C 14876   (Pages : 2 + 2 + 1)   Name...

Reg. No.....................................

FINAL M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MARCH 2011

Part I

COMMUNITY MEDICINE INCLUDING HUMANITIES—Paper I

Time : Three Hours   Maximum : 60 Marks

Answer all questions.

Answer Sections A and B in separate answer-books.
MCQs should be answered first in the response sheet provided.

Section A

I. Multiple Choice Questions.   (20 × ½ = 10 marks)

   Single response type-20 (separate sheet attached).

II. Match the following :   (6 × ½ = 3 marks)

   Single response type-6 (separate sheet attached).

III. Draw and label :

   1 Epidemic curve.   2 Rule of halves.

          (2 × 1 = 2 marks)

IV. Write briefly on :

   1 Multifactorial causation.   2 Serial interval.

   3 Point prevalence.   4 Relative risk.

   5 Monitoring.

          (5 × 1 = 5 marks)

V. Write short notes on :

   1 Congenital rubella syndrome.

   2 Categorisation of TB in RNTCP.

   3 Strategies for Polio Eradication.

   4 Reservoir of infection in typhoid.

   5 Intradermal regimen in rabies vaccination.

          (5 × 2 = 10 marks)

Section B

VI. Read this paragraph and answer the following :—

Divakaran a 50 year old farmer came to the PHC with fever, headache, yellowish discoloration of urine and body ache of 5 days duration. On examination, conjunctival suffusion and hepatomegaly was observed.

   1 How will you investigate ?

   2 What is the most probable diagnosis ?

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3   Describe the epidemiological determinants of this disease.

4   What are the preventive and control measures ?

                                                    (1 + 1 + 4 + 4 = 10 marks)

VII.   Write briefly on :

   1   Biochemical oxygen demand.

   2   Characteristics of occupational cancer.

   3   Break point chlorination.

   4   Stratified random sampling.

   5   Broca index.

   6   Types of ventilation.

   7   Chandler's index.

   8   Contact tracing.

   9   Anthropozoonosis.

  10   Cyclo propagative transmission.

                                                    (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

VIII.   Write short notes on :

   1   Sanitary well.

   2   Histogram.

   3   Monitoring of air-pollution.

   4   Controlled tipping.

   5   Flea indices.

                                                    (5 × 2 = 10 marks)

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COMMUNITY MEDICINE INCLUDING HUMANITIES—Paper I

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Note.—(1) *Do not write anything on the question paper.*

(2) *Write your register number on the answer-sheet provided.*

(3) *Select the **appropriate answer** and encircle the alphabet against each question in the answer-sheet provided.*

(4) *In the answer-sheet enter the total number of your answers in the appropriate box provided.*

(5) *Each question carries ½ mark.*

1. Which is a disease subjected to International Health Regulations ?

    (A) Cholera.   (B) Typhoid.

    (C) Chickenpox.   (D) Measles.

2. Endophilism refers to mosquito and its :

    (A) Choice of breeding place.   (B) Preference for human blood.

    (C) Indoor resting habit.   (D) Preference for bite inside house.

3. Which a measure of operational efficiency in Malaria ?

    (A) API.   (B) ABER.

    (C) AFI.   (D) SPR.

4. Common Incubation period of rabies in man :

    (A) 10-15 days.   (B) 3-8 weeks.

    (C) 3-6 months.   (D) 6-12 months.

5. The prophylactic dose of human tetanus immunoglobulin :

    (A) 4000 u.   (B) 1000 u.

    (C) 2000 u.   (D) 250 u.

6. Project MONICA is involved for :

    (A) Monitoring of CAD.   (B) Health education.

    (C) Provision of acute coronary care. (D) Preventing risk factors for CAD.

7. Multifactorial causation was proposed by :

    (A) John Snow.   (B) Edwin Chadwick.

    (C) Petenkofer.   (D) Lemuel Shattuck.

8. Which is not an indicator in PQLI ?

    (A) IMR.   (B) Life expectancy at age one.

    (C) Life expectancy at birth.   (D) Literacy.

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9. Method for identifying missing cases is :

   (A) Monitoring.   (B) Surveillance.

   (C) Evaluation.   (D) Sentinel surveillance.

10. To prevent epidemic spread of diphtheria, herd immunity should be at least ——— %.

   (A) 50.   (B) 70.

   (C) 80.   (D) 90.

11. Ratio of incidence among exposed to incidence among non-exposed is ——— risk.

   (A) Relative.   (B) Attributable.

   (C) Population attributable.   (D) None.

12. Proportion of clinical cases resulting in severe clinical manifestation is :

   (A) Infectivity.   (B) Pathogenicity.

   (C) Virulence.   (D) None.

13. Screening is ——— prevention.

   (A) Primary.   (B) Secondary.

   (C) Tertiary.   (D) Primordial.

14. Dead end infection is seen in :

   (A) Rabies.   (B) Bubonic plague.

   (C) Tetanus.   (D) All.

15. Number of ice packs used in vaccine carrier :

   (A) 2.   (B) 4.

   (C) 6.   (D) 8.

16. Disinfection of water by chlorine is an example of ——— disinfection.

   (A) Concurrent.   (B) Terminal.

   (C) Prophylactic.   (D) None.

17. Cheapest of all disinfectants :

   (A) Bleaching powder.   (B) Lime.

   (C) Cetrimide.   (D) Savlon.

18. Advantage gained by screening :

   (A) Lead time.   (B) Yield.

   (C) Predictive value.   (D) Likelihood ratio.

19. Cost effective form of screening is ——— screening.

   (A) Mass.   (B) Selective.

   (C) Multiphasic.   (D) None.

20. WHO declared that smallpox had been eradicated in :

   (A) April 1977.   (B) May 1975.

   (C) July 1975.   (D) May 1980.

(20 × ½ = 10 marks)