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(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.

- How will you investigate ?
- 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 Anthroponozoonosis.
- 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 Shettuck. |

8. Which is not an indicator in PQLI ?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (A) IMR. | (B) Life expectancy at age one. |
| (C) Life expectancy at birth. | (D) Literacy. |



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) Cetrinide. (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.

