

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART- I EXAMINATION, JANUARY-2013
COMMUNITY MEDICINE
PAPER FIRST

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 60]

Note: Attempt all questions. Question should be answered as per the sequence given in the question paper.
Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

Q. 1. Multiple choice questions – separate sheet given

($\frac{1}{2} \times 24 = 12$)

Q. 2. Problem based question:

(2 x 5 = 10)

A 25 years old women Radha, who is 8 months pregnant complained of productive cough for more than 2 weeks. Her sputum was found to be positive for AFB. She had never received any treatment before.

- a. What is the diagnosis of the case?
- b. What is the treatment of this disease?
- c. Which anti-tubercular drugs should be avoided during pregnancy and why?
- d. What preventive steps should be taken to stop transmission to baby?
- e. How can spread of the disease be prevented in the community?

Q. 3. Describe Case Control Study and its basic steps. What is the difference between Case Control study and Cohort study?

(2+2+4= 08)

Q. 4. Write short Notes on:

(3 x 4=12)

- a. Disability limitation & Rehabilitation
- b. Types of bias
- c. Histogram

Write in brief:

(6 x 3=18)

- a. Positive predictive value
- b. Determinants of health
- c. Measures of central tendency
- d. Post exposure prophylaxis in Rabies
- e. Syndromic Approach to STIs
- f. Clinical features of Chicken Pox.

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART- I EXAMINATION, JANUARY-2013**COMMUNITY MEDICINE****PAPER FIRST- MCQ****Time allotted for MCQ – 25 minutes****SET- A****Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions (Encircle the single best response)****(½ x 24=12)**

1. Comparing the incidence of measles after measles vaccination is:
 - a. RCT
 - b. Cohort study
 - c. Before & after study
 - d. Field trials
2. To test the association between risk factor and disease, which of the following is the weakest study design?
 - a. Case-control study
 - b. Ecological study
 - c. Cohort Study
 - d. Clinical trial
3. Which of the following relationships shown between different parameters of a performance of a test, is correct?
 - a. Sensitivity= 1-specificity
 - b. Positive predictive value=1-Negative predictive value
 - c. Sensitivity is inverse proportional to specificity
 - d. Sensitivity= 1-Positive predictive value
4. Residence of three villages, with three different types of water supply, participated in a study, to identify cholera carrier as several cholera deaths had occurred in the recent past. Almost everyone present at the time submitted for examination. The proportion of residents in village who were carriers was computed and compared. This study is:
 - a. Cross – sectional study
 - b. Case – control study
 - c. Concurrent cohort study
 - d. Non concurrent study
5. Prevalence of a disease:
 - a. is the best measure of disease frequency in etiological studies.
 - b. can only be determined by a cohort study.
 - c. is the number of new cases in a defined population.
 - d. Describes the balance between incidence, mortality and recovery.
6. All are true regarding common source epidemic EXCEPT:
 - a. Sudden onset
 - b. All the people are affected at the same time
 - c. More commonly seen in children
 - d. Abrupt end.
7. Discouraging children from adopting harmful lifestyle is:
 - a. Primary prevention
 - b. Secondary prevention
 - c. Tertiary prevention
 - d. Primordial prevention
8. The mechanisms by which cholera persists during intervals between peak cholera season is:
 - a. Carrier status in animals
 - b. Carrier status in men
 - c. An environmental reservoir
 - d. Continuous transmission in man
9. A 25 year old female has been diagnosed to be suffering from tuberculosis categorized as Category II (Sputum positive relapse).The treatment regimen recommended under DOTS is-
 - a. 2(HRZE)3 +5(HR)3
 - b. 2(HRSZE)3 +(HRZE)3+5(HR)3
 - c. 3(HRZE)3 +2(HRE)3+4(HR)3
 - d. 3(HRSZE)3 +(HRZE)3+4(HRE)3
10. Which of the following statements is true regarding pertusis?
 - a. Neurological complication rate of DPT is 1 in 5000
 - b. Vaccine efficacy is more than 95%
 - c. Erythromycin prevents spread of disease between children
 - d. The degree of polymorphonuclear leucocytosis correlates with the severity of cough
11. What is the schedule for sputum examination, in RNTCP, after beginning of treatment, in category II patient?
 - a. 2,4 & 6 Months
 - b. 3,5 & 8 Months
 - c. 2, & 6 Month
 - d. None of the above

12. To prevent KFD which of the following is not used:

- a. Self protection against ticks
- b. Vaccination
- c. Larvivorous fish
- d. Control of cattle roaming in the forest

13. Chandlers index is:

- a. No. of egg /gm. of stool
- b. No. of larvae /100 gm. of stool
- c. No. of larvae /gm. of stool
- d. No. of egg /100gm. of stool

14. Not true about IPV is:

- a. Given in 4 doses
- b. Cant be given in AIDS patient
- c. Killed vaccine
- d. Cheaper

15. Number of wild polio virus cases detected in India in year 2011, upto 31 september:

- a. 0
- b. 1
- c. 134
- d. 3600

16. In India fluoride level in water is:

- a. 0.5mg/lr. to 0.8mg./lr.
- b. 1.5mg/lr. to 1.8mg./lr.
- c. 1.0mg/lr. to 1.5mg./lr.
- d. 200mg/lr. to 600mg./lr.

17. Sanitation barrier implies:

- a. Segregation of faeces
- b. Personal hygiene
- c. Elimination of flies
- d. Hand washing

18. To disinfect 1000 litres of well watergm. Bleaching powder is used:

- a. 1.5
- b. 2.5
- c. 3.5
- d. 4.5

19. Recent contamination of water is indicated by:

- a. Free & Saline ammonia
- b. Dissolved NaCl
- c. Nitrates
- d. Nitrites

20. Mode represents:

- a. Central value
- b. Highest value
- c. Lowest value
- d. Most frequently occurring value

21. Standard deviation is a measure of :

- a. Chance
- b. Deviation from mean value
- c. Central tendency
- d. None of the above

22. Disability is defined as:

- a. Any loss or abnormality
- b. Unable to carry out certain activity
- c. Not able to carry normal activity
- d. Disease

23. Goal 4 of MDGs is:

- a. Eradicate extreme hunger & poverty
- b. Reduce child mortality
- c. Improve maternal health
- d. Combat HIV/AIDS & Malaria

24. Mass treatment is:

- a. Health promotion
- b. Specific protection
- c. Early diagnosis & treatment
- d. Health education

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COMMUNITY MEDICINE
PAPER SECOND

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 60]

Note: Attempt all questions. Question should be answered as per the sequence given in the question paper.
Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

Q. 1. Multiple choice questions – separate sheet given

($\frac{1}{2} \times 24 = 12$)

Q. 2. Problem based question:

(2+2+2+3+1=10)

Munni, a 17 year old illiterate female, delivered after eight and half month's pregnancy, at home. She was attended by her mother in law and a local untrained dai. She delivered twin babies who appeared to be small and pale. Both the babies were given bath and were fed honey. After a few hours, their skin temperature fell down and skin felt cold. Respiration was slow. Babies showed inability to breast feed. When their skin started turning bluish the dai asked that the babies should be taken to the nearest health centre for further management.

- a. What is your diagnosis?
- b. What are the various medicosocial factors responsible in this case?
- c. How it could have been prevented?
- d. How would you manage this case if you were the Medical Officer?
- e. Under which National Programme, the above issues could have been taken care of.

Q. 3. What is primordial prevention? What are the various risk factors and preventive strategies for coronary heart disease?

(2+2+4 =8)

Q. 4. Write short notes on:

(4 x 3 =12)

- a. Demographic cycle
- b. Food fortification
- c. Prevention of occupational diseases.

Q. 5. Write briefly about:

(3 x 6 =18)

- a. Pasteurisation of milk
- b. PERT
- c. BCG
- d. Genetic Counseling
- e. Enlist health problems of aged
- f. Intra uterine devices

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART- I EXAMINATION, JANUARY-2013**COMMUNITY MEDICINE****PAPER SECOND - MCQ****Time allotted for MCQ – 25 minutes****SET - A****Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions (Encircle the single best response)****(½ x 24=12)**

1. Preterm baby is the baby before:
 - a. Completion of 34 weeks of gestation
 - b. Completion of 35 weeks of gestation
 - c. Completion of 36 weeks of gestation
 - d. Completion of 37 weeks of gestation
2. World Health Day is celebrated on:
 - a. 1 July
 - b. 7 April
 - c. 7 July
 - d. 1 December
3. Late maternal death is death of a woman from direct or indirect obstetric causes:
 - a. 42-90 days of pregnancy termination
 - b. 90-120 days of pregnancy termination
 - c. >42 days but less than 1 year after termination of pregnancy
 - d. Between 1-42 days of pregnancy termination
4. Carbohydrate reserve, glycogen, of a human adult is:
 - a. 1000 gms
 - b. 750 gms
 - c. 500 gms
 - d. 2000 gms
5. Purpose of evaluation is to assess:
 - a. The achievement of the stated programme objectives
 - b. The achievement of adequacy of programme objectives
 - c. Achievement of objectives and its efficiency
 - d. All the above
6. Principles of primary health care includes the following EXCEPT:
 - a. Community participation
 - b. Equitable distribution
 - c. Communication
 - d. Intersectoral coordination
7. Health related MDGs in India are:
 - a. Four
 - b. Eight
 - c. Ten
 - d. Six
8. Which is barrier to communication:
 - a. Deafness
 - b. Neurosis
 - c. Noise
 - d. All the above
9. Gerontology is the study of:
 - a. Physical changes of old age
 - b. Psychological changes of old age
 - c. Both A & B
 - d. None of the above
10. Symposium is:
 - a. Series of speech on a selected subject
 - b. Series of different speech on different subjects
 - c. Discussion amongst the speakers
 - d. None of the above
11. Helpage works for the:
 - a. Cause and care of the poor people
 - b. Cause and care of disadvantaged old people
 - c. Helps people of all age groups
 - d. None of the above
12. Management consists of the following:
 - a. Planning
 - b. Organizing and monitoring
 - c. A & B both
 - d. None of the above
13. Daily requirement of Iodine is:
 - a. 100 mgs
 - b. 75 mgs
 - c. 120 mgs
 - d. 150 mgs
14. Latent iron deficiency is when:
 - a. Iron stores are exhausted
 - b. Transferring saturation is <15%
 - c. Both a & b
 - d. Haemoglobin levels are reduced
15. Quantitative method in management are the following EXCEPT:
 - a. Cost expenditure analysis
 - b. Const benefit analysis
 - c. Cost effective analysis
 - d. Input output analysis
16. Counseling is:
 - a. Tool
 - b. Analysis
 - c. Process
 - d. Decision making

17. Following are the complications of postpartal period EXCEPT:

- a. Puerperal sepsis
- b. Secondary haemorrhage
- c. Cervical tear
- d. Thrombophlebitis

18. Birth weight of a newborn baby is preferable taken:

- a. Within a week
- b. Within 24 hours
- c. Within first hour
- d. After a week

19. Breast milk secreted by a poor Indian woman during the first year is:

- a. 400-600 ml/day
- b. 700-900 ml/day
- c. 500-800 ml/day
- d. 1000 ml/day

20. Body temperature of a newborn baby normally is:

- a. $34^{\circ}\text{C} - 36^{\circ}\text{C}$
- b. $34.5^{\circ}\text{C} - 35^{\circ}\text{C}$
- c. $36.5^{\circ}\text{C} - 37.5^{\circ}\text{C}$
- d. None of the above

21. Road to health chart was first designed:

- a. John M Last
- b. David Morley
- c. John Snow
- d. Jacob John

22. Risk approach assess the degree of risk of each factor by scoring according to the following EXCEPT:

- a. Magnitude
- b. Treatability
- c. Cost effective
- d. Individual care

23. Socioeconomic status of the community is best indicated by:

- a. IMR
- b. Under 5 mortality Rate
- c. MMR
- d. Perinatal Mortality Rate

24. Headquarter of WHO is in:

- a. New York
- b. Rome
- c. Paris
- d. Geneva

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-I EXAMINATION, JANUARY - 2014
COMMUNITY MEDICINE
PAPER – FIRST

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 60]

Note: Attempt all Questions.

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

- Q. 1. Multiple choice questions- separate sheet given ($\frac{1}{2} \times 24 = 12$)
- Q. 2. Give Reasons: (1 x 6 = 06)
- a. Why in a lacerated open wound case of RTA we prefer to give both Tetanus Antibodies and Toxoid?
 - b. Why Yield is important during screening efforts?
 - c. Why is vital layer an important part of Slow Sand Filter?
 - d. Why 95 per cent confidence limits are crucial in Normal Distribution Curve?
 - e. Why tetanus is also known as eight day disease?
 - f. Avian Flu a disease of pandemic potential?
- Q. 3. Fill in the blanks: (1 x 6 = 06)
- a. One DALY is equal to _____.
 - b. _____ (mg/ltr) should be the level of free residual chlorine in a disaster affected area.
 - c. Day carriers can store upto _____ vials of vaccines.
 - d. Iodised oil in preventing goitre is _____ level of prevention.
 - e. Under NMEP _____ percentage of population under surveillance should be examined annually by taking blood films.
 - f. Letter D in ICD – 10 code is used in Chapter II and Chapter _____.
- Q. 4. Write in brief about: (2 x 6 = 12)
- a. Enumerate Sources of Health Information?
 - b. Enumerate Indicators of Health?
 - c. Diagram of Advanced Model of Triangle of Epidemiology?
 - d. Diagram of different stages of VVM in vaccine?
 - e. Enumerate 10 screening tests?
 - f. Algorithm of Dynamics of Typhoid Fever transmission?
- Q. 5. (i) Define Health? What are the levels of prevention and mode of interventions in concept of prevention? (2+4 = 06)
- Q. 5. (ii) Problem based question: (1 x 6 = 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. History of fever 5 days back at the onset of paralysis was given. Tripod sign was found positive.
- a. What is the most probable diagnosis?
 - b. What are the indications of AFP surveillance?
 - c. State modes of transmission of the diagnosed condition?
 - d. What is the epidemiological basis for eradication of this disease?
 - e. What are the specific protections you will advice for primary prevention of the disease?
 - f. What is the current scenario of this disease in India?
- Q. 6. Write short notes on: (2 x 6 = 12)
- a. Lepra Reaction?
 - b. Indices of Malaria?
 - c. Post Exposure Prophylaxis of Rabies?
 - d. Normal Distribution?
 - e. Concept of Well Being?
 - f. Modes of Disease Transmission?

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-I EXAMINATION, JANUARY - 2014**COMMUNITY MEDICINE****PAPER – FIRST (MCQ)****Time allotted for MCQ – 25 minutes****Set - D****Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions ((Darken the single best response in OMR sheet)****(0.5 x 24=12)**

1. Killing power of disease is;
 - a. Secondary attack rate
 - b. Case fatality rate
 - c. Infant Mortality Rate
 - d. Maternal Mortality Rate
2. Fresh bleaching powder contains:
 - a. 33% chlorine
 - b. 3.3% chlorine
 - c. 0.3% chlorine
 - d. 0.03% chlorine
3. Waste from kitchen is called:
 - a. Refuse
 - b. Garbage
 - c. Sullage
 - d. Sewage
4. In a table of 2x2, the degree of freedom is:
 - a. 1
 - b. 4
 - c. 7
 - d. 8
5. IMNCI includes all except:
 - a. Malaria
 - b. Respiratory Infection
 - c. Diarrhoea
 - d. Tuberculosis
6. Vaccine which is NOT included in National Immunization Schedule?
 - a. BCG
 - b. DPT
 - c. MMR
 - d. DT
7. If the lower and upper limits of a class are 10 and 40 respectively, the mid-point of the class is:
 - a. 12.5
 - b. 15.0
 - c. 25.0
 - d. 30.0
8. 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.
9. WHO standard for safe drinking water is?
 - a. Coliforms must not be detected in any 100 ml sample
 - b. 10 coliforms / 100 ml
 - c. Less than 200 coliforms / 100 ml
 - d. Less than 100 coliforms / 100 ml
10. The Criteria for validity of a screening test is?
 - a. Accuracy
 - b. Predictability
 - c. Sensitivity and Specificity
 - d. Cost Effectiveness
11. 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
12. Pig plays a role in Japanese encephalitis as?
 - a. Reservoir host
 - b. Primary Host
 - c. Amplifier Host
 - d. Secondary Host
13. 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
14. 'Dick test' is done in:
 - a. Small Pox
 - b. Chicken Pox
 - c. Rubella
 - d. Scarlet Fever
15. Disease transmitted by sand-fly are following EXCEPT:
 - a. Kala – Azar
 - b. Relapsing Fever
 - c. Oriental Sore
 - d. Oraya Fever
16. Vehicle transmission is seen in:
 - a. Hepatitis A
 - b. Rabies
 - c. Filaria
 - d. Malaria
17. The best way to control mosquito is by controlling:
 - a. Larva
 - b. Adult
 - c. Source
 - d. None of the above

18. Pap Smear is an example of:
- Primary level of prevention
 - Secondary level of prevention
 - Tertiary level of prevention
 - None of the above
19. Following vaccine contains killed bacteria:
- Oral Polio
 - Diphtheria
 - Measles
 - Pertussis
20. All are true about case control studies EXCEPT:
- It is easy to conduct
 - It is cheaper
 - Can measure attributable risk
 - Those with disease are matched with those without disease
21. Herd immunity is not seen in:
- Diphtheria
 - Pertussis
 - Tetanus
 - Polio

22. Which is 'Epidemiological Triad'?
- Agent, Host, Environment
 - Susceptibility, Organism, Precipitants
 - Agent, Host, Cultural Factors
 - Socio-cultural and environmental factors
23. Descriptive epidemiology is:
- Study of disease process in experimental animals
 - Study of distribution and pattern of disease
 - Analytical study to confirmed hypothesis
 - Study with randomized controls
24. PQLI is based on the following EXCEPT:
- Literacy
 - Per capita income
 - Expectation of life at 1 year of age
 - IMR

Roll No.

Paper Code: 308

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-I EXAMINATION, JANUARY - 2014
COMMUNITY MEDICINE
PAPER – SECOND

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 60]

Note: Attempt all Questions.

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

Q. 1. Multiple choice questions- separate sheet given

($\frac{1}{2} \times 24 = 12$)

Q. 2. Give Reasons:

(1 x 6 = 06)

- a. "Scope of preventive geriatric is enormous" justify.
- b. 'Fluorine' is also called as "Double edged sword".
- c. Excess intake of 'Refined' carbohydrates is not good for health.
- d. 'Pre-placement' is recommended public health measure.
- e. Diabetes is an 'Ice-berg' Disease.
- f. Sugar, Salt & Maida are called 'White Poisons'.

Q. 3. Fill in the blanks:

(1 x 6 = 06)

- a. A food label reading 'zero - cholesterol' indicates -----.
- b. Opportunistic Screening is example of -----level of prevention.
- c. The most common cancer in Indian women is -----
- d. As per WHO goal ----- "Decayed Missing and Filled teeth (DMFT)" was to achieve among 12 year old children "by the year 2000.
- e. Stevenson screen is used for measuring -----.
- f. A 'safety margin' of + 2 SD is not incorporated for the RDA of -----.

Q. 4. Write in brief about:

(2 x 6 = 12)

- a. Health care system
- b. Critical Path Method (CPM)
- c. Planning Cycle
- d. Sanitation Barrier
- e. Population Pyramid
- f. Epidemiological triad

Q. 5. (i) Problem based question:

(1 x 6 = 06)

Raju is 14 year old and lives in a village. Every morning he goes barefoot to the fields to defecate. He has upset stomach most of the times and passes loose motions. He dislikes vegetables, dal etc. and eats only rice with sugar every day. He also likes to eat roadside snacks. He is feeling very weak and low since last 15 days. His mother took Raju at your Health centre. On examination Hb 9 gm%, weight 26 kg & Height 147 cms was observed. Discuss:

- a. What abnormal practices you have noticed which needs correction?
- b. What do you think has happened to Raju?
- c. Which investigations are required?
- d. How will you counsel/treat him?
- e. Suggest healthy practices / preventive measure family should adopt.
- f. What are long term consequences of such lifestyle?

Q. 5. (ii) What are the diseases of lifestyle? Discuss their epidemiology with specific reference to major lifestyle factors. (06)

(2 x 6 = 12)

Q. 6. Write short notes on:

- a. Food pyramid
- b. Oxidation Pond
- c. Modifiable risk factors for NCDs
- d. RDA
- e. Acculturation
- f. Behavioural Sciences

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-I EXAMINATION, JANUARY - 2014
COMMUNITY MEDICINE
PAPER – SECOND (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ – 20 minutes**Set - B****Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions ((Darken the single best response in OMR sheet)****(0.5 x 24=12)**

1. Iron/Folic acid tablets are distributed to private doctors for free distribution under the scheme:
 - a. NRHM
 - b. CSSM
 - c. Janani Suraksha Yojana
 - d. Vande Mataram Scheme
2. All are true of colostrum EXCEPT:
 - a. Rich in proteins and minerals
 - b. Rich in anti-infective factors
 - c. Rich in fats
 - d. Secreted for first few days
3. Single most important factor determining survival chances of newborn is:
 - a. Birth order
 - b. Multiple gestation
 - c. Intrauterine infection
 - d. Low birth weight
4. Perinatal mortality includes:
 - a. Stillbirths
 - b. Neonatal deaths
 - c. Stillbirths and Early neonatal deaths
 - d. Stillbirths and Neonatal deaths
5. The denominator in IMR is:
 - a. Total no of live births
 - b. Total no of live and still births
 - c. Total no of still births
 - d. Total population
6. Signs for classifying a child as having severe dehydration are all EXCEPT:
 - a. Dry tongue
 - b. Sunken eyes
 - c. Not able to drink
 - d. Lethargic or unconscious
7. According to WHO adolescents are ____ years of age:
 - a. 10-19
 - b. 11-18
 - c. 10-17
 - d. 12-21
8. Child Guidance Clinics deals with :
 - a. Juvenile Delinquents
 - b. Children who are not adjusted to their environment
 - c. Both
 - d. None
9. Free and compulsory education is a fundamental right of the children in the age group:
 - a. 7-12 yr
 - b. 6-8 yr
 - c. 6-12yr
 - d. 6-14 yr
10. The science of improvement of genetic endowment through breeding is:
 - a. Eugenics
 - b. Euthenics
 - c. Genetic counselling
 - d. None
11. Hot flushes occurring in postmenopausal women are mainly due to:
 - a. Psychological response
 - b. Neuro-endocrine disturbance
 - c. Macro vascular changes
 - d. Micro vascular changes
12. Risk factors for primary osteoporosis does NOT include:
 - a. High BMI
 - b. History of prior fracture
 - c. Family history of maternal hip fracture
 - d. Lack of weight bearing
13. Elderlies are persons above:
 - a. 60 yrs of age
 - b. 65 yrs of age
 - c. 70 yrs of age
 - d. 75 yrs of age
14. In Rhythm method for contraception, intercourse is avoided during :
 - a. 3-14 days
 - b. 5-25 days
 - c. 10-28 days
 - d. 7-21 days
15. What is a mini pill?
 - a. Pill containing lesser amount of estrogen and progesterone
 - b. Once a month pill
 - c. Progesterone only pill
 - d. Emergency pill
16. The mechanism of action of IUD does not include:
 - a. Inducing mild inflammatory changes and foreign body reaction in the endometrium
 - b. Incapacitate the sperms and ovum, prevent sperm from fertilizing the ovum
 - c. Makes the uterine environment inhospitable for the blastocyst to be implanted
 - d. Increases the reverse peristalsis of uterus
17. Which of these is available only from animal sources?
 - a. Vitamin B12
 - b. Vitamin B1
 - c. Vitamin B6
 - d. Vitamin B2
18. Emphasis is on results rather than on activities & processes in:
 - a. CPM
 - b. PERT
 - c. MBO
 - d. TQM.
19. All are indicators for the assessment of the nutritional program EXCEPT:
 - a. Weight and height of the preschool child
 - b. Prevalence of low Birth weight less than 2.5 kg in community
 - c. Nutritional assessment of the preschool child
 - d. Prevalence of pregnant mothers having Hb< 11.5 g% in the 3rd trimester

P.T.O.

20. Which of the following is not an agricultural hazard?
- Musculoskeletal disorders
 - Bagassosis
 - Byssinosis
 - Silicosis
21. ESI corporation works under:
- Ministry of Labour
 - Ministry of Health
 - As autonomous body
 - Respective state government.
22. Kata thermometer was devised to measure:
- Air Temp
 - Cooling power of Air
 - Humidity
 - Air movement.

23. Which of the following is not known to have an antioxidant effect?
- Vitamin A
 - L-Ascorbic acid
 - Alpha-Tocopherol
 - Phylloquinone
24. Which of the following is not included in 'Cleans' in conduct of delivery:
- Clean hands
 - Clean Perineum
 - Clean cutting and care of the cord
 - Clean surface of delivery

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-I EXAMINATION, JANUARY - 2015
COMMUNITY MEDICINE
PAPER – FIRST

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 60]

Note: Attempt all Questions.

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

Q. 1. Multiple choice questions- separate sheet given

(½ x 24 = 12)

Q. 2. Give Reasons:

(1 x 6 = 06)

- a. 'FQLI' does not measure economic growth.
- b. OTA test is better than OT test.
- c. IPV is not suitable during polio epidemic.
- d. Selective screening is most productive.
- e. For adequate ventilation Floor space per person is more important than cubic space.
- f. Primordial prevention is primary prevention in its purest form.

Q. 3. Problem based question:

(1+3+2 = 06)

During your field visit, you find Shalini's daughter Sonu, aged 3 years having diarrhoea since morning. Her younger daughter kamli (breast fed) aged 11 months had measles 6 days back and is now suffering from diarrhoea for the past 2 days. Kamli is passing loose watery stools, 10-12 stools per day, her eyes are sunken and mouth & tongue are dry. She is eager to drink water but Shalini has withheld water & food to her children because of an erroneous belief. On examination both Sonu & Kamli are found to be undernourished.

- a. What is your probable diagnosis for Kamli?
- b. How will you proceed to manage the above scenario?
- c. What advise will you like to give to Shalini?

Q. 4. Write in brief:

(2 x 6 = 12)

- a. Zinc supplementation in case of acute diarrhoea
- b. Defluoridation of water
- c. Community diagnosis
- d. The Median
- e. Mopping Up
- f. Standard of living

Q. 5. (i) Define Epidemiology. Bring out the differences between Retrospective & Prospective studies.

(2+4=06)

(ii) Discuss National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).

(06)

Q. 6. Write short notes on:

(2 x 6 = 12)

- a. Expanded WHO case definition for AIDS surveillance
- b. Social rehabilitation
- c. Opportunistic infection
- d. Census
- e. Ty21a vaccine
- f. Vaccine Vial Monitor

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-I EXAMINATION, JANUARY - 2015
COMMUNITY MEDICINE
PAPER – FIRST (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ – 20 minutesSET - A

Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet)

(0.5 x 24=12)

1. Infant mortality is low in Kerala because of :
 - a. Better transport
 - b. High per capita income
 - c. High female literacy
 - d. Better health resources
2. The advantage of pertussis component in DPT vaccine is that it:
 - a. Makes it more heat stable
 - b. Enhances potency of diphtheria toxoid
 - c. Reduces complication
 - d. Can be given to immunocompromised patients
3. Expectation of life free of disability is known as:
 - a. A Park's index
 - b. Smith's index
 - c. Sullivan's index
 - d. All of the above
4. Action of slow sand filter depends upon:
 - a. Size of sand particles
 - b. Sand compactness
 - c. Superficial layer
 - d. Zoogeal layer
5. The 'Proportion of clinical cases resulting in severe clinical manifestation' is the definition of:
 - a. Infectivity
 - b. Pathogenicity
 - c. Virulence
 - d. Illness
6. Kata thermometer is used to measure:
 - a. Maximum temperature
 - b. Radiant heat
 - c. Minimum temperature
 - d. Cooling power of air
7. All are interventions aimed at specific protection EXCEPT:
 - a. Screening for diabetes
 - b. Use of helmets
 - c. Avoidance of allergen
 - d. Chemoprophylaxis
8. Louse is vector for all EXCEPT:
 - a. Epidemic typhus
 - b. Endemic typhus
 - c. Trench fever
 - d. Relapsing fever
9. Which is not a freeze dried vaccine?
 - a. BCG
 - b. Yellow fever
 - c. DPT
 - d. Measles
10. Proportional mortality rate of cancer is:
 - a. $\frac{\text{Number of deaths due to cancer in a year}}{\text{Total deaths from all causes during one year}} \times 100$
 - b. $\frac{\text{Number of deaths due to cancer in a year}}{\text{Total number of cancer cases}} \times 100$
 - c. $\frac{\text{Number of deaths due to cancer in a year}}{\text{Mid year population}} \times 100$
 - d. $\frac{\text{Number of deaths due to cancer in a year}}{\text{Population at risk}} \times 100$
11. Point 8 under 20 point Programme is:
 - a. Protection of environment
 - b. Clean drinking water
 - c. Two child norm
 - d. Health for all
12. All are true of attack rate EXCEPT:
 - a. Expressed as percentage
 - b. It is a type of prevalence rate
 - c. Used when population exposed to risk for a limited period of time
 - d. Reflects extent of epidemic
13. National AIDS Control Programme was launched in:
 - a. 1987
 - b. 1991
 - c. 1992
 - d. 1994
14. An agent with low Pathogenicity and high infectivity would result in development of:
 - a. Epidemic
 - b. Pandemic
 - c. Carrier
 - d. Clinical case
15. The Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh essentially deals with:
 - a. Tuberculosis
 - b. Leprosy
 - c. Polimyelitis
 - d. MCH care
16. Sullage consists of:
 - a. Solid vegetable waste matter
 - b. Inorganic waste
 - c. Waste containing human excrete
 - d. Waste water from kitchen

17. In the context of epidemiology a set of questions is constructed in such a manner that it takes into account all the important epidemiological factors of a given disease. This is known as:
- Health model
 - Epidemiological triad
 - Epidemiological Surveillance
 - Mathematical model
18. Best index to estimate the case load of tuberculosis in a community is:
- Prevalence of infection
 - Incidence of infection
 - Annual infection rate
 - Prevalence of disease
19. Primary drug resistance of tubercle bacilli is most common to:
- Rifampicin
 - Isoniazid
 - Streptomycin
 - Thiacetazone
20. Source of most polio infections is:
- Subclinical case
 - Clinical case
 - Carrier
 - Animal source
21. Ideal intravenous fluid for correction of dehydration in cholera is:
- Normal saline
 - Dextrose saline
 - 5% dextrose
 - Ringer Lactate
22. Boosters in typhoid vaccine should be given every:
- 6 months
 - 1 year
 - 3 years
 - 5 years
23. The vector of malaria in urban areas is usually:
- Stephensi
 - Culifacies
 - Fluviatilis
 - Philipplinsis
24. Recommended dose of human rabies immunoglobulin is:
- 6 IU/Kg
 - 10 IU/Kg
 - 20 IU/Kg
 - 40 IU/Kg

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-I EXAMINATION, JANUARY - 2015**COMMUNITY MEDICINE****PAPER – FIRST (MCQ)****Time allotted for MCQ – 20 minutes****SET - D****Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet) (0.5 x 24=12)**

1. Best index to estimate the case load of tuberculosis in a community is:
 - a. Prevalence of infection
 - b. Incidence of infection
 - c. Annual infection rate
 - d. Prevalence of disease
2. Primary drug resistance of tubercle bacilli is most common to:
 - a. Rifampicin
 - b. Isoniazid
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 - b. 1 year
 - c. 3 years
 - d. 5 years
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 - d. Cooling power of air
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 - c. $\frac{\text{Number of deaths due to cancer in a year}}{\text{Mid year population}} \times 100$
 - d. $\frac{\text{Number of deaths due to cancer in a year}}{\text{Population at risk}} \times 100$
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 - c. Two child norm
 - d. Health for all

P.T.O..

19. All are true of attack rate EXCEPT:

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- b. Pandemic
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- d. Clinical case

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- b. Leprosy
- c. Polimyelitis
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- c. Waste containing human excrete
- d. Waste water from kitchen

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- b. Epidemiological triad
- c. Epidemiological Surveillance
- d. Mathematical model

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-I EXAMINATION, JANUARY - 2015
COMMUNITY MEDICINE
PAPER – SECOND

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 60]

Note: Attempt all Questions.

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

- Q. 1.** Multiple choice questions- separate sheet given ($\frac{1}{2} \times 24 = 12$)
- Q. 2.** Give Reasons: (1 x 6 = 06)
- One of the important indices of population concentration is the density of population
 - Couple protection rate is an indicator of the prevalence of contraceptive practice in the community.
 - No health worker or health team can mount an effective health education programme for the whole community except through mass media of communication.
 - Milk is an efficient vehicle for a great variety of disease agents.
 - Society has an obligation to protect the health of the worker engaged in diverse occupations.
 - Community participation is now recognized a major component in the approach to the whole system of health care treatment, promotion and prevention.
- 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 is made. He is 4 years of age and his weight for height is low as compared to normal child of height at that age. 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?
 - What biochemical changes do you expect to take place in this disease?
 - List 3 different types of classification for the disease with its interpretation.
 - What is the recommended frequency for plotting of weight for this child?
 - What do you understand by the term "Road to Health"?
 - How much calorie and protein should be provided to the child for rehabilitation?
- Q. 4.** Write in brief: (2 x 6 = 12)
- Check list for prescription of oral contraceptive.
 - Five major causes of neonatal and infant mortality.
 - Spectrum of IDD in approximate order of increasing severity.
 - Administration of ESI Scheme.
 - Algorithm for communication process.
 - Steps for evaluation of health services.
- Q. 5.** (i) What is informed choice? Discuss fertility indicators. (1+5 = 06)
- (ii) Define Reference Indian Woman. List three important components necessary to calculate the total energy requirement. What is the energy and protein requirement of pregnant women over and above their normal requirements? (1+2+3 = 06)
- Q. 6.** Write short notes on: (2 x 6 = 12)
- Essential newborn care.
 - Vandemataram Scheme.
 - Evaluation of family planning in context of need, performance and impact.
 - Pre placement examination.
 - Sociogram.
 - Network analysis.

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-I EXAMINATION, JANUARY - 2015
COMMUNITY MEDICINE
PAPER – SECOND (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ – 20 minutes**SET - C****Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet)****(0.5 x 24=12)**

1. Excess of leucine can lead to:
 - a. Beri-beri
 - b. Marasmus
 - c. Pellagra
 - d. Scurvy
2. 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
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 worker 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. Least amenable to screening:
 - a. Lung
 - b. Breast
 - c. Cervix
 - d. Oral cavity
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 Kuppaswamy'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. Requirements for extra calorie for a lactating mother during 1st six months is:
 - 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

P.T.O...

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. All the following are causes of post neonatal death in India EXCEPT:

- 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

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-I EXAMINATION, JANUARY - 2015
COMMUNITY MEDICINE
PAPER – SECOND (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ – 20 minutes**SET - D****Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet)****(0.5 x 24=12)**

1. PHC concept was introduced as a result of:
 - a. Bhore committee
 - b. Kartar Singh committee
 - c. Mudaliar committee
 - d. Planning Commission
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5. Least important cause of heart disease in India is:
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 - d. Congenital
6. Which of the following set of parameters are taken in Kuppaswamy'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
7. The pneumoconiosis which predisposes to pulmonary TB is:
 - a. Asbestosis
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8. Which one of the following is an example of minor mental illness?
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10. The growth pattern of a population having annual growth rate of 1.5 to 2.0%:
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 - d. 3.2 kg
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 - c. 20
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 - c. 20
 - d. 50
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P.T.O. ...

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- b. Ministry of labour
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- d. PHC

23. Primary health care includes all EXCEPT:

- a. Inter sectoral coordination
- b. Services by medical officers
- c. Appropriate technology
- d. Community participation

24. A female multipurpose worker does not:

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- b. Collect Birth and death statistics
- c. Do Malaria surveillance
- d. Do immunization services

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-I EXAMINATION, JANUARY - 2016
COMMUNITY MEDICINE
PAPER – FIRST (SAQ)

[Time allotted: Three hours]**[Max Marks: 60]****Note:** Attempt all Questions.

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

Q. 1. Multiple choice questions- separate sheet given**(½ x 24 = 12)****Q. 2. Give Reasons:****(1 x 6 = 06)**

- a. In a lacerated open wound case of RTA we prefer to give both Tetanus Antibodies and Toxoid.
- b. Yield is important during screening efforts.
- c. Vital layer is an important part of Slow Sand Filter.
- d. 95% confidence interval is crucial in Normal Distribution.
- e. Tetanus is also known as eighth day disease.
- f. Avian Flu is a disease of pandemic potential.

Q. 3. Problem based question:**(1 x 6 = 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. State modes of transmission of the diagnosed condition.
- d. What is the epidemiological basis for eradication of this disease?
- e. What specific protections will you advice for primary prevention of the disease?
- f. 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. Discuss levels of prevention and modes of intervention at different levels of prevention.**(06)**

(ii) What are the risk factors of Non-Communicable Diseases? Outline WHO Global Action Plan for the prevention and control of NCDs (2013-2020).

(06)**Q. 6. Write in brief:****(3 x 4 = 12)**

- a. Sources of Health Information
- b. Advanced Model of Triangle of Epidemiology with a diagram.
- c. Different stages of VVM with a diagram.
- d. Algorithm of Typhoid Fever transmission.

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-I EXAMINATION, JANUARY - 2016
COMMUNITY MEDICINE
PAPER – FIRST (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ – 20 minutes**Set - A**

- Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions (Darken the single best response in 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. Filariasis
 - 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 2x2, 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

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-I EXAMINATION, JANUARY - 2016**COMMUNITY MEDICINE****PAPER – FIRST (MCQ)****Time allotted for MCQ – 20 minutes****Set - C****Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet) (0.5 x 24=12)**

1. The best way to control mosquito is by controlling:
 - a. Larva
 - b. Adult
 - c. Source
 - d. None of the above
2. 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
3. Following vaccine contains killed bacteria:
 - a. Oral Polio
 - b. Diphtheria
 - c. Measles
 - d. Rubella
4. 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
5. Herd immunity is not seen in:
 - a. Diphtheria
 - b. Pertussis
 - c. Tetanus
 - d. Polio
6. Which is 'Epidemiological Triad'?
 - a. Agent, Host, Environment
 - b. Susceptibility, Organism, Precipitants
 - c. Agent, Host, Cultural Factors
 - d. Socio-cultural and environmental factors
7. 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
8. PQLI is based on the following except:
 - a. Literacy
 - b. Per capita income
 - c. Expectation of life at 1 year of age
 - d. IMR
9. Killing power of disease is;
 - a. Secondary attack rate
 - b. Case fatality rate
 - c. Infant Mortality Rate
 - d. Maternal Mortality Rate
10. Fresh bleaching powder contains:
 - a. 33% chlorine
 - b. 3.3% chlorine
 - c. 0.3 % chlorine
 - d. 0.03% chlorine
11. Waste from kitchen is called:
 - a. Refuse
 - b. Garbage
 - c. Sullage
 - d. Sewage
12. In a table of 2x2, the degree of freedom is:
 - a. 4
 - b. 1
 - c. 8
 - d. 7
13. IMNCI includes all except:
 - a. Malaria
 - b. Respiratory Infection
 - c. Diarrhoea
 - d. Tuberculosis
14. Vaccine which is not included in National Immunization Schedule:
 - a. BCG
 - b. DPT
 - c. MMR
 - d. DT
15. 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
16. 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.
17. 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

18. The Criteria for validity of a screening test is?

- a. Accuracy
- b. Predictability
- c. Sensitivity and Specificity
- d. Cost Effectiveness

19. 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

20. Pig plays a role in Japanese encephalitis as?

- a. Reservoir host
- b. Primary Host
- c. Amplifier Host
- d. Secondary Host

21. 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

22. 'Dick test' is done in:

- a. Small Pox
- b. Chicken Pox
- c. Rubella
- d. Scarlet Fever

23. Disease transmitted by sand-fly are following except:

- a. Kala – Azar
- b. Relapsing Fever
- c. Oriental Sore
- d. Oraya Fever

24. Vehicle transmission is seen in:

- a. Hepatitis A
- b. Rabies
- c. Filaria
- d. Malaria

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-I EXAMINATION, JANUARY - 2016
COMMUNITY MEDICINE
PAPER – FIRST (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ – 20 minutesSet - D**Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet)****(0.5 x 24=12)**

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 - a. Agent, Host, Environment
 - b. Susceptibility, Organism, Precipitants
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 - b. 10 coliforms / 100 ml
 - c. Less than 200 coliforms / 100 ml
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 - a. < 0.01
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 - c. <1
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- c. Filaria
- d. Malaria

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M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-I EXAMINATION, JANUARY - 2016
COMMUNITY MEDICINE
PAPER – SECOND (SAQ)

[Time allotted: Three hours]**[Max Marks: 60]****Note:** Attempt all Questions.

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

Q. 1. Multiple choice questions- separate sheet given**($\frac{1}{2} \times 24 = 12$)****Q. 2. Give Reasons:****(1 x 6 = 06)**

- a. 'Under five mortality rate' is a good index of social development of the country.
- b. 'Community participation brings ownership' and essential for success of National Health programs.
- c. Medical Social worker is an important part of health team.
- d. Immunization against killer diseases of the childhood is cost effective.
- e. Primary prevention is a holistic approach in prevention of disease.
- f. Integrated vector management is most effective method of vector control.

Q. 3. Problem based question:**(1+1+2+2= 06)**

Riya, a 3 year old girl, daughter of an illiterate mother Gita from low socio-economic group, who attends a nearby Anganwadi, is brought to your PHC with h/o fever for 5 days and rashes all over the body for 1 day. She is partially immunized. Similar cases are being reported in the PHC since last 1 week indicating a probable epidemic of such cases.

- a. What is the diagnosis of the current case?
- b. As Medical Officer, how will you manage the current case?
- c. What social problems have you identified in current case scenario?
- d. What advice will you give to Riya for completing further course of immunization?
- e. What measures will you take for identification of similar cases in the community?
- f. What measures will you take as Medical Officer for containment of current & further epidemics?

Q. 4. Write short notes on:**(3 x 4 = 12)**

- a. Green House Effect.
- b. Role of environmental sanitation on rural health
- c. Nutritional Rehabilitation.
- d. Social problems of the aged.

Q. 5. (i) What are the barriers to effective communication? How could these be overcome in family welfare?**(2+4 = 06)**

(ii) Describe Epidemiology of Anaemia in India. Elaborate on community measures for prevention of Anaemia in pregnant & Lactating women.

(3+3 = 06)**Q. 6. Write in brief:****(3 x 4 = 12)**

- a. PERT
- b. Social Marketing
- c. Sickness absenteeism
- d. National Immunization schedule

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-I EXAMINATION, JANUARY - 2016
COMMUNITY MEDICINE
PAPER – SECOND (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ – 20 minutes**Set - B****Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet) (0.5 x 24=12)**

1. Acute malnutrition may be indicated by:
 - a. Stunting
 - b. Wasting
 - c. Stunting and wasting.
 - d. All of the above
2. The active agent in spermicidal jelly is:
 - a. 9- Xylenolol
 - b. 9-Xylene
 - c. 9-Nonoxynol
 - d. 9-Nonxylenol
3. In Cu T-200, 200 signifies:
 - a. Weight of Cu in Mg
 - b. Surface area of Cu in sqmm
 - c. Length of Cu wire in mm
 - d. Diameter of Cu wire in μ m
4. Which is not the contraindication for OCP use?
 - a. Hyperlipidaemia
 - b. Cirrhosis of liver
 - c. Unexplained vaginal bleeding
 - d. Aaemia
5. Children with parental disharmony are more prone to:
 - a. Mental retardation
 - b. Epilepsy
 - c. Delinquency
 - d. Accidents
6. Annual growth rate is between:
 - a. Crude birth rate-Crude death rate
 - b. Crude birth rate- IMR
 - c. Total Fertility rate – Death rate
 - d. Crude birth rate – Total Fertility rate
7. The most cost effective family planning method is:
 - a. Vasectomy.
 - b. Barrier method
 - c. IUCD.
 - d. Oral pills.
8. The percentage of adolescents among total population in India is:
 - a. 27.3%
 - b. 18.7%
 - c. 21.2%
 - d. 23.1%.
9. Stevenson screen is used for measuring:
 - a. Air Temp
 - b. Cooling power of Air
 - c. Humidity.
 - d. Air movement.
10. IMNCI recommendations are up to the age of:
 - a. 10 years
 - b. 8 years
 - c. 7 years
 - d. 5 years
11. Which one of the following is not a water borne disease?
 - a. Kala azar
 - b. Poliomyelitis
 - c. Giardiasis
 - d. Roundworm
12. Oxidation ponds works on:
 - a. Aerobic principle during night and anaerobic during day
 - b. Aerobic principle during day and anaerobic during night
 - c. Aerobic in both day and night
 - d. Anaerobic in both day and night
13. The minimum Cubic space in a house required for one person should be (in Cu ft):
 - a. 100
 - b. 200
 - c. 250
 - d. 500
14. The percentage of Biomedical waste generated in a hospital which is non-hazardous is:
 - a. 85%
 - b. 50%
 - c. 25%
 - d. 15%
15. The method which is generally more effective among the following in changing human behavior is:
 - a. Counselling
 - b. Focus group discussion
 - c. Mass media
 - d. A series of lectures
16. Mode of transmission of malaria by Anopheles is :
 - a. Cyclo-developmental
 - b. Cyclo-propogative
 - c. Propagative
 - d. Cyclo-developmental propagative
17. Organophosphorus insecticides include all except.
 - a. Temephos
 - b. Malathion
 - c. Propoxur
 - d. Dichlorvos
18. Sandfly does not transmit :
 - a. Kala-azar
 - b. Oriental sore
 - c. Chikungunya
 - d. Sandfly fever

P.T.O...

19. Soft ticks are involved in transmission of which of these:
- Relapsing Fever
 - Kyasanur forest Disease
 - Tick paralysis
 - Tularaemia
20. Which of the following disease is most notorious to prove fatal in combination with malnutrition:
- Tetanus
 - Anaemia
 - Measles
 - Diarrhoea
21. Iron/Folic acid tablets are distributed to private doctors for free distribution under which scheme:
- NRHM
 - CSSM
 - Janani Suraksha Yojana
 - Vande Mataram Scheme

22. Which of the following iron sources fall under the category of non heme iron?
- Jaggery
 - Meat
 - Eggs
 - Milk
23. All are true of colostrum except:
- Rich proteins and minerals
 - Rich in anti-infective factors
 - Richest in fat content
 - Secreted for first few days.
24. To a child under 3 years of age, ICD provides:
- 300 Kcal energy and 8-10g protein
 - 300 Kcal energy and 16-20g protein
 - 500 Kcal energy and 8-10g protein
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M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-I EXAMINATION, JANUARY - 2016
COMMUNITY MEDICINE
PAPER – SECOND (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ – 20 minutes**Set - C****Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet)****(0.5 x 24=12)**

1. The most cost effective family planning method is:
 - a. Vasectomy.
 - b. Barrier method
 - c. IUCD.
 - d. Oral pills.
2. The percentage of adolescents among total population in India is:
 - a. 27.3%
 - b. 18.7%
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 - c. Propoxur
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12. Sandfly does not transmit :
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 - c. Chikungunya
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 - d. Tularaemia
14. Which of the following disease is most notorious to prove fatal in combination with malnutrition:
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15. Iron/Folic acid tablets are distributed to private doctors for free distribution under which scheme:
 - a. NRHM
 - b. CSSM
 - c. Janani Suraksha Yojana
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16. Which of the following iron sources fall under the category of non heme iron?
 - a. Jaggery
 - b. Meat
 - c. Eggs
 - d. Milk
17. All are true of colostrum except:
 - a. Rich proteins and minerals
 - b. Rich in anti-infective factors
 - c. Richest in fat content
 - d. Secreted for first few days.
18. To a child under 3 years of age , ICD provides:
 - a. 300 Kcal energy and 8-10g protein
 - b. 300 Kcal energy and 16-20g protein
 - c. 500 Kcal energy and 8-10g protein
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P.T.O...

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- a. Hyperlipidaemia
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M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-I EXAMINATION, JANUARY - 2016
COMMUNITY MEDICINE
PAPER – SECOND (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ – 20 minutes**Set - D****Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet)****(0.5 x 24=12)**

1. The minimum Cubic space in a house required for one person should be (in Cu ft):
 - a. 100
 - b. 200
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M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-I EXAMINATION, JUNE - 2016
COMMUNITY MEDICINE
PAPER – FIRST

[Time allotted: Three hours]**[Max Marks: 60]****Note:** Attempt all Questions.

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

- Q. 1.** Multiple choice questions- separate sheet given ($\frac{1}{2} \times 24 = 12$)
- Q. 2. Give Reasons:** (1 x 6 = 06)
- a. Leprosy is also called a social disease.
 - b. Observation is an effective tool in Epidemiology.
 - c. Tetanus is a positive environment hazard.
 - d. Syndromic approach is effective for STD control.
 - e. Lifestyle factors play important role in oral cancer.
 - f. Fighting Tuberculosis is the responsibility of every citizen.
- Q. 3. Problem based question:** (1 x 6 = 06)
- Raju, a boy of 12 years, bitten by a stray dog was brought to you. On examination there were 2 lacerated wounds on the right leg and small abrasions on left leg. The dog was killed.
- a. Which category does the exposure belong to?
 - b. List the classification of animal bite exposure.
 - c. Mention management of this case.
 - d. Outline strategies of prevention of rabies in India.
 - e. What other advice will you give to the patient for initial primary treatment?
 - f. What preventive advice will you give to his family?
- Q. 4. Write short notes on:** (3 x 4 = 12)
- a. Measures of dispersion
 - b. Herd immunity for disease control
 - c. Validity of a screening test.
 - d. Antigenic shift and antigenic drift.
- Q. 5.** (i) Describe the health care organization in India & explain the role of HMIS in patient care. (06)
- (ii) Discuss uses of epidemiology. (06)
- Q. 6. Write in brief:** (3 x 4 = 12)
- a. Holistic approach in Health Care
 - b. Components of DOTS
 - c. Spot maps
 - d. Super Chlorination

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-I EXAMINATION, JUNE - 2016
COMMUNITY MEDICINE
PAPER – FIRST (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ – 20 minutesSet - A

- Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet) (0.5 x 24=12)**
- In central Birth & Death Registration Act notification of death should be done by:
 - 1 week
 - 2 week
 - 3 week
 - 4 week
 - The time in which half of the infected subjects will develop clinical manifestations, following entry of organism into the body, is known as:
 - Lead time
 - Median latent Period
 - Median Incubation Period
 - Generation Time
 - The subset of Endemic frequency, wherein exposure to infection generally occurs during early childhood so that by the time adulthood is achieved the population become immune and a high level of herd immunity occurs, is known as?
 - Hyper-endemic
 - Meso-endemic
 - Holo-endemic
 - Hypo-endemic
 - Main aim of STD control are:
 - To reduce the risk of HIV Infection
 - To interrupt the transmission of sexually acquired infection
 - To prevent the development of the diseases, complication & spread
 - All of the above.
 - The most common cause of blindness in India is:
 - Cataract
 - Trachoma
 - Vitamin A Deficiency
 - Glaucoma
 - Which of the following about lepromin test is not true?
 - It is -ve in most children in first six months
 - It is a diagnostic test
 - It is an important aid to classify type of leprosy disease.
 - BCG vaccination may convert lepra reaction from -ve to +ve
 - A pregnant female in first trimester came with sputum positive TB. What is the best management for her?
 - Start cat I treatment immediately
 - Start cat II treatment immediately
 - Delay treatment till 2nd trimester
 - No antitubercular treatment to be given
 - Which is not an indicator of faecal contamination?
 - Staphylococcus
 - Streptococcus
 - Clostridium perfringens
 - E. coli
 - Leprosy involves all except:
 - Uterus
 - Ovary
 - Nerve
 - Eye
 - Direct standardization is used to compare the mortality rates between two countries. This is done because of differences in:
 - Cause of death
 - Numerators
 - Age distribution
 - Denominators.
 - WHO Steps approach is used for:
 - Surveillance of risk factors of NCD
 - Surveillance of incidence of NCD
 - Surveillance of evaluation of treatment of NCD
 - Surveillance of mortality from NCD
 - A test yields high false positive rates. True is:
 - High Prevalence.
 - Low Prevalence.
 - High Sensitivity.
 - High Specificity.
 - Not true regarding Aedes mosquito is:
 - Recurrent bites
 - Eggs can't survive >1 week in water
 - Transmits Dengue
 - It takes 7 days to develop the parasite & transmit the disease.
 - Incidence can be calculated from:
 - Case control study
 - Prospective study
 - Retrospective study
 - Cross sectional study
 - Most useful study in a hospital setting is:
 - Cross Sectional
 - Longitudinal
 - Cohort
 - Case Control
 - Elimination of neonatal tetanus is said to be achieved when the case per 1000 birth are:
 - <0.01
 - <0.1
 - <1
 - 10

17. Trench fever is caused by:

- a. Flea
- b. Mite
- c. Tick
- d. Louse

18. Certificate for yellow fever vaccination is valid after..... days:

- a. 1
- b. 3
- c. 6
- d. 10

19. Methods used for STD case detection is/are:

- a. Screening
- b. Contact tracing
- c. Cluster testing
- d. All of the above

20. In adults for surveillance of AIDS major signs are all except:

- a. Weight Loss > 10% of body weight
- b. Chronic diarrhea for more than 1 month
- c. Prolonged fever for more than 1 month
- d. Disseminated TB

21. Most common form of clinical presentation of tetanus is :

- a. Localised tetanus
- b. Generalised Tetanus
- c. Cephalic Tetanus
- d. Neonatal tetanus

22. Classification into Pauci and multibacillary leprosy is based on features.

- a. Clinical
- b. Histological
- c. Bacteriological
- d. Immunological

23. The objective of prevention and control measures in the pre-pathogenic phase is to achieve:

- a. Primary prevention
- b. Secondary Prevention
- c. Tertiary Prevention
- d. None of the above

24. The very first step in investigation of an Epidemic is:

- a. Confirmation of existence of an epidemic
- b. Verification of Diagnosis
- c. Develop epidemiological case sheet
- d. Formulation of Hypothesis

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-I EXAMINATION, JUNE - 2016
COMMUNITY MEDICINE
PAPER – FIRST (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ – 20 minutesSet - B

Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet) (0.5 x 24=12)

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 - a. Cause of death
 - b. Numerators
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 - d. Denominators.
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 - c. Surveillance of evaluation of treatment of NCD
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4. Not true regarding Aedes mosquito is:
 - a. Recurrent bites
 - b. Eggs can't survive >1 week in water
 - c. Transmits Dengue
 - d. It takes 7 days to develop the parasite & transmit the disease.
5. Incidence can be calculated from:
 - a. Case control study
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 - c. Retrospective study
 - d. Cross sectional study
6. Most useful study in a hospital setting is:
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 - d. Case Control
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 - c. <1
 - d. 10
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 - c. Tick
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 - b. Secondary Prevention
 - c. Tertiary Prevention
 - d. None of the above
15. The very first step in investigation of an Epidemic is:
 - a. Confirmation of existence of an epidemic
 - b. Verification of Diagnosis
 - c. Develop epidemiological case sheet
 - d. Formulation of Hypothesis
16. In central Birth & Death Registration Act notification of death should be done by:
 - a. 1 week
 - b. 2 week
 - c. 3 week
 - d. 4 week

17. The time in which half of the infected subjects will develop clinical manifestations, following entry of organism into the body, is known as:

- Lead time
- Median latent Period
- Median Incubation Period
- Generation Time

18. The subset of Endemic frequency, wherein exposure to infection generally occurs during early childhood so that by the time adulthood is achieved the population become immune and a high level of herd immunity occurs, is known as?

- Hyper-endemic
- Meso-endemic
- Holo-endemic
- Hypo-endemic

19. Main aim of STD control are:

- To reduce the risk of HIV Infection
- To interrupt the transmission of sexually acquired infection
- To prevent the development of the diseases, complication & spread
- All of the above.

20. The most common cause of blindness in India is:

- Cataract
- Trachoma
- Vitamin A Deficiency
- Glaucoma

21. Which of the following about lepromin test is not true?

- It is -ve in most children in first six months
- It is a diagnostic test
- It is an important aid to classify type of leprosy disease.
- BCG vaccination may convert lepra reaction from -ve to +ve

22. A pregnant female in first trimester came with sputum positive TB. What is the best management for her?

- Start cat I treatment immediately
- Start cat II treatment immediately
- Delay treatment till 2nd trimester
- No antitubercular treatment to be given

23. Which is not an indicator of faecal contamination?

- Staphylococcus
- Streptococcus
- Clostridium perfringens
- E. coli

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- Uterus
- Ovary
- Nerve
- Eye

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-I EXAMINATION, JUNE - 2016
COMMUNITY MEDICINE
PAPER – SECOND

[Time allotted: Three hours]**[Max Marks: 60]****Note:** Attempt all Questions.

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

Q. 1. Multiple choice questions- separate sheet given ($\frac{1}{2} \times 24 = 12$)

Q. 2. Give Reasons: (1 x 6 = 06)

- a. Malnutrition is a man made disease.
- b. Mental illness like physical illness is due to multiple causes.
- c. Ergonomics constitutes an integral part of any advanced occupational health service.
- d. Environmental factors are generally held responsible for 80 to 90% of all human cancers.
- e. Screening tests help in early diagnosis of genetic abnormalities.
- f. Neonates should be routinely examined for congenital abnormalities.

Q. 3. Problem based question: (1+1+1+1+2= 06)

A 17 years old married girl in 7th month of pregnancy was brought to the subcentre complaining of headache, dizziness and slight breathlessness. She was given TT injection and IFA tablets (twice daily) by the ANM. The condition did not improve and she reported back with complaints of blurring of vision, severe headache and swelling of feet. She was referred to PHC but she did not go there and started having fits. She was sent to a faith healer, but the fits continued. She was then taken to PHC on cot, where she was found unconscious and her BP was 170/110. She had not passed urine for last 12 hrs and was referred to the district hospital. On way to the district hospital she again had a fit and died before reaching the hospital.

- a. What was the girl suffering from when she first visited the subcentre?
- b. What was the cause of her death?
- c. What should the ANM have done in this case which she failed to do?
- d. What should the PHC medical officer have done before referring the patient to the district hospital?
- e. What role could the family/community have played in this case?

Q. 4. Write short notes on: (3 x 4 = 12)

- a. Principles of Primary Health Care
- b. Identification of 'at risk' infants
- c. Importance of Syndrome Approach in RTI/STI
- d. Cancer registry

Q. 5. (i) What is Employees State Insurance Act, 1948? Which establishments are in the purview of the ESI Act? Write in detail about the Benefits of this Scheme to the employees. (1+1+4 = 06)

(ii) What is IDSP? Enumerate the list of Diseases under this programme. (06)

Q. 6. Write in brief: (3 x 4 = 12)

- a. WHO stepwise approach for Risk factors on Non Communicable diseases
- b. PERT
- c. Pearl Index
- d. Nutritional status indicators

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-I EXAMINATION, JUNE - 2016
COMMUNITY MEDICINE
PAPER – SECOND (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ – 20 minutesSet - A**Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet) (0.5 x 24=12)**

1. In birth and death registration Act, birth is be registered within _____ days:
 - a. 03
 - b. 21
 - c. 14
 - d. 30
2. Demographic gap means:
 - a. Difference between birth and death rates
 - b. Difference between age specific birth and death rates
 - c. Difference in sex ratio
 - d. Difference in child women ratio
3. Requirement of extra calories for lactating mother during first 6 months is:
 - a. 300 K cal/d
 - b. 400 K cal/d
 - c. 600 K cal/d
 - d. 800 K cal/d
4. Prophylactic administration of vitamin A in a child is:
 - a. Health promotion
 - b. Specific protection
 - c. Treatment
 - d. Rehabilitation
5. Daily requirement of folic acid in pregnancy is _____ µg:
 - a. 100
 - b. 150
 - c. 300
 - d. 500
6. 'Activated sludge':
 - a. Is a rich culture of aerobic bacteria
 - b. Is a poor culture of aerobic bacteria
 - c. Is aerated sewage without any bacteria
 - d. None of the above
7. The following instrument should be used for the most accurate measurement of humidity:
 - a. Dry and wet kata thermometer
 - b. Dry and wet bulb hygrometer
 - c. Sling Psychrometer
 - d. None of the above
8. The chief cause of infant mortality rate is:
 - a. Infection
 - b. Congenital
 - c. Trauma
 - d. Tumours
9. Which of the following oral contraceptives is allowed during lactation?
 - a. Low dose oestrogen pills
 - b. Low dose progesterone pills
 - c. High dose oestrogen and progesterone pills
 - d. Low dose oestrogen and progesterone pills
10. International Health agencies apart from WHO is:
 - a. UNICEF
 - b. FAO
 - c. UNESCO
 - d. ILO
11. Size of respirable particle is:
 - a. < 5
 - b. 5-10 µ
 - c. 10 – 15 µ
 - d. All of the above
12. Useful screening test for lead poisoning is:
 - a. Amino levulinic acid in urine
 - b. Lead in urine
 - c. Coproporphyrin in urine
 - d. Basophilic stippling in RBC
13. At 28 weeks gestation, weight of the fetus is:
 - a. 500g
 - b. 1000g
 - c. 1500g
 - d. 2000g
14. Provisions of 1975 ESI act will apply to all except:
 - a. Newspaper establishments
 - b. Educational institution
 - c. Cinemas and theatres
 - d. Hotels
15. In child woman ratio, the denominator is:
 - a. Mid year population of all women
 - b. Mid year population of women in 15 – 44 year age group
 - c. Mid year population of married women in 15 – 44 age group
 - d. Total no. of live births
16. Primary health care is a concept by:
 - a. UNICEF and accepted by all countries
 - b. WHO and accepted by India
 - c. India and accepted by all countries
 - d. World Health bodies and accepted by common wealth countries

17. Sample Registration System is done once in:

- a. 6 months
- b. 12 months
- c. 5 years
- d. 10 years

18. Problem village is all except:

- a. Where there is no water source in a distance of 1.6 km.
- b. Water is at depth of 15 m
- c. There is excess of salinity, iron and fluorides.
- d. Exposed to risk of guinea worm transmission

19. Under RCH programme, following two indicators are used:

- a. Life expectancy at age 1 and MMR
- b. CBR and IMR
- c. CDR and IMR
- d. CBR and CDR

20. Cancer control programme was launched in:

- a. 1970
- b. 1976
- c. 1986
- d. 1992

21. Cu-T acts by all except:

- a. Chronic endometrial inflammation
- b. Anovulation
- c. Tubal motility alteration
- d. Endometrial atrophy

22. Mortality experiences is taken into consideration when defining:

- a. General fertility rate
- b. Total fertility rate
- c. Net reproduction rate
- d. Gross reproduction rate.

23. In a population of 10,000 with birth rate of 36/1000 and 5 maternal deaths, MMR is:

- a. 14.5
- b. 17.6
- c. 13.8
- d. 5

24. The following grading of IQ has been given by WHO for mild mental retardation:

- a. IQ 20 - 34
- b. IQ 35 - 49
- c. IQ 50 - 70
- d. IQ 70 - 90

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-I EXAMINATION, JUNE - 2016
COMMUNITY MEDICINE
PAPER – SECOND (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ – 20 minutesSet - B

Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet) (0.5 x 24=12)

1. In child woman ratio, the denominator is:
 - a. Mid year population of all women
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 - c. Mid year population of married women in 15 – 44 age group
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 - c. IQ 50 – 70
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- c. High dose oestrogen and progesterone pills
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- c. Coproporphyrin in urine
- d. Basophilic stippling in RBC

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- d. Hotels

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-I EXAMINATION, JANUARY - 2017
COMMUNITY MEDICINE
PAPER – FIRST

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 60]

Note: Attempt all Questions.

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

Q. 1. Multiple choice questions- separate sheet given

(½ x 24 = 12)

Q. 2. Give Reasons:

(1 x 6 = 06)

- a. Integrated approach for prevention of non-communicable diseases is the need of the hour.
- b. Crude death rate is not the right yardstick to compare the death rates of two different populations
- c. Tetanus is a positive environmental hazard.
- d. Primary prevention is a "holistic approach" in prevention of disease.
- e. Drawing up of protocol is very important step in RCTs.
- f. Unvaccinated contacts of measles patients are to be given vaccine within three days of exposure.

Q. 3. Problem based question:

(1 x 6 = 06)

In the month of August, a 45 years old man, labourer by occupation, comes to you with history of fever, headache, nausea and chilly sensations followed by rigors for the last five days. On examination you find that the patient is febrile (41°C) and the skin is hot and dry to touch. The pulse is fast and respiration rapid. There is slight enlargement of spleen.

- a. What is your probable diagnosis?
- b. What investigation would you order at PHC to clinch the diagnosis?
- c. Name the National Health Programme for the above disease.
- d. What do you understand by the term DDC & FTD?
- e. What is API?
- f. Integrated vector management is said to be the most effective method of vector control. Why?

Q. 4. Write short notes on:

(3 x 4 = 12)

- a. DOTS Plus
- b. Standard Normal Curve
- c. Classification of districts in NNT elimination
- d. Iron Plus Initiative

Q. 5. (i) Write down the WHO case definition for AIDS surveillance. What is AIDS-related complex? When should we start ART for all PLHIV, irrespective of WHO clinical stage? (3+2+1= 06)

(ii) How are states categorized based on HIV surveillance data? Write in brief about the basic approaches to control AIDS? (06)

Q. 6. Write in brief:

(3 x 4 = 12)

- a. Dengue Shock Syndrome
- b. Human Development Index
- c. DASH diet
- d. Diagram of Advanced Model of Triangle of Epidemiology

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-I EXAMINATION, JANUARY - 2017
COMMUNITY MEDICINE
PAPER – FIRST (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ – 25 minutes**SET - A****(0.5 x 24=12)****Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions (Encircle the single best response)**

1. The pattern of disease in a community described in terms of the important factors which influence its occurrence is known as :
 - a. Confounding factors
 - b. Community diagnosis
 - c. Iceberg of diseases
 - d. Epidemiology
2. Herd immunity is not useful in:
 - a. Diphtheria
 - b. Polio
 - c. Measles
 - d. Tetanus
3. In calculating Crude Birth Rate, population is taken as on:
 - a. 1st March
 - b. 31st March
 - c. 1st July
 - d. 31st July
4. All are Anthroponoses except:
 - a. Guinea worm infestation
 - b. Rabies
 - c. Plague
 - d. Hydatid cyst
5. Diagnostic power of a test is reflected by:
 - a. Specificity
 - b. Sensitivity
 - c. Predictive value
 - d. Population attributable risk
6. Which of the following is not a measure of dispersion?
 - a. Mean
 - b. Range
 - c. Mean deviation
 - d. Standard deviation
7. A person leaving an endemic area for malaria, needs to continue prophylaxis for:
 - a. Two weeks
 - b. Three weeks
 - c. Four weeks
 - d. No need to continue
8. The drug of choice for prophylaxis of cholera is:
 - a. Tetracycline
 - b. Doxycycline
 - c. Furazolidone
 - d. Co-trimoxazole
9. Staphylococcal food poisoning is caused by:
 - a. Eating contaminated dairy products
 - b. Eating contaminated fish
 - c. Endotoxin
 - d. None of the above
10. Live vaccine of influenza is given:
 - a. I/M
 - b. S/C
 - c. Intranasally
 - d. Orally
11. Commonest cause of stroke in our country:
 - a. Thrombosis
 - b. Embolism
 - c. Haemorrhage
 - d. Infarction
12. In the AFP surveillance, the age group that is included is below:
 - a. 5 years
 - b. 12 years
 - c. 15 years
 - d. 18 years
13. Percentage of blindness due to cataract in India is approximately:
 - a. 55
 - b. 60
 - c. 75
 - d. 80
14. The term tracking of blood pressure refers to:
 - a. 24 hr BP monitoring
 - b. Identifying children at risk of developing hypertension
 - c. Identifying adults at risk of developing hypertension
 - d. BP control with nifedipine
15. Trench fever is caused by:
 - a. R. Quintana
 - b. R. Akari
 - c. R. Prowazaki
 - d. R. Typhi
16. Which of the following can increase the prevalence of the disease?
 - a. Immigration of healthy persons
 - b. Increased cure rate of the disease
 - c. Longer duration of the illness
 - d. Decrease in the population
17. Best method to compare vital statistics of two population is:
 - a. Crude death rate
 - b. Age-specific death rate
 - c. Age standardized death rate
 - d. Multivariate death rate

18. Case control study measures all except:

- a. Relative risk
- b. Incidence
- c. Odds ratio
- d. Cause and effect relationship

19. Community physician takes action based on:

- a. Population Attributable Risk
- b. Attributable Risk
- c. Relative Risk
- d. Odds Ratio

20. In Culex mosquito, the type of transmission for filarial parasite is:

- a. Propagative
- b. Cyclo-propagative
- c. Cyclo-developmental
- d. Transstadial

21. Incubation period of Plasmodium vivax is:

- a. 5-7 days
- b. 7-10 days
- c. 10-14 days
- d. 15-30 days

22. The best vaccine for Rabies in humans is:

- a. Sheep brain vaccine
- b. Inactivated duck embryo vaccine
- c. Human diploid cell vaccine
- d. Inactivated chick embryo vaccine

23. Benzathine Penicillin prevention for Rheumatic fever comes under:

- a. Primary prevention
- b. Secondary prevention
- c. Tertiary prevention
- d. Quaternary prevention

24. Goitre is prevalent at higher altitude, is an example of:

- a. Direct association
- b. Indirect association
- c. Causal association
- d. Temporal association

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-I EXAMINATION, JANUARY - 2017
COMMUNITY MEDICINE
PAPER – SECOND

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 60]

Note: Attempt all Questions.

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

Q. 1. Multiple choice questions- separate sheet given

(½ x 24 = 12)

Q. 2. Give Reasons:

(1 x 6 = 06)

- Malnutrition is a man made disease.
- India is facing double burden of diseases.
- Integrated vector management is the key to control vector borne diseases.
- Kangaroo mother care is considered vital in the care of LBW babies.
- Trans fatty acids should be avoided in the diet.
- Pre-placement examination is foundation of an efficient occupational health service.

Q. 3. Problem based question:

(1+2+1+2= 06)

Ramaiya, a 26 years old pregnant lady (G₅P₃L₃A₀) has come to the CHC for the first time. She lives in a village where no health facilities are available nearby. Her children are 4 years, 3 years, 2 years and 10 months old. She is 6 months pregnant and complaints of dizziness, loss of appetite and extreme fatigue. She is married for five years. Her all deliveries took place at home by a local dai and she wants this one to take place at home as well. She was never counselled for contraception as no health worker visited her ever. Her husband is a labourer and both of them are illiterate. On examination, she is pale and underweight.

- Write your diagnosis.
- Enumerate the social factors that have contributed to her condition.
- Mention the latest suggested schedule for ANC visits.
- What advice and treatment would you give to Ramaiya?

Q. 4. Write short notes on:

(3 x 4 = 12)

- Glycaemic index
- Schemes for Adolescent Girls
- "At Risk" infants
- Genetic counselling

Q. 5. (i) What is Ergonomics? Enumerate occupational hazards. How can we control occupational cancers?

(1+2+3 = 06)

(ii) Describe Epidemiology of Anaemia in India. Elaborate on community measures for prevention of Anaemia in pregnant & Lactating women.

(3+3 = 06)

Q. 6. Write in brief:

(3 x 4 = 12)

- Motivational model of health education
- Healthful school environment
- Lifestyle and healthy ageing
- Acute Radiation Syndrome

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-I EXAMINATION, JANUARY - 2017
COMMUNITY MEDICINE
PAPER – SECOND (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ – 25 minutesSET- C**Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet)****(0.5 x 24=12)**

1. Under RCH programme, IFA tablet for paediatric age group contains:
 - a. 20 mg iron and 50 mcg folic acid
 - b. 20 mg iron and 100 mcg folic acid
 - c. 30 mg iron and 50 mcg folic acid
 - d. 30 mg iron and 100 mcg folic acid
2. Which one of the following is not a target disease under vision 2020:
 - a. Refractive error
 - b. Trachoma
 - c. Corneal blindness
 - d. Diabetic retinopathy
3. Iron requirement per day in pregnancy is:
 - a. 21 mg
 - b. 28 mg
 - c. 35 mg
 - d. 41 mg
4. The ESI act provides for:
 - a. Medical benefit
 - b. Maternity benefit
 - c. Both
 - d. None
5. The Bhore committee was set up in:
 - a. 1940
 - b. 1943
 - c. 1946
 - d. 1949
6. Head Quarter of FAO is at:
 - a. New York
 - b. Geneva
 - c. San Francisco
 - d. Rome
7. Anganwadi workers are under:
 - a. Ministry of Health and family welfare
 - b. Ministry of labour
 - c. Ministry of Social Welfare
 - d. Ministry of Rural Development
8. Effect of environment on genes is called as:
 - a. Positive eugenics
 - b. Negative eugenics
 - c. Enthenics
 - d. Euthenics
9. Denominator of MMR is:
 - a. 1000 total births
 - b. 1000 live births
 - c. Mid-year population
 - d. 1000 pregnant women
10. Exclusive breast feeding should be practiced till:
 - a. 4 months
 - b. 6 months
 - c. 8 months
 - d. 10 months
11. The socio-economic status of community is best indicated by:
 - a. IMR
 - b. U5 MR
 - c. MMR
 - d. Perinatal mortality rate
12. The WHO definition for blindness is the inability of counting fingers in daylight at a minimum distance of:
 - a. 3 feet
 - b. 6 feet
 - c. 3 metres
 - d. 6 metres
13. Body Mass Index is also known as:
 - a. Broca's index
 - b. Quetlet's index
 - c. Corpulence index
 - d. Lorentz's formula
14. The maximum number of deaths in children occur in the following age group:
 - a. 2-5 years
 - b. 1-2 years
 - c. First 7 days
 - d. 6 months – 12 months
15. The percentage of Biomedical waste generated in a hospital which is non-hazardous is:
 - a. 85%
 - b. 50%
 - c. 25%
 - d. 15%
16. The highest calories is in:
 - a. Animal meat
 - b. Egg
 - c. Sweet Potato
 - d. Milk
17. On prescription of oral pills to the user, the health worker should ask all of the following except:
 - a. No. of live children
 - b. Calf tenderness
 - c. Headache
 - d. Age

18. ICDS package does not include:

- a. Nutrition
- b. Immunization
- c. Health check ups
- d. Formal education

19. Hepatotoxic carcinogen is produced by:

- a. Aspergillus flavus
- b. Claviceps fusiformis
- c. Argemone maxicana
- d. All of the above

20. All are true about Intelligent Quotient except:

- a. Calculated form
- b. < 70 means mental retardation
- c. Increases with age
- d. None of the above

21. Network analysis is a:

- a. Quantitative method
- b. Qualitative method
- c. Health Education
- d. None

22. In hilly and tribal areas, a subcentre caters to a population of:

- a. 1000
- b. 2500
- c. 3000
- d. 5000

23. Most common indirect cause of maternal mortality in India is:

- a. Infection
- b. Anemia
- c. Heart disease
- d. Haemorrhage

24. Multipurpose worker scheme in India was introduced following recommendation of which committee:

- a. Shrivastava
- b. Chadah
- c. Mukherjee
- d. Kartar Singh

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: MBBS301

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-I EXAMINATION, APRIL/ MAY - 2017
COMMUNITY MEDICINE
PAPER – FIRST

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 60]

Note: Attempt all Questions.

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

- Q. 1.** Multiple choice questions- separate sheet given ($\frac{1}{2} \times 24 = 12$)
- Q. 2. Give Reasons:** (1 x 6 = 06)
- 'Integrated approach' is the best method of mosquito control.
 - Health information system plays vital role in health care.
 - Prevention is better than cure.
 - Epidemiology guides in clinical decision-making.
 - Cohort studies are scientifically much 'stronger' design as compared to case - control or cross - sectional study.
 - Non Communicable Diseases are also called 'Lifestyle' diseases
- Q. 3. Problem based question:** (1 x 6 = 06)
- Gauri came with an unimmunized child of 18 months to your PHC with complaints of high fever, cough & difficulty in breathing since last 3 days. On examination, the child weighed 10 Kg, had a respiratory rate of 58/min and chest in-drawing was observed. The child was taking oral drinks normally & no other respiratory abnormality was detected.
- Enumerate all findings related with the child's illness.
 - What is your provisional diagnosis?
 - Suggest initial line of treatment at your PHC level.
 - What are the danger signs of deterioration of the child's condition you would like to instruct your health staff about?
 - What are the modifiable factors for prevention of such conditions?
 - Under which National Programme above condition is covered?
- Q. 4. Write short notes on:** (3 x 4 = 12)
- Notification of diseases
 - Null hypothesis
 - Community Diagnosis.
 - Validity of a diagnostic test
- Q. 5. (i) Discuss the epidemiology of leprosy and principles of its prevention / control.** (2+4 = 06)
- (ii) Discuss indicators of an effective screening/diagnostic tool.** (06)
- Q. 6. Write in brief about (with labeled diagram):** (3 x 4 = 12)
- Iceberg of disease
 - Epidemic curve
 - Natural history of disease
 - Web of causation

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-I EXAMINATION, APRIL/ MAY - 2017
COMMUNITY MEDICINE
PAPER – FIRST (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ – 25 minutes**SET - A****Q. 1. Multiple Choice questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet) (0.5 x 24=12)**

1. The situation when an observed association between two variables is explained away by a third variable, due to indirect associations is known as:
 - a. Chance
 - b. Bias
 - c. Confounding
 - d. Lack of generalizability
2. Following are properties of slow sand filters **EXCEPT**:
 - a. Occupies large area
 - b. Pretreatment of raw water by coagulation is not required
 - c. Purification is by biological process
 - d. Cleaning is by back washing
3. By random error we mean that:
 - a. No sample is likely to give us results which are exactly the same as the truth in the total population
 - b. No two samples drawn from the same population are likely to give us the same results
 - c. It will not occur if we study the entire population
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above.
4. One of the following is **NOT** a primary air pollutant:
 - a. Smoke & dust
 - b. SO₂
 - c. NO₂
 - d. Ozone
5. Septic tank decomposition is by:
 - a. Anaerobic
 - b. Aerobic
 - c. Both
 - d. Antioxidation
6. A patient of paucibacillary tuberculoid leprosy completed 6 months of multidrug therapy. The response to therapy is good, but the lesion has not healed completely. According to the WHO criteria, which of the following should be done?
 - a. Stop treatment and watch
 - b. Continue the treatment for 6 more months
 - c. Continue Dapsone for 2 more months
 - d. Test for drug resistance
7. In a group of 100 children, the weight of a child is 15 Kg. The standard error is 1.5 Kg. Which one of the following is true:
 - a. 95% of all children weigh between 12 and 18 Kg
 - b. 95% of all children weigh between 13.5 and 16.5 Kg
 - c. 99% of all children weigh between 12 and 18 Kg
 - d. 99% of all children weigh between 13.5 and 16.5 Kg.
8. Controlled tipping is a method of disposal of:
 - a. Sewage
 - b. Human excreta
 - c. Sullage
 - d. Refuse
9. If the incidence rate of a disease is many times higher in women than in men, but the prevalence rate shows no sex difference, it could be because?
 - a. The crude death rate is greater in women
 - b. The duration of this disease is shorter in men
 - c. The case-fatality rate for this disease is lower in women
 - d. The case-fatality rate for this disease is greater in women
10. In a normal distribution curve, the true statement is:
 - a. Mean = SD
 - b. Median = SD
 - c. Mean = 2 Median
 - d. Mean = Mode
11. In Central Births and Deaths Registration Act, notification of deaths should be done by?
 - a. 1 week
 - b. 2 weeks
 - c. 3 weeks
 - d. 4 weeks
12. Cutting instruments like knives and scissors should be sterilized by?
 - a. Boiling in water
 - b. Heating
 - c. Detergents
 - d. Carbolic acid
13. Retrospective cohort studies are not characterised by?
 - a. The study groups are exposed and non-exposed
 - b. Incidence rates may be computed
 - c. The required sample size is smaller than that needed for a concurrent cohort study
 - d. The required sample size is similar to that needed for a concurrent cohort study

14. A patient with sputum positive pulmonary tuberculosis is on ATT for the last 5 months but the patient is still positive for AFB in the sputum. This case refers to:
- New case
 - Failure case
 - Relapse case
 - Drug defaulter
15. Ability of the test to detect absence of the disease in those who actually do not have it is called?
- Sensitivity
 - Specificity
 - Positive predictive value
 - Negative predictive value
16. A case-control study is not characterised by?
- Cases with the disease are compared to controls without the disease
 - Assessment of past exposure may be biased
 - Definition of cases may be difficult
 - Incidence rates may be computed directly
17. The essential ingredient in the space sprays for vector control is:
- Malathion
 - Phenthion
 - Pyrethrum
 - BHC
18. The purpose of a double blind study is to:
- Reduce the effects of sampling variation
 - Avoid observer and subject bias
 - Avoid observer bias and sampling variation
 - Avoid subject bias and sampling variation
19. Which one of the following 'outcome measures' is not indicative of benefit of a disease screening programme?
- Reduction of case-fatality rate in screened individuals
 - Improvement in the quality of life in screened individuals
 - Reduction of incidence in the population screened
 - Reduction of complications
20. Several studies have shown that 85% cases of lung cancer are due to cigarettes smoking. It is a measure of:
- Incidence rate
 - Relative risk
 - Absolute risk
 - Attributable risk
21. Study the following table carefully and answer the question
- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|--------|
| Disease: | Present----- | Absent |
| Test Result: [+ve] | 40 | 225 |
| [-ve] | 10 | 225 |
- What is the sensitivity of diagnostic test?
- 45
 - 20
 - 80
 - 50
22. The mechanism of multiplication of plague bacilli in rat flea is called:
- Propagative
 - Cyclo propagative
 - Cyclo developmental
 - Passive transmission only
23. In an epidemiological study to find out whether smoking is related to laryngeal cancer, IHD is:
- Exposure variable
 - Outcome variable
 - Confounding variable
 - Secondary outcome variable
24. A concept directed against prevention of risk factors of CAD is:
- Primordial prevention
 - Secondary prevention
 - Health education
 - Primary prevention

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-I EXAMINATION, APRIL/MAY - 2017
COMMUNITY MEDICINE
PAPER – SECOND

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 60]

Note: Attempt all Questions.

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

Q. 1. Multiple choice questions- separate sheet given

(½ x 24 = 12)

Q. 2. Give Reasons why:

(1 x 6 = 06)

- a. Year 1921 is known as the 'Big Divide'.
- b. Combination of cereals help in balancing limiting amino acids.
- c. Exercise is key to prevent cardiovascular diseases.
- d. Growth monitoring helps in controlling malnutrition in children.
- e. Unmet need is a powerful concept for family planning.
- f. Mental health is not mere absence of mental health.

Q. 3. Problem based question:

(1+1+1+1+1+1= 06)

A 17 years old married girl in 7th month of pregnancy was brought to the subcentre, complaining of headache, dizziness and slight breathlessness. She was given TT injection and IFA tablets (twice daily) by the ANM. Her condition did not improve and she reported back with complaints of blurring of vision, severe headache and swelling of feet. She was referred to PHC but she did not go there and started having fits. She was sent to a faith healer, but the fits continued.

She was then taken to the PHC on a cot, where she was found unconscious and her BP was 170/110. She had not passed urine for last 12 hours and was referred to the district hospital. On way to the district hospital she again had a fit and died before reaching the hospital.

- a. What was girl suffering from when she first visited the subcentre?
- b. What was the cause of her death?
- c. What should the ANM have done in this case which she failed to do?
- d. What should the PHC medical officer have done before referring the patient to the district hospital?
- e. What role could the family / community have played in this case?
- f. What are the 4 delays in this case?

Q. 4. Write short notes on:

(3 x 4 = 12)

- a. Epidemic Dropsy
- b. Factory Act
- c. IMNCI
- d. Acculturation

Q. 5. (i) Define 'Balanced Diet'. What are the principles involved in determining the caloric requirements of man? What is the protein & calorie requirements in the following:

(1+2+3=06)

- a. Pregnant & lactating women
- b. Adolescents
- c. Infants

(ii) What are the International Health Agencies? Write in detail about International Health Regulations? (2+4=06)

Q. 6. Write in brief:

(3 x 4 = 12)

- a. Emergency contraception.
- b. Risk factors for hypertension
- c. Secondary prevention of diabetes mellitus
- d. A 'Plan' is a blue print for taking action'

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-I EXAMINATION, APRIL/MAY - 2017
COMMUNITY MEDICINE
PAPER – SECOND (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ – 25 minutes**SET - A****Q. 1. Multiple Choice Questions (Darken the single best response in OMR sheet) (0.5 x 24=12)**

1. World Bank gives loan for?
 - a. Economic growth
 - b. Microbiological culture TB control
 - c. Accident problems
 - d. All of the above
2. The factories act, 1976 prohibits employment of a person below:
 - a. 10 years
 - b. 14 years
 - c. 18 years
 - d. 21 years
3. EAG exists in the following states **EXCEPT**:
 - a. Uttar Pradesh
 - b. Bihar
 - c. Madhya Pradesh
 - d. Andhra Pradesh
4. All of the following are drug and equipment kit supplied at subcentre level **EXCEPT**:
 - a. Drug Kit A & B
 - b. Kit E – P
 - c. Midwifery Kit
 - d. Subcentre Kit
5. Demographic transition is:
 - a. Low birth rate and low death rate
 - b. High difference between CBR & CDR
 - c. Gap in sex percentage
 - d. Gap in extreme ages
6. On prescription of oral pills to the user. The health workers will ask about the following **EXCEPT**:
 - a. Number of live children
 - b. Calf tenderness
 - c. Severe headache
 - d. Swelling of the feet
7. Perinatal mortality rate includes:
 - a. Abortions + still birth + early neonatal deaths
 - b. Still birth + early neonatal deaths
 - c. Abortion + early neonatal deaths
 - d. Deaths upto 42 days after birth
8. Elemental iron supplementation in iron deficiency anaemia is:
 - a. 300 – 400 mg
 - b. 150 – 200 mg
 - c. 100 – 150 mg
 - d. <100mg
9. Which one of the following test is **NOT** used for checking quality of pasteurization of milk?
 - a. Phosphatase test
 - b. Standard plate count
 - c. Coliform count
 - d. Orthotoludine test
10. **FALSE** about Indian reference female is:
 - a. Weight 55 kg
 - b. Age < 20 to 39 years
 - c. 8 hours of moderate work
 - d. Walking or recreational work for 2 hours daily
11. A 10 months old child weighing 8 kg has Bitot spots in both eyes. Which of the following is the most appropriate schedule to prescribe Vitamin A to this child?
 - a. 2 lakh units IM on day 0, 14
 - b. 1 lakh units IM on day 0, 14
 - c. 2 lakh units IM on day 0, 1, 14
 - d. 1 lakh units IM on day 0, 1, 14
12. A male child of 15 years with a mental age of 9 years has an IQ of:
 - a. 50
 - b. 60
 - c. 70
 - d. 80
13. The statement “the relative frequency of each gene allele tends to remain constant from generation to generation” is known as:
 - a. Mendel’s Law
 - b. Hard-Weinberg Law
 - c. Lamarck’s Law
 - d. David-Morgan’s Law
14. Social mobility is:
 - a. From rural to urban areas for work
 - b. Industrialization
 - c. Interaction between cultures
 - d. Movement in socio-economic status
15. What is the proportion of daily rate wages payable as periodic cash payment under sickness benefit of ESI act?
 - a. 5/12 of the average monthly wages
 - b. 7/12 of the average monthly wages
 - c. 8/12 of the average monthly wages
 - d. 10/12 of the average monthly wages
16. Which of the following is **NOT** a two way communication?
 - a. Lectures
 - b. Group discussion
 - c. Panel discussion
 - d. Symposium

17. The most important step in health education of a community is:
 - a. Contact with doctors
 - b. Community discussion
 - c. Announcements to the community by loud speakers
 - d. Knowledge of local needs
18. When an outcome is compared with intended objective, it is called as:
 - a. Monitoring
 - b. Evaluation
 - c. Input-output analysis
 - d. Network analysis
19. Which one of the following is not a target disease under vision 2020?
 - a. Refractive error
 - b. Trachoma
 - c. Corneal blindness
 - d. Diabetic retinopathy
20. The millennium development goals (MDG) is to be achieved by the year:
 - a. 2010
 - b. 2015
 - c. 2020
 - d. 2030
21. Disbursement of old age pension by the Government is:
 - a. Social assistance
 - b. Social welfare
 - c. Social insurance
 - d. Social defense
22. The National Diabetes Control Programme in India includes all the following activities **EXCEPT**:
 - a. Prevention of diabetes through identification of high risk subjects and early intervention in the form of health education
 - b. Early diagnosis of disease and appropriate treatment morbidity and mortality with reference to high risk group
 - c. Prevention of acute and chronic metabolic, cardiovascular, renal and ocular complication of the disease
 - d. Primary prevention of diabetes through genetic testing and genetic counseling
23. A STEPS is the WHO recommended tool for:
 - a. Surveillance of non-communicable diseases and their risk factors
 - b. Surveillance of communicable diseases and their risk factors
 - c. Surveillance of socio-economic status of the community
 - d. Changes in trends of mortality in non-communicable diseases
24. One of the following is **NOT** used for assessment of obesity:
 - a. Broca index
 - b. Sullivan's index
 - c. Corpulence index
 - d. Quetlet's index

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

M.B.B.S. FINAL PROF. PART-I EXAMINATION, JANUARY/ FEBRUARY-2018**COMMUNITY MEDICINE****PAPER – SECOND****[Max. Marks: 60]****[Time allotted: Three hours]****SET – D****(0.5 x 24=12)****Q. 1. Multiple choice questions (Attempt all MCQs in the allotted first 25 minutes in the OMR sheet)**

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. Chlorpyrifos
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

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