income
 - d. Type of housing
3. **Not** transmitted by arthropods is:
 - a. Kala-azar
 - b. Yellow fever
 - c. Malaria
 - d. Leprosy
4. Unit of rural planning and development is:
 - a. Tehsil
 - b. Subdivision
 - c. District
 - d. Block
5. Major air pollutant is:
 - a. Sulphur dioxide
 - b. Carbon monoxide
 - c. Lead
 - d. Nitrogen dioxide
6. The denominator for calculating birth rate is:
 - a. Mid year population
 - b. Total number of live births
 - c. Number of female population
 - d. Number of women in reproductive (15-45 years) age group
7. Most common cause of maternal mortality is:
 - a. Infection
 - b. Malnutrition
 - c. Toxemia of pregnancy
 - d. Hemorrhage
8. The most sensitive test to detect argemone oil is:
 - a. Nitric acid test
 - b. Paper chromatography test
 - c. Argemone test
 - d. Phosphates' test
9. All of the following are done during chlorination of well **except**:
 - a. Estimation of volume
 - b. Estimation of chlorine demand
 - c. Put bleaching powder directly into the well
 - d. Contact period of one hour
10. Which one of the following is useful index for surveillance of iodine deficiency?
 - a. Prevalence of goiter
 - b. Prevalence of cretinism
 - c. Serum T4 levels
 - d. Urinary iodine excretion
11. Correct effective temperature in comfortable zone is:
 - a. 69-76° F
 - b. 77-80° F
 - c. 81-82° F
 - d. 83+° F
12. Minimum unsaturated/essential fatty acid content is in:
 - a. Safflower Oiled
 - b. Sunflower Oil
 - c. Groundnut Oil
 - d. Coconut Oil
13. The method which softens the water to zero hardness is:
 - a. Boiling
 - b. Addition of Lime
 - c. Addition of sodium carbonate
 - d. Base exchange process
14. Strength of sewage is express in terms of all **except**:
 - a. Biochemical oxygen demand
 - b. Chemical oxygen demand
 - c. Suspended solids
 - d. E.coli count
15. Multi load device refers to:
 - a. First generation IUCD
 - b. Second generation IUCD
 - c. Oral contraceptive pills
 - d. Barrier contraceptives
16. Relapsing fever is transmitted by:
 - a. Soft tick
 - b. Itch mite
 - c. Rat
 - d. Pubic Lice
17. In birth and death registration Act, registration of birth is done when:
 - a. 72 hrs
 - b. 1 week
 - c. 2 week
 - d. 3 week
18. RCH programme was launched in:
 - a. 1992
 - b. 1995
 - c. 1997
 - d. 1999
19. All type of the following are modifiable under factories act **except**:
 - a. Silicosis
 - b. Anthracosis
 - c. Bagassosis
 - d. Lead poisoning
20. All of the following are features of autosomal dominant trait inheritance **except**:
 - a. Approximately hair of the offspring's of affected parents are diseased
 - b. Parents of an affected person may be healthy
 - c. Sexes are invariably affected equally
 - d. Affected individuals are usually heterozygote's
21. Which one of the mineral deficiencies is associated with mental ill health:
 - a. Calcium
 - b. Iron
 - c. Zinc
 - d. Iodine
22. The best method of teaching an urban slum about ORS is:
 - a. Flash cards
 - b. Lectures
 - c. Demonstration
 - d. Role play
23. Village health guide concept was given by:
 - a. Kartar Singh Committee
 - b. Srivastav Committee
 - c. Chaddah Committee
 - d. Jungalwala Committee
24. Major defects associated with congenital rubella are all **except**:
 - a. Cataract
 - b. Congenital heart disease
 - c. Deafness
 - d. Microcephaly