

MBBS III (Third) Professional Part-1 Examination 2017-18

Course Code:MBS301

Paper ID:0313122

Community Medicine - I

Time: 2 Hours 40 Minutes Max Marks: 50

Note: Attempt all questions. Draw proper diagrams to support your answer.

Part 'B'

- Give in detail about Japanese encephalitis disease. Discuss epidemiological determinants. Write prevention of JE. (5+5+5=15)
- A mother comes to hospital with her 2 year old female child who id underweight, suffering from recurrent episodes of diarrhoea, and respiratory tract infection. On examination, her weight is 9kg, she has oedema, her skin is showing dermatosis and her hairs are sparse and brittle: (1+3+3+3=10)
 - What is the likely clinical diagnosis?
 - What investigations would you like to do?
 - What are medical and social causes of this condition? c)
 - What preventive measures you will advice at individual level, at family level and at the community level? d)
- Differentiate between:

(3x5=15)

- Epidemic & Endemic
- Isolation & quarantine b)
- Chicken Pox & Small Pox c)
- Rapid & Slow sand filter d)
- Anophelene & Culicine mosquito e)
- Write short notes on:
- Define family and describe types of family
- b)

(2x5=10)

Vaccine carrier

c) Sentinel Surveillance

d) Classify methods of family planning e) Rural housing criteria and Overcrowding

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Roll No.	Student's Name
	. 5'0'
Student's Signature	Invigilator's Signature
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Community Medicine - I

Part 'A'

Time: 20 Minutes Max Marks: 10

Note: 1. Attempt all questions and return this part of the question paper to the invigilator after 20 Minutes. Please tick (√) correct one only. Cutting, overwriting or any other marking are not allowed.

Please tick (√) correct one only. Cutung,
For answering please use Ball- pen only.

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FirstRanker.com FirsDiantkibty statnotion is mode of intervention

for:

a) Primordial prevention

b) Specifec protection

c) Secondary prevention

d) Tertiary prevention

Q.3 Vitamin A prophylaxis to a child is:

Health promotion

b) Specific protection

Primordial prevention c)

d) Secondary prevention

Immunization is:

Primary prevention

b) Secondary prevention

Tertiary prevention Desability Limitation c) d)

0.5 Which one of the following is primary prevention:

> Active treatment a)

b) Vaccination

Screening c)

d) Rehabilitation

0.6 Prevention of emergence of risk factor is:

Primordial prevention a)

b) Primary prevention

Secondary prevention c) d) Tertiary prevention

Strain used for BCG vaccine: Q.7

Edmonton Zagreb strain a)

Oka Strain b)

Danish 1331

RA 27/3 strain d)

Q.8 Most heat sensitive vaccine is:

BCG

b) Polio

c) Measles

DPT d)

Which of the following statements is true Q.9 about BCG vaccination:

> d) Tetanus

Q.17 Under MCH programme, iron and folic acid tablets to be geven daily to mother has:

60 mg iron + 500 mcg folic acid

100 mg iron + 500 mcg folic acid 60 mg iron + 100 mcg folic acid 100 mg iron + 100 mcg folic acid b)

c)

d)

Q.18 An essential criterion for Kwashiorkor is:

Body weight is less than 60%.

b) Thin dry brittle hair

c) Voracious appetite

Edema in dependent part d)

0.19 WHO Growth chart has got information for all except:

Weight of baby a)

Age of baby b)

Road to health c)

d) History of maternal health

First clinical sign of Vitamin-A deficiency is: Q.20 www.FirstRanker.com

Night blindness a)

Conjunctival Xerosis b)

Bitot's spots c)

d) Keratomalacia

48 hours of vaccination for vaccine production www.FirstRanker.com

WHO recommends Danish 1331 strain

P.T.O.

Q.10 All of the following are killed vaccines except:

Salk polio a)

d)

0.11

b)

Japanese encephalitis b)

c) Rabies d) Yellow fever

Salk vaccine is a: a) Live vaccine

Killed vaccine c)

d)

Q.12 Administration of which vaccine can result in paralysis in children:

Live attenuated vaccine

Measles vaccine a)

Sabin polio vaccine b)

OPV DPT+BCG d)

Which of the following is called first immunization of the baby:

Colostrum

Handing over the baby to mother b)

OPV c)

DPT+BCG

O.14 BCG vaccination is give:

a) Prodermally

b) Subcutaneously

Intramuscularly c)

d) Intradermally

Q.15 In which of the following, Herd Immunity cannot protect the individual:

Tetanus a)

b) Diphtheria

Poliomyelitis

d) All of the above

Q.16 Toxic shock syndrome is due to which vaccine

Mumps

b) Measles

Salk



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