COURSE CODE: 127

Time: 2 Hours
Max: 400 Marks

Instructions to Candidates:

1. Write your Register Number within the box provided on the top of this page and fill in the page 1 of the answer sheet using pen.

2. Do not write your name anywhere in this booklet or answer sheet. Violation of this entails disqualification.

3. Read each question carefully and shade the relevant answer (A) or (B) or (C) or (D) in the relevant box of the ANSWER SHEET using HB pencil.

4. Avoid blind guessing. A wrong answer will fetch you -1 mark and the correct answer will fetch 4 marks.

5. Do not write anything in the question paper. Use the white sheets attached at the end for rough works.

6. Do not open the question paper until the start signal is given.

7. Do not attempt to answer after stop signal is given. Any such attempt will disqualify your candidature.

8. On stop signal, keep the question paper and the answer sheet on your table and wait for the invigilator to collect them.

9. Use of Calculators, Tables, etc. are prohibited.
1. The malarialometric index useful in assessing the operational efficiency of national malaria eradication programme is
   (A) Annual Blood Examination Rate  (B) Annual Parasite Incidence
   (C) Slide Positivity Rate            (D) Annual Falciparum Incidence

2. An example of a disease, which exhibits iceberg phenomenon is
   (A) Rabies                       (B) Poliomyelitis
   (C) Tetanus                     (D) Genital warts

3. Which of the following is not a risk factor of cancer cervix?
   (A) Early marriage               (B) Early menarche
   (C) Poor genital hygiene         (D) Genital warts

4. Vector for Japanese encephalitis in India is
   (A) *Culex tritaeniorhynchus*     (B) *Mansonioides*
   (C) *Aedes aegypti*              (D) *Anopheles culicifacies*

5. The primary mode of transmission in tuberculosis is
   (A) Formites                     (B) Airborne
   (C) Arthropod borne              (D) Milk born

6. The denominator used for calculation of infant mortality rate is
   (A) All deaths                   (B) Live births
   (C) Total births                 (D) Mid year population

7. Which of the following is true about the relationship between prevalence and incidence of a disease?
   (A) Prevalence = Incidence × Duration  (B) Incidence = Prevalence × Duration
   (C) Duration = Prevalence × Incidence  (D) None of the above

8. Combined active and passive immunization can be given in which of the following diseases
   (A) Tetanus                       (B) Diptheria
   (C) Rabies                       (D) All of the above
9. The percentage of persons examined showing microfilariae in their blood or disease manifestations of filariasis or both is called
   (A) Microfilaria rate  (B) Filarial endemicity rate
   (C) Microfilarial density  (D) Average infestation rate

10. Passive immunity can be acquired by
   (A) Exposure to disease  (B) Inoculation of living organisms
   (C) Inoculation of killed organisms  (D) Inoculation of immune serum

11. Randomization reduces the chances of
   (A) Confounding bias  (B) Selection bias
   (C) Interviewer's bias  (D) None of the above

12. Indication for antirabies treatment in a case of dog bite
   (A) Animal shows signs of rabies  (B) Animal is not traceable.
   (C) Unprovoked bites  (D) All of the above

13. The type of biological transmission seen among malaria parasites in mosquito is:
   (A) Direct contact  (B) Cyclopropagative
   (C) Cyclodevelopmental  (D) Mechanical

14. The vector responsible for kala azar is
   (A) Sandfly  (B) Blackfly
   (C) Tse Tse fly  (D) Reduvid bug

15. Which of the following is odd man out
   (A) Sullivan’s index  (B) DALY
   (C) Work loss days  (D) PQLI

16. Weight of an average Indian woman
   (A) 52 kg  (B) 55 kg  (C) 50 kg  (D) 60 kg

17. The ratio of the incidence of the disease (or death) among exposed and the incidence among non-exposed is
   (A) Odds ratio  (B) Relative risk
   (C) Attributable risk  (D) None of the above
18. An example for Specific Protection is
   (A) Immunization (B) Health education
   (C) Provision of safe drinking water (D) MDT for leprosy

19. Lead poisoning is an occupational hazard for workers in
   (A) Foundries (B) Printing press
   (C) Pencil industry (D) Nuclear generators

20. The protective value of cholera vaccine is
   (A) 20% (B) 50%
   (C) 70% (D) 90%

21. The drug used in the treatment of leprosy is
   (A) Rifampicin (B) INH
   (C) Chloroquine (D) AZT

22. Chi-square is a test of significance between
   (A) Means (B) Medians
   (C) Proportions (D) None of the above

23. Advantages of intrauterine devices are
   (A) Simplicity (B) Inexpensive
   (C) High continuation rate (D) All of the above

24. Limiting amino acid of cereals is
   (A) Lysine (B) Methionine
   (C) Glycine (D) Valine

25. The following is rich in Vitamin A
   (A) Green leafy vegetables (B) Citrus fruits
   (C) Milk (D) Pulses

26. First committee on health planning in India was in
   (A) 1950 (B) 1955
   (C) 1935 (D) 1946

27. 2007-2012 comes under
   (A) 12th 5-year plan (B) 11th 5-year plan
   (C) 13th 5-year plan. (D) 10th 5-year plan
28. Infant mortality of India (2007) is
   (A) 58/1000 live births  (B) 30/1000 live births
   (C) 54/1000 live births  (D) 70/1000 live births

29. Indian MTP Act allows abortion up to
   (A) 15 weeks  (B) 20 weeks  (C) 24 weeks  (D) 28 weeks

30. Demography is related closely to
   (A) Births  (B) Deaths
   (C) Deaths of infants  (D) All of the above

31. Condom decreases the chance of
   (A) Azoospermia  (B) Ejaculation
   (C) Sexually transmitted disease  (D) Abortion

32. The collective name for people living in a particular place or region and usually linked
    by common interests
   (A) Group  (B) Association
   (C) Tribe  (D) Community

33. Supplementary feeding for an infant is started from
   (A) 4 months  (B) 6 months  (C) 9 months  (D) 1 year

34. The normal weight gain during pregnancy is
   (A) 5 Kg.  (B) 7 Kg.  (C) 12 Kg.  (D) 15 Kg.

35. When did Bhopal gas tragedy occur
   (A) 1982  (B) 1983  (C) 1984  (D) 1985

36. Cold-chain is used for
   (A) Water transportation  (B) Drug transport
   (C) Vaccine transport  (D) Food transport

37. A subcentre located in rural area serves a population of
   (A) 1000  (B) 2000  (C) 5000  (D) 10000
38. Child guidance clinic is helpful for
   (A) Delinquent child
   (B) Disabled child
   (C) Children from broken families
   (D) Bed wetting child

39. The concept of rural health scheme was given by the following committee
   (A) Mudaliar
   (B) Bhore
   (C) Srivastava
   (D) Chadha

40. Which virus belongs to Alphavirus group?
   (A) Dengue
   (B) JE
   (C) KFD
   (D) Chikungunya

41. Sickle cell anaemia is
   (A) An autosomal recessive disorder
   (B) Sex linked disease
   (C) Deficiency disease
   (D) Inborn error of metabolism

42. A family is defined as
   (A) Primary unit of the society
   (B) A group of biologically related individuals living together and eating from a common kitchen
   (C) A group of people living together in a house
   (D) A group with children and elderly individuals

43. Apgar score is assessed on the basis of
   (A) Heart rate
   (B) Respiration
   (C) Muscle tone
   (D) All of the above

44. Ronald Ross in 1897 discovered the malarial parasite in the stomach of an Anopheles mosquito in
   (A) Bombay
   (B) Secunderabad
   (C) New Delhi
   (D) Kochi

45. Full Form of NRHM
   (A) New Regimen Help Makeup
   (B) National Rural Health Mission
   (C) National Remedy Health Mission
   (D) None of the above

46. The following is a Non Communicable Disease
   (A) Cancer
   (B) Rabies
   (C) AIDS
   (D) KFD
47. This is a Communicable Disease
   (A) Blindness  
   (C) Sexually transmitted diseases  
   (B) Hypertension  
   (D) Congestive cardiac failure

48. Hansen described the leprosy bacilli in
   (A) 1974  
   (B) 1873  
   (C) 1674  
   (D) 1474

49. "Susruta Samhita" is a treatise on
   (A) Indian ancient system of Medicine  
   (C) Both of the above  
   (B) Indian ancient surgery  
   (D) None of the above

50. Epidemiological triangle has all except
   (A) Host  
   (B) Agent  
   (C) Water  
   (D) Environment

51. Hospital care is a
   (A) Preventive service  
   (C) Both  
   (B) Curative service  
   (D) None

52. Which is a dimension of health?
   (A) Physical  
   (B) Mental  
   (C) Spiritual  
   (D) All of the above

53. What is Sullivan’s index?
   (A) Expectation of life free of disability  
   (C) Expectation of life at birth  
   (B) Expectation of life with disability  
   (D) Expectation of life at puberty

54. DALY is
   (A) Disability adjusted labor year  
   (C) Disabilities adjusted life year  
   (B) Days adjusted labor year  
   (D) None of the above

55. Which is not a nutritional indicator?
   (A) Anthropometric measurement  
   (B) Low birth weight  
   (C) Height or weight of the children at school entry  
   (D) Daily caloric intake
56. Which is not a health care delivery indication?
   (A) Doctor-population ratio  (B) Doctor-nurse ratio
   (C) Doctor-bed ratio          (D) Doctor-hospital ratio

57. Primary prevention is done
   (A) Before disease           (B) During disease
   (C) Both (A) + (B)           (D) None of the above

58. Which is not a mode of disease intervention?
   (A) Specific protection       (B) Disability prevention
   (C) Health promotion          (D) Market promotion

59. Prevention is done in the stage of
   (A) Late pathogenesis         (B) Early pathogenesis
   (C) Pre pathogenesis          (D) All the above

60. Which is end point?
   (A) Disability               (B) Handicap    (C) Disease    (D) Impairment

61. UNICEF was established in
   (A) 1942    (B) 1946    (C) 1952    (D) 1958

62. Which is not a measurement of Epidemiology?
   (A) Rate          (B) Log scale   (C) Ratio      (D) Proportion

63. Incidence means
   (A) new cases     (B) old cases
   (C) new and old cases (D) none of the above

64. Best indication of transmission of malaria
   (A) Infant parasite rate    (B) Child parasite rate
   (C) Adult parasite rate     (D) All the above

65. Epidemiological methods are
   (A) Descriptive            (B) Analytical
   (C) Experimental           (D) All the above
66. Case control study is in
   (A) Individual level   (B) Community level
   (C) Both the above    (D) None of the above

67. A disease is described in epidemiology in relation to
   (A) time only        (B) person only
   (C) place only       (D) all the above

68. Which is not a human malaria parasite?
   (A) P.vivax           (B) P.malariae
   (C) P.berghei        (D) P.ovale

69. Malaria parasite lives in
   (A) RBCs             (B) WBCs
   (C) Lymphatics       (D) Muscles

70. Malaria is a
   (A) Endemic disease  (B) Epidemic disease
   (C) (A) and (B)      (D) None of the above

71. Which malaria parasite causes complication?
   (A) P.vivax           (B) P.malaria
   (C) P.falciparm       (D) P.ovale

72. The first census in India was in the year
   (A) 1947             (B) 1957
   (C) 1937             (D) 1881

73. Lowest evaluation unit
   (A) CHC               (B) District Hospital
   (C) PHC              (D) State health departments

74. HIV affects the following cells
   (A) Lymphatic epithelial cells (B) White blood cells
   (C) CD 4 cells         (D) CD 8 cells

75. BCG vaccination is given to
   (A) Children below one year of age (B) Immediately after birth
   (C) Children below 5 years of age (D) All children up to 12 years of age
76. Infective Jaundice is caused by
   (A) Bacteria       (B) Parasite       (C) Virus       (D) Allergy

77. Smallpox is
   (A) Common in India       (B) Present in western region
   (C) Present in North-east region       (D) Eradicated from world

78. Diabetes is a metabolic disorder seen in
   (A) above 40 years of age       (B) all adults
   (C) in senior citizens       (D) both children and adults

79. Malaria is a
   (A) Bacterial disease       (B) Parasitic disease
   (C) Metabolic disease       (D) Viral disease

80. Vaccination could be given by
   (A) Infection       (B) Oral drops
   (C) Nasal spray       (D) By all above routes

81. Cancer is caused by
   (A) Virus       (B) Radiation
   (C) Prolonged irritation of the tissues       (D) All of the above

82. Metamorphosis is stimulated by
   (A) Hormone       (B) Enzyme
   (C) Pheromone       (D) Kairomone

83. How many regional offices are with WHO?
   (A) Five       (B) Three       (C) Six       (D) Ten

84. Mosquitoes belong to the order
   (A) Neuroptera       (B) Hemiptea
   (C) Dermoptera       (D) Diptera

85. Dust mites feed on
   (A) fallen human hairs       (B) blood of man
   (C) flakes of shed human skin       (D) lymph of human
86. Plague is transmitted by
   (A) Xenopsylla  (B) Periplaneta  (C) Chrysomia  (D) Musca

87. Scabies is caused by
   (A) mite infestation  (B) worm infestation
   (C) louse infestation  (D) tick infestation

88. The host in which parasite undergoes sexual cycle is known as
   (A) Primary host  (B) Secondary host
   (C) Alternate host  (D) Tertiary host

89. Oral Polio vaccine is a
   (A) Live attenuated  (B) Inactivated/killed
   (C) Toxoids  (D) Immunoglobulin

90. Isolation is recommended in
   (A) Malaria  (B) Chicken pox
   (C) Dengue  (D) Japanese encephalitis

91. WHO recommends measles vaccination at
   (A) 6 weeks  (B) 10 weeks  (C) at birth  (D) 9 months

92. Sensitivity of a test means
   (A) Finding negative to negative  (B) Finding positive to positive
   (C) (A) & (B)  (D) None of the above

93. DOTS plan is a treatment schedule for
   (A) Tuberculosis  (B) Leprosy  (C) Malaria  (D) HIV-AIDS

94. Integrated counselling and test centre is for
   (A) Leprosy  (B) Mumps  (C) Tuberculosis  (D) HIV-AIDS
95. Which is not anti-malaria drug?
   (A) Chloroquine  (B) Artesunate  (C) Mefloquine  (D) Albendazole

96. Malignant tertian malaria is in
   (A) P.malariae  (B) P.ovale  (C) P.falciparum  (D) P.vivax

97. Wuchereria bancrofti habitat is
   (A) Venous system  (B) Lymphatic system  
   (C) Brain tissue  (D) Myocardial tissue

98. First chloroquine resistance of P.falciparum seen
   (A) Thai-Kampuchia border  (B) Indo-pak border  
   (C) In Srilanka  (D) In Japan

99. Thick blood smear in malaria is examined to identify
   (A) Parasite species
   (B) To know positivity
   (C) To know parasite strain
   (D) To see morphology of parasite

100. What is the drug of choice in treatment of lymphatic filariasis?
    (A) Diethylcarbamazine  (B) Albendazole  
    (C) Ivermectin  (D) Doxycycline