



### Chapter 3

- 1 Wt in kg is a**
  - a discrete variable
  - b continuous variable
  - c nominal scale
  - d none
- 2 In India , death is to be registered within ----- days**
  - a 3
  - b 7
  - c 11
  - d 14
- 3 A useful index to measure the lethality of an acute infectious disease is**
  - a attack rate
  - b incidence
  - c case fatality rate
  - d none of above
- 4 In an outbreak of cholera in a village of 2000 population, 20 cases have occurred and 5 died. Case fatality rate is**
  - a 1%
  - b 0.25%
  - c 5%
  - d 25%
- 5 All are true of standardised mortality ratio except**

- a expressed as rate per year
- b can be adjusted for age
- c can be use for events other for death
- d ratio of observed death to expected death

**6 Incidence is difine as**

- a no. of cases existing in agiven population at agiven moment
- b no. of existing in agiven period
- c no. of casesnew occuring during a spesific period
- d no. of old cases present during a spesific period in agiven population

**7 Secondary attack rate is calculated from**

- a minimum incubation period
- b maximum IP
- c average IP
- d any of above

**8 If a new drug is invented which prevent the mortality from the diseases but does not affect the cure then which of the following is true**

- a incidence will increase
- b incidence will decrease
- c prevalance will decrease
- d prevalance will increase

**9 In a stable situation**

- a incidence =prevalence +duration
- b prevalence=incidence multiply duration
- c incidence=prevalence multiply duration
- d prevalence= incidence +duration

**10 "CHERNOBYL" tragedy is an example of**

- a point sourse epidemic
- b propagated epidemic
- c modern epidemic
- d continuous epidemic

**11 Bhopal gas tegedy is example of**

- a slow epidemic
- b continous epidemic
- c point source epidemic
- d propagated epidemic

**12 Which is not an explanation for cyclic trend disease**

- a herd immunity variations
- b environmental conditions
- c build up of susceptibles
- d antigenic variations

**13 The disease which is known as father of public health is**

- a small pox
- b rabies
- c plague
- d cholera

**14 Case control study is used for study of**

- a common diseases
- b uncommon diseases
- c rare diseases
- d unknown diseases

**15 Study of person who had already contracted the disease is called**

- a case control
- b cohort study
- c control cohort
- d none

**16 case control study useful for**

- a finding a rare case
- b finding multiple risk factors
- c finding incidence rate
- d finding morbidity rate

**17 All of following are advantages of case control study except**

- a cheaper
- b less time consuming
- c possible to study many diseases
- d less chances of bias

**18 Relative risk can be obtained from**

- a case study
- b cohort study
- c case control study
- d experimental study

**19 Relative risk could show an association between**

- a smoking and lung cancer
  - b OCP and pregnancy
  - c efficacy of 2 drugs
  - d attitude and endemic goitre
- 20 When launching a study many respondent are invited some of whom fail to come this is called**
- a response bias
  - b volunteer bias
  - c selection bias
  - d berkesonian bias
- 21 Which is false about cohort study**
- a incidence can be measured
  - b use to study chronic disease
  - c expensive
  - d always prospective
- 22 All are true of randamized controlled trial except**
- a groups are representative of the population
  - b bias may arise during evaluation
  - c both study and controll group should be comparable
  - d in a single blind trial the doctor does know of group allocation
- 23 Randomisation is useful to eliminate**
- a observer bias
  - b confounding factors
  - c patient bias
  - d sampling bias
- 24 Double blind study means**
- a observer is blind about the study
  - b person or group being observed are blind about study
  - c both observer and observed group is blind
  - d interpreters and analysers are blind about the study
- 25 Diseases which are imp. Into country in which they do not otherwise occur is**
- a exotic
  - b epizotic
  - c endemic
  - d none of above
- 26 All of the following require survielance acc. To WHO**

**except**

- a chicken pox
- b yellow fever
- c malaria
- d rabies

**27 Only human beings are reservoirs of**

- a measles
- b influenza
- c salmonella
- d rabies

**28 Eradication is possible in all of the following diseases except**

- a measles
- b polio
- c tuberculosis
- d dracunculosis

**29 Vertical transmission is by**

- a mosquitoes
- b direct contact
- c droplet
- d placenta

**30 Transovarian transmission occurs in**

- a Malaria
- b plague
- c filariasis
- d dengue fever

**31 The mechanism of multiplication of plague bacilli in rat flea is called**

- a propagative
- b cyclopropagative
- c cyclodevelopmental
- d only passive transmission

**32 When disease enters and first symptoms appear is known as**

- a serial interval
- b incubation period
- c period of infectivity
- d quarantine

- 33 Herd immunity is not imp[ortant in**
- a polio
  - b diptheria
  - c measles
  - d tetanus
- 34 heard immunity is not seen in**
- a tetanus
  - b pertusis
  - c diptheria
  - d cholera
- 35 Live attenuated vaccines are**
- a OPV
  - b hepatitis
  - c japanese B encephalitis
  - d chicken pox
- 36 Which of the following is live vaccine**
- a BCG
  - b cholera
  - c typhoid
  - d MMR
- 37 Live attentutated vaccine used in man is**
- a influenza
  - b rabies
  - c yellow fever
  - d japanese encephelities
- 38 Killed bacterial vaccine is**
- a BCG
  - b diptheria
  - c pertusis
  - d toxoid
- 39 Vaccine which must be stored in freezer compartment of the freeze is/are**
- a BCG
  - b OPV
  - c measles
  - d small pox
- 40 Notifiable diseas is**
- a varicella

- b cholera
- c malaria
- d influenza

**41 Internationally quarantinable disease are**

- a plague
- b cholera
- c yellowo fever
- d all of above

**42 Universal programme of immunisation includes**

- a BCG
- b polio
- c DPT
- d MMR

**43 Expanded programme of immunisation include all except**

- a BCG
- b cholera
- c Mumps
- d Rubella

**44 Which is true regarding universal programme of immunisation**

- a one dose BCG, 3 doses of DPT, 3 doses of OPV, 1 dose of MMR
- b should be given on time
- c must be potent
- d all of above

**45 Which of the following is most powerful chemical disinfectant**

- a phenol
- b lysol
- c dettol
- d pttassium permangante

**46 Rideal-Walker co-efficient or Carbolic co- efficient is used for**

- a expressing efficacy of carbolic acid
- b estimating efficacy of carbolic acid for disinfecting feaces
- c determing germicidal efficacy of adisinfectant in comparson to phenol
- d none of above

**47 Which of the following is an important disinfectant on account of effectively destroying gm + and gm - ve bacteria , viruses, and even spores at low pH level**

- a phenol
- b alcohol
- c chlorine
- d hexachlorophene

**48 Sharp instruments may be sterilised with**

- a radiation
- b lysol
- c hot air
- d any of above

**49 The total no. of microorganism contained within or upon the surface of the item prior to eat being disinfected or sterilised is referred to as**

- a the bio load or bioburden
- b the microbiologic profile
- c both
- d neither

**50 The amount of bleaching powder to disinfect choleric stools is**

- a 50mg/lit.
- b 75mg/lit.
- c 90mg/lit.
- d 100mg/lit.

**51 In an epidemic first to be done is:**

- a identify the cases
- b confirm the diagnosis
- c identify the prone people
- d identify the causative factors

**52 40% formalin is used to sterilize**

- a plastic syringes
- b all microbes+spores
- c clothes
- d stitiches

**1 Which is most economical and best method of screening**

- (a) mass screening
- (b) high risk screening

- (c) multi phase screening
- (d) any of above

**2 Screening test is not useful when**

- (a) incidence of the disease is high in the community
- (b) incidence is low in the community
- (c) early detection lead to favourable outcome
- (d) the disease has a lead time

**3 The last case of small pox was reported in world in**

- (a) 1977
- (b) 1978
- (c) 1979
- (d) 1982

**4 The National small pox eradication programme was launched in**

- (a) 58
- (b) 59
- (c) 60
- (d) 61

**5 The most specific method for a diagnosis of small pox is**

- (a) smear test
- (b) gel diffusion test
- (c) complement fixation test
- (d) egg culture(12 day chorionic membrane)

**Chapter 5 (I)**

MCQ (PSM) - Curtsey Dr. K. N. Trivedi - Prof and Head (Community Medicine)

**1 Which of the following is true of chicken pox**

- a virus not found in scab
- b virus can be grown on the chick embryo
- c caused by RNA virus
- d does not cross the placental barrier

**2 Which of the following vitamins is not needed in excess of normal daily requirements in pregnancy**

- a vit A
- b vit D

- c vit B12
  - d vit C
- 3 Which is not under WHO surveillance**
- a malaria
  - b polio
  - c varicella
  - d influenza
- 4 All true about measles except**
- a incubation period is 10-14 days
  - b sec.attack rate 30 %
  - c more severe in malnourished
  - d subclinical can occur
- 5 Carrir state is seen in all except**
- a diphtheria
  - b measles
  - c typhoid
  - d polio
- 6 Isolation is not needed for measels due to**
- a there are healthy carriers
  - b carriers are convalescents
  - c the infectivity in disease is low
  - d there are incubatory carriers
- 7 All of following are true about measels except**
- a maximum incidence in 6 month to 3 year agegroup
  - b best age for immunisation is 9 to 12 months
  - c secondary attack rate is 30 %
  - d IP =7 to 14 days
- 8 Which of the following is not true for measles vaccine**
- a spread of virus from vaccine to contacts
  - b single dose gives 95% protection
  - c immunity develops after 10 to 12days of vaccination
  - d
- 9 Reconsutituted measles is used with in hours**
- a 1
  - b 2
  - c 8
  - d 3
- 10 Measles vaccine is kept in refrifgeration in**

- a chilled tray
  - b freezer
  - c tray below the freezer
  - d shelf in the door
- 11 Measels vaccine should be use within following time after reconstitution**
- a 1 hr
  - b 2 hr
  - c 3 hr
  - d 1/2 hr
- 12 Measles vaccine given to a contact of a measles case exerts protective effect within \_\_\_ days**
- a 1
  - b 3
  - c 7
  - d 10
- 13 Which vaccine need not to be given to boys**
- a mumps
  - b germanmeasals
  - c measals
  - d small pox
- 14 In the national leprosy eradication programme mass surveys are done if prevalence is**
- a 1/1000
  - b 2/1000
  - c 6/1000
  - d 10/1000
- 15 Incubation period for mumps is**
- a 18 days
  - b 14 days
  - c 10 days
  - d 5 days
- 16 Which of the following diseases gives life long immunity after an attack**
- a typhoid
  - b mumps
  - c tetanus
  - d diphtheria

- 17 Which of the following vaccines was introduced most lately**
- a mumps measles
  - b measles
  - c pertusis
  - d rubella
- 18 The infectivity of a patient with diphtheria is**
- a till cough subsides
  - b till patient is febrile
  - c life long
  - d for 15 days after infection
- 19 All are features of influenza epidemic except**
- a large no of subclinical cases
  - b long incubation period
  - c absence of cross immunity
  - d sudden outburst
- 20 Live vaccine of influenza is given**
- a s/c
  - b l/m
  - c intranasally
  - d orally
- 21 Commonest age group for diphtheria is**
- a 1 to 2 yrs
  - b 2 -5 yrs
  - c 2-7 yrs
  - d 2-9 yrs
- 22 The adjuvant used in DPT**
- a aluminium
  - b manganese
  - c silica
  - d magnesium
- 23 Ideal tem. For DPT storage**
- a room tem.
  - b 4to8 c
  - c 0to-20 c
  - d none
- 24 Management of non immunised diphtheria contacts include all except**

- a prophylactic penicillin
  - b single dose of toxoid
  - c daily throat examination
  - d throat swab culture
- 25 Management of non immunised diphtheria contacts include all except**
- a throat swab culture single dose toxoid
  - b single dose toxoid
  - c prophylactic penicillin
  - d daily throat examination
- 26 A herd immunity of over ----% is considered necessary to prevent epidemic spread of diphtheria**
- a 50
  - b 55
  - c 60
  - d 70
- 27 Infective period of whooping cough last for weeks after onset of paroxysmal stage**
- a 1
  - b 2
  - c 3
  - d 6
- 28 If convulsion are present which vaccine should not be given**
- a DPT
  - b OPV
  - c BCG
  - d TT
- 29 Which of the following is true about meningococcal meningitis**
- a case fatality is less than 10% in untreated cases
  - b cases are the main sources of infection
  - c rifampicin is the drug of choice
  - d treatment in the first two days can save the life of 95% cases
- 30 Average incubation period of meningococcal meningitis is**
- a 90 days
  - b 25 days
  - c 10 days
  - d 5 days

- 31 Vaccines are available against-----Meningococcus**
- a agglutinate chicken and sheep erythrocytes
  - b B
  - c C
  - d A&C
- 32 Which vaccine is contraindicated in pregnancy**
- a cholera
  - b typhoid
  - c meningococcal
  - d polio
- 33 All are true about salk vaccine except**
- a it prevents paralysis
  - b oral polio can be given as a booster
  - c it is contradicted in immunocompromised patient
  - d easily transported
- 34 Screening for carcinoma cervix is**
- a Health promotion
  - b specific protection
  - c early diagnosis and treatment
  - d disability limitation
- 35 The best method to prevent pulmonary tuberculosis is**
- a case isolation
  - b treatment of cases
  - c BCG vaccination
  - d chemoprophylaxis
- 36 Regarding prevalence of tuberculosis all are correct except**
- a death occurs 1 in 500000 population
  - b 40% of cases occur in children
  - c 0.4% children are 10 yrs. Age
  - d non specific sensitivity is highly prevalent
- 37 Surveillance is necessary for all recommended by WHO except**
- a relapsing fever
  - b malaria
  - c plague
  - d tuberculosis
- 38 Prevalence of tuberculous infection is determined by**

- a sputum examination
  - b mantoux
  - c clinical examination
  - d MMR
- 39 Estimated number of sputum positive pulmonary TB in India is**
- a 6 million
  - b 10 million
  - c 2.5 million
  - d 5 million
- 40 The best method of assessing the preventive measure in control of TB**
- a presence of carriers
  - b presence of diseased person
  - c presence of infection
  - d presence of suspect cases
- 41 Diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis is best confirmed by**
- a sputum examination
  - b mass miniature radiograph
  - c tuberculin test
  - d history alone
- 42 The most frequently used combination of antituberculous drugs in India is**
- a INH +Ethambutol
  - b INH +Thiaacetazone
  - c INH + PAS
  - d Streptomycin
- 43 Prevalance of tb infection is measure by**
- a chest x ray
  - b sputum AFB
  - c tuberculin test
  - d sputum culture
- 44 Infectious pool of tuberculosis is denoted by**
- a prevalance of sputum positive cases
  - b prevalance of x ray positive cases
  - c clinically positive cases
  - d any of the above
- 45 Tuberculin test is read after**

- a 48 hours
  - b 72 hours
  - c 96 hours
  - d 24 hours
- 46 In tuberculin testing induration of \_\_ is considered positive**
- a 5 mm or more
  - b 7 mm or more
  - c 10 mm or more
  - d 15 mm or more
- 47 Which anti TB drug cause resistant fastest**
- a INH
  - b SM
  - c rifampicin
  - d ethambutol
- 48 For mentox test the standerd dose of tuberculin used in INDIA is ---TU**
- a 0.5
  - b 1
  - c 5
  - d 10
- 49 Main aim of TB treatment is**
- a Radiological cure
  - b bacteriological cure
  - c contact tracing
  - d to prevent complications
- 50 A person with TB on domiciliary treatment is expected to do all except**
- a dispose sputum safely
  - b use separate vessels
  - c collect drugs regularly
  - d report to PHC if new symptoms arise
- 51 A positive mantoux test indicates that the child**
- a is suffering from active TB
  - b had BCG vaccination recently
  - c has had tuberculosis infection
  - d all of the above
- 52 The drug of choice for M.Bovis**

- a streptomycine
  - b rifampicine
  - c ethambutol
  - d INH
- 53 Short term antitubercular therapy is given to minimise**
- a resistance
  - b toxicity
  - c relapse
  - d cost
- 54 BCG is not given to patients with**
- a genralised eczema
  - b infective dematosis
  - c hypogamaglobulinemia
  - d all of above
- 55 Morbidity expriences is taken into consideration whebn finding**
- a genral fertility rate
  - b total fertility rate
  - c net reproduction rate
  - d gross reproduction rate
- 56 In tuberculosis multi drug treatment is used for the following result**
- a decreased drug resistant
  - b action at different level
  - c reduced complication
  - d all of the above
- 57 All the following are correct regarding BCG vaccination reaction except**
- a ulceration with crust
  - b heals within 6 to 12 wks
  - c max. size of papule is reached at 5 wk
  - d suppurative lymphadenitis
- 58 0.1 ml of BCG contain ----- mg moist weight**
- a 0.05
  - b 0.025
  - c 0.075
  - d 0.1
- 59 BCG vaccine is administered to children**

- a I/D
  - b S/C
  - c I/M
  - d orally
- 60 The direct vaccination in India is given up to the age of**
- a 10yr
  - b 15yr
  - c 20yr
  - d 25yr
- 61 Vaccine which is given at earliest**
- a BCG
  - b POLIO
  - c MMR
  - d DPT
- 62 Effectivity of BCG vaccine is:**
- a 0.8
  - b 0.6
  - c 0.4
  - d less than 40%
- 63 District TbB control programme is mainly concerned with**
- a finding out new cases
  - b finding put resistant cases
  - c detecting cases and treatment
  - d all of above

## Chapter 5 (II)

MCQ (PSM) - Curtsey Dr. K. N. Trivedi - Prof and Head (Community Medicine)

- 1 Two laboratory technician from a district hospital where tested australia antigen positive .True about further steps is:**
- a discard all the blood samples collected by them
  - b do not allow them to work in the laboratory
  - c retest them for australia antigen and antigen E after some time
  - d nothing is required

- 2 All are live vaccins except**
- a MEASELS
  - b BCG
  - c OPV
  - d HEPATITIS B
- 3 Eltor vibrio can be differentiated from classical vibrio by fact that el tor vibrio**
- a agglutinate chicken and sheep erythrocytes
  - b resistant to classical phage IV
  - c resistant to polymyxin B-5unit
  - d VP reaction and hemolytic test do not give consistant result
- 4 Cholera is vehicle borne because**
- a control the cholera by containing vehicle
  - b organism is isolated from vehicle
  - c source can not be traced
  - d none
- 5 Which is not essential in case of cholera epidemic**
- a weekly chlorination
  - b notification
  - c vaccination of individual
  - d treatment with ORS and tetracycline
- 6 The following are both notifiable disease as well as disease under surveillance**
- a epidemic typhus
  - b relapsing fever
  - c plague
  - d cholera
- 7 Chemoprophylaxis for cholera is by administrating**
- a Doxycycline 300mg. Once
  - b Metrogyl 400 mg. 3 tablets
  - c Vancomycin 1 mg. Stat
  - d Kanamycin 500 mg. Stat
- 8 Choleric stools is best disinfected by**
- a phenol
  - b bleaching powder
  - c formaldehyde
  - d cresol
- 9 In a cholera epidemic the information is to be given**

**upto a level of**

- a health ministry
- b DGFAMS
- c hospital
- d CMO &IMO

**10 Which is not essential in a cholera epidemic**

- a notification
- b oral rehydration therapy &tetracycline
- c chlorination of wells every week
- d isolation

**11 ORS does not contain**

- a sodium chloride
- b calcium lactate
- c bicarbonate
- d glucose

**12 Which of the following is true of ORS concentration**

- a sodium 70 meq/lit
- b potassium 20 meq/lit
- c chloride 30 meq/lit
- d bicarbonate 80 meq/lit

**13 Concentration of potassium in ORS is**

- a 10meq
- b 20meq
- c 40meq
- d 90meq

**14 As per the guidelines which of the following dehydration status require ORS prscription**

- a mild dehydration
- b moderate dehydration
- c any dehydration
- d some dehydration

**15 Certificate of cholera vaccine is valid after---- days**

- a 1
- b 3
- c 6
- d 10

**16 The drug of choice in cholera is**

- a tetracycline

- b sulfadiazine
- c ampicillin
- d streptomycine

**17 Regarding cholera vaccine all are correct except**

- a It is given at interval of 6 months
- b Long lasting immunity
- c not useful in epidemics
- d not given orally

**18 Commonest cause of diarrhoea in child is**

- a rotavirus
- b norwalk virus
- c adeno virus
- d giardiasis

**19 The best method to treat diarrhoea in a child is**

- a I v fluids
- b ORS
- c antibiotics
- d bowel binders

**20 Chemoprophylaxis should be given to all except**

- a acute bacterial conjunctivitis
- b cholera
- c diphtheria
- d typhoid

**21 Highest incidence of typhoid fever is reported in the age groups(year)**

- a 10to12
- b 20to30
- c 30to40
- d 40to60

**22 In Acetone Killed Typhoid vaccine the immunity last for**

- a 6months
- b 1yr
- c 2yr
- d 3yr

**23 Bivalent vaccine of typhoid vaccine contain**

- a S. typhi + S.paratyphi A
- b S.typhi + S.paratyphi B
- c S.paratyphi A+B

- d S. paratyphi B+C
- 24 In typhoid, a permanent carrier is one who excretes bacilli for more than**
- a 3 mths
  - b 6 mths
  - c 1 yr
  - d 3yrs
- 25 Vomiting occurs in a group of children in the night who had a meal at noon, the causative agent for the food poisoning is most likely to be**
- a salmonella
  - b botulism
  - c staphylococcus
  - d viral gastroenteritis
- 26 Epidemic occurring every three is called**
- a secular trend
  - b annular disease
  - c cyclical trend
  - d pandemic
- 27 Incubation period of amoebiasis is ---- wk**
- a 1 to2
  - b 2to3
  - c 3to4
  - d 4to6
- 28 Which of the following organism is not affected by normal chlorination**
- a E.Histolytica trophozoite
  - b cyst of E.Histolytica
  - c giardia
  - d shigella
- 29 Chandler's index is best used in**
- a typhoid
  - b hook worm infestation
  - c urban TB patients
  - d diabetics
- 30 The total no. of hook worm case in india is estimated to be \_\_\_millions**
- a 40
  - b 200

- c 400
- d 100

**31 Guinea worm eradication was achieved by**

- a discontinuation of the use of step well
- b chlorination of water
- c boiling of water for drinking
- d chemotherapy

**32 Chlorine level for destruction of larva of guinea worm is**

- a 0.5 ppm
- b 12 ppm
- c 5 ppm
- d 7 ppm

**Chapter 5 (III)**

MCQ (PSM) - Curtsey Dr. K. N. Trivedi - Prof and Head (Community Medicine)

**1 Which is not transmitted by culex**

- a dengue
- b filaria
- c viral arthritis
- d west nile fever

**2 Which is true about P. falciparum**

- a there is increase in the size of RBC
- b all stages are seen in peripheral blood film
- c the damaged blood cells are reinfected by parasite
- d it has 72 hour cycle

**3 Man is secondary host in**

- a malaria
- b TB
- c filariasis
- d relapsing fever

**4 Type of biological transmission of malarial parasite is**

- a cyclodevelopment
- b developmental
- c propogative
- d cyclopropogative

**5 Resistant malaria has not been reported from**

- a maharashtra
- b gujarat
- c punjab
- d rajasthan

**6 The cycle of malarial parasite is in sequence of**

- 1 exoerithrocytic stage
- 2 gametocytic stage
- 3 erythrocytic stage
- 4 sporogony stage

- a 1, 2, 3, 4
- b 1, 3, 2, 4
- c 1, 4, 2, 3
- d 1, 4, 3, 2

**7 In urban areas the most common vector of malaria**

- a anophilis fluviatailis
- b a.culicifacies
- c a.saundaicus
- d a.stepheni

**8 The infective agent for malarial parasite is**

- a gametocyte
- b schizont
- c trophozoits
- d sporozoits

**9 Persons with -----are resistant toP.vivax infection**

- a Thalasemia
- b Sickel cell anemia
- c Hb F
- d Duffy negative RBCs

**10 In which type of malaria recurrence does not occur**

- a P.ovale malaria
- b P.vivax
- c P.falciparum
- d P.malariae

**11 Incubation period of plasmodium vivax is**

- a 5 to 7 days
- b 7 to 10 days
- c 10to14 days
- d 15to30 days

- 12 In an area having Annual Parasite Index of less than 2 the following is to be done**
- a passive surveillance only
  - b two rounds of DDT yearly
  - c entomological surveillance
  - d all positive cases blood smear to be done monthly
- 13 The most sensitive index of recent transmission in malaria endemic area is**
- a parasite rate
  - b parasite density rate
  - c spleen rate
  - d infant parasite rate
- 14 First line drug for falciparum malaria is**
- a chloroquine
  - b primaquine
  - c quinine
  - d tetracycline
- 15 Paris green is useful for killing**
- a anopheles larva only
  - b culicine larva only
  - c A + B
  - d none of above
- 16 A person leaving an epidemic area for malaria needs prophylaxis for**
- a 3 days
  - b 5 days
  - c 1 week
  - d 4 weeks
- 17 Areas heavily infected with filariasis are all except**
- a Uttar pradesh
  - b Bihar
  - c Tamil nadu
  - d Orrissa
- 18 Microfilaria endemicity index is**
- a percentage of person showing Mf in blood and diseased individual
  - b percentage of person showing Mf in blood only
  - c no. of Mf in blood

- d average no. of persons with positive slides
- 19 Maximum density of microfilaria in blood is reported to be between**
- a 9pm to 11pm
  - b 11pm to 2 am
  - c 8pm to 10 pm
  - d 2am to 5am

### **Chapter 5 (VI)**

MCQ (PSM) - Curtsey Dr. K. N. Trivedi - Prof and Head (Community Medicine)

- 1 All of the following require surveillance acc. To control rabies except**
- a early diagnosis & treatment
  - b immunisation of dog
  - c legislation on dogs
  - d elimination of stray dogs
- 2 Which of the following is true about rabies**
- a live attenuated vaccine is available
  - b diagnosed by demonstration of antigen by immunofluorescence
  - c many serotypes are present
  - d it has no envelope
- 3 The negri bodies are seen**
- a viral hepatitis
  - b japanese encephalitis
  - c poliomyelitis
  - d rabies
- 4 In India rabies free zone is**
- a goa
  - b lakshadweep
  - c sikkim
  - d nagaland
- 5 The best vaccine in humans for rabies is**
- a Sheep brain vaccine
  - b Inactivated duck embryo vaccine
  - c Human diploid cell vaccine

- d Inactivated chick embryo vaccine
- 6 Which is not essential in rabies prevention**
- a early diagnosis and treatment
  - b licensing of all domestic dogs
  - c restraint of dogs in public places
  - d vaccination of dogs
- 7 Rabies vaccine schedual in case of human diploid cell culture vaccine (post exposure) is**
- a 0,3,7,14,28,60 days
  - b 0,7,14,28days
  - c 0,3,7,14,30,90 days
  - d 0,1,3,8,18,90 days
- 8 Yellow fever is caused by**
- a Flavivirus
  - b alpha virus
  - c sindois
  - d Chikugunya virus
- 9 Which vaccine is most effective**
- a cholera
  - b typhoid
  - c yellowo fever
  - d chicken pox
- 10 For international qurantine india is important because of**
- a cholera
  - b yellow fever
  - c plague
  - d relapsing fever
- 11 Immunisation of reservoir is possible in**
- a Measels
  - b Rabies
  - c Dracunculosis
  - d Polio
- 12 The cycle of yellow fever virus in ades is**
- a propogative
  - b cyclo propagative
  - c cyclodevelopmental
  - d any of above

- 13 Quarantine period of yellow fever is**
- a 4 days
  - b 6 days
  - c 8 days
  - d 10 days
- 14 In yellow fever Dakar vaccine is given by cutaneous scarification to children of --- years**
- a upto 3
  - b upto 5
  - c upto 10
  - d above 14
- 15 Which of the following statement for the Japanese encephalitis is false**
- a C. tritaeniorhynchus is the vector
  - b epidemic in Karnataka
  - c pigs are intermediate host
  - d herons are primary host
- 16 Aedes is a vector for all except**
- a dengue
  - b yellow fever
  - c Japanese B encephalitis
  - d hemorrhagic fever
- 17 Major barrier to eradication of Japanese encephalitis is**
- a no effective vaccine
  - b breeding place of vector
  - c large no. of inapparent infections
  - d numerous animal hosts
- 18 Which of the following disease is found in India**
- a West Nile fever
  - b Murray Valley encephalitis
  - c yellow fever
  - d Colorado tick fever
- 19 Causative organism of bubonic plague is**
- a Y. pestis
  - b Rattus rattus
  - c X-cheopsis
  - d X-astia

- 20 The longest and shortest incubation of plague is 7 days and 2 days respectively. The time necessary to declare an area free of plague is ----- days**
- a 2
  - b 9
  - c 14
  - d 20
- 21 The following rodent is the natural reservoir of plague**
- a mus musculus
  - b tatera indica
  - c rattus rattus
  - d rattus norvegicus
- 22 In an epidemic of plague, within 48 hours of application of insecticides by spraying the X. Cheopis Index should fall to**
- a 1
  - b 0
  - c 2
  - d 5
- 23 Which one of the following rickettsial disease is transmitted by louse**
- a murine typhus
  - b rocky mountain spotted fever
  - c Q fever
  - d endemic typhus
- 24 Rickettsial pox is transmitted by**
- a flea
  - b mite
  - c tick
  - d mosquito
- 25 Rash starting periphery is a feature**
- a epidemic typhus
  - b endemic
  - c scrub typhus
  - d Q fever
- 26 Trench fever is caused by**
- a R. quintana
  - b R. prowazake

- c R.akari
  - d R.typhi
- 27 Trench fever is transmitted by**
- a flea
  - b louse
  - c tick
  - d mosquito
- 28 The most commonly affected tissues in cysticercosis is**
- a Brain
  - b liver
  - c muscles
  - d eye
- 29 Not true about kala azar is**
- a sand fly is the vector
  - b man is the only reservoir host in India
  - c aldehyde test is diagnostic
  - d man has flagellar stage of organism
- 30 Correct about Kala Azar in India**
- a monkeys are the only reservoir
  - b no extra human reservoir
  - c transmitted by sand fly
  - d tetracyclin is the treatment
- 31 In Kala azar aldehyde test becomes positive after**
- a 3 weeks
  - b 6 weeks
  - c 9 weeks
  - d 12 weeks

### Chapter 5 (V)

MCQ (PSM) - Curtsey Dr. K. N. Trivedi - Prof and Head (Community Medicine)

- 1 The mass treatment of trachoma is undertaken if the prevalence in community is**
- a 0.03
  - b 0.1

- c 0.05
- d 0.06

**2 Following procedure prevents neonatal tetanus, advised by family welfare programme**

- a giving TT vaccine b/w age group 10- 16 yrs. Girls
- b immunise pregnant mother during 16-36 weeks only
- c trained dai conducting deliveries
- d single dose of TT to mothers who already received immunisation in previous pregnancy

**3 Best preventive measure against tetanus neonatorum**

- a active immunisation of mother
- b passive immunisation of child
- c active immunisation of child
- d passive immunisation of mother

**4 herd immunity is not useful in protection against**

- a tetanus
- b pertussis
- c mumps
- d measles

**5 To achieve neonatal tetanus elimination incidence of neonatal tetanus per thousand live birth should be reduce to less than**

- a 0.1
- b 0.2
- c 0.5
- d 1

**6 The most effective vaccine is**

- a TT
- b OPV
- c BCG vaccination
- d Measles

**7 The exotoxin produced by tetanus bacilli mainly affects the following parts of nervous system**

- a Parasympathetic nervous system
- b spinal cord
- c sympathetic nervous system
- d brain

**8 Leprosy with incidence rate less than 10 is seen in**

- a andhra pradesh
- b tamilnadu
- c orissa
- d maharastra

**9 Which of the following states has heighest prevelance of leprosy**

- a karnataka
- b orissa
- c tamilnadu
- d andhrapradesh

**10 The total no. of leprosy cases in India is estimated to be \_\_\_million**

- a 4.7
- b 1.7
- c 5
- d 8

**11 Most sensitive index of transmission in leprosy is**

- a incidence
- b detection rate
- c disability rate
- d prevelance

**12 Longest incubation period , among the following is of**

- a malaria
- b leprosy
- c hepatitis
- d filiaris

**13 The most common mode of transmission of leprosy is**

- a droplet infection
- b skin to skin contact
- c insect vectors
- d through fomites

**14 Treatment of paucibacillary leprosy is ideally carried out for ---- mths**

- a 3
- b 6
- c 9
- d 18

- 15 In paucibacillary leprosy the bacillary index more than or equal to**
- a 1
  - b 2
  - c 3
  - d 4
- 16 In multibacillary leprosy the follow up examination after adequate treatment should be done yearly for \_\_\_ years**
- a 2
  - b 3
  - c 5
  - d 10
- 17 All are true about bacteriological index in the diagnosis of leprosy except**
- a smear taken from multiple sites are used
  - b 2 plus means demonstration of bacilli from two different sites
  - c average of 7 sites are examined
  - d BI less than 2 is pauci bacillary
- 18 Lepromin test is highly positive in**
- a LL
  - b TT
  - c BB
  - d Indeterminate
- 19 In the administration of BCG vaccine, the diluent is**
- a glycerin
  - b glycerol
  - c normal saline
  - d distilled water
- 20 Suppression of cell mediated immunity is seen in**
- a tuberculoid leprosy
  - b lepromatous leprosy
  - c intermeadiate leprosy
  - d
- 21 Borderline tuberculoid type of leprosy is best treated by**
- a dapsone
  - b dapsone +clofazimine

- c clofazimine
- d dapsone+rifampicin

**22 Which is the WHO regimen for paucibacillary leprosy**

- a dapson OD for six months
- b dapsone OD plus Rifampicine once a month for 2 yrs
- c dapsone OD plus rifampicin once a month for six month
- d Dapsone OD plus rifampicin once a month plus clofazimine OD for two yrs

**23 The duration of treatment in paubacillasry leprosy**

- a The most
- b 9mths
- c 2yrs
- d till symptoms subside

**24 Cluster testing is used in the detection of**

- a STD
- b diabetes
- c measles
- d cancer

**25 Commenest STD in India is**

- a syphilis
- b gonorrhoea
- c aids
- d herpis

**26 Commenest STD in India is**

- a syphilis
- b gonorrhoea
- c AIDS
- d herpis

**27 Diagnosis test in secondary siphilis**

- a VDRL
- b TPHA
- c wasserman
- d kanhas

**28 Whites diseas is synonymous with**

- a TB
- b aids
- c syphilis

- d herpes
- 29 The maximum efficiency of transmission of AIDS by sexual route is \_\_\_ %**
- a 18
  - b 40
  - c 49
  - d 90

## Chapter 7

MCQ (PSM) - Curtsey Dr. K. N. Trivedi - Prof and Head (Community Medicine)

- 1 Under national malaria eradication programme for areas with API more than 2 and vector refractory to DDT the recommendation is**
- a malathion 3 rounds per year
  - b HCH one round per year
  - c HCH two rounds per year
  - d HCH 3 rounds per year
- 2 Which is not true for malaria eradication programme**
- a started in 1953
  - b modified plan in 1970
  - c incidence was 2 million cases in 1958
  - d incidence to 50,000 in 1961
- 3 In NMEP recommendation for area with API 2 are all except**
- a presumptive treatment
  - b epidemiological investigation of all cases
  - c following of every case for 1 yr. , mhly. Bld. Smear
  - d DDT spraying twice a yr.
- 4 Strategies in national leprosy control programme is**
- a early detection of cases
  - b short course multi drug therapy
  - c rehabilitation
  - d chemoprophylaxis with dapson
- 5 The malaria eradication programme of government of India using insecticides aims to reduce the life**

**span of mosquito to less than \_\_\_days**

- a 1
- b 3
- c 6
- d 10

**6**

**The most effective means of filariasis control will be**

- a mass hetrazan therapy
- b insecticidal measure against culex mosquito
- c provision of underground drainge
- d personal prophylaxis

**7**

**SET centre is setup if prevalence of leprosy is**

- a below 1%
- b less than 5%
- c above 1%
- d above 5%

**8**

**Blood transfusion is least likely to transmit**

- a toxoplasmosis
- b syphilis
- c non A no B hepatitis
- d malignancy

**9**

**In the expanded programme of immunisation it is proposed to achieve a target of \_\_\_\_\_ % of immunisation of children by 1990**

- a 80%
- b 90%
- c 95%
- d 100%

**10**

**Not included inExpanded programme of immunisation**

- a influenza
- b tetanus
- c poliomyelitis
- d tuberculosis

**11**

**In CSSM programme which is not advised as a provison in conduct of dilivery**

- a clean room
- b clean nife
- c clean perinium

- d clean cord
- 12 The 'safe motherhood scheme'[CSSM] major thrust area is**
- a promotion of reproductive health
  - b elimination of maternal morbidity
  - c fertility regulation
  - d to provide essential prenatal, natal and postnatal services
- 13 The most effective way of health education is**
- a film show
  - b lectures
  - c setting a example
  - d dialoges
- 14 The objectives of minimun need programme does no include**
- a integrations of health ,water and sanitation
  - b urban are given priority
  - c 1 PHC for 30,000 population
  - d link mid day meal programme to sanitation

### **Chapter 8**

MCQ (PSM) - Curtsey Dr. K.  
N. Trivedi - Prof and Head  
(Community Medicine)

- 1 In what stage of demographic cycle is India today**
- a Low stationary
  - b High stationary
  - c Early expanding
  - d Late expanding
- 2 declining death rate and more declining birth rate the stage is**
- a late expanding
  - b early expanding
  - c high stationary
  - d declining
- 3 Zero population growth rate is seen in**
- a sweden and GDR
  - b USA &USSR

- c France and Japan
- d no country in the world so far

**4 In the demographic study of population, a country with low birth rate and a low death rate is in following phase**

- a first
- b second
- c third
- d fourth

**5 The percentage of women in the reproductive age group is**

- a 0.15
- b 0.22
- c 0.3
- d 0.4

**6 The expected growth rate by 2000 AD is**

- a 0.8
- b 1.2
- c 2
- d 2.3

**7 Which is not true of annual growth rate in India**

- a annual growth rate of 1.2 % is essential by 2000 AD
- b current rate of 2.9%
- c prior to 1921, growth rate was low
- d net gain in birth over death , lead to increase in the rate

**8 Which is not true of annual growth rate in India**

- a Prior to 1921, growth rate was low
- b net gain births over deaths lead to net increase in the rate
- c current rate is 2.9
- d an annual growth rate of 1.2 is essential by 2000

**9 Population count is taken on**

- a 1st january
- b 1st march
- c 1st july
- d 1st august

**10 Sex composition can be demonstrated in which of the following**

- a age pyramid

- b pie chart
  - c component bar chart
  - d multiple bar chart
- 11 The denominator to calculate literacy rate is**
- a population above 14 yrs
  - b entire population
  - c population above 7 yrs
  - d all males
- 12 In India census for literacy rate, the lowest cutoff age is-----yrs**
- a 1
  - b 3
  - c 5
  - d 11
- 13 What is the denominator in general fertility rate**
- a married women
  - b women in reproductive age group
  - c married women in the age group of 15 to 44
  - d all women
- 14 All are true fertility index (1985) except**
- a general fertility rate -151
  - b gross reproduction rate -2.2
  - c total fertility rate-4.51
  - d child:woman ratio -605
- 15 Total fertility rate refers to**
- a no. of woman between 15 to 44 yrs
  - b no. of births per thousand woman
  - c approximate complete family size
  - d no. of female children per woman
- 16 Net reproduction rate by 2000 AD**
- a 1-1.2
  - b 1.2 to 2.5
  - c 2.5-3
  - d 3 to 5
- 17 Fertility rate can be reduced by following method**
- a spacing of pregnancy
  - b early marriages
  - c change of MTP act

- d female literacy
- 18 The growth rate of india is \_\_%**
- a 55
  - b 3
  - c 2.4
  - d 2.2
- 19 The family planning programme started in**
- a 1947
  - b 1952
  - c 1960
  - d 1946
- 20 The incoorrest statement regarding couple protection rate is**
- a 50% -60%of births per year are birth order of 3or more
  - b to achieve NRR of 1, CPR should be
  - c CPR was 37%in 1987
  - d CPR of 60% is equivalent to 3 children per couple
- 21 Family welfare programme's goal is to reach couple protection rate of:**
- a 0.2
  - b 0.4
  - c 0.5
  - d 0.6
- 22 Carriers are not an pmportant part source of transmission in**
- a typhoid
  - b poliomyelities
  - c diptheria
  - d measeals
- 23 The no. of condoms needed for protection for one year is**
- a 50
  - b 72
  - c 100
  - d 175
- 24 The on an average failure rate in couples using condom is about**
- a 0 to 5 %
  - b 10 to 20 %

- c 30 to 40 %
- d 50 % or more

**25 Multi load device contains**

- a zinc
- b copper
- c progesterone
- d silver

**26 Copper T is ideally insertes at**

- a Just before menstruation
- b Menstruation
- c Just after menstruation
- d on the 14th day

**27 Copper T 200 need to be replaced only upto**

- a 1 year
- b 2year
- c 3year
- d 5 year

**28 Multi loaded device refers to**

- a first generation IUCD
- b second generation IUCD
- c oral OCP
- d barrier contraceptive

**29 IUCD acts by**

- a killing spermatozoa
- b aseptic inflammation of endometrium
- c increase cervical mucus
- d preventing the fertilization of ova

**30 Most appropriate contraceptive during first six months of lactation**

- a IUCD
- b OC pills
- c Injectable contraceptive
- d rhythm method

**31 Best method for spacing is**

- a condom
- b IUCD
- c pessary
- d tubectomy

- 32 The risk of pregnancy in IUCD exceptors is heighest in**
- a 1st year
  - b 2nd year
  - c 3rd year
  - d 4th year
- 33 Best method of post coital contraception is**
- a IUCD
  - b high estrogen pills
  - c high progesteron pills
  - d androgen
- 34 Mini pill contains**
- a only progesterone in small quantity
  - b progesterone and estrogene in small qty.
  - c estrogene in small qty. and progesterone in large qty.
  - d
- 35 Mala N contains**
- a ethyl estradiol 30 ugm
  - b norgesterol 50 ugm
  - c ethylestradiol 50 ugm
  - d progesteron 10 ugm
- 36 Male contraceptive pill contains**
- a bromocriptine
  - b cypro heptadine
  - c cyproterone acetate
  - d mandellic acid
- 37 Sperms immobile in cervical fluid is because of**
- a vaginal or other factor
  - b elevated progesterone levels
  - c abnormal sperms
  - d none of these
- 38 At PHC level a women who complains of spotting following IUCD insetion should be advised**
- a removal of IUCD
  - b iron suppliments and observation
  - c antibiotics and obsevation
  - d analgesics and observations
- 39 Indian MTP Act allows abortion nolyn upto**

- a 15 weeks
  - b 20 weeks
  - c 24 weeks
  - d 28 weeks
- 40 The MTP act was passed in**
- a 1949
  - b 1962
  - c 1971
  - d 1974
- 41 Consent from two doctors is necessary for MTP in pregnancy beyond \_\_ wks**
- a 12
  - b 20
  - c 28
  - d 36
- 42 Consent from guardian/husband for MTP is required if:**
- a female is below 28 years of age
  - b female is below 23 years of age
  - c female is below 17 years of age
  - d female is a divorcee
- 43 Breast feeding should be started --- of birth**
- a within 1 hour
  - b 1-2 hours
  - c 2-3 hours
  - d 12- 24 hours
- 44 The most costeffective family planning method is**
- a vasectomy
  - b tubectomy
  - c copper T
  - d OCP
- 45 The family planning programme started in**
- a 1947
  - b 1950
  - c 1952
  - d 1960

- 1 The peak period for social attachment in humans is of what age**
  - a 7 mts
  - b 1 yr
  - c 18 mths
  - d 2 yr
- 2 MCH care is assessed by**
  - a death rate
  - b birth rate
  - c MMR
  - d anemia in mother
- 3 Malnutrition in India is mainly attributed to**
  - a protein deficiency
  - b iron deficiency
  - c vitamin deficiency
  - d all of these
- 4 A dose of iron and folic acid given as supplement is**
  - a 200 mg & 500 mg
  - b 60 mg & 500 mcg
  - c 200 mg & 500 mcg
  - d 200 mg & 1 mg
- 5 The maximum permissible level of occupational exposure to radiation is---per year**
  - a 5rem
  - b 2 rem
  - c 10 rem
  - d 50 rem
- 6 The average birth weight in India is**
  - a 2.5 kg
  - b 2.8 kg
  - c 3.00kg
  - d 3.2 kg
- 7 Small for date babies are prevented by**
  - a spacing of baby
  - b antenatal care

- c nutritional supplement
  - d immunisations
- 8 Low birth weight means weight of less than**
- a 2.8
  - b 2.7
  - c 2.3
  - d 2.5
- 9 Small for date in comparison to premature birth has**
- a low birth weight
  - b more congenital anomalies
  - c more chance of mental retardation
  - d less survival chances
- 10 The criterion for an infant to be at risk to under nourishment is**
- a birth weight of 3kgs
  - b birth weight of 2.8kgs
  - c birth weight of 2.5kgs
  - d any of above
- 11 A healthy mother with a healthy child should start artificial feeding by**
- a 3mths
  - b 5-6 mths
  - c 1-2yrs
  - d 1-5 yrs
- 12 The average daily output of breast milk in Indian women during first six months is**
- a 400cc
  - b 500cc
  - c 600cc
  - d 700cc
- 13 Which of the following statements may be used accurately in support of bottle feeding over breast feeding**
- a superior provision of vit D and C in bottle formula milk
  - b breast milk frequency of insufficient quantity
  - c fewer infections with bottle milk
  - d presence of more easily metabolised protein in bottle milk
- 14 Weaning foods are given to infant from ---- month**
- a 3

- b 6
- c 9
- d 12

**15 Which is not true about growth chart used in India**

- a there are three curves
- b top most curve corresponds to 50 percentile of Harvard
- c 2 curve corresponds to 80% of that standard
- d children with normal wt fall above the line

**16 Road health card has 2 reference points, which are**

- a 30th percentile for boys and 3rd percentile for girls
- b 50th percentile for boys
- c 50th percentile for boys and 5th percentile for girls
- d 80th percentile for boys and 10th percentile for girls

**17 Numerator for neonatal mortality is**

- a all infant deaths upto 28 days
- b all infants less than or equal to 7 days
- c all infants under 1 year
- d all infants deaths between 28 days to 1 year

**18 Targeted infant mortality rate for 2000 AD**

- a 50
- b 60
- c 70
- d 80

**19 ICDS scheme was started in the year**

- a 1965
- b 1970
- c 1975
- d 1985

**20 The maternal mortality rate in India is**

- a 1 per thousand live births
- b 2/1000 live births
- c 5/1000 live births
- d 4/1000 live births

**21 Denominator of perinatal mortality rate is**

- a live births
- b still births
- c live and still births
- d live minus still births

- 22 Infant mortality rate in India at present is**
- a 120
  - b 114
  - c 108
  - d 106
- 23 The infant mortality rate target for 1990 is**
- a 100
  - b 60
  - c 75
  - d 87
- 24 All are true of infant mortality rate except**
- a 95 per 1000 live birth
  - b neonatal death is 50%
  - c 90% of death is under 5 years
  - d health improved with socio economic improvement
- 25 Infantile death is taken only below**
- a 7 days
  - b 1 month
  - c 1 year
  - d 2 years
- 26 Which state has the lowest infant mortality rate**
- a kerala
  - b tamilnadu
  - c bengal
  - d madhya pradesh
- 27 All the following programmes are sponsored by Ministry of social welfare except**
- a balwadi nutrition programme
  - b special nutrition programme
  - c midday school programme
  - d ICDS
- 28 Which of the following diseases is not susceptible to chlorination**
- a bacilli dysentery
  - b typhoid fever
  - c cholera
  - d giardiasis
- 29 The school health programme came into vogue in**

- a 1946
  - b 1948
  - c 1950
  - d 1960
- 30 Which country has introduced school health services for the first time**
- a france
  - b russia
  - c usa
  - d INDIA
- 31 Per capita space for students in a class room should not be less than ---- sq feet**
- a 5
  - b 10
  - c 20
  - d 50
- 32 In school health services the most important functionary should be**
- a school teacher
  - b health worker
  - c medical officer
  - d health assistant
- 33 The school health programme came into vogue in**
- a 1946
  - b 1948
  - c 1950
  - d 1960
- 34 The area under normal distribution curve for S.D. of 2 is**
- a 0.68
  - b 0.95
  - c 0.975
  - d 1
- 35 The approximate number of mentally retarded persons in India is about**
- a 4-8 millions
  - b 10-15 millions
  - c 15-20 millions
  - d 20-25 millions

- 36 All are true about intelligence quotient except**
- a calculated from mental & chronological age
  - b less than 70 indicate mental retardation
  - c increase with age
  - d none of above
- 37 Mental retardation is defined if IQ is below**
- a 90
  - b 80
  - c 70
  - d 60
- 38 The following grading of IQ has been given by WHO for mild mental retardation**
- a 20to34
  - b 35to49
  - c 50to70
  - d 60to80
- 39 Boys over sixteen yrs who are too difficult to handle in a certified school or have misbehaved they are sent to a**
- a remand home
  - b borstal school
  - c foster home
  - d any of above
- 40 Highest vit. A content is seen in**
- a lemon
  - b green leafy vegetables
  - c tomato
  - d ragi

## Chapter 10

MCQ (PSM) - Courtesy Dr. K. N. Trivedi - Prof and Head (Community Medicine)

- 1 Maize is deficient in**
- a lysine
  - b leucine
  - c phenyl alanine
  - d tryptophan

- 2 Semi essential amino acids are**
- a arginine
  - b lysine
  - c leucine
  - d histidine
- 3 Which cooking oil has the highest amount of essential fatty acid**
- a ground nut oil
  - b coconut oil
  - c sun flower oil
  - d castor oil
- 4 daily req. of protein is**
- a 1 mg per kg
  - b 2 mg per kg
  - c 3 mg per kg
  - d 4 mg per kg
- 5 Higher amt. Of unsaturated fatty acids are found in**
- a vegetable oil
  - b butter
  - c milk
  - d egg
- 6 Which of the following is rich in lenoleic acid**
- a linseed oil
  - b ground nut oil
  - c sunflower oil
  - d soyabean oil
- 7 Essential fatty acids are lowest in**
- a fish liver oil
  - b sunflower oil
  - c vegetable oil
  - d coconut oil
- 8 The rich source of essential fatty acid is**
- a ghee
  - b vanaspathi
  - c butter
  - d vegetable oil
- 9 Vit.A requirements daily for 6to12 month old**
- a 599ug

- b 300ug
  - c 200ug
  - d 100ug
- 10 Which is the most potent vitamine A**
- a carotene
  - b vitamine A1
  - c vitamine A2
  - d Beta carotene
- 11 Vitamin A requirement for a child between 6 to 12 months is**
- a 100 ug
  - b 200ug
  - c 300 ug
  - d 400 ug
- 12 Prevelance of vit A defeciation in a community is assessed by**
- a bitot soots 0.5%
  - b decrease serum retinol level 0.05%
  - c corneal ulcer 0.01%
  - d night blindness 10%
- 13 Vitamin prophylaxis schedule of new born is**
- a 27.5
  - b 55
  - c 110
  - d 165
- 14 Carotene is not found in high amounts in**
- a tomato
  - b cabbage
  - c potato
  - d spinach
- 15 Earliest feature of vit. A deficiency is**
- a conjunctival xerosis
  - b nyctalopia
  - c bitot's spots
  - d keratomalacia
- 16 The features of hypervitaminosis A is**
- a pseudotumour cerebri
  - b alopecia

- c anorexia
  - d all
- 17 The highest concentrations of Vit A is seen in**
- a polar bear liver
  - b cod liver oil
  - c shark liver oil
  - d papaya
- 18 Prophylactic administration of vitamin A in a child is**
- a Health promotion
  - b treatment of cases
  - c specific protection
  - d rehabilitation
- 19 Daily req. of vit. A is**
- a 400 IU
  - b 300IU
  - c 2000 IU
  - d 4000 IU
- 20 For every 100 calories, vit. B required is**
- a 0.05 mg
  - b 0.5 mg
  - c 5 mg
  - d 1 gm
- 21 The richest source of vit. K is:**
- a egg yolk
  - b green vegetables
  - c gfruits
  - d wheat
- 22 Par boiling of paddy helps in retaining**
- a vitamine C
  - b vitamin A
  - c niacine
  - d thiamin
- 23 In which indian state is pellagra prevalent**
- a kerala
  - b andhra
  - c bengal
  - d bihar
- 24 One mg of niacine is produced by \_\_\_ mg of**

**tryptophan**

- a 22
  - b 37
  - c 55
  - d 60
- 25 The vitamine that is destroyed when milk is exposed to light**
- a A
  - b B 2
  - c B6
  - d B 12
- 26 The occurrence of pellagra is most common in**
- a teen agers
  - b growing children
  - c young adults
  - d adults in later life
- 27 Excessive of leucine can lead to**
- a beriberi
  - b marasmus
  - c pellagra
  - d magenta tongue
- 28 Niacin is synthesized from**
- a tryptophan
  - b tyrosine
  - c methionine
  - d phenylalanine
- 29 ICMR recommadation for protein intake for 13to 15 yrs.old girls**
- a 0.5 gm/kg
  - b 0.95gm/kg
  - c 1.3 gm/kg
  - d 1.85gm/kg
- 30 Poorest source of vitamin C among the following is**
- a guava
  - b cabbage
  - c lime
  - d orange
- 31 A baby fed on cow milk only is likely to develop**

- a beri beri
  - b rickets
  - c nightblindness
  - d scurvy
- 32 Vitamin c content of seed is increases by**
- a germination
  - b incubation
  - c boiling in warm water
  - d fermentantation
- 33 The highest quantity of vit. C is found in**
- a orange
  - b lemon
  - c indian gooseberry
  - d grapes
- 34 Daily req. of vit. C is**
- a 40 mg
  - b 100 mg
  - c 200 mg
  - d 500 mg
- 35 Calcium requirement above the noemal during the first 6 month of lactation is**
- a 400mg/day
  - b 550mg/day
  - c 600mg/day
  - d 750mg/day
- 36 Calcium requirement during pregnancy per day is**
- a 5gm
  - b 15gm
  - c 22gm
  - d 33gm
- 37 ragi is the richest source of**
- a carbohydrates
  - b iron defficiency
  - c Ca
  - d protiens
- 38 Highest amount of iron is seen in**
- a milk
  - b meat

- c spinach
  - d jaggery
- 39 Percentage of elemental iron in ferrous sulphate (hydrated)**
- a 0.2
  - b 0.33
  - c 0.6
  - d 0.82
- 40 Normal iron requirement per day in pregnancy**
- a 1.5 mg
  - b 1.8 mg
  - c 2.8mg
  - d 3.5 mg
- 41 Iron absorption from intestine is regulated by**
- a acid secretion in stomach
  - b reducing substance in food
  - c mucosal block in the intestine cells according to iron requirement
  - d alkaline medium in small intestine
- 42 Daily requirement of iodine is**
- a 50 mg/day
  - b 100ugm/day
  - c 150ugm/day
  - d 150mg/day
- 43 Total body iodine is about**
- a 20 mg
  - b 30 mg
  - c 40 mg
  - d 50 mg
- 44 Iodine deficiency is associated with all except**
- a mental retardation
  - b still births
  - c high infant mortality rate
  - d cataract
- 45 The government of India has announced the national health policy in which year**
- a 1951
  - b 1977

- c 1982
  - d 1991
- 46 Normal flouride level in water is**
- a 0.1 mg/lit
  - b 0.2mg/lit
  - c 0.5mg/lit
  - d 1 mg/lit
- 47 Double edged sword is**
- a chlorine
  - b florine
  - c selenium
  - d lead
- 48 What is known as poor man's meat**
- a milk
  - b pulses
  - c fish
  - d egg
- 49 Wheat is deficient in which amino acid**
- a arginine
  - b leucine
  - c lycine
  - d threonine
- 50 The highest amount of protein is seen in**
- a soyabeen
  - b groundnut
  - c bengal gram
  - d mysore dal
- 51 The biological of proteinin soyabean is**
- a 0.4
  - b 0.5
  - c 0.58
  - d 0.64
- 52 Limiting amino acid in Soya bean is**
- a Threonine
  - b Lysine
  - c Methionine
  - d Tryptophan
- 53 Which of the following given the highest amount of**

**cholesterol**

- a white meat
  - b red meat
  - c egg
  - d fish
- 54 One litre of cow's milk provides \_\_\_ mg of calcium**
- a 400
  - b 600
  - c 800
  - d 1000
- 55 The ratio of casein to albumin in human milk is**
- a 0.084027778
  - b 0.043055556
  - c 0.042361111
  - d 0.292361111
- 56 One egg yield about \_\_\_ kcal of energy**
- a 50
  - b 60
  - c 70
  - d 80
- 57 Egg has all vitamins except**
- a B1
  - b B6
  - c C
  - d E
- 58 Highest biological value is for**
- a eggs
  - b milk
  - c soyabean
  - d meat
- 59 One ounce of fresh cows milk yeilds about**
- a 20k.cal.
  - b 40k.cal
  - c 67 k.cal
  - d 90k.cal
- 60 Percentage of protein in breast milk is**
- a 1-2gm%
  - b 2-4gm%

- c 4-5gm%
  - d 5-7gm%
- 61 One of the following is biologically complete**
- a ground nut
  - b wheat
  - c soyabean
  - d milk
- 62 Milk is deficient in**
- a calcium
  - b vitamin A
  - c vitamin D
  - d Fe
- 63 Breast milk compared to cow's milk has more**
- a calories
  - b fat
  - c lactose
  - d protein
- 64 The highest calories is in**
- a animal meat
  - b egg
  - c sweet potato
  - d milk
- 65 A cup of good coffee provides about ----- of niacin**
- a 1mg
  - b 2mg
  - c 5mg
  - d 10mg
- 66 A normal six month old child would require about how many calories per kg daily**
- a 25
  - b 40
  - c 75
  - d 110
- 67 Best method to compare protein quality is**
- a net protein utilisation
  - b biological value
  - c specific dynamic action of protein
  - d presence or absence of essential amino acids

**68 For assessing the ability of protein utilisation the best index is**

- a urea
- b uric acid
- c blood ammonia
- d urinary nitrogen content

**69 Lysine is not present in**

- a wheat
- b rice
- c bengal gram
- d red gram dhal

**70 The daily req. of fat is \_\_\_ % of total energy**

- a 10
- b 15
- c 20
- d 25

**71 Index of duration of malnutrition is**

- a weight for height
- b weight for age
- c height for age
- d none of above

**72 Index of severity of malnutrition is**

- a weight for height
- b weight for age
- c height for age
- d none of above

**73 RDA of folic acid in adult pregnant woman ---- ugm**

- a 50
- b 150
- c 300
- d 500

**74 Important clinical diagnostic feature of Kwashiorkor is**

- a flag sign
- b wt loss
- c odema
- d neurologic disfunction

**75 Essential diagnostic criteria for diagnosis of**

**kwashiorkor**

- a growth retardation oedema psychomotor retardation
  - b hair change, growth, psychomotor retardation
  - c oedema, skin changes and psychomotor retardation
  - d
- 76 Oral vit. A prophylaxis is given to children every**
- a 2 months
  - b 6 months
  - c 9 months
  - d 1 year
- 77 Dose of oral vit. A given as prophylaxis is**
- a 66000 IU
  - b 10000 IU
  - c 160000 IU
  - d 200000 IU
- 78 According to the latest estimate the no. of people living in the known iodine deficient areas is**
- a 40 million
  - b 120 million
  - c 20 million
  - d 80 million
- 79 The level of iodination of salt in India is**
- a 1 in 200
  - b 1 in 20000
  - c 1 in 30000
  - d 1 in 40000
- 80 Deflouridation of water is done by \_\_\_\_ technique**
- a nalgonda
  - b kasauli
  - c nagpur
  - d hyderabad
- 81 Iodised oil used in preventing goitre is**
- a croton oil
  - b castor oil
  - c almond oil
  - d poppy seed oil
- 82 Iodized oil used in preventing goitre is**
- a croton oil castor oil

- b castor oil
  - c almond oil
  - d poppy seed oil
- 83 1ml of iodised oil gives protection for about**
- a 6mths
  - b 1year
  - c 4year
  - d 10 year
- 84 The toxin in Khesari dhal is known as**
- a beta oxalyl amino alanine
  - b beta oxalyl amino arginine
  - c alpha oxalyl amino alanine
  - d beta oxalyl amino transferase
- 85 Spastic paraplegia is caused by**
- a sanguinarine
  - b lathirus
  - c strychnine
  - d organo phosphorous compound
- 86 In which state lithyrim is common**
- a karnataka
  - b maharastra
  - c madhyapradesh
  - d andhrapradesh
- 87 Positive health indicators of nutritional status include except**
- a anthropometric measurment of pre school children
  - b height of school children at school entry
  - c weight of antenatal mothers
  - d prevalence of low birth weight
- 88 Methylene blue test in milk is done to detect**
- a proton content
  - b sugar content
  - c activity of bacterial
  - d fat content
- 89 Pasteurisation of milk kills**
- a brucella
  - b mycobacterium tuberculosis
  - c streptococcus

- d anthrax
- 90 Pasteurization kill all except**
  - a sore throat causing bacilli
  - b bacillary dysentery organisms
  - c staphylococcus exotoxin
  - d brucellosis
- 91 Methyleneblue reduction test is done for estimating**
  - a fat content of milk
  - b suger content of milk
  - c protein content of milk
  - d bacterial activity in the milk
- 92 In slaughter houses, best to dispose is**
  - a incenaration
  - b boiling
  - c composting
  - d dumping
- 93 The toxic principle in epidemic dropsy is**
  - a sanguinarine
  - b BOAA
  - c pyruvic acid
  - d phenyl pyruvic acid
- 94 All are food fortification except**
  - a addition of colour to saccharin
  - b addition of vit. A to food stuff
  - c addition of extra nutrients to food stuff
  - d iodization of salt
- 95 In formulation mid day meal for school children the meal should supply \_\_\_\_ of total energy req. and \_\_\_\_ the protein req.**
  - a  $\frac{1}{3}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$
  - b  $\frac{1}{2}$  and  $\frac{1}{3}$
  - c  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{2}{3}$
  - d  $\frac{2}{3}$  and  $\frac{1}{3}$
- 96 Requirement of extra caolories for alactating mother during first 6 months is**
  - a 300kcal/ day
  - b 400kcal/day
  - c 550kcal/ day

d 800kcal/ day

## Chapter 11

MCQ (PSM) - Curtsey Dr. K. N. Trivedi - Prof and Head (Community Medicine)

- 1 A modern epidemiology refers to**
  - a study of incidence of disease
  - b study of frequency of disease
  - c study of prevalence of disease
  - d study of morbidity of disease
- 2 What is the definition of society**
  - a system of social relationship between individuals
  - b social relationship between families
  - c intivention individuals and families
  - d relationship of individuals, family 7country
- 3 Nuclear family consist of**
  - a husband , wife son
  - b husband wife&dependant children
  - c husband &wife
  - d father mother husaband &wife
- 4 Social mobility is**
  - a from rural to urban area for work
  - b industrialisation
  - c interaction between cultures
  - d movement in socioeconomic status
- 5 In a social group a social act which is consider natural and right is reffered to as**
  - a taboo
  - b ritual
  - c custom
  - d tradition
- 6 The highest per capita income in india is in**
  - a kerala
  - b punjab
  - c haryana
  - d goa

- 7 In a country, socioeconomic progress is best indicated by**
- a gross net production
  - b IMR
  - c Annual per capita income of the family
  - d death rate

## **Chapter 12**

MCQ (PSM) - Curtsey Dr. K. N. Trivedi - Prof and Head (Community Medicine)

- 1 Pollution of water is indicated by all except**
- a chloride
  - b fluoride
  - c nitrate
  - d nitrite
- 2 The residual chlorine content of drinking water should be**
- a 0.5 ppm
  - b 0.6 ppm
  - c 0.8 ppm
  - d 1.2 ppm
- 3 The size of sand particles in slow filter is**
- a 0.15to0.35mm
  - b 0.36to0.45mm
  - c 0.48to0.59mm
  - d 0.61to0.79mm
- 4 Size of sand particle in rapid filter is**
- a 0.6to2mm
  - b 2.5to3 mm
  - c 4to 5.2 mm
  - d 5.4 to 6 mm
- 5 Following are true regarding chlorination except**
- a residual chlorine of 0.5 mg per lit
  - b contact period 30 mts
  - c water should not be turbid
  - d chlorine demand should be estimated
- 6 A chloride level of-----is acceptable by WHO**

- a 0.1mcg/L
  - b 0.5mg/L
  - c 10mg/l
  - d 200mg/l
- 7 Residual chlorine in chlorination of water should be**
- a 1 mg per lit. after 1 hour
  - b 1 mg per lit after half an hour
  - c 0.5 mg per lit after 1 hour
  - d 0.5 mg per lit after half hour
- 8 Contact period for chlorination of water is**
- a 15 mts
  - b 30 mts
  - c 1 hr
  - d 2 hrs
- 9 The prescribed chloride content of drinking water should be below**
- a 100mg/lit
  - b 200mg/lit
  - c 300mg/lit
  - d 500mg/lit
- 10 The free chlorine in chlorinated water should be**
- a 0.2mg/lit
  - b 200mg/lit
  - c 0.5mg/lit
  - d 0.75mg/lit
- 11 In Ortho toluidine test all are correct except**
- a free chlorine is estimated
  - b 0.1 ml of reagent is used for 1 ml of water
  - c yellow colour
  - d read in 10 seconds
- 12 In an epidemic of bacillary desentery residual chlorine in ppm should be**
- a 0.1
  - b 0.5
  - c 0.8
  - d 1
- 13 All of following are false about bleaching powder except**

- a contains 20% available chlorine
  - b 20% solution use for disinfection of feces
  - c unstable compound on storage
  - d not use for disinfection of feces and urine
- 14 Organism not indicative of fecal pollution is**
- a E.coli
  - b Cl. Perfringens
  - c streptococcus
  - d staphylococcus
- 15 Water is considered potable if there is**
- a noE.coli per 100 ml of water
  - b 1 E.coli per 100 ml of water
  - c 10 E.coli per 100ml of water
  - d 100 E.coli per 100 ml of water
- 16 True about purity of deep well water is all except**
- a chloride-200meq/l
  - b ammonia-0.05meq/l
  - c nitrites-0.01meq/l
  - d albuminoid ammonia
- 17 Nitrate level in water should not be more than \_\_\_ mg /lit**
- a 0.5
  - b 1
  - c 2
  - d 4
- 18 The presence of the following substance reveals the fact of postcontamination of water**
- a chlorides
  - b nitrates
  - c sulphates
  - d nitrites
- 19 Water requirement per day per head is**
- a 150 200 litres
  - b 100 litres
  - c 250 litres
  - d 300 500litres
- 20 sodium permutit is used for**
- a disinfection of water

- b sterilisation of water
- c removal of hardness of water
- d testing residual chlorine

**21 Presumptive count includes**

- a no E. coli
- b coliforms but not only E.coli
- c gram negative bacilli
- d any bacteria

**22 A water sample is said to be moderately hard when hardness producing ion is about**

- a 50 ppm
- b 50to150ppm
- c 150to300ppm
- d 300ppm

**23 Safe limit of flourine in drinking water is \_\_\_ mg per lit.**

- a 0.5 to 0.8
- b 0.1 to 0.3
- c 1
- d 1.5

**24 The maximum permissible flouride content of water is**

- a 0.8 ppm
- b 2 ppm
- c 3 ppm
- d 5 ppm

**25 The amt. Of good quality bleaching poeder required for chlorinating a round well measuring 4 mtrs. Diameter and depth of water column 6 mtrs. To get IPPM of residual chlorine when the horrok's test gives definite blue colour in the 3rd cup onwards is ---gms**

- a 993.8
- b 99.38
- c 9.938
- d 0.9939

**26 The best indicator of level of air pollution is**

- a H<sub>2</sub>
- b CO<sub>2</sub>

- c N<sub>2</sub>
- d SO<sub>2</sub>

**27 Air pollution may cause**

- a dermatitis
- b carcinoma bronchus
- c bronchiectasis
- d pneumonia

**28 Soiling index is an indicator of**

- a air pollution
- b water pollution
- c fecal pollution
- d sand pollution

**29 Corrected effective temp. is labelled as comfortable**

- a between 70to76
- b between 77to80
- c between 81to82
- d above 83

**30 The electroststic precipitator are used in prevention of**

- a radiation risk
- b air pollution emmission
- c mosquito nuisance
- d diffuse vibrations

**31 The cancerogenic material that has very long latent period is**

- a benzopyrine
- b vinyl chloride
- c asbestos
- d estrogens

**32 The acceptable level for physical comfort is**

- a
- b
- c
- d

**33 Soiling index is an indicator of**

- a water pollution
- b air pollution
- c sand pollution

- d excreta pollution
- 34 Recommended reflection factors include each of the following, except**
  - a ceilings 60%
  - b roofs 50 %
  - c Walls 50 % to 60 %
  - d furnitures 30 to 40%
- 35 It is recommended that in living rooms , daylight factor should be at least**
  - a 0.01
  - b 0.02
  - c 0.03
  - d 0.04
- 36 Light requirement in watch manufacturing company is**
  - a 20000 -3000lux
  - b 5000-10000lux
  - c 100000 -20000lux
  - d 50000lux
- 37 Under limit of tolerance of noise per day**
  - a 10dB
  - b 85dB
  - c 90dB
  - d 100dB
- 38 Exposure to noise -----causes permanent hearing loss**
  - a 90db
  - b 100db
  - c 125db
  - d 160db
- 39 Auditory fatigue occurs at \_\_\_Hz**
  - a 2000
  - b 3000
  - c 4000
  - d 8000
- 40 A rupture of ear drum may actually occur at a decibel level above**
  - a 40
  - b 80

- c 120
  - d 160
- 41 Tympanic membrane ruptures at a sound level above**
- a 120 dB
  - b 55 dB
  - c 85 dB
  - d 160dB
- 42 Kata thermometer is used to measure**
- a maximum temp.
  - b minimum temp.
  - c radiant heat
  - d cooling power of air
- 43 The cause of discomfort in an overcrowded , poorly ventilated room are all except**
- a increase in temperature
  - b increase in humidity
  - c increase in CO<sub>2</sub>
  - d decrease in air change
- 44 The disposal of night soil and refuse by**
- a chemical sterilisation
  - b burning
  - c composting
  - d none of these
- 45 Pit latrine has depth of \_\_\_ ft.**
- a 2 to 4
  - b 4 to 6
  - c 6 to 10
  - d 10 to 12
- 46 A drinking water well must be \_\_\_ ft. away from the source of contamination**
- a 25
  - b 50
  - c 75
  - d 100
- 47 Accepted depth of water in water seal latrine should not be more than \_\_\_ cm**
- a 2.5

- b 4
  - c 5
  - d 7.5
- 48 Strength of sewage is expressed terms of**
- a biological oxygene demand
  - b chemical oxygene demand
  - c suspended solids
  - d E.coli count
- 49 Hard tick transmit**
- a oroyo fever
  - b oriental sore
  - c leishmaniasis
  - d tick typhus
- 50 A type of tertiary waste water treatment process is**
- a reverse osmosis
  - b sedimentation
  - c both
  - d neither
- 51 In National Goitre control programme iodine supplementation is implemented in**
- a sub himalayas area
  - b sub himalayas plus hilly area
  - c sub himalayas area plus northern area
  - d whole of India
- 52 Gover ment of India accepted policy of iodisation of entire ina phase manner by**
- a 1990
  - b 1992
  - c 2000
  - d none of above
- 53 A common calculation used in assesing the effect of waste on the quality of the water being tested is**
- a entrophication
  - b biological oxygene demand
  - c both
  - d neither
- 54 An inexpensive and efficient method of sewage disposal for a small community is**

- a river outfall
- b oxidatin pond
- c trickling filter
- d activated sludge

**55 DDT acts as**

- a contact poison
- b repellent
- c stomach poison
- d all of above

**56 A number of studies have shown that insecticide DDT when ingested by an animal is more than likely to concentrate in the**

- a fatty tissue
- b brain
- c thyroid
- d bones

**57 The biological transmission in case of filariasis is**

- a cyclopropagative
- b cyclodevelopmental
- c propagative
- d none of above

**58 Dose of DDT for effective control of mosquito is**

- a 1 to 2 gm per m<sup>2</sup>
- b 1 mg per m<sup>2</sup>
- c 2 to 4 mg per m<sup>2</sup>
- d 2 to 4 gm per m<sup>2</sup>

**59 Diseases spread by mosquito are**

- a malaria
- b toxoplasmosis
- c histoplasma
- d sleeping sickness

**60 All true about anopheles mosquito**

- a eggs are boat shaped and provided with lateral floats
- b larva rest parallel to water surface
- c larva siphon tube
- d pupae have short and broad siphon tube

**61 Nuisance mosquito is**

- a Anopheles

- b Culex
  - c Aedes
  - d Tsetse fly
- 62 Tiger mosquito are**
- a anopheles larva only
  - b culex
  - c ades
  - d mansoides
- 63 Culex mosquito can transmit**
- a malaria
  - b kala azar
  - c dengue fever
  - d none of above
- 64 Paris green is larvicidal for**
- a anopheles
  - b culex
  - c ades
  - d none
- 65 Malathion spray is effective for \_\_\_\_ months**
- a 1
  - b 2
  - c 3
  - d 4
- 66 Paris green is a type of**
- a repellent
  - b fumigent
  - c stomach poison
  - d contact poison
- 67 Diethyl toluamide is an effective**
- a larvicidal
  - b agent against larve of pupae
  - c repellent
  - d space spray
- 68 Diseases trasmitted by sand fly are all except**
- a relapsing fever
  - b kala azar
  - c oriental sore
  - d oraya fever

- 69 Epidemic typhus is transmitted by**
- a flea
  - b mite
  - c tick
  - d louse
- 70 Inhalation of cotton dust causes**
- a byssinosis
  - b bagassosis
  - c anthracosis
  - d mculdy lung
- 71 Endemic typhus is transmitted by**
- a flea
  - b mite
  - c tick
  - d louse
- 72 x**
- a 10%acetic acid
  - b 5%acetic acid
  - c 1% propionic acid
  - d 2% propionic acid
- 73 Transovarian transmision of infection occure in**
- a fleas
  - b ticks
  - c mosquitoes
  - d sand fly
- 74 Rocky mountain spotted fever is transmitted by**
- a flea
  - b mite
  - c tick
  - d louse
- 75 Transmitting agent of KFD is**
- a flea
  - b mite
  - c tick
  - d louse
- 76 Achild is brought to the PHC with scabies which of the following is not advised**
- a parentera antibiotics treat the other members of the family

- b give bath
  - c give bath and apply benzyl benzoate
  - d Bed linen to be boiled
- 77 Drinking water is best made free of cyclops by**
- a filtration
  - b boiling
  - c chlorination of wells every week
  - d none of above
- 78 % of para para isomer in DDT**
- a 20-30%
  - b 40-50%
  - c 60-70%
  - d 70-80%
- 79 The following are organophosphorous insecticides except**
- a fenthion
  - b parathion
  - c chlorpyriphios
  - d pyrethrum
- 80 The following are found resistant to DDT except**
- a phlebotomus
  - b culex fatigans
  - c anopheles stephensi
  - d musca domestica
- 81 The average of cyclops is about**
- a 1mths
  - b 2mths
  - c 3mths
  - d 4mths
- 82 The concentration of abate recommended for killing cyclops is-----mg/L**
- a 2
  - b 1
  - c 5
  - d 0.5
- 83 Abate is**
- a carbamate
  - b cyanide cpd

- c organophosphorous cpd
  - d organochloride cpd
- 84 Which of the following is an organochlorine compound**
- a gardona
  - b dicapthon
  - c propoxur
  - d kepone
- 85 Which type of worker is commonly affected in Bysinosis**
- a weavers
  - b dyers
  - c spinners
  - d growers
- 86 Which is an insecticide of vegetable origin**
- a abate
  - b BHC
  - c propoxur
  - d Pyrethrum
- 87 Least toxic organophosphorous compound is**
- a DDT
  - b Paris green
  - c Malathion
  - d Parathion
- 88 Residual effect of malathion is for**
- a 3mths
  - b 6 mths
  - c 9mths
  - d 12 mths
- 89 Which of the following is an organo phosphate**
- a DDT
  - b aldrin
  - c dueldrin
  - d malathion
- 90 Duration maternal benefit under ESI act**
- a 4 wk
  - b 8 wk
  - c 12 wk

- d 24 wk
- 91 Provisions of 1975 ESI act will not apply to**
- a suger factories
  - b cinema theatres
  - c hotels
  - d
- 92 Which one of the following diseases is not eligible for the extended benefit of 309 days in ESI scheme**
- a leprosy
  - b mental diseases
  - c aplastic aneamia
  - d TB
- 93 In the statement benefit under the ESI act to a insured person in the case of sickness is payable for a continuous maximum period of X days ,the daily rate being Y of the average daily wages, X and Y stand respectively for**
- a 91 and 5/12
  - b 91and7/12
  - c 181and7/12
  - d 181and5/12

### Chapter 13

MCQ (PSM) - Curtsey Dr. K. N. Trivedi - Prof and Head (Community Medicine)

- 1 All the following form part of occupational health history except**
- a history of previous occupation
  - b exposure to dust
  - c childhood immunisation
  - d safety measures employed in industry
- 2 The ESI act came into being in**
- a 1948
  - b 1952
  - c 1962
  - d 1975
- 3 The size of respirable dust is \_\_\_ microgram**

- a one to five
  - b five to ten
  - c 15
  - d 20
- 4 The most common industrial disease of the employee population is**
- a emphysema
  - b chronic bronchitis
  - c occupational dermatitis
  - d silicosis
- 5 Bagassosis is due to inhalation of**
- a cotton dust
  - b sugar cane dust
  - c silica dust
  - d coal dust
- 6 Normal distribution curve depends on**
- a mean and sample
  - b mean and median
  - c median and standard deviation
  - d mean and standard deviation
- 7 Bysinosis is common in**
- a weavers
  - b spinners
  - c growers
  - d dyers
- 8 The pneumoconiosis which predisposed to pulmonary tuberculosis is**
- a asbestosis
  - b silicosis
  - c bagassosis
  - d all of the above
- 9 Amenorrhoea and sterility may occur in woman as a result of occupational exposure to**
- a zinc
  - b mercury
  - c chromium
  - d CO
- 10 Beta Naphthylamines are associated with cancer of**

- a stomach
  - b liver
  - c bladder
  - d mouth
- 11 The source of radiation the causes heat cataract is**
- a ultraviolet radiation
  - b infrared radiation
  - c ionizing radiation
  - d radiofrequency waves
- 12 sickness absentiaism is auseful index in industry toasses**
- a state of worker' health
  - b workers management relationship
  - c workind environment
  - d sincerity of workers
- 13 The Indian Factoris act prohibits the employment of children below the age of----**
- a 10
  - b 14
  - c 16
  - d 18
- 14 The maximum permitted hours of work per week per person under Factories Act is**
- a 42
  - b 48
  - c 56
  - d 60
- 15 Minimum floor area for aworker ina Factories act is**
- a 350cuft
  - b 400cuft
  - c 500cuft
  - d 1000cuft
- 16 The ESI act provides for**
- a medical benefit
  - b sickness benefit
  - c maternity benefit
  - d funeral benefit
- 17 In ESI scheme extended medical benefit is given**

**when a patient has**

- a diabetes mellitus
- b chronic CHF
- c filariasis
- d syphilis

## **Chapter 14**

MCQ (PSM) - Curtsey Dr. K. N. Trivedi - Prof and Head (Community Medicine)

### **1 Scatter diagram show**

- a trend of events with passage of time
- b arithmetic average
- c most commonly occurring value
- d difference between the highest and lowest value

## **Chapter 16**

MCQ (PSM) - Curtsey Dr. K. N. Trivedi - Prof and Head (Community Medicine)

### **1 In a standard normal curve the area between one standard deviation on either side will be**

- a 0.68
- b 0.85
- c 0.997
- d none of above

### **2 If the mean is 230 & the standard error is 10, the 95% confidence limits would be**

- a 210 to 250
- b 220 to 240
- c 225 to 235
- d 230 ± 2/10

### **3 In statistics spread of dispersion is described by the**

- a median
- b mode
- c standard deviation
- d mean

### **4 If an eligible couple has on average 3.3 children**

**then, the birth rate will be**

- a 18/1000
- b 22/1000
- c 25/1000
- d 28/1000

**5 Basic events recorded by vital statistics:**

- a death
- b births
- c divorces
- d all of the above

**6 Arrangement of values in a serial order is to determine**

- a mean
- b mode
- c median
- d range

7 Graph showing relation between 2 variables

- a is a
- b scatter diagram
- c frequency diagram
- d picture chart

**8 Mean plus 1.96 SD includes following percent of values in a distribution**

- a 68
- b 99.5
- c 88.7
- d 95

**9 Shape of the normal curve is**

- a symmetrical
- b curvilinear
- c linear
- d parabolic

**10 The notifiable diseases are**

- a cholera
- b yellow fever
- c plague
- d all

**11 In birth and death registration within \_\_\_\_\_ days**

- a 3
- b 7
- c 14
- d 30

**12 Census in India is done**

- a every year
- b every five year
- c every ten year
- d as an when noted

**13 Quantitative data can be best represented by**

- a pie chart
- b pictogram
- c histogram
- d bar diagram

**14 What is the mode in stastics**

- a Value of observations
- b arithmetic average
- c most coomnly cccuring value
- d difference between highest and lowes value

**15 The frequency occuring value in data is**

- a median
- b mode
- c standerd daviation
- d mean

**16 Significant p value is**

- a 0.005
- b 0.05
- c 0.01
- d 0.1

**17 Calculate mode of 70, 71, 72, 70, 70**

- a 70
- b 71
- c 71.5
- d 72

**18 Percentage of data can be shown in**

- a graph presentation
- b pie chart
- c bar digram

- d histogram
- 19 Measure of dispersion is**
  - a mean
  - b mode
  - c standard deviation
  - d median
- 20 Among the measurs of dispersion which is the most frequently used**
  - a range
  - b mean
  - c median
  - d S.D.
- 21 Standard is measure of Instrumental error**
  - a Instrumental error
  - b sampling error
  - c observer error
  - d conceptual error
- 22 The sampling method adopted for capital vip coverage evaluation survey of a distirict is**
  - a random sampling
  - b cluster sampling
  - c stratified sampling
  - d multistage sampling
- 23 All of following are examples of random sampling method except**
  - a stratified sampling
  - b quota
  - c systemic sampling
  - d simple random sampling

### **Chapter 17**

MCQ (PSM) - Curtsey Dr. K. N. Trivedi - Prof and Head (Community Medicine)

- 1 Following are use in planning of health education except**
  - a cover felt needs
  - b using sample words
  - c catchy slogans

- d ensuring participation
- 2 Which of the following is not a 1way communication**
- a lectures
  - b group discussion
  - c panel discussain
  - d symposium
- 3 The best method of health insruction is**
- a providing reding assignments
  - b giving lectures
  - c setting a example
  - d prganising film show
- 4 The best of teaching an urban slum about ORS is**
- a Lecture
  - b role play
  - c demonstration
  - d flash cards
- 5 Best method of health education about O.RS. To urban women is**
- a demonstration
  - b role playing group disscussion
  - c
  - d slide show
- 6 All are true about panel discussion except**
- a two way discussion
  - b six to twenty member participation
  - c chief member initiates
  - d each one prepares for topic of discussion

### **Chapter 18**

MCQ (PSM) - Curtsey Dr. K. N. Trivedi - Prof and Head (Community Medicine)

- 1 Time taken for any project is estimeted by**
- a work sampling
  - b input/output analysis
  - c network analysis
  - d system analysis
- 2 PERT is a management technique for**

- a system analysis
- b network analysis
- c input output analysis
- d costeffective analysis

**3 National health policy was formulated in**

- a 1985
- b 1982
- c 1976
- d 1972

**4 The national policy is to bring the couple protection rate to**

- a 0.5
- b 0.6
- c 0.75
- d 0.9

**5 National Health Policy is based on**

- a primary health care
- b equitable distribution of health resourses
- c subsidised health care
- d socialised medicine

**6 Bhorre committee was set up in**

- a 1943
- b 1946
- c 1947
- d 1950

**7 All are true about mudaliyar committee except**

- a to improve the quality of health care
- b strengthening of district hospital
- c consolidation of advances made in first two five year plans
- d each primary centre covers a population of 80000

**8 The UNICEF was establised in**

- a 1929
- b 1946
- c 1948
- d 1952

**9 Intermediate health agencies excluding WHO are**

- a UNICEF
- b FAO

- c UNESCO
- d ILO

## Chapter 19

MCQ (PSM) - Curtsey Dr. K. N. Trivedi - Prof and Head (Community Medicine)

- 1 Health for all by 2000 AD is \_\_\_\_**
  - a target
  - b objective
  - c goal
  - d all of the above
- 2 PHC was introduced as a result of \_\_\_\_ report**
  - a bhore committee
  - b kartar singh
  - c mudaliar
  - d planning commission
- 3 Primary health care is a concept by**
  - a UNICEF and accepted by all countries
  - b WHO and accepted by India
  - c India and accepted by all countries
  - d World health bodies and accepted by common wealth countries
- 4 Almaata conforation was held in**
  - a 1978
  - b 1956
  - c 1977
  - d 1948
- 5 Concept of PHC was devised at**
  - a Alma Ata
  - b Geneva
  - c New York
  - d Rome
- 6 The suggested form of doctor to population is**
  - a 1 per 3500
  - b 1 per 3000
  - c 1per 4000

- d 1per 4500
- 7 All are goal for 1990 except**
- a crude birth rate of 27 per 1000
  - b infant mortality of 87
  - c crude death rate of 10.4p per 1000
  - d couple protection rate of 60%
- 8 All are true indicators for health for all 2000AD except**
- a family size 3.2
  - b annual growth rate-1.20
  - c life expectancy -64
  - d IMR less than60
- 9 Annual growth rate target for 2000 AD**
- a 0.005
  - b 0.01
  - c 0.012
  - d 0.016
- 10 By 2000AD India has to reduce the birth of infants weighing below 2.5 kg to**
- a 0.1
  - b 0.2
  - c 0.3
  - d 0.4
- 11 All are goal for 2000 AD except**
- a death rate below 9
  - b growth rate 2.1
  - c couple protection rate 60%
  - d birth rate 31
- 12 Objectives of the health services include each of the following except**
- a delivery of curative care only
  - b health promotion
  - c prevention control or eradication of disease
  - d treatment and rehabilitation
- 13 The Bhore committee recommended setting up health centre for population of**
- a 20000
  - b 30000

- c 40000
- d 75000

**14 A trained dai caters for a population of**

- a 1000
- b 2000
- c 3000
- d 4000

**15 A female multipurpose worker does not do**

- a distribute condoms
- b malaria surveillance
- c birth death statistics
- d immunisation of mothers

**16 Staff covering a population of thousand in villages**

- a multipurpose worker
- b health guide
- c anganwadi worker
- d dai

**17 Which is not a duty of traditional birth attendant**

- a aseptic delivery
- b health education
- c injection of TT
- d registration of births

**18 Which is false regarding an anganwadi worker**

- a part time worker
- b undergo four month training
- c 1 for 1000 children
- d selected from the community itself

**19 Anganwadi are under:**

- a ministry of health and family welfare
- b ministry of labour
- c ICDS scheme
- d PHC

**20 Which is true about community health centre**

- a it covers the population of 1 lakh
- b it has an 60 beds with specialities in surgery medicine & gynecology
- c
- d

- 21 A female multipurpose worker should be able to detect all of the following**
- a anemia
  - b renal disease
  - c hydroamnios
  - d malpresentation
- 22 A female multipurpose worker does not work in**
- a distributing condoms
  - b malaria surveillance
  - c birth/ death statistics
  - d immunisation of mothers
- 23 Activities of TB association of India includes**
- a organizing a tb seal campaign every year to raise funds
  - b training of doctors, health visitors and social workers
  - c promotion of health education
  - d all of above
- 24 Which of the following is a voluntary organisation**
- a TB association of INDIA
  - b Directorate of health services
  - c Indian medical council
  - d Indian council of medical research

### **Chapter 20**

MCQ (PSM) - Curtsey Dr. K. N. Trivedi - Prof and Head (Community Medicine)

- 1 World Health Organisation Day is**
- a 7th april
  - b 21st may
  - c 2nd august
  - d 31st december
- 2 WHO was setup in**
- a 1929
  - b 1946
  - c 1948
  - d 1952
- 3 WHO constitution was made in**
- a 1947

- b 1950
  - c 1952
  - d 1956
- 4 The WHO was set up in**
- a 1929
  - b 1947
  - c 1948
  - d 1958
- 5 Organisations involved in world disease eradication**
- a UNICEF
  - b NASCAR
  - c WREP
  - d WHO
- 6 The Primary Health Care as a principal of WHO was founded at**
- a geneva
  - b new york
  - c alma ata
  - d australia
- 7 The headquarters of unicef is in**
- a paris
  - b geneva
  - c rome
  - d new york
- 8 The UNICEF was established in**
- a 1929
  - b 1946
  - c 1948
  - d 195200%
- 9 UNDP is an international agency which works for**
- a development of children
  - b development of human and natural resourses in the country
  - c economic development of country
  - d research and technological development of country
- 10 Red cross was founded by**
- a hippocrates henry durant
  - b henry durant galen

- c galen m
- d madam curie

**11 Who can wear Red cross emblem**

- a civilian doctors
- b doctors in army medical service
- c government doctors
- d superspecialists