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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 Anthroozoonosis.
- 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.

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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.

- Which is a disease subjected to International Health Regulations ?  
(A) Cholera. (B) Typhoid.  
(C) Chickenpox. (D) Measles.
- 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.
- Which a measure of operational efficiency in Malaria ?  
(A) API. (B) ABER.  
(C) AFI. (D) SPR.
- Common Incubation period of rabies in man :  
(A) 10-15 days. (B) 3-8 weeks.  
(C) 3-6 months. (D) 6-12 months.
- The prophylactic dose of human tetanus immunoglobulin :  
(A) 4000 u. (B) 1000 u.  
(C) 2000 u. (D) 250 u.
- Project MONICA is involved for :  
(A) Monitoring of CAD. (B) Health education.  
(C) Provision of acute coronary care. (D) Preventing risk factors for CAD.
- Multifactorial causation was proposed by :  
(A) John Snow. (B) Edwin Chadwick.  
(C) Petenkofer. (D) Lemuel Shettuck.
- 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) Multiphase. (D) None.
20. WHO declared that smallpox had been eradicated in :
- (A) April 1977. (B) May 1975.  
(C) July 1975. (D) May 1980.