

M.B.B.S. Part I Final EXAMINATION, 2004

Community Medicine

Paper I

Time: Three Hours

Max. marks: 60

Note: Attempt all questions, illustrate your answers with well labelled diagram.

1. Describe the causes of perinatal Mortality in India and discuss the measures taken by the Govt of India to reduce it. 12
2. What is the Public Health Importance of Tetanus Neonatorum ? Describe and discuss the programme for its prevention and control. 12
3. Write briefly about : 6+6
 - (a) Routine system for collection of health information.
 - (b) Criteria for carrying out screening programmes for any disease.
4. Write briefly : 6+6
 - (a) Parameters for measurement of malaria
 - (b) Baby friendly Hospital Initiative.
5. Write short notes on : 4+4+4
 - (a) Sampling methods in biostatistics
 - (b) Line Listing of cases during AFP Surveillance
 - (c) Social classification of society.

Dec. 20

3007
M.B.B.S. Final Professional (Part-I) Examination, 2004
Community Medicine -II

Time: Three Hours

Note: Attempt all questions. Write the answers of all the parts of one questions at one place.

Max.marks: 60

1. Mark the correct answer.

1 × 12 = 12

- (i) Cohort is :
 - (a) people of same community
 - (b) people with same experience
 - (c) people from different communities forming a group of study
 - (d) people from same geographical area
- (ii) The process of restriction of movements of a healthy individual who has come in contact of diseased person is called :-
 - (a) Isolation
 - (b) Active surveillance
 - (c) Passive surveillance
 - (d) Quarantine
- (iii) Hospital waste is best treated with :
 - (a) sanitary landfill
 - (b) composting
 - (c) incineration
 - (d) dumping
- (iv) Which of the following is not an arthropod born decease?
 - (a) Dengue fever
 - (b) Polio
 - (c) Yellow fever
 - (d) Japanese encephalitis
- (v) Which of the following is not a mosquito transmitted decease?
 - (a) Kalazar
 - (b) Yellow fever
 - (c) Filariasis (Lymphatic)
 - (d) Malaria
- (vi) Which of the following is the most essential risk factor which must be present in a population having high prevalence of Coronary heart disease ?
 - (a) Hypertension
 - (b) High blood cholestrol
 - (c) Diabetes
 - (d) High smoking prevalence
- (vii) Prevention of emergence of risk factors for coronary heart disease in Indian population is an example of :
 - (a) Primary prevention
 - (b) Secondary prevention
 - (c) Tertiary prevention
 - (d) Primordial prevention
- (viii) In which of the following disease there is animal reservior?
 - (a)-Japanese Encephalitis
 - (b) Measles
 - (c) Malaria
 - (d) Chicken pox
- (ix) An average of squares of the amount by which the individual members deviate from the means of the groups is called:
 - (a) Variance
 - (b) Median
 - (c) Mode
 - (d) Measure of central tendency
- (x) M.D.T. is related to which of the following diseases?
 - (a) Rabies
 - (b) Filariasis
 - (c) Measles
 - (d) Leprosy
- (xi) Which of the following decease is prevented by chemoprophylaxis?
 - (a) Japanese Encephalitis
 - (b) Yellow fever
 - (c) Malaria
 - (d) Measles
- (xiii) All the following disease are internationally notifiable except :
 - (a) Cholera
 - (b) Plague
 - (c) Yellow fever
 - (d) Malaria

2. Read the following paragraph and answer the questions that follow:-

A 10 year old boy comes to the C.H.C. having multiple dog bites on right hand. The boy has been bitten by a stray dog, 2 hours back.

- (a) What will be the wound management in this case ?
- (b) Which vaccine should be given and in what dose and when ?
- (c) What is the in cubation period of rabies and why it is variable ?
- (d) What are the reservoir of rabies in India ?
- (e) What is "fixed virus"?

4
3
2
2
1

3. Write short notes on following:-

- (a) "Blocked flea"
- (b) DOT-S
- (c) Radical treatment of Malaria

4x3=12

4. Briefly comment on following:-

- (a) It is possible to do primordial prevention of coronary heart disease in India.
- (b) We can do integrated prevention of non-communicable diseases.
- (c) India is facing "double burden" of disease.

4x3=12

5. Briefly discuss the following:-

- (a) Investigation of an epidemic of a diarrhoeal disease.
- (b) Uses of Epidemiology.

6x2=12