FINAL EXAM   NATIONAL BOARD OF EXAMINATIONS
DECEMBER 2016

FIELD EPIDEMIOLOGY
PAPER – I

FIELD/D/16/50/I

Time   : 3 hours
Max. Marks   : 100

Important instructions:

- *Attempt all questions in order.*
- *Each question carries 10 marks.*
- *Read the question carefully and answer to the point neatly and legibly.*
- *Do not leave any blank pages between two answers.*
- *Indicate the question number correctly for the answer in the margin space.*
- *Answer all the parts of a single question together.*
- *Start the answer to a question on a fresh page or leave adequate space between two answers.*
- *Draw table/diagrams/flowcharts wherever appropriate.*

Write short notes on:

1. A team of health care planers wishes to estimate the prevalence of AIDS in the state of Bihar. What is the most appropriate study design? Give reasons behind choosing this design?   3+7

2. What are the disadvantages of a cohort study? Explain in brief with examples.   10

3. In a hospital based case control study of the relationship between breast cancer and use of deodorants, the cases consist of a random sample of 100 women with breast cancer.   3+7
   a) Suggest an appropriate control group.
   b) What is the outcome and how will it be measured?

4. In a cross sectional study of the relationship between smoking and anxiety, 1000 people were simultaneously classified according to smoking status (500 smokers and 500 non-smokers) and current level of anxiety (high or low). 200 smokers had high anxiety level and 400 non smokers had low anxiety levels.   (3+4)+3
   a) Calculate appropriate rates and test of significance.
   b) Explain whether such association can be considered causal or not.

5. What is the difference between a narrative review and systematic review? Which is better and why?   5+5

6. You are conducting a study to find out the risk factors of diabetes. You have identified poor dietary habits as a potential risk factor.   2+4+4
   a) Name 2 confounders that you feel are important.
   b) Describe why they can be labeled as confounders.
   c) How can you handle such confounders?

P.T.O.

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7. a) What is screening?   3+5+2
    b) What kind of diseases is appropriate for screening?
    c) Give 2 examples of such screening of diseases in India.

8. Enumerate the Hill's Criteria for causal association. Explain in   3+7
    brief with examples.

9. a) What are the fallacies of an ecological study?   8+2
    b) Mention one research question where an ecological study
        would give the best possible evidence?

10. What is primordial prevention? Plan a primordial prevention   3+7
    strategy taking an example.

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