

**Madhya Pradesh Medical Science University, Jabalpur**  
**MBBS Final Part-I Examination - Jan-2023**  
**Subject: Preventive and Social Medicine**  
**Paper II Paper Code: 23BM0000100542**

**Instructions:**

- a) All questions are compulsory
- b) Draw diagrams wherever necessary
- c) Answers of Questions and Sub-questions must be written strictly according to the serial order of the question paper
- d) MCQs have to be answered in the theory answer book
- e) Please write MCQ answers neatly and in serial order with black or blue pen in brackets for example: 1. (a)  
2. (b)
- f) MCQs have to be answered only once; any repetition, cutting, erasing, or use of whitener will be considered malpractice. Such answers will not be counted and action will be taken as per UFM rules of the University
- g) Subjective answers should be answered in up to 30 words per mark. For example, a 2-mark answer should be answered in up to 60 words.

**Time: 3:00 Hours**

**Maximum Marks: 60**

**Q.1 Total MCQs: 20     $20 \times 1/2 = 10$**

1. Mechanism of IUCD are all EXCEPT
  - a) Increase cervical mucus
  - b) Local foreign body like reaction
  - c) Decrease diameter of fallopian tube
  - d) Make endometrium unfavourable for implantation
2. Unmet need for contraception in a 35-year-old female is for
  - a) Spacing birth
  - b) Limiting birth
  - c) Improve maternal health
  - d) Improve family health
3. The number of live births per 1000 women in the reproductive age group in a year refers to
  - a) Total Fertility Rate
  - b) Gross Reproduction Rate
  - c) Net Reproduction Rate
  - d) General Fertility Rate
4. Which of the following indicator is used for growth monitoring at Anganwadi centre
  - a) Height for age
  - b) Mid arm circumference
  - c) Weight for age
  - d) Height for weight
5. Which does not have Live Birth as denominator
  - a) Infant mortality rate
  - b) Neonatal mortality rate
  - c) Child mortality rate
  - d) Child death rate
6. Argemone oil contamination of mustard oil can be detected by

- a) Phosphatase test
  - b) Nitric acid test
  - c) Coliform test
  - d) Methylene blue tests
7. White polished rice causes deficiency of
- a) Thiamine
  - b) Tryptophan
  - c) Riboflavin
  - d) Protein
8. Byssinosis is seen in
- a) Cement factories
  - b) Textile industries
  - c) Iron factories
  - d) Grain fields
9. All of the following features are suggestive of asbestosis EXCEPT
- a) Occurs within five years of exposure
  - b) The disease progresses even after removal of contact
  - c) Can lead to pleural mesothelioma
  - d) Sputum contains asbestos bodies
10. All are true about Panel discussion EXCEPT
- a) Panel of 4-8 experts discuss a health topic
  - b) Audience is present
  - c) Specific order set speeches
  - d) Audience can take part
11. All of the following involve a two-way communication EXCEPT
- a) Symposium
  - b) Lecture
  - c) Panel discussion
  - d) Workshop
12. Which of the following is not a work of female multi-purpose health worker
- a) Malaria surveillance
  - b) Distribution of condom
  - c) Immunization
  - d) DOTS activities
13. Principles of health education include all EXCEPT
- a) Participation
  - b) Motivation
  - c) Reinforcement
  - d) Punishment
14. Use of Shakir's tape for measuring arm circumference is example of
- a) Equitable distribution
  - b) Community participation
  - c) Intersectorial coordination
  - d) Appropriate technology
15. Optimum use of Preventive, Curative and Promotive services in health care is known as
- a) Appropriateness
  - b) Availability
  - c) Adequacy
  - d) Comprehensiveness
16. All are included in health sector policy in India EXCEPT
- a) Nutritional supplements

- b) Medical education
  - c) Family welfare programme
  - d) Control of communicable diseases
17. Which of the following is a set point framed for long term plans but is yet something that cannot be quantified or measured
- a) Target
  - b) Goal
  - c) Objective
  - d) Mission
18. UNICEF provides all EXCEPT
- a) Child nutrition
  - b) Child health education
  - c) Immunization
  - d) Family planning
19. When the economic benefits of any programme are compared with the cost of the programme it is called
- a) Cost-benefit analysis
  - b) Cost effective analysis
  - c) Cost-accounting
  - d) Input-output analysis
20. Surveillance Reporting System used by WHO is
- a) Technical Report Series
  - b) Weekly Epidemiological Report
  - c) Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report
  - d) WHO Bulletin

**Q.2 Long Answer Questions (4 x 5 = 20)**

- a. What is meant by nutritional assessment? Briefly discuss the various methods of nutritional assessment.
- b. Describe the causes of low birth weight babies in India and measures to reduce it in India.
- c. Indian Public Health Standards for Community Health Centre (CHC).
- d. Describe in detail various types of measures for health protection of workers.

**Q.3 Short Answer Questions (4 x 3 = 12)**

- a. Cost benefit and cost effective analysis methods.
- b. Fertility indicators.
- c. Epidemic dropsy.
- d. Occupational cancer.

**Q.4 Very Short Answer Questions (9 x 2 = 18)**

- a. Signs of Severe Dehydration
- b. Mission Indradhanush
- c. Neonatal screening
- d. Endemic fluorosis
- e. Cancer screening in India
- f. Warning signs of poor mental health
- g. Panel discussion
- h. Levels of health care
- i. Indian Red Cross Society

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