Revised (Non-Semester) Regulations Paper III – COMMUNITY MEDICINE - I O. P. Code: 524073

Time: Three hours Maximum: 100 Marks

Answer **ALL** questions.

Draw Suitable diagrams wherever necessary

I. Essay Questions:

 $(2 \times 20 = 40)$

- 1. Define source and reservoir of infection?

 Describe in detail dynamics and modes of disease transmission?
- 2. Write the source air pollution?

 Describe the strategies regarding the preventing measures of air pollution in our country.

II. Write Short notes on:

 $(10 \times 6 = 60)$

- 1. Epidemiological Triad.
- 2. Prenatal screening.
- 3. Cold chain system.
- 4. Sampling Methods.
- 5. Barriers of communications.
- 6. Lifestyle and health.
- 7. Dietary goals.
- 8. Merits and demerits of cohort study.
- 9. Healthful school Environment.
- 10. Mid Meal Programme.

III. Short Answer Questions:

 $(10 \times 2 = 20)$

- 1. Write any two morbidity indicators.
- 2. Define sensitivity.
- 3. Case fatality rate and its significance.
- 4. Define balanced diet.
- 5. Somatic effects of radiation.
- 6. Define euthenics.
- 7. Write two methods of dietary survey.
- 8. Functions of family.
- 9. Smoke index.
- 10. Define rehabilitation.

Revised (Non-Semester) Regulations

Paper III - COMMUNITY MEDICINE - I

O. P. Code: 524073

Time: Three hours Maximum: 120 Marks

Answer **ALL** questions.

Draw Suitable diagrams wherever necessary

I. Essay Questions:

 $(2 \times 20 = 40)$

1. What is epidemiological triad.

Describe in detail the agent, Host and environmental factors.

2. What is water pollution? Write in detail about water related diseases.

II. Write Short notes on:

 $(10 \times 6 = 60)$

- 1. Changing concepts in Public Health.
- 2. Sensitivity & Specificity.
- 3. Types of ventilation.
- 4. Standard deviation.
- 5. Group discussion.
- 6. Primordial prevention.
- 7. Aflatoxins.
- 8. Proportional Mortality rate.
- 9. Child guidance clinic.
- 10. Vitamin A prophylaxis programme.

III. Short Answer Questions:

 $(10 \times 2 = 20)$

- 1. Write any two mortality indicators.
- 2. Types of family
- 3. Incidence.
- 4. Define Epidemiology.
- 5. Limiting Amino Acids.
- 6. Water Harvesting.
- 7. Genetic counselling.
- 8. Biological control of anti larval measures.
- 9. Define Health.
- 10. Sullivan's Index.

Revised (Non-Semester) Regulations

Paper III – COMMUNITY MEDICINE - I

Q. P. Code: 524073

Time: Three hours Maximum: 120 Marks

Answer **ALL** questions.

Draw Suitable diagrams wherever necessary

I. Essay Questions:

 $(2 \times 20 = 40)$

- 1. What are the types of analytical epidemiological study? Describe the steps involved in the case-control study.
- 2. What is National vector-borne disease control programme? Describe and discuss National Anti-Malarial Programme.

II. Write Short notes on:

 $(10 \times 6 = 60)$

- 1. Tools of measurements in epidemiology.
- 2. Rehabilitation.
- 3. Prevention of Neo-natal tetanus.
- 4. Functions of world health organization.
- 5. Approach to health education.
- 6. Medical Record linkage.
- 7. Lead poisoning.
- 8. Chi-Square test.
- 9. Indices of thermal comfort.
- 10. Control of noise pollution.

III. Short Answer Questions:

 $(10 \times 2 = 20)$

- 1. Concept of positive health.
- 2. Sullivan's index.
- 3. Aims of epidemiology.
- 4. Secular trend.
- 5. Serial interval.
- 6. Sensitivity and specificity.
- 7. Passive surveillance in Tuberculosis.
- 8. Chandler's index.
- 9. Annual parasite incidence (API).
- 10. DEC-Provocative test.

Revised (Non-Semester) Regulations

Paper III – COMMUNITY MEDICINE - I

Q. P. Code: 524073

Time: Three hours Maximum: 100 Marks

Answer **ALL** questions.

Draw Suitable diagrams wherever necessary

I. Essay Questions:

 $(2 \times 15 = 30)$

- 1. Describe various levels of prevention and interventions with examples.
- 2. Discuss the epidemiology of tetanus.

II. Write Short notes on:

 $(10 \times 5 = 50)$

- 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.

III. Short Answer Questions:

 $(10 \times 2 = 20)$

- 1. Uses of Epidemiology.
- 2. Measurement of morbidity.
- 3. Diagnosis of lead poisoning.
- 4. Differences between shallow and deepwell.
- 5. Annual parasite index.
- 6. Methods of disinfection.
- 7. Millenium development goals.
- 8. Sanitary landfill.
- 9. Ergonomics.
- 10. Population attributable risk.

Revised (Non-Semester) Regulations

Paper III – COMMUNITY MEDICINE - I

O. P. Code: 524073

Time: Three hours Maximum: 100 Marks

Answer **ALL** questions.

Draw Suitable diagrams wherever necessary

I. Essay Questions:

 $(2 \times 15 = 30)$

1. Define Pneumoconiosis.

Explain the various measures for prevention of occupational diseases.

2. List the arboviral diseases.

Explain the epidemiology, clinical features, control of Japanese encephalitis.

II. Write Short notes on:

 $(10 \times 5 = 50)$

- 1. International classification of diseases.
- 2. Epidemic curve.
- 3. Purification of water on large scale.
- 4. Incidence rate and its uses.
- 5. Elements of Cohort study.
- 6. Refuse disposal methods in rural areas.
- 7. Basic steps in randomised control trial.
- 8. Sanitation barrier.
- 9. Natural history of measles.
- 10. Sampling error.

III. Short Answer Questions:

 $(10 \times 2 = 20)$

- 1. Vision 2020.
- 2. Modifiable risk factors in hypertension.
- 3. Contact tracing in STD's.
- 4. Morphological Index.
- 5. Anti Rodent Measures.
- 6. Microfilaria Rate.
- 7. Urban Malaria.
- 8. Accident Proneness.
- 9. Secondary attack rate.
- 10. PQLI (Physical Quality of Life Index).

Revised (Non-Semester) Regulations

Paper III – COMMUNITY MEDICINE - I

Q. P. Code: 524073

Time: Three hours Maximum: 100 Marks

Answer **ALL** questions.

Draw Suitable diagrams wherever necessary

I. Essay Questions:

 $(2 \times 10 = 20)$

- 1. Discuss in detail the steps involved in conducting a cohort study. Mention the advantages and disadvantages of cohort study.
- 2. Describe briefly the epidemiology of tuberculosis.

 Add a note on the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme.

II. Write Short notes on:

 $(10 \times 5 = 50)$

- 1. Normal Distribution.
- 2. Basic tools of measurement in epidemiology.
- 3. Strategies for Polio eradication in India.
- 4. Criteria for screening test.
- 5. Causes and effects of global warming.
- 6. Syndromic approach in sexually transmitted diseases.
- 7. Causes and prevention of Accidents in industry.
- 8. Lead poisoning.
- 9. Methods of disposal of solid wastes.
- 10. Presentation of statistical data.

III. Short Answer Questions:

 $(15 \times 2 = 30)$

- 1. Disease elimination and eradication with example.
- 2. Primordial prevention with example.
- 3. Survival rate.
- 4. Sentinel Surveillance.
- 5. Biological transmission.
- 6. Herd Immunity.
- 7. Endemic Index.
- 8. Anthracosis.
- 9. Mention two frequently used Health Care Delivery Indicators.
- 10. Extrinsic incubation period.
- 11. Mention two diseases transmitted by Hard Ticks.
- 12. Brocca index.
- 13. Day light factor.
- 14. Mention two types of mechanical ventilation.
- 15. Disablement benefit under E.S.I. Act.

Revised (Non-Semester) Regulations

Paper III – COMMUNITY MEDICINE - I

O. P. Code: 524073

Time: Three hours Maximum: 100 Marks

Answer **ALL** questions.

Draw Suitable diagrams wherever necessary

I. Essay Questions:

 $(2 \times 10 = 20)$

- 1. Describe in detail the post-exposure prophylaxis of human rabies.
- 2. Define Epidemiology. Discuss briefly the steps of a case-control study

II. Write Short notes on:

 $(10 \times 5 = 50)$

- 1. Integrated approach in vector control.
- 2. Sampling methods.
- 3. Congenital rubella syndrome.
- 4. Current strategy of filaria control.
- 5. Environmental factors in cancer causation.
- 6. Relative risk and attributable risk.
- 7. Levels of prevention.
- 8. Health problems due to industrialization.
- 9. Indices of thermal comfort.
- 10. Prevention of Rheumatic fever.

III. Short Answer Questions:

 $(15 \times 2 = 30)$

- 1. Confounding factor.
- 2. Ergonomics.
- 3. Sullivan's index.
- 4. Define Safe water.
- 5. Body mass index.
- 6. Blanket treatment.
- 7. Byssinosis.
- 8. Somatic effects of radiation.
- 9. Overcrowding.
- 10. Phases of Public Health
- 11. Precurrent disinfection.
- 12. Preventable blindness.
- 13. Secular trend.
- 14. Sample registration system.
- 15. Name two diseases transmitted by soft ticks.

Revised (Non-Semester) Regulations

Paper III – COMMUNITY MEDICINE - I

O. P. Code: 524073

Time: 180 Minutes Maximum: 60 Marks

Answer **ALL** questions in the same order. Draw Suitable diagrams wherever necessary

I. Elaborate on: $(2 \times 7.5 = 15)$

- 1. Define Epidemiology. List the various epidemiological study designs. Briefly discuss the steps in a case control study.
- 2. Define sewage. Enlist the various methods of disposal of sewage in unsewered areas. Discuss briefly about water seal latrine.

II. Write Short notes on:

 $(10 \times 3 = 30)$

- 1. Chi-square test
- 2. Methods of control of vectors
- 3. Hazards of environmental pollution
- 4. Overcrowding
- 5. Types of screening
- 6. Direct standardization
- 7. Types of sampling techniques
- 8. Primordial prevention
- 9. International classification of diseases
- 10. Sickness Absentism

III. Short Answers on:

 $(15 \times 1 = 15)$

- 1. Define health
- 2. Define eradication
- 3. Types of zoonosis
- 4. Pie-chart
- 5. Define pandemic
- 6. Advantage and limitation of insecticides as method of vector control
- 7. Comfort zone
- 8. DALY
- 9. Median incubation period
- 10. Contact tracing
- 11. Annual Parasite Incidence
- 12. Define Acute Flaccid Paralysis
- 13. Pentavalent Vaccine
- 14. Low Osmolality ORS
- 15. Cancer registry

Paper III – COMMUNITY MEDICINE - I

Q. P. Code: 524073

Time: 180 Minutes Maxi	m	um: 60	Marks
Answer ALL questions in the same order.			
			Marks (Max.)
1. List & define the various types of mortality indicators.	••)	(Max.)	(Max.)
What are the uses and limitations of mortality data?			
Which mortality indicator would you choose to decide the 16	5	25	7.5
relative importance of a disease as cause of death in a community?			
2. Describe the epidemiology of Poliomyelitis in India.			
Explain the strategy for polio eradication in India. Add a			
	6	25	7.5
II. Write Notes on :			
1. Give the case definition of Acute Encephalitis Syndrome.			
How is it managed at PHC level?	3	8	3
2. What is Sampling. Explain the different random sampling methods.	3	8	3
3. What are the sources of water pollution? How do they affect health?	3	8	3
4. Define 'agent ' in disease causation.			
Explain the different types of agents.	3	8	3
5. Describe the steps in doing a Case control study.	3	8	3
6. Describe respiratory diseases common among farmers with			_
causes, prevention and control.	3	8	3
7. Give details of the risk factors for hypertension.	3	8	3
8. Define and give the importance of herd immunity in disease control.		8	3
9. Primary prevention of diarrhoeal diseases.	3	8	3
10. Explain the concept of avoidable blindness.	3	8	3
III. Short Answers on :			
1. Give the species of vector for Kala- azar.	1	5	1
2. Non auditory effects of noise.	1	5	1
3. Benefits to employer under ESI act.	1	5	1
4. List the most frequent causes of domestic accidents.	1	5	1
5. Drug supply for management of pediatric TB under RNTCP.	1	5	1
6. What is 'lead time'?	1	5	1
7. Immunity categories in tetanus.	1	5	1
8. Define Brocca's index and Lorentz's formula.	1	5	1
9. Components of minimum needs programme.	1	5	1
10. Objectives of multi drug therapy in leprosy.	1	5	1
11. Screening methods for cancer of breast.	1	5	1
12. Adverse effects of smoking on lungs.	1	5	1
13. Formulas for standard error.	1	5	1
14. Categories of waste disposed into blue / white container.	1	5	1
15. Behaviour change communication in malaria.	1	5	1

Paper III – COMMUNITY MEDICINE - I

Q. P. Code: 524073

Time: 180 Minutes Maximum: 100 Marks

Answer **ALL** questions.

Draw Suitable diagrams wherever necessary

I. Elaborate on: $(2 \times 15 = 30)$

1. Describe the various modes of transmission of communicable diseases.

2. Explain the methods of refuse disposal.

II. Write notes on: $(10 \times 5 = 50)$

- 1. Primary prevention.
- 2. Measures of central tendency.
- 3. Population surveys as a source of health information.
- 4. Management of cases and carriers in diphtheria.
- 5. Investigation of food poisoning.
- 6. Occupational cancer.
- 7. Control of Japanese Encephalitis.
- 8. Agent and host factors in leprosy.
- 9. Elimination of lymphatic filariasis.
- 10. Prevention of Rheumatic heart disease.

III. Short Answers on: $(10 \times 2 = 20)$

- 1. Definition of Community treatment.
- 2. Definition of screening.
- 3. Mention two advantages of cohort study.
- 4. Mention four hazards of obesity.
- 5. "Rule of halves" in hypertension.
- 6. List the tests used in bacteriological surveillance of drinking water.
- 7. Biological control measures against mosquito larvae.
- 8. List four treatment and disposal technologies for health-care waste.
- 9. Measures for control of silicosis.
- 10. Disablement benefit under Employees State Insurance Act.

Paper III – COMMUNITY MEDICINE - I

Q. P. Code: 524073

Time: 180 Minutes Maximum: 60 Marks

Answer ALL questions.

Draw Suitable diagrams wherever necessary

I. Elaborate on: $(2 \times 10 = 20)$

1. Describe the epidemiology, control and prevention of Typhoid Fever.

2. Define disinfectant. Discuss in detail about different types of disinfectant.

II. Write notes on: $(10 \times 3 = 30)$

- 1. Human poverty index.
- 2. Population surveys.
- 3. Occupational hazards of agricultural workers.
- 4. Epidemiology of Leptospirosis.
- 5. Control of scabies.
- 6. Health Hazards of health-care waste.
- 7. Uses of Epidemiology.
- 8. Rule of Halves.
- 9. Scrub Typhus.
- 10. BCG Vaccination.

III. Short Answers on: $(10 \times 1 = 10)$

- 1. Socio-Economic Indicators.
- 2. Index Case.
- 3. Define Epidemiology.
- 4. Generation time.
- 5. Heat Hyperpyrexia.
- 6. Chemoprophylaxis of meningococcal meningitis.
- 7. Jones criteria for diagnosis of Rheumatic fever.
- 8. Lorentz's formula.
- 9. Xeno diagnosis.
- 10. Disinfection of air.

Paper III – COMMUNITY MEDICINE - I

Q. P. Code: 524073

Time: 180 Minutes Maximum: 60 Marks

Answer **ALL** questions.

Draw Suitable diagrams wherever necessary

I. Elaborate on: $(2 \times 10 = 20)$

- 1. a. Discuss in detail about the Multifactorial aetiology of cancer?
 - b. Add a note on the basic approach to the control of cancer?
- 2. Discuss in detail about the Integrated Vector control?

II. Write notes on: $(10 \times 3 = 30)$

- 1. Silicosis.
- 2. Disability limitation.
- 3. Common Source epidemics.
- 4. Bias in case control study.
- 5. Chi Square test.
- 6. Basic steps in conducting Randomized control trial.
- 7. Adverse events following immunization.
- 8. Sanitary well.
- 9. Monitoring and surveillance.
- 10. Medical benefits under ESL

III. Short Answers on: $(10 \times 1 = 10)$

- 1. Pre placement EXAMINATION
- 2. Lead Time.
- 3. Physical Quality of Life Index.
- 4. Socialized medicine.
- 5. Concurrent disinfection.
- 6. Iceberg.
- 7. Mention four medical measures for the prevention of Occupational diseases.
- 8. Define Emporiatrics.
- 9. Define Point prevalence.
- 10. Define Positive predictive value of a screening test.

THIRD YEAR M.B.B.S DEGREE EXAMINATION PART - I

Paper III - COMMUNITY MEDICINE - I

Q. P. Code: 524073

Time: Three Hours Maximum: 60 Marks

Answer ALL questions in the same order.

I. Elaborate on: $(2 \times 10 = 20)$

1. Describe the epidemiology of hook worm infection. Discuss its prevention and control measures.

2. Describe the epidemiology of Road Traffic Accidents in India. Add a note on the preventive measures.

II. Write Notes on: $(10 \times 3 = 30)$

- 1. Case finding methods in leprosy.
- 2. Yellow fever vaccine.
- 3. Enlist the major air pollutants and describe measures to control it.
- 4. Describe how to diagnose lead poisoning and how is it prevented.
- 5. Sickness absenteeism.
- 6. Vaccine associated paralytic polio.
- 7. Standard normal curve.
- 8. Describe briefly the occupational cancers and their prevention.
- 9. Describe the sanitation measures to be followed in swimming pools.
- 10. Discuss the effects of atmospheric pressure on health.

III. Short Answers on:

 $(10 \times 1 = 10)$

- 1. Validity of screening test.
- 2. Explain meta zoonosis with EXAMINATIONple.
- 3. Day light factor.
- 4. Enlist the bio medical waste disposed in to the black bin.
- 5. Case definition of suspect case of Japanese encephalitis.
- 6. Pictogram.
- 7. Ergonomics.
- 8. Super chlorination.
- 9. Disability adjusted life years.(DALY)
- 10. Define trans-ovarial transmission with an EXAMINATIONple.

THIRD YEAR M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION PART I PAPER III – COMMUNITY MEDICINE I

Q.P. Code: 524073

Time: Three hours Maximum: 60 Marks

Answer All Questions

I. Elaborate on: $(2 \times 10 = 20)$

1. Define epidemiology. Write in detail the steps of a case control study. Mention its merits and demerits.

2. What are the common disabilities seen in a case of leprosy? Explain the various disability limiting and rehabilitative measures in leprosy.

II. Write notes on: $(6 \times 5 = 30)$

- 1. Carriers
- 2. Investigation of an epidemic
- 3. Principles of chlorination
- 4. Types of health care delivery system in India
- 5. Emporiatrics
- 6. Measures of Dispersion

III. Short answers on:

 $(5 \times 2 = 10)$

- 1. Sentinel surveillance
- 2. Environmental measures for control of mosquitoes
- 3. Non auditory effects of noise pollution
- 4. Opportunistic infections in AIDS
- 5. Uses of incubation period

THIRD YEAR M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

PART – I

PAPER III - COMMUNITY MEDICINE - I

Q.P. Code: 524073

Time: Three Hours Maximum: 60 marks

Answer ALL questions

I. Elaborate: $(2 \times 10 = 20)$

- 1. What is sampling? Explain random sampling methods with suitable examples.
- 2. Write in detail the epidemiology, clinical features and control of Japanese encephalitis.

II. Write notes on: $(6 \times 5 = 30)$

- 1. Natural history of disease.
- 2. Surveillance of drinking water quality.
- 3. Scrub typhus.
- 4. Intensified Pulse Polio Immunization.
- 5. Population surveys.
- 6. Malariometric measures.

III. Short answers on:

 $(5 \times 2 = 10)$

- 1. Sullivan's Index.
- 2. Relative risk.
- 3. DEC provocative test.
- 4. Manmade malaria.
- 5. Uses and limitation of mortality data.

THIRD YEAR M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION

PART - I

PAPER III - COMMUNITY MEDICINE - I

Q.P. Code: 524073

Time: Three Hours Maximum: 60 Marks

Answer ALL questions

I. Elaborate on: $(2 \times 10 = 20)$

- 1. Describe the epidemiology of Typhoid fever. Discuss its prevention and control measures.
- 2. Classify the various occupational diseases. Discuss the measures for prevention of occupational diseases.

II. Write notes on: $(6 \times 5 = 30)$

- 1. Employees state insurance act.
- 2. Explain "Bias" in research with an example.
- 3. Oxidation pond.
- 4. Primary and Secondary prevention of Rheumatic Heart disease.
- 5. Epidemiology and Prevention of Ebola virus disease.
- 6. VISION 2020.

III. Short answers on: $(5 \times 2 = 10)$

- 1. Two difference between a screening test and diagnostic test.
- 2. Quetelet's index and Corpulence index.
- 3. Indicators of Human Development Index.
- 4. Enlist the bio medical waste disposed into blue bin.
- 5. Aedes aegypti index.

THIRD YEAR M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION PART I PAPER IV – COMMUNITY MEDICINE II

Q.P. Code: 524074

Time: Three hours Maximum: 60 Marks

Answer All Questions

I. Elaborate on: $(2 \times 10 = 20)$

1. Describe in detail the various community nutrition programs in India.

2. What are the indicators of maternal and child health care? Discuss in detail the causes and prevention of perinatal mortality.

II. Write notes on: $(6 \times 5 = 30)$

- 1. No scalpel vasectomy.
- 2. Principles of health education.
- 3. Cultural factors in health and disease.
- 4. Disaster preparedness.
- 5. Network analysis.
- 6. Epidemic dropsy.

III. Short answers on: $(5 \times 2 = 10)$

- 1. Mention four health related millennium development goals for India.
- 2. Indications for prenatal diagnosis.
- 3. Dietary fibers.
- 4. Any four signs of possible serious bacterial infection in a sick young infant.
- 5. Stages of demographic cycle.

THIRD YEAR M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION PART I PAPER III – COMMUNITY MEDICINE INCLUDING HUMANITIES – I

Q.P. Code: 525073

Time: Three hours Maximum: 60 Marks

Answer All Questions

I. Elaborate on: $(2 \times 10 = 20)$

1. What are the objectives of Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme? How are diagnosis, categorization and treatment of tuberculosis done according to RNTCP?

2. List the water related diseases. How is water purified on a large scale?

II. Write notes on: $(6 \times 5 = 30)$

- 1. Lead poisoning and its prevention.
- 2. Sources of health information.
- 3. Prevention of neonatal tetanus.
- 4. Write the national immunization schedule.
- 5. Guidelines for assessing dehydration and for oral rehydration therapy.
- 6. Apply the levels of prevention and modes of intervention to diabetes mellitus.

III. Short answers on: $(5 \times 2 = 10)$

- 1. Explain iceberg phenomenon with an example.
- 2. What is "Lead time" in screening for diseases?
- 3. What is case fatality rate? Give an example.
- 4. What are the biological effects of radiation?
- 5. What are the modifiable risk factors for hypertension?

PAPER III - COMMUNITY MEDICINE INCLUDING HUMANITIES - I

Q.P. Code: 525073

Time: Three hours Maximum: 60 Marks

Answer All Questions

I. Elaborate on: $(2 \times 10 = 20)$

1. Discuss vertical transmission of HIV infection. What are the various modalities for prevention of vertical transmission of HIV under national aids control programme?

2. Enumerate the arthropods of medical importance. Discuss briefly the mosquito control measures in urban area.

 $(5 \times 2 = 10)$

II. Write notes on: $(6 \times 5 = 30)$

- 1. Health hazards of health care wastes.
- 2. Occupational cancers.
- 3. Epidemic curve.
- 4. Histogram.
- 5. Assessment of obesity.
- 6. Swimming pool sanitation.

III. Short answers on:

- 1. Define quarantine.
- 2. Differences between relative risk and attributable risk.
- 3. Tracking of blood pressure.
- 4. Explain cold chain.
- 5. Define overcrowding.

PAPER III - COMMUNITY MEDICINE INCLUDING HUMANITIES - I

Q.P. Code: 525073

Time: Three hours Maximum: 60 Marks

Answer All Questions

I. Elaborate on: $(2 \times 10 = 20)$

1. 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.

2. 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.

II. Write notes on: $(6 \times 5 = 30)$

- 1. Differentiate between screening test and a diagnostic test.
- 2. Environmental risk factors for cancers.
- 3. Provision of health related benefits under employees state insurance Acts.
- 4. Tertiary preventive measures for leprosy patients.
- 5. Cold chain maintenance and the equipments used for it.
- 6. Tests of significance.

III. Short answers on:

 $(5 \times 2 = 10)$

Sub Code: 5073

- 1. What is Ergonomics?
- 2. Primary case and index case.
- 3. Spot map.
- 4. Green house effect.
- 5. Air pollutants.

Sub Code: 5073

M.B.B.S. DEGREE EXAMINATION THIRD YEAR PART I

PAPER III - COMMUNITY MEDICINE INCLUDING HUMANITIES - I

Q.P. Code: 525073

Time: Three hours Maximum: 60 Marks

Answer All Questions

I. Elaborate on: $(2 \times 10 = 20)$

1. Write in detail the epidemiology of poliomyelitis. Discuss on the measures taken to eradicate poliomyelitis globally.

2. Enlist the occupational pneumoconiosis. Describe the pathogenesis, clinical features and prevention of silicosis.

II. Write notes on: $(6 \times 5 = 30)$

- 1. Define spot map. Discuss its use in epidemiology.
- 2. Name the vector of dengue. Describe its habits and control measures.
- 3. Describe the design and working of a septic tank.
- 4. Discuss the effects and control of noise pollution.
- 5. Physical quality of life index.
- 6. Describe the design of rapid sand filters.

III. Short answers on: $(5 \times 2 = 10)$

- 1. Illustrate the advance model of triangle of epidemiology.
- 2. Enlist the factors which contribute to herd immunity.
- 3. Stratified random sampling.
- 4. Define regression and types of regression.
- 5. Discuss the laboratory diagnosis of lead poisoning.

PAPER III - COMMUNITY MEDICINE INCLUDING HUMANITIES - I

Q.P. Code: 525073

Time: Three hours Maximum: 60 Marks

Answer All Questions

I. Elaborate on: (7+3=10)

1. Discuss the epidemiology and prevention of coronary heart disease. Discuss the contributions of national program for its prevention.

(4+6=10)

Sub.Code :5073

2. Classify acute events following immunization (AEFI). Describe the steps in the investigation of an AEFI.

II. Write notes on: $(6 \times 5 = 30)$

- 1. Discuss the steps in the investigation of an epidemic.
- 2. Describe the steps in the chlorination of a well.
- 3. Describe the control and prevention of yellow fever.
- 4. Discuss the vector control methods of malaria. Add a note on its limitations.
- 5. Enlist the minimum standards of housing in an urban area.
- 6. Enlist the probability sampling methods. Elaborate on any two methods.

III. Short answers on: $(5 \times 2 = 10)$

- 1. Define relative risk.
- 2. Illustrate with examples the best graph to depict the relationship between two variables.
- 3. Describe the waste management from a microbiology laboratory.
- 4. Enlist the two software's used in epidemiology.
- 5. Indicate the appropriate levels of prevention in the following examples:
 - a) Pap smear for cervical cancer.
 - b) Provision of calipers for residual polio.
 - c) Hepatitis B vaccination.
 - d) Starting sports clubs for children.

PAPER III - COMMUNITY MEDICINE INCLUDING HUMANITIES - I

Q.P. Code: 525073

Time: Three hours Maximum: 60 Marks

Answer All Questions

I. Elaborate on: (8+2=10)

1. 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.

(3+5+2=10)

2. Describe in detail the epidemiology, clinical features and diagnosis of dengue.

II. Write notes on: $(6 \times 5 = 30)$

- 1. Define migration studies. Discuss its use in epidemiology.
- 2. Describe the attributes of a sanitary well.
- 3. Enlist the principal methods of refuse disposal. Describe the method used in metropolitan cities and highlight the environmental hazards associated with it.
- 4. Discuss the sources and hazards of indoor air pollution.
- 5. Discuss the sources of bias in case-control studies and methods of over-coming it.
- 6. Explain the rule of halves in epidemiology of hypertension and suggest methods to overcome it.

III. Short answers on: $(5 \times 2 = 10)$

- 1. Define survival rate.
- 2. Define specificity. Give examples of conditions where a test with high specificity is chosen.
- 3. Isolation and quarantine.
- 4. Describe the method of application and mode of action of pyrethrum.
- 5. Define attributable risk.

PAPER III - COMMUNITY MEDICINE INCLUDING HUMANITIES - I

Q.P. Code: 525073

Time: Three hours Maximum: 60 Marks

Answer All Questions

I. Elaborate on: (2+8=10)

1. Define epidemic. Discuss the steps in investigation of an epidemic.

(5 + 5 = 10)

Sub Code: 5073

2. Discuss the causes of air pollution in detail. Add a note on prevention of air pollution.

II. Write notes on: $(6 \times 5 = 30)$

- 1. Describe cancer screening in detail.
- 2. Describe the various strategies used in national vector borne diseases control programme.
- 3. Enumerate the indicators of housing.
- 4. What are the health problems due to industrialization?
- 5. Describe the steps of Chi square test with example.
- 6. What are the modes of intervention in various levels of prevention?

III. Short answers on: $(5 \times 2 = 10)$

- 1. Name any two sensitive indicators of health.
- 2. Enlist the factors which contribute to herd immunity.
- 3. Define concurrent disinfection.
- 4. Write the uses of abate.
- 5. Describe the method of treatment and disposal of expired medicines.