

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Karnataka**MBBS Phase – III (Part-I – CBME) Degree Examination - 22-May-2023****Time: Three Hours****Max. Marks: 100****COMMUNITY MEDICINE – PAPER – I (RS-4)****Q.P. CODE: 1035****(QP contains two pages)**

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked
Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary

LONG ESSAYS**2 x 10 = 20 Marks**

1. A 38 year old man came to a medical officer with complaints of dyspnoea since past six months, gradual in onset and progressive. He gave history of working in stone quarries for past 10 years. His Chest X-ray revealed 'snow-storm' appearance in both lung fields. Describe the epidemiology, preventive and control measure of this condition.
2. Define epidemiology. Classify epidemiological study designs. Describe the steps in conducting a case control study using smoking and lung cancer as an example.

SHORT ESSAYS**8 x 5 = 40 Marks**

3. Describe the different types of disinfection with suitable examples.
4. Define an epidemic. Classify epidemics with suitable examples.
5. Define overcrowding. Add a note on its role in impact on health and disease
6. Describe incineration of biomedical waste.
7. Describe the natural history of disease with suitable examples.
8. Enumerate the nutritional assessment methods. Describe any one of the methods in detail.
9. Describe the process of communication. Enumerate the communication barriers.
10. Identify the causes and solutions for population explosion in India

SHORT ANSWERS**10 x 3 = 30 Marks**

11. List three aims of epidemiology
12. Draw a pie chart with a suitable example
13. Enumerate the dimensions of health
14. List the methods used for prevention and control of noise pollution
15. List the common nutritional disorders in India
16. Define herd immunity with an example
17. Enumerate the contents of health education
18. How do you manage microbiology laboratory waste?
19. List the functions of the World Health Organization
20. Sathya and Jyothi are married for 2 years. List the reproductive health services available to them in a primary health centre.

Multiple Choice Questions**10 x 1 = 10 Marks**

- 21 i) Isolation of cases is a useful control measure for:
A. Diphtheria
B. HIV
C. Polio
D. Tuberculosis
- 21 ii) In a 3x3 table, the degree of freedom is
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4
- 21 iii) Nitrates in drinking water indicate:
A. Remote fecal contamination
B. Recent fecal contamination
C. Unpolluted water
D. Water fit for drinking
- 21 iv) Colour coding of the bag used in hospitals to dispose human anatomical waste is
A. Yellow
B. Black
C. Red
D. Blue
- 21 v) Case fatality rate indicates
A. Communicability of infection
B. History of disease
C. Virulence of organism
D. Contribution of a disease among all deaths
- 22 i) A patient from village is diagnosed as epidemic dropsy. The toxin responsible for epidemic dropsy is
A. Ergot toxin
B. Sanguinarine
C. BOAA
D. Alpha toxicosis
- 22 ii) The founder of International Red Cross Society is
A. Henry Dunant
B. John Snow
C. Edwin Chadwick
D. Bradford Hill
- 22 iii) Bagassosis is caused due to the inhalation of
A. Sugarcane fibres
B. Coal dust
C. Asbestos
D. Cotton fibres
- 22 iv) Mini pill contains
A. Estrogen only
B. Progestogen only
C. Progestogen and estrogen in small quantities
D. Progestogen for 21 days and then iron for 7 days
- 22 v) Propaganda _____
A. Appeals to reason
B. Acquires knowledge
C. Discourages thinking
D. Disciplines primitive desires
