ENTRANCE EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION, MAY 2012.

Ph.D. (EPIDEMIOLOGY)

COURSE CODE : 127

Register Number : 

Signature of the Invigilator (with date)

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 of the 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. Cold-chain is used for
   (A) water transportation  (B) drug transport
   (C) vaccine transport    (D) food transport

2. Yellow fever is not seen in
   (A) Bolivia           (B) Brazil         (C) Colombia   (D) India

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

4. Leptospirosis disease is not seen in
   (A) Gujarat          (B) Kerala         (C) Maharastra (D) Uttar Pradesh

5. Universal Immunization Programme was stared in India:
   (A) 1974            (B) 1990            (C) 1985       (D) 2000

6. One kcal is equal to
   (A) 4.184 J         (B) 5.120 J         (C) 2.390 J   (D) 3.455 J

7. Weight of an Indian reference man is
   (A) 50 kg           (B) 65 kg           (C) 60 kg     (D) 62 kg

8. When was WHO established?
   (A) April 1949      (B) April 1950      (C) April 1948 (D) April 1947

9. How many members the WHO had in 1948?
   (A) 47              (B) 56              (C) 175        (D) 198

10. Where is the HQs of ILO?
    (A) New Delhi       (B) Washington     (C) London     (D) Geneva

11. CARE started functioning in India in
    (A) 1947            (B) 1950            (C) 1955       (D) 1960
12. What are the main objectives of 'millennium development goals?
   (A) Development (B) Poverty eradication
   (C) None given above (D) Both of (A) and (B)

13. When was Bhopal gas tragedy occur?
   (A) 1982 (B) 1983 (C) 1984 (D) 1985

14. When was small pox declared as eradicated from the world?
   (A) 1978 (B) 1979 (C) 1980 (D) 1985

15. When was National Filariasis Control Programme launched in India?
   (A) 1950 (B) 1955 (C) 1960 (D) 1965

16. When was Quarantine act was promulgated in India?
   (A) 1817 (B) 1825 (C) 1830 (D) 1947

17. Health comes under
   (A) State list (B) Union list
   (C) Concurrent list (D) None of the above

18. Latest National Health Policy was published in the year
   (A) 2000 (B) 2002 (C) 2004 (D) 2006

19. Pneumoconiosis due to coal dust is called
   (A) Bysinosis (B) Asbestosis (C) siderosis (D) Anthrocosis

20. What is the % of metal (sharp etc.) in hospital waste in India?
   (A) 10% (B) 5% (C) 2% (D) 1%

21. Which is the first organ of the body to be affected by radioactive substance?
   (A) Liver (B) Thyroid gland
   (C) Brain (D) Heart

22. What is the main indoor residual insecticide used in India for malaria control?
   (A) BHC (B) Malathion (C) DDT (D) Pyrethrum
23. Soft tick does not transmit
   (A) Q fever  (B) Relapsing fever
   (C) KFD  (D) Tick Paralysis

24. *Phlebotomus argentipes* transmits
   (A) kalaazar  (B) sand fly fever
   (C) oriental sore  (D) none of the above

25. *Aedes* mosquito does not transmit
   (A) Dengue  (B) Chikungunya
   (C) Rat vally fever  (D) Malaria

26. Tsetse fly transmits
   (A) Oraya fever  (B) Q fever
   (C) Sleeping sickness  (D) Trench fever

27. What is the number of person per 2 rooms in a standard house?
   (A) 5  (B) 4  (C) 3  (D) 2

28. Humidity is measured by
   (A) Dry and wet hygrometer  (B) Sling psychometer
   (C) Assmann psychometer  (D) All the above

29. Acceptable noise level in a living room should be
   (A) 40 dBA  (B)’ 35 dBA  (C) 25 dBA  (D) 60 dBA

30. What is the IQ range of an idiot?
   (A) 25-49  (B) 50-69
   (C) 70-79  (D) None of the above

31. Which of the following is not an ‘emotion’?
   (A) Fear  (B) Hatred  (C) Sorrow  (D) Irritability

32. What is energy expenditure in KCL/hour in a shuttle cork player?
   (A) 246  (B) 312  (C) 348  (D) 412
33. Which is not an anthropometric measurement?
   (A) Weight              (B) Height
   (C) Mid-upper arm circumference  (D) Colour of eyes

34. Mid day meal programme was started in
   (A) 1974                (B) 1975
   (C) 1985                (D) 1961

35. ICDS programme was started in India
   (A) 1975                (B) 1980
   (C) 1985                (D) 1990

36. Who is termed as father of Epidemiology?
   (A) Fracastorius        (B) Andreas vasalius
   (C) Ambroise pare       (D) None of the above

37. Who postulated the ‘Germ theory’?
   (A) Louis Pasteur       (B) Robert Koch
   (C) Lemuel Shattuck     (D) John Simon

38. Incidence of a disease can be obtained from a
   (A) cross sectional study  (B) longitudinal study
   (C) both (A) and (B)     (D) none of the above

39. A cohort study can be carried out by
   (A) prospective           (B) retrospective
   (C) combination of (A) & (B) (D) none of the above

40. Randomized controlled trials belongs to
   (A) Descriptive epidemiology
   (B) Analytical epidemiology
   (C) Experimental epidemiology
   (D) None of the above

41. First committee on Health Planning in India was in
   (A) 1950                (B) 1955
   (C) 1935                (D) 1946
42. The block year 2007-2012 comes under
   (A) 12th 5-year plan       (B) 11th 5-year plan
   (C) 13th 5-year plan       (D) 10th 5-year plan

43. When was the 1st five year plan started in India?
   (A) 1947           (B) 1951           (C) 1956           (D) 1961

44. RNTCP is for controlling
   (A) Leprosy         (B) Malaria        (C) HIV            (D) Tuberculosis

45. Which is not an essential aminoacid?
   (A) Lencin          (B) Valine         (C) Histidine      (D) Glycine

46. Bitot’s spot is due to the deficiency of
   (A) Vitamin E       (B) Vitamin D      (C) Vitamin C      (D) Vitamin A

47. Sample registration system was initiated in India during
   (A) Mid-50s         (B) Mid-60s        (C) Mid-40s        (D) Mid-70s

48. What is the total population of India in 2011 census?
   (A) 100 crores      (B) 121 crores     (C) 111 crores     (D) 110 crores

49. The primary unit in a society is the
   (A) Panchayat       (B) Family         (C) Community      (D) Group

50. Body mass index (BMI) is
    (A) weight in gram/(Height in cm)
    (B) weight in Kg/(Height in cm)^2
    (C) weight in Kg/(Height in meters)^2
    (D) none of the above

51. In Rotavirus diarrhoea
    (A) no vomiting
    (B) vomiting occurs after diarrhoea
    (C) vomiting precedes diarrhoea
    (D) vomiting and diarrhoea occurs at a time
52. Australia antigen is pathognomonic to
   (A) HBV infection                     (B) HAV infection
   (C) HCV infection                    (D) HAV and HCV infection

53. Black water fever occurs in
   (A) Vivax malaria                    (B) Ovale malaria
   (C) Falciparum malaria               (D) Chronic falciparum malaria

54. The causative organism of chronic duodenal ulcer is
   (A) Salmonella                       (B) E.Coli
   (C) Clostridiuni                     (D) Helicobacter pylori

55. Urine does not contain bilirubin in
   (A) Obstructive Jaundice             (B) Hepato cellular jaundice
   (C) Both (A) and (B)                 (D) Haemolytic jaundice

56. Murphy's sign is positive in
   (A) Acute cholecystitis               (B) Chronic cholecystitis
   (C) Acute appendicitis                (D) None of the above

57. Criteria for diagnosing tropical pulmonary eosinophilia is
   (A) High eosinophilic count           (B) Asthma
   (C) Raised ESR                        (D) Absolute eosinophilic count above 3000/CMM in peripheral blood

58. The most important immediate newborn care is
   (A) Clearing the airway              (B) Care of eyes
   (C) Care of the cord                  (D) Care of skin

59. A nation wide Family Planning programme started in India
   (A) 1970                              (B) 1962
   (C) 1986                              (D) 1952

60. IDD programme is related to
   (A) Balanced diet                     (B) Goitre
   (C) AIDS                              (D) Welfare programmes
61. The recommended level of fluoride in the drinking water for the prevention of fluorine deficiency is
(A) 0.9 to 2 mg/litre  (B) 0.5 to 0.8 mg/litre
(C) 0.2 to 0.6 mg/litre  (D) None of the above

62. Of the following elements which contributes herd immunity except
(A) Immunization of the herd
(B) Herd structure
(C) Occurrence of clinical and subclinical infection in the herd
(D) None of the above

63. The most important part of diarrhoeal control measure, advocated by the WHO/UNICEF is
(A) ORT
(B) Personal hygiene
(C) Medicinal management
(D) All of the above

64. Man is the only one reservoir for the infection of
(A) Typhoid fever
(B) Influenza
(C) Rabies
(D) None of the above

65. Water is the most effective natural barrier of
(A) Rabies
(B) Yellow fever
(C) SARS
(D) Plague

66. A subcentre located in rural area serves a population of
(A) 1000  (B) 2000  (C) 5000  (D) 10000

67. Child guidance clinic is helpful for
(A) Delinquent child
(B) Disabled child
(C) Children from broken families
(D) Bed wetting child

68. The concept of rural health scheme was given by the following committee
(A) Mudaliar  (B) Bhore  (C) Srivastava  (D) Chadha
69. Malaria is a
(A) endemic disease (B) epidemic disease
(C) (A) and (B) (D) none of the above

70. Sickle cell anaemia is
(A) an autosomal recessive disorder (B) sex linked disease
(C) deficiency disease (D) in born error of metabolism

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

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

73. 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

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

75. The following is a Non Communicable Disease
(A) Cancer (B) Rabies (C) AIDS (D) KFD

76. This is a Communicable Disease
(A) Blindness (B) Hypertension
(C) Sexually transmitted disease (D) Congestive cardiac failure
77. Hansen described the leprosy bacilli in
   (A) 1974  (B) 1873  (C) 1674  (D) 1474

78. “Susrutha Samhita” is a treatise on
   (A) Indian ancient system of Medicine
   (B) Indian ancient surgery
   (C) Both of the above
   (D) None of the above

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

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

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

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

83. DALY is
   (A) Disability Adjusted Labour Year
   (B) Days Adjusted Labour Year
   (C) Disabilities Adjusted Life Year
   (D) None of the above
84. 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

85. Which is not a health care delivery indication?
   (A) Doctor-population ratio
   (B) Doctor-nurse ratio
   (C) Doctor-bed ratio
   (D) Doctor-hospital ratio

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

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

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

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

90. UNICEF was established in
   (A) 1942
   (B) 1946
   (C) 2952
   (D) 1958

91. Which is not a measurement of Epidemiology?
   (A) Rate
   (B) Log scale
   (C) Ratio
   (D) Proportion
92. Incidence means
   (A) new cases  (B) old cases
   (C) new and old cases  (D) none of the above

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

94. Epidemiologic methods
   (A) Descriptive  (B) Analytical
   (C) Experimental  (D) All the above

95. Case control study is in
   (A) individual level  (B) in community level
   (C) both of the above  (D) none of the above

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

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

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

99. The Constitution of India came into force in
   (A) 1947  (B) 1950  (C) 1952  (D) 1953

100. National Malaria Control Programme launched in
    (A) 1965  (B) 1960  (C) 1957  (D) 1953