

Some of the AIIMS May/June 2020 PSM questions as recalled by students (These are recall based questions and hence the options and reconstruction of questions may slightly vary from original questions)

((Disclaimer - Subjected to Memory bias - ☺))

1. Disease not screened under Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK)

- A. Vitamin A deficiency
- B. Congenital glaucoma
- C. Congenital cataract
- D. Retinopathy of prematurity

The correct answer is B. Congenital Glaucoma

Defects	Deficiencies	Diseases	Developmental Delays
1. Neural tube defect	10. Anemia (Severe Anemia)	15. Skin conditions (Scabies, Eczema & fungal infections)	21. Vision impairment
2. Down's syndrome	11. Vit A deficiency (Bitot's spots)	16. Otitis Media	22. Hearing impairment
3. Cleft lip and Palate	12. Vit D deficiency (Rickets)	17. Rheumatic heart disease	23. Neuro – motor impairment
4. Club foot	13. Severe Acute Malnutrition	18. Reactive Airway Disease	24. Motor delay
5. Developmental Dysplasia of Hip	14. Goitre	19. Dental Caries	25. Cognitive delay
6. Congenital Cataract		20. Convulsive disorders	26. Language delay
7. Congenital deafness			27. Behavior disorder (Autism)
8. Congenital Heart diseases			28. Learning disorder
9. Retinopathy of Prematurity			29. Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder
			30. Congenital Hypothyroidism, Sickle cell Anemia, Beta thalassemia

Ref: Park 25th Edition, Pg No. 498

2. Rubber gloves discarded in

- A. Red bag
- B. Blue bag
- C. Yellow bag

D. White bag

The correct answer is A. Red bag (Gloves – recyclable waste; Recyclable waste – Red bag)

3. Pacemaker from cardiac wing in hospitals is discarded in

- A. Red bag
- B. Blue bag
- C. Yellow bag
- D. White bag

The correct answer is B. Blue bag (Pacemaker – Metallic Implant; Metallic Implant & glassware – Blue bag)

4. Nikshay Poshan Yojana is

- A. Diet counselling
- B. Mid-day meal everyday
- C. Rs. 500/Month financial benefit
- D. Rs. 500/week financial benefit

The correct answer is C. Rs. 500/month. Financial benefit of Rs. 500/month for nutritional support for tuberculosis patients until completion of treatment is being provided.

5. Glassgow Coma scale is

- A. Nominal scale
- B. Ordinal scale
- C. Ratio scale
- D. Interval scale

The correct answer is B. Ordinal Scale. Glassgow Coma Scale has perfect ranking and order. Score of ≤ 8 – Severe Brain Injury; $9 - 12$ – Moderate brain injury; ≥ 13 – Mild brain Injury

6. Which among the following is a non-parametric test

- A. Student t test
- B. ANOVA
- C. Pearson correlation test
- D. Friedman test

The correct answer is D. Friedman test.

Non Parametric Test	Used for
1-sample sign test	Estimates the median of a population and compare it to a reference value or target value.
1-sample Wilcoxon signed rank test	Estimates the median of a population and compare it to a reference value or target value for symmetric distribution
Goodman Kruska's Gamma	Test of association for ranked variables
Friedman test	Test for differences between groups with ordinal dependent variables.
Mann-Kendall Trend Test	trends in time-series data
Kruskal-Wallis test	Ranks of data points are compared
Mann-Whitney test	Compare differences between two independent groups when dependent variables are either ordinal or continuous
Mood's Median test	Used instead of the sign test when there are two independent samples
Spearman Rank Correlation	to find a correlation between two sets of data
Chi Square test	Compare two or more independent samples

7. Diphtheria vaccine type

- A. Live vaccine
- B. Killed vaccine
- C. Toxoid
- D. Recombinant vaccine

The correct answer is C. Toxoid.

Examples of Toxoid vaccines - Diphtheria, Tetanus, Acellular Pertussis, Anthrax and Influenza Subunit vaccine

8. Formula for maternal mortality ratio is

- A. Total no. of Maternal deaths/Total no. of live births $\times 1000$
- B. Total no. of Maternal deaths/ Total no. of pregnant women $\times 100000$
- C. Total no. of Maternal deaths/Total no. of live births $\times 100000$
- D. Total no. of Maternal deaths/ Total no. of women in reproductive age group $\times 100000$

The correct answer is C. Total no. of Maternal deaths/Total no. of live births $\times 100000$

Current MMR of India (SRS 2019) – 122/ 1lakh live births

9. What should be the minimum dose of tetanus antitoxin in body to provide optimal protection?

- A. 0.1 IU/ml
- B. 0.01 IU/ml
- C. 0.001 IU/ml
- D. 1 IU/ml

The correct answer is B. 0.01 IU/ml. The protective level of antitoxin required is 0.01 IU/ml serum throughout life.

Ref: Park 25th Edition, Pg. No. 340

10. Which of these is possible use of serum antibody testing in a patient affected with COVID 19?

- A. To know the duration of disease
- B. To identify previous infection in asymptomatic patient
- C. To quantify viral load in patient
- D. To identify the type of antigen responsible for disease

The correct answer is B. To identify previous infection in asymptomatic or mild symptomatic patient

11. Which of these require prevention to prevent spread through droplet infection?

- A. Measles
- B. Influenza (H1N1)
- C. Diphtheria
- D. Pertussis

The correct answer is B. Influenza (H1N1).

Ref: Park 25th edition, Pg No. 170.

12. Which of the following are not included in sentinel surveillance of HIV?

- A. Antenatal women
- B. STD clinic attendees
- C. Single migrants
- D. Long distance truckers

The correct answer is B. STD clinic Attendees.

Sentinel surveillance includes High risk groups, Bridge population and General Population

High risk groups includes Intravenous drug abusers, Males having sex with males, Female sex workers and transgender

Bridge population includes single male migrants and long distance truckers

General population includes pregnant women attending antenatal clinic

Ref: Park 25th edition, Pg. No. 467

13. Which of the following is the best for post exposure prophylaxis of HIV due to needle prick injury?

- A. Zidovudine + Lamivudine
- B. Zidovudine + Lamivudine + Indinavir
- C. Zidovudine + Lamivudine + Nevirapine
- D. Zidovudine + Nevirapine

The best possible answer can be A. Zidovudine + Lamivudine

The recent WHO guidelines (2016) for Post exposure prophylaxis suggests use of Tenofovir + Lamivudine

14. Dose of IFA tablet for adolescent girl under Anemia Mukht Bharat

- A. 60mg of elemental iron and 500 mcg of Folic acid daily once
- B. 60 mg of elemental iron and 500 mcg of folic acid weekly once
- C. 60 mg of elemental iron and 400 mcg of folic acid daily once
- D. 60 mg of elemental iron and 400 mcg of folic acid weekly once

The correct answer is B. 60 mg of elemental iron & 500 mcg of folic acid weekly once.

Blue colored tablet with dose of 60 mg of elemental iron and 500 mcg of folic acid is given weekly once to adolescents (10 – 19 years) under Anemia Mukht Bharat programme.

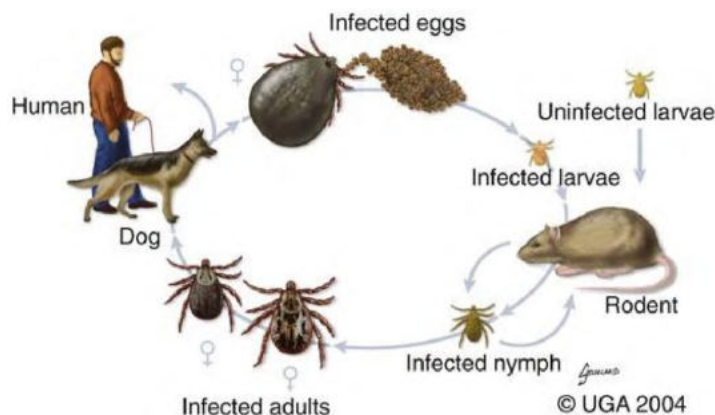
15. In women to calculate RDA which parameters are used?

- A. 1.73 m height
- B. 55kg weight
- C. 10 hours of work
- D. 18 - 30 year age group

The correct answer is B. 55kgs weight.

Reference women – 1.61 meters height, 55 kgs weight, 18 – 29 years age group and 8 hours of work

16. Identify the vector in the given disease cycle



- A. Hard tick
- B. Soft tick
- C. Louse
- D. Trombiculid mite

The correct answer is **A. Hard tick**.

The life cycle being shown is of *Rickettsia rickettsii*. *Rickettsia rickettsii* causes Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever. Transovarian transmission of Vector is seen. Human is accidental host.

17. Biosafety level of Covid 19 lab?

- A. BSL 1
- B. BSL 2
- C. BSL 3
- D. BSL 4

The correct answer is **D. BSL 4**

Activities and projects conducted in biological laboratories are categorized by biosafety level. The four biosafety levels are BSL-1, BSL-2, BSL-3, and BSL-4, with BSL-4 being the highest (maximum) level of containment.

Safety level of lab	Used for
Biosafety Level 1 (BSL 1)	Study infectious agents or toxins not known to consistently cause diseases in healthy adults
Biosafety Level 2 (BSL 2)	Study moderate-risk infectious agents or toxins that pose a risk if accidentally inhaled, swallowed, or exposed to the skin.
Biosafety Level 3 (BSL 3)	Study infectious agents or toxins that may be transmitted through the air and cause

	potentially lethal infection through inhalation exposure
Biosafety Level 4 (BSL 4)	Study infectious agents or toxins that pose a high risk of aerosol-transmitted laboratory infections and life-threatening disease for which no vaccine or therapy is available.

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