

MBBS Third Year Part-I Community Medicine Including Humanities Paper -I Important Question Bank

Essay Questions MBBS:

1. Define epidemic. Discuss the steps in investigation of an epidemic.
2. Discuss the causes of air pollution in detail. Add a note on prevention of air pollution.
3. Describe various levels of prevention and interventions with examples.
4. Discuss the epidemiology of tetanus.
5. List the arboviral diseases. Explain the epidemiology, clinical features, control of Japanese encephalitis.
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7. List the arboviral diseases. Explain the epidemiology, clinical features, control of Japanese encephalitis.
8. Discuss in detail the steps involved in conducting a cohort study. Mention the advantages and disadvantages of cohort study.
9. Describe in detail the post-exposure prophylaxis of human rabies.
10. Define Epidemiology. Discuss briefly the steps of a case-control study
11. Define Epidemiology. List the various epidemiological study designs. Briefly discuss the steps in a case control study
12. Define sewage. Enlist the various methods of disposal of sewage in unsewered areas. Discuss briefly about water seal latrine.
13. Describe the various modes of transmission of communicable diseases.
14. Explain the methods of refuse disposal.
15. Define disinfectant. Discuss in detail about different types of disinfectant.
16. Describe the epidemiology, control and prevention of Typhoid Fever.
17. Discuss in detail about the Integrated Vector control?
18. a. Discuss in detail about the Multifactorial aetiology of cancer? b. Add a note on the basic approach to the control of cancer?
19. Describe the epidemiology of hook worm infection. Discuss its prevention and control measures.
20. Describe the epidemiology of Road Traffic Accidents in India. Add a note on the preventive measures.
21. Define epidemiology. Write in detail the steps of a case control study. Mention its merits and demerits.
22. What are the common disabilities seen in a case of leprosy? Explain the various disability limiting and rehabilitative measures in leprosy
23. What is sampling? Explain random sampling methods with suitable examples.
24. Write in detail the epidemiology, clinical features and control of Japanese encephalitis.

25. Classify the various occupational diseases. Discuss the measures for prevention of occupational diseases.
26. Describe the epidemiology of Typhoid fever. Discuss its prevention and control measures.
27. Describe in detail the various community nutrition programs in India.
28. What are the indicators of maternal and child health care? Discuss in detail the causes and prevention of perinatal mortality.
29. List the water related diseases. How is water purified on a large scale?
30. What are the objectives of Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme? How are diagnosis, categorization and treatment of tuberculosis done according to RNTCP?
31. Discuss vertical transmission of HIV infection. What are the various modalities for prevention of vertical transmission of HIV under national aids control programme?
32. Enumerate the arthropods of medical importance. Discuss briefly the mosquito control measures in urban area.
33. Describe in detail the classification of exposure, post-exposure prophylaxis and wound management of dog bite cases. Add a note on advantages of intra dermal administration of cell culture vaccines.
34. Define epidemiology and write the methods in epidemiology. Differentiate between associated factor and causative factor with suitable examples. Write about the relative risk and attributable risk and its applications in public health.
35. Enlist the occupational pneumoconiosis. Describe the pathogenesis, clinical features and prevention of silicosis.
36. Write in detail the epidemiology of poliomyelitis. Discuss on the measures taken to eradicate poliomyelitis globally
37. Classify acute events following immunization (AEFI). Describe the steps in the investigation of an AEFI
38. Discuss the epidemiology and prevention of coronary heart disease. Discuss the contributions of national program for its prevention.
39. Describe in detail the epidemiology, clinical features and diagnosis of dengue
40. Describe the diagnosis and management of a one year old child with acute respiratory infection as per the IMNCI guidelines. Enlist the vaccines that can be used in its prevention.
41. Discuss the occupations that have a higher risk of exposure to COVID disease. Explain the essential measures of prevention undertaken to protect them.
42. Define Pandemic. Discuss the phases of an Epidemic when an entire population that is susceptible to the infection is exposed to a case.
43. Define epidemic. Discuss the steps in investigation of an epidemic.
44. Discuss the causes of air pollution in detail. Add a note on prevention of air pollution.



Short Answer Questions:

1. Ice-berg phenomenon
2. Soakage pit
3. Histogram
4. Bagassosis
5. Blocked flea
6. Indices of thermal comfort
7. Sanitary well
8. Human development index
9. Sanitation barrier
10. Benefits of ESI Scheme
11. Uses of Epidemiology
12. Measurement of morbidity
13. Diagnosis of lead poisoning
14. Differences between shallow and deepwell
15. Annual parasite index
16. Methods of disinfection
17. Millenium development goals
18. Sanitary landfill
19. Ergonomics
20. Population attributable risk
21. International classification of diseases
22. Epidemic curve
23. Purification of water on large scale
24. Incidence rate and its uses
25. Elements of Cohort study
26. Refuse disposal methods in rural areas

27. Basic steps in randomised control trial
28. Sanitation barrier
29. Natural history of measles
30. Sampling error
31. Vision
32. Modifiable risk factors in hypertension
33. Contact tracing in STD's
34. Morphological Index
35. Anti Rodent Measures
36. Microfilaria Rate
37. Urban Malaria
38. Accident Proneness
39. Secondary attack rate
40. PQLI (Physical Quality of Life Index)
41. Normal Distribution
42. Basic tools of measurement in epidemiology
43. Strategies for Polio eradication in India
44. Criteria for screening test
45. Causes and effects of global warming
46. Syndromic approach in sexually transmitted diseases
47. Causes and prevention of Accidents in industry
48. Lead poisoning
49. Methods of disposal of solid wastes
50. Presentation of statistical data
51. Disease elimination and eradication with example
52. Primordial prevention with example
53. Survival rate
54. Sentinel Surveillance
55. Biological transmission
56. Herd Immunity
57. Endemic Index
58. Anthracosis
59. Mention two frequently used Health Care Delivery Indicators
60. Extrinsic incubation period
61. Mention two diseases transmitted by Hard Ticks
62. Brocca index
63. Day light factor
64. Mention two types of mechanical ventilation
65. Disablement benefit under ESI Act
66. Integrated approach in vector control
67. Sampling methods
68. Congenital rubella syndrome

69. Current strategy of filaria control
70. Environmental factors in cancer causation
71. Relative risk and attributable risk
72. Levels of prevention
73. Health problems due to industrialization
74. Indices of thermal comfort
75. Prevention of Rheumatic fever
76. Confounding factor
77. Ergonomics
78. Sullivan's index
79. Define Safe water
80. Body mass index
81. Blanket treatment
82. Byssinosis
83. Somatic effects of radiation
84. Overcrowding
85. Phases of Public Health
86. Precurrent disinfection
87. Preventable blindness
88. Secular trend
89. Sample registration system
90. Name two diseases transmitted by soft ticks
91. Chi-square test
92. Methods of control of vectors
93. Hazards of environmental pollution
94. Overcrowding
95. Types of screening
96. Direct standardization
97. Types of sampling techniques
98. Primordial prevention
99. International classification of diseases
100. Sickness Absentism
101. Define health
102. Define eradication
103. Types of zoonosis
104. Pie-chart
105. Define pandemic
106. Advantage and limitation of insecticides as method of vector control
107. Comfort zone
108. DALY
109. Median incubation period
110. Contact tracing

111. Annual Parasite Incidence
112. Define Acute Flaccid Paralysis
113. Pentavalent Vaccine
114. Low Osmolality ORS
115. Cancer registry
116. Chi-square test
117. Methods of control of vectors
118. Hazards of environmental pollution
119. Overcrowding
120. Types of screening
121. Direct standardization
122. Types of sampling techniques
123. Primordial prevention
124. International classification of diseases
125. Sickness Absentism
126. Give the species of vector for Kala- azar
127. Non auditory effects of noise
128. Benefits to employer under ESI act
129. List the most frequent causes of domestic accidents
130. Drug supply for management of pediatric TB under RNTCP
131. What is 'lead time'?
132. Immunity categories in tetanus
133. Define Brocca's index and Lorentz's formula
134. Components of minimum needs programme
135. Objectives of multi drug therapy in leprosy
136. Screening methods for cancer of breast
137. Adverse effects of smoking on lungs
138. Formulas for standard error
139. Categories of waste disposed into blue / white container
140. Behaviour change communication in malaria
141. Primary prevention
142. Measures of central tendency
143. Population surveys as a source of health information
144. Management of cases and carriers in diphtheria
145. Investigation of food poisoning
146. Occupational cancer
147. Control of Japanese Encephalitis
148. Agent and host factors in leprosy
149. Elimination of lymphatic filariasis
150. Prevention of Rheumatic heart disease
151. Definition of Community treatment
152. Definition of screening

153. Mention two advantages of cohort study
154. Mention four hazards of obesity
155. "Rule of halves" in hypertension
156. List the tests used in bacteriological surveillance of drinking water
157. Biological control measures against mosquito larvae
158. List four treatment and disposal technologies for health-care waste
159. Measures for control of silicosis
160. Disablement benefit under Employees State Insurance Act
161. Human poverty index
162. Population surveys
163. Occupational hazards of agricultural workers
164. Epidemiology of Leptospirosis
165. Control of scabies
166. Health Hazards of health-care waste
167. Uses of Epidemiology
168. Rule of Halves
169. Scrub Typhus
170. BCG Vaccination
171. Socio-Economic Indicators
172. Index Case
173. Define Epidemiology
174. Generation time
175. Heat Hyperpyrexia
176. Chemoprophylaxis of meningococcal meningitis
177. Jones criteria for diagnosis of Rheumatic fever
178. Lorentz's formula
179. Xeno diagnosis
180. Disinfection of air
181. Silicosis
182. Disability limitation
183. Common Source epidemics
184. Bias in case control study
185. Chi Square test
186. Basic steps in conducting Randomized control trial
187. Adverse events following immunization
188. Sanitary well
189. Monitoring and surveillance
190. Medical benefits under ESI
191. Pre placement EXAMINATION
192. Lead Time
193. Physical Quality of Life Index
194. Socialized medicine

195. Concurrent disinfection
196. Iceberg
197. Mention four medical measures for the prevention of Occupational diseases
198. Define Emporiatrics
199. Define Point prevalence
200. Define Positive predictive value of a screening test
201. Case finding methods in leprosy
202. Yellow fever vaccine
203. Enlist the major air pollutants and describe measures to control it
204. Describe how to diagnose lead poisoning and how is it prevented
205. Sickness absenteeism
206. Vaccine associated paralytic polio
207. Standard normal curve
208. Describe briefly the occupational cancers and their prevention
209. Describe the sanitation measures to be followed in swimming pools
210. Discuss the effects of atmospheric pressure on health
211. Validity of screening test
212. Explain meta - zoonosis with EXAMINATIONple
213. Day light factor
214. Enlist the bio medical waste disposed in to the black bin
215. Case definition of suspect case of Japanese encephalitis
216. Pictogram
217. Ergonomics
218. Super chlorination
219. Disability adjusted life years(DALY)
220. Define trans-ovarial transmission with an EXAMINATIONple
221. Carriers
222. Investigation of an epidemic
223. Principles of chlorination
224. Types of health care delivery system in India
225. Emporiatrics
226. Measures of Dispersion
227. Sentinel surveillance
228. Environmental measures for control of mosquitoes
229. Non auditory effects of noise pollution
230. Opportunistic infections in AIDS
231. Uses of incubation period
232. Natural history of disease
233. Surveillance of drinking water quality
234. Scrub typhus
235. Intensified Pulse Polio Immunization
236. Population surveys

237. Malariometric measures
238. III Short answers on :
239. Sullivan's Index
240. Relative risk
241. DEC provocative test
242. Manmade malaria
243. Uses and limitation of mortality data
244. Employees state insurance act
245. Explain "Bias" in research with an example
246. Oxidation pond
247. Primary and Secondary prevention of Rheumatic Heart disease
248. Two difference between a screening test and diagnostic test
249. Quetelet's index and Corpulence index
250. Indicators of Human Development Index
251. Enlist the bio medical waste disposed into blue bin
252. Aedes aegypti index
253. No scalpel vasectomy
254. Principles of health education
255. Cultural factors in health and disease
256. Disaster preparedness
257. Network analysis
258. Epidemic dropsy
259. Mention four health - related millennium development goals for India
260. Indications for prenatal diagnosis
261. Dietary fibers
262. Any four signs of possible serious bacterial infection in a sick young infant
263. Stages of demographic cycle
264. Lead poisoning and its prevention
265. Sources of health information
266. Prevention of neonatal tetanus
267. Write the national immunization schedule
268. Guidelines for assessing dehydration and for oral rehydration therapy
269. Apply the levels of prevention and modes of intervention to diabetes mellitus
270. Explain iceberg phenomenon with an example
271. What is "Lead time" in screening for diseases?
272. What is case fatality rate? Give an example
273. What are the biological effects of radiation?
274. What are the modifiable risk factors for hypertension?
275. Health hazards of health care wastes
276. Occupational cancers
277. Epidemic curve
278. Histogram

279. Assessment of obesity
280. Swimming pool sanitation
281. Define quarantine
282. Differences between relative risk and attributable risk
283. Tracking of blood pressure
284. Explain cold chain
285. Define overcrowding
286. Differentiate between screening test and a diagnostic test
287. Environmental risk factors for cancers
288. Provision of health related benefits under employees state insurance Acts
289. Tertiary preventive measures for leprosy patients
290. Cold chain maintenance and the equipments used for it
291. Tests of significance
292. What is Ergonomics?
293. Primary case and index case
294. Spot map
295. Green house effect
296. Air pollutants
297. Define spot map Discuss its use in epidemiology
298. Name the vector of dengue Describe its habits and control measures
299. Describe the design and working of a septic tank
300. Discuss the effects and control of noise pollution
301. Physical quality of life index
302. Describe the design of rapid sand filters
303. Illustrate the advance model of triangle of epidemiology
304. Enlist the factors which contribute to herd immunity
305. Stratified random sampling
306. Define regression and types of regression
307. Discuss the laboratory diagnosis of lead poisoning
308. Discuss the steps in the investigation of an epidemic
309. Describe the steps in the chlorination of a well
310. Describe the control and prevention of yellow fever
311. Discuss the vector control methods of malaria Add a note on its limitations
312. Enlist the minimum standards of housing in an urban area
313. Enlist the probability sampling methods Elaborate on any two methods
314. Define migration studies Discuss its use in epidemiology
315. Describe the attributes of a sanitary well
316. Enlist the principal methods of refuse disposal Describe the method used in metropolitan cities and highlight the environmental hazards associated with it
317. Discuss the sources and hazards of indoor air pollution
318. Discuss the sources of bias in case-control studies and methods of over-coming it
- 319.

- 320. Explain the rule of halves in epidemiology of hypertension and suggest methods to overcome it
- 321. Define survival rate
- 322. Define specificity Give examples of conditions where a test with high specificity is chosen
- 323. Isolation and quarantine
- 324. Describe the method of application and mode of action of pyrethrum
- 325. Define attributable risk
- 326. Compare and contrast meaning of 'p' value and confidence interval in biostatistics
- 327. Newer drugs introduced in ART under NACO
- 328. Criteria for surveillance as per the International Health Regulations
- 329. Describe stratified sampling and its purpose
- 330. Discuss resurgence of diphtheria disease and its control
- 331. Discuss the small scale measures that can be practiced for making water potable
- 332. Maternity leave under the ESI act – Discuss eligibility, rationale and benefits
- 333. Amoebiasis – Discuss risk factors, consequences of infection and its control
- 334. Describe cancer screening in detail
- 335. Describe the various strategies used in national vector borne diseases control programme
- 336. Enumerate the indicators of housing
- 337. What are the health problems due to industrialization?
- 338. Describe the steps of Chi square test with example
- 339. What are the modes of intervention in various levels of prevention?
- 340. Name any two sensitive indicators of health
- 341. Enlist the factors which contribute to herd immunity
- 342. Define concurrent disinfection
- 343. Write the uses of abate
- 344. Describe the method of treatment and disposal of expired medicines
