

[Pick the date]

TMM

COMMUNITY MEDICINE

| hpz

TMM 307

# EPIDEMIOLOGY

1. Increase in prevalence results in:

- Increased Positive Predictive value of a screening test
- Decreased Positive Predictive value of a screening test
- Increased sensitivity of a screening test
- Increased specificity of a screening test
- Decreased sensitivity of a screening test

2. The results of an epidemiological study shows that incidence of disease in children is more than that of adults but the prevalence is equal in both. It indicates:

- Case fatality is more in children
- Mortality in adults is higher
- Disease is of less duration in adults
- Children harbour disease for longer duration
- Adults

3. The retroviral treatment of HIV / AIDS. As a result of this development:

- Incidence of HIV / AIDS will decrease
- Incidence of HIV/ AIDS will increase
- Prevalence of HIV/ AIDS will decrease
- Prevalence of HIV/ AIDS will increase
- Incidence and prevalence of HIV/ AIDS will decrease

4. A total of 100 women with Cervical cancer and 100 matched women without Cervical cancer were identified and surveyed regarding the past history of oral contraceptive usage. Which options explains the given example?

- Case series report
- Case control study
- Clinical trial
- Cohort study

5. The most sensitive index for recent malaria transmission in a community is:

- Spleen rate
- Parasite rate
- Annual falciparum rate
- Infant parasite rate
- Proportional case rate

6. The epidemiological transition is a result of:

- Increase in infectious diseases and control of non-infectious diseases
- Increase in non-infectious diseases and control of infectious diseases
- Control of both infectious and non-infectious diseases
- Increase in both infectious and non-infectious diseases
- All of the above

7. Secondary attack rate is highest in:

- Enteric fever
- Tuberculosis
- Hepatitis
- Cholera
- Leprosy

8. Most of the intestinal worm infestations have:

- High infectivity, low pathogenicity & low virulence
- High infectivity, high pathogenicity & low virulence
- High infectivity, high pathogenicity & high virulence
- Low infectivity, low pathogenicity & low virulence
- Low infectivity, high pathogenicity & high virulence

9. The most widely accepted theory about the concept of disease is:

- Contagion theory
- Multifactorial theory
- Spontaneous generation theory
- Germ theory
- Epidemiological triad

10. Infant mortality rate of Pakistan is:

- a. 30-40 / 1000
- b. 40-50 / 1000
- c. 50-60 / 1000
- d. 60-70 / 1000
- e. 70-80 / 1000

11. For a disease which is less prevalent in a community, a screening test which is selected should have more

- a. High sensitivity & high positive Predictive value
- b. High specificity & high positive Predictive value
- c. High specificity & high negative Predictive value
- d. High sensitivity & high negative Predictive value
- e. High specificity & low negative Predictive value

12.          is a procedure in experimental studies to ensure that every participant has an equal chance of being selected for control or interventional group.

- a. Blinding
- b. Randomization
- c. Exclusion
- d. Inclusion
- e. Intervention

13. Seasonal variation of a disease can be assessed by:

- a. Comparing the prevalence of disease
- b. Comparing the incidence of disease
- c. Calculating the survival rates
- d. Calculating the mortality rates
- e. Randomized control study

14. Which of the following is not a characteristic of propagated epidemic:

- a. Progresses slowly
- b. No secondary waves occur
- c. Person to person transmission occurs
- d. Spread depends on herd immunity
- e. Usually occurs in case of infectious diseases

15. The importance of secondary attack rate is that it reflects:

- a. Fatality
- b. Severity
- c. Communicability
- d. Prevalence
- e. Strength of association

16. Smoking leads to esophageal carcinoma. Coffee intake has its effect on smoking and also on esophagus carcinoma. This factor can distort the results of the study which intends to prove an association between smoking and esophageal cancer.

- a. Confounding
- b. Multiple causation
- c. One to one relationship
- d. Does response relation
- e. Strength of association

17. When a new treatment is developed that delays deaths but does not produce recovery from a chronic disease, which of the following will occur.

- a. Prevalence of the disease will decrease
- b. Incidence of the disease will increase
- c. Prevalence of the disease will increase
- d. Incidence of the disease will decrease
- e. Incidence & prevalence of the disease will decrease

18. Which rate below suits the statement "children between the ages of 1 and 5 have an average of eight colds per year"

- a. Secondary attack rate
- b. Case fertility rate
- c. Morbidity rate
- d. Age adjusted mortality
- e. Crude mortality

19. Among 143 patients dying of bacterial endocarditis on whom autopsies were performed, 2 percent of patients were less than 10 years of age. The authors concluded that bacterial endocarditis is a rare in childhood. Select the critical statement that

best explains why the condition is misleading or false.

- a. Lack of control group
- b. Lack of proper follow-up
- c. Lack of adjustment of age
- d. Lack of denominators
- e. Lack of adjustment of race

20. In survey sampling, inter-observer variation is a type of:

- a. Sampling error
- b. Non sampling error
- c. Bias error
- d. Conceptual error
- e. Selection error

21. Null hypothesis opposes the alternative hypothesis because of:

- a. Sampling error
- b. Systematic error
- c. Bias
- d. Confounding
- e. Type-1 error

22. A young boy was bitten by a rabid dog. What is the case fatality rate for the said condition?

- a. 10%
- a. 60%
- c. 85%
- d. 100%
- e. None of these

23. Vaccine study for AIDS patients is a

- a. Natural experimental
- b. Triple blinded study
- c. Double blinded study
- d. Single blinded study
- e. Before & after study

24. Increase in sexual assault in a community is a type of

- a. Mortality indicator
- b. Morbidity indicator
- c. Disability indicator
- d. Socioeconomic indicator
- e. Mental health indicator

25. For a disease which is less prevalent in a community, a screening test which is selected should have more

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- b. High specificity & high positive Predictive value
- c. High specificity & high negative Predictive value
- d. High sensitivity & high negative Predictive value
- e. High specificity & low negative Predictive value

26. In subclinical stage of a disease the most important level of prevention is

- a. Health education
- b. Specific protection
- c. Primordial prevention
- d. Early diagnosis and treatment
- e. Rehabilitation

27. Cause effect relationship between diabetes and risk factors can be established by

- a. Prospective studies
- b. Retrospective studies
- c. Experimental studies
- d. Cross sectional studies
- e. Case studies

28. The most important points in the selection of the health problems for research are

- a. Relevance
- b. Feasibility
- c. Timeline
- d. Priority ranking
- e. Cost effectiveness

29. Case fatality rate is highest for

- a. Dengue
- b. Pneumonia
- c. Congo fever
- d. AIDS
- e. Hep B

30. The best and most cost effective method for prevention of AIDs in Pakistan is
- Increase resource availability
  - Improve education and coverage for high risk groups
  - Increase technical and management capacity building
  - Increase mass awareness program for safe sex
  - Increase sexually transmitted disease clinics and availability of contraceptives
31. Death or recovery from a disease in a population causes
- Decreases in prevalence
  - Increases in prevalence
  - Increase in incidence
  - Doesn't affect prevalence
  - Increase case fatality rate
32. Clinical Trial is an example of
- Experimental study
  - Observational
  - Descriptive
  - Analytical
  - Ecological Study
33. The change that occurs in disease frequency over many years is called
- Cyclic trend
  - Secular trend
  - Seasonal trend
  - Biphasic trend
  - None of them
34. The ratio between incidence of disease among exposed persons and incidence among non-exposed
- Odds ratio
  - Relative risk
  - Attributable risk
  - Population attributable risk
  - Risk difference

35. In relation to case control study, which of the following is not correct?
- Many aetiological/risk factors can be studied at the same time
  - Proceed from effect to cause diseases
  - Sequences of events are not known
  - Several possible outcomes can be studied
  - Is carried out for relatively rare
36. "Equity" in health care is closely related to which principle of bioethics?
- Justice
  - Benevolence
  - Autonomy
  - Non-maleficence
  - Paternalism
37. In Iceberg phenomena the tip of Ice berg represents
- Subclinical case
  - Clinical cases
  - Carriers
  - Cured cases
  - Vaccinated persons
38. A public health physician wants to study the load of hypertension in KPK to establish special screening Treatment services. Which design is more useful for this?
- Cross sectional
  - Case series
  - Cohort
  - Case control
  - Experimental
39. In an epidemiological study the incidence of disease in females is more than that of males but the prevalence is equal in both. It indicates:
- Case fatality is more in female
  - Disease is of less duration in males
  - Males harbour disease for longer duration
  - Mortality in male is higher
  - Females harbour disease for longer duration

40. Diagnostic power of a test is reflected by
- Sensitivity
  - Specificity
  - Yield
  - Population attributable risk
  - Predictive value
41. One of the characteristics of an ideal indicator is "reliability", which means:
- The indicator should actually measure what it is supposed to measure
  - It should reflect changes only in the situation concerned
  - It should contribute to the understanding of the phenomenon of interest
  - It should give the same answer if measured by different people in similar circumstances
  - It should have the ability to obtain data needed
42. The first case of communicable disease introduced into a defined population is termed as
- Index case
  - Primary case
  - Secondary case
  - Suspected case
  - Probable case
43. The natural history of a disease is best established by:
- Mortality indicators
  - Morbidity indicators
  - Cohort studies
  - Prevalence studies
  - Experimental studies
44. A carrier state that emerges from a subclinical case is called:
- Incubatory carrier
  - Chronic carrier
  - Healthy carrier
  - Convalescent carrier
  - Temporary carrier
45. Case fatality rate is highest for
- Tetanus
  - Diphtheria
  - Influenza
  - Pertussis
  - Polio
46. Tuberculosis has been on rise again and to combat it the DOTs strategy has been launched. This program is running successfully because it is having effectiveness, safety, acceptability and affordability. Such a program is said to have
- Equity
  - Effectiveness
  - Efficiency
  - Appropriate technology
  - Efficacy
47. Biological agents may exhibit certain 'Host related factors' or biological properties such as infectivity, pathogenicity and virulence. Regarding this phenomenon, virulence of infectious agents is measured by
- Attack rate
  - Secondary rate
  - Incidence rate
  - Case fatality rate
  - Prevalence rate
48. A research team wishes to investigate a possible association between 'Naswaar' & 'Oral Lesion' among professional Kabadi player. At spring training camp, they ask each kabadi player current & past use of Naswaar/Cigarette & a dentist notes regarding type & extensive of lesion in mouth. What type of study is this?
- Case control study
  - Cross sectional study
  - Cohort study
  - Clinical trial
  - None of them

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- d. Doesn't affect prevalence
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- c. Efficiency
- d. Appropriate technology
- e. Efficacy

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- a. Case control study
- b. Cross sectional study
- c. Cohort study
- d. Clinical trail
- e. None of them

49. A public health physician wants to study the load of hypertension in Abbottabad district to establish special screening and treatment services. Which design is more useful for this?

- a. Cross sectional
- b. Case series
- c. Cohort
- d. Case control
- e. Experimental

50. Numerator for calculating child death rate is number of deaths occurring in children aged

- a. 1-4 years
- b. 1-3 years
- c. 0-4 years
- d. 0-1 year
- e. 1-5 years

51. When a disease agent is permitted to persist in the community at a level where it ceases to be a public health problem, the term is called

- a. Disease control
- b. Disease elimination
- c. Disease eradication
- d. Disease prevention
- e. Disease surveillance

52. The gap in time between the onset of the primary case and the secondary case is called

- a. Serial interval
- b. Incubation period
- c. Latent period
- d. Generation time
- e. Communicable period

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- e. Experimental

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- c. Predictive value
- d. Population attributable risk
- e. Yield

55. The first case of communicable disease introduced into a defined population is termed as:

- a. Index case
- b. Primary case
- c. Secondary case
- d. Suspected case
- e. Probable case

56. In a case control study confounding bias can be prevented by:

- a. Randomization
- b. Matching
- c. Double blinding
- d. Triple blinding
- e. Sampling

57. All are measures of dispersion EXCEPT

- a. Mode
- b. Variance
- c. Standard deviation
- d. Percentile
- e. None of them

58. A sample error can be reduced by:

- a. Increasing the size of the sample
- b. Bringing the standard deviation upto 1
- c. Making the mean, median and mode equal
- d. Taking a small sample
- e. Taking a large confidence interval

59. Which rate below suits the statement "Death occurs in ten percent of causes of meningitis"?

- a. Secondary attack rate
- b. Case fatality rate
- c. Morbidity rate
- d. Age adjusted mortality
- e. Crude mortality

60. Repeated outbreaks of Dengue fever occur in the same locality because

- a. One attack does not give life long immunity
- b. Presence of more than one serotypes of the virus
- c. Repeated introduction of the same virus from outside
- d. Herd immunity is not created against it
- e. The virus becomes more toxigenic after passing through one cycle of infection

61. Using cross sectional studies, we can determine the

- a. Temporal Association between exposure and outcome
- b. Odds ratio
- c. Burden of diseases in a population
- d. Incidence of the diseases
- e. Attributable risk

62. A study of first grade students who were given snacks at school found that the children gained an average of 5 pounds over the course of the school year. The main problem with this study is the lack of

- a. Control group
- b. Double blind protocol
- c. Median
- d. Sample Size
- e. Sample Size

63. The term sampling error is used to describe errors caused by the:

- a. Absence of a control group
- b. Absence of placebos
- c. Chance selection
- d. Presence of non-response bias sample
- e. Presence of response bias sample

64. An expert in the field of public health is required to estimate the magnitude of a health problem.

Which rate would be calculate for this

- a. Incidence

- b. Prevalence
- c. Case fatality
- d. Cause specific mortality
- e. Proportional mortality

65. The most feasible design to assess the relationship between breast cancer and risk factors can be established by

- a. Cohort studies
- b. Case control studies
- c. Cross sectional studies
- d. Randomized trials
- e. Non-Randomized trial

66. Level of severity of any disease is judged by

- a. Attack rate
- b. Incidence rate
- c. Secondary attack rate
- d. Case fatality rate
- e. Prevalence rate

67. A village with 2000 population was surveyed for one year and 10 were found to be diseased. Assuming that the disease lasts for 2 years, prevalence is

- a. 20/2000 per 1000 population
- b. 40/2000 per 1000 population
- c. 10/2000 per 1000 population
- d. 30/2000 per 1000 population
- e. 50/2000 per 1000 population

68. Using cross sectional studies, we can determine the:

- a. Temporal Association between exposure and outcome
- b. Odds ratio
- c. Burden of diseases in a population
- d. Incidence of the diseases
- e. Attributable risk

69. Which type of study design would you use to test a hypothesis in limited resources and time

- a. Cohort study
- b. Case control study
- c. RCT
- d. Field trial
- e. All of the above

70. Type 1 error is

- a. Falsely rejecting the true null hypothesis
- b. Falsely rejecting the alternate hypothesis
- c. Falsely accepting the H0 (null hypothesis)
- d. Falsely accepting the alternate hypothesis
- e. All of them

71. Ability of a test to identify correctly all those who have the diseases is

- a. Specificity
- b. Sensitivity
- c. Reliability
- d. Positive predictive value
- e. Validity

72. In a city X, 120 cases of measles were reported in a particular area in a day. The number is increasing every single day. What types of epidemic it is?

- a. Point source
- b. Continuous exposure
- c. Propagated epidemic
- d. Slow epidemic
- e. Modern epidemic

73. Which of the following study designs, give you the incidence:

- a. Case control
- b. Cohort
- c. Descriptive cross sectional
- d. None of them

74. It refers to constant presence of disease or infectious agent within a given geographical area or population

- a. Epidemic
- b. Sporadic

- c. Endemic
- d. Hyper endemic
- e. Pandemic

75. Population at risk is used as denominator in calculation of

- a. Mortality rate
- b. Incidence
- c. Prevalence
- d. Relative risk
- e. None of them

76. Permanent reduction of incidence of a disease to zero as a result of deliberate efforts. No intervention is required now. It is

- a. Elimination of disease
- b. Control
- c. Eradication
- d. Surveillance
- e. Monitoring

77. In a study of the cause of lung cancer patients who had the disease were matched with controls by age, sex, place and social class. The frequency of cigarette smoking was then compared in the two groups. What type of study was this?

- a. Retrospective cohort study
- b. Prospective cohort study
- c. Experimental study
- d. Case series study
- e. Case control study

78. A total of 300 newly diagnosed patients with laryngeal cancer are allocated to treatment with either surgical excision alone or surgical excision plus radiation treatment. What is the study design?

- a. Case series study
- b. Case control study
- c. Clinical trial
- d. Cohort study
- e. Case report

79. Doctors/population ratio is a type of

- a. Health care delivery indicator
- b. Health service utilization indicator
- c. Health service utilization indicator
- d. Health policy indicator
- e. Health for all indicator

80. Secondary attack rate is highest in

- a. Influenza infection
- b. Hepatitis
- c. Anthrax
- d. Tuberculosis
- e. Mumps

81. For diseases which are less prevalent in a community a screening test which is selected should have

- a. sensitivity + Positive predictive value
- b. Specificity+ negative predictive value
- c. True negatives
- d. sensitivity + negative predictive value
- e. Specificity+ positive predictive value

82. A major issue in conducting Randomized Control Trial (RCT) is

- a. Information bias
- b. Lead time bias
- c. Berksonian bias
- d. Ethics
- e. Memory loss

83. A disease is called 'endemic' when it

- a. Occurs in more than one geographical area
- b. Occurs in more than one season
- c. Is constantly present at low rates in a specified geographical area
- d. Occurs in a frequency more than expected in a specified geographical area
- e. Occurs in all group

84. For controlling an outbreak of cholera all of the following are recommended measures expect diagnosis and treatment of cases

- a. Chlorination of drinking water
- b. Mass chemoprophylaxis
- c. Proper disposal of excreta
- d. Protection of food item from flies
- e. Early diagnosis and treatment of causes

85. The trend in mortality from tuberculosis in England showed a steady fall in year 1855-1965, but there after a gradual rise in the incidence of this disease was reported. This type of time trend or fluctuation in disease occurrence is termed as

- a. Cyclical trend
- b. Epidemic trend
- c. Pandemic trend
- d. Secular trend
- e. Seasonal trend

86. Total number of cases in a given population at a given time is

- a. Incidence
- b. Prevalence
- c. Attack rate
- d. Odds ratio
- e. Risk ratio

87. A total of 300 newly diagnosed patients with laryngeal cancer are or surgical excision plus radiation treatment. What allocated to treatment with either is the study design?

- a. Case series report
- b. Case control study
- c. Clinical trial
- d. Cohort study
- e. Case report

88. Epidemiology can be defined as a study of

- a. The aetiology of diseases in human
- b. The determinants of disease frequency in humans
- c. The frequency of causes of deaths in humans
- d. The distribution and determinants of disease frequency in humans
- e. The pattern of health care provision and planning

89. Epidemiological significance of carriers is higher than cases because:

- They infect more people
- They are more infectious than cases
- They cannot be treated
- They do not infect others.
- They increase virulence of the agent

90. Prevalence of a disease:

- Can only be determined by cohort study
- Is the number of new cases in a defined population
- Is the best measure of disease frequency in etiological study
- Is the number of old cases in the community
- Describes the balance between incidence, mortality and recovery

91. Seasonal variation of a disease can be assessed by:

- Comparing the incidence of disease
- Comparing the prevalence of disease
- Calculating the survival rates
- Calculating the mortality rates
- Randomized control only

92. Which of the following is not a characteristic of propagated epidemic:

- Progresses slowly
- No secondary waves occur
- Person to person transmission occurs spread depends on herd immunity
- Usually occurs in case of infectious diseases
- Spread depends on herd immunity

93. The importance of secondary attack rate is that it reflects:

- Fatality
- Severity
- Communicability
- Prevalence
- Strength of association

94. Sensitivity of a screening test refers to the ability of the test to correctly identify:

- True negative
- True positive
- False negative
- False positive
- Those without the disease

95. Specificity of a screening test refers to the ability of the test to correctly identify:

- True negative
- True positive
- False negative
- False positive
- Those without the disease

96. A correlation coefficient (r, usually tend to lie between values of:

- 1.0 to +1.0
- 0.1 to +0.1
- 10 to +10
- +1.0 to +10
- +0.1 to +1.0-

### 1. SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

1. In a university where 40% students are from Punjab, 30% from Sindh and 15% each from KPK and Baluchistan. The best sampling strategy to study their eating habits will be:

- Simple random sampling
- Quota sampling
- Stratified random sampling
- Snow ball sampling
- Convenience sampling

2. The term sampling error is used to describe errors caused by the;

- Absence of a control group
- Absence of placebos
- Chance selection of sample
- Presence of selection bias
- Presence of non-response bias

3. HALE & DALYs are a type of

- Mortality indicators
- Morbidity indicators
- Disability indicators
- Socioeconomic indicators
- Health Care delivery indicators

4. Probably proportional to size technique (PPS, for sample collection is applicable in situations

- Sampling frame of all clusters is small
- Sampling frame of all clusters is large
- Sampling frame of all clusters is unequal
- More than 10 equal cluster are included in the study
- Only 1 cluster is present in the study

5. A researcher wants to know immunization status of children under 2 years of age in district Di Khan. What type of sampling method is preferable

- Simple random
- Snow ball
- Purposive
- Cluster sampling
- Stratified sampling

6. Which of the following sampling techniques is an equal probability selection method (i.e. EPSEM, in which every individual in the population has an equal chance of being selected)?

- Simple random sampling
- Systematic sampling
- Proportional stratified sampling
- Cluster sampling
- Convenience sampling

7. For a survey of a village is divided into 5 lanes, each lane is sampled randomly. This is an example of

- Simple random sampling
- Standard random sampling
- Systematic random sampling
- Quasi random sampling
- Cluster random sampling

### 2. BIAS

1. Difference in rates of admission among different hospitals can result in to a bias called as:

- Confounding
- Selection bias
- Recall bias
- Hawthorne effect
- Berksonian bias

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- Absence of a control group
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- Presence of non-response bias

### 3. BLINDING

1. A new drug was introduced in some of patients to assess its usefulness compared with the old one. Neither patients nor clinicians who evaluated patients for effect under consideration in this clinical trial knew individual treatment assignments. This method of assignment is known as:

- Single blinding
- Double blinding
- Triple blinding
- Randomization
- Stratification

2. In a case control study confounding bias can be prevented by:

- Randomization
- Double blinding
- Sampling
- Matching
- Triple blinding

3. The purpose of double blind study is

- Avoid subject bias
- Avoid observer bias and sampling variation
- Reduce the effects of sampling variation
- Avoid subject bias and sampling variation
- Measure total burden of the problem

1.A	2.A	3.D	4.B	5.D	6.B
7.A	8.B	9.D	10.D	11.C	12.B
13.B	14.B	15.C	16.A	17.C	18.C
19.C	20.B	21.E	22.D	23.E	24.E
25.C	26.D	27.B	28.E	29.C	30.B
31.A	32.A	33.B	34.B	35.D	36.A
37.B	38.A	39.A	40.C	41.D	42.B
43.E	44.C	45.B	46.D	47.D	48.A
49.A	50.A	51.A	52.A	53.A	54.C
55.B	56.B	57.A	58.A	59.B	60.B
61.C	62.A	63.D	64.B	65.B	66.D
67.C	68.C	69.B	70.A	71.B	72.C
73.B	74.C	75.B	76.C	77.B	78.C
79.A	80.D	81.C	82.D	83.C	84.D
85.D	86.B	87.C	88.D	89.A	90.C
91.B	92.B	93.C	94.B	95.A	96.A

**1. SAMPLING TECHNIQUE**

- 1.C 2.D 3.C 4.B
- 5.D 6.A 7.D

**2. BIAS**

- 1.E 2.D 3.D

**3. BLINDING**

- 1.B 2.B 3.B

# BIOSTATISTICS

1. A normal distribution curve depends upon:

- Mean and standard deviation
- Mean, Median and Mode
- Mean and standard error
- Mean and sample size
- Mean and standard error

2. Tallying is a technique for:

- Data collection
- Data processing
- Data presentation
- Data synthesis
- Data analysis

3. For comparing the relationship between two variables the best graphical representation is:

- Histogram
- Pie chart
- Bar diagram
- Stem and leaf diagram
- Scatter diagram

4. In a chi-square test the observed and the expected values are related by the fact that:

- Their sums must be equal
- No expected can equal an observed
- Each ratio observed/ expected is less than 1
- Each ratio observed / expected is more than 1
- Each ratio observed / expected equal 1

5. In a standard statistical test, the null hypothesis is often:

- Proven correct
- Suggested by the data
- Left unspecified

d. A hypothesis we hope to reject

e. An alternative hypothesis are hope to prove

6. The proportion of observations which lie within 3 times of standard deviation from the mean:

- 68.27
- 76.52
- 80.36
- 95.45
- 99.73

7. P-value become significant if it has value equal to or less than:

- 0.05
- 0.25
- 0.75
- 0.5
- 5

8. The standard deviation of a sampling distribution increases as the;

- Control group increases
- Sample mean increases
- Population mean increases
- Sample size decreases
- Number of statistic decreases

9. In a chi-square test the observed and the expected values are related by the fact that;

- There sums must be equal
- No expected can equal an observed
- Each ratio observed/ expected is less than 1
- Each ratio observed/ expected is more than 1
- Each ratio observed/ expected equals 1

10. In comparison to a standardized normal distribution, at- distribution is;

- Wider
- Narrower
- Centered at zero
- Not centered at zero
- Higher at the peak



11. For 99% of level of confidence, result will be significant at P - value:
- Less than 0.01
  - Equal to 0.05
  - More than 0.01
  - More than 1
  - All of above
12. The width of a confidence interval is determined by:
- Point estimate
  - Confidence level
  - Standard deviation
  - Sample size
  - None of these
13. The change that occurs in disease frequency over many years is called
- Cyclic trend
  - Secular trend
  - Seasonal trend
  - Biphasic trend
  - None of them
14. The descriptive statistic that explains the percentage of individuals in the distribution with scores at or below a particular value is called:
- Relative frequency percentage
  - Average of the frequency distribution
  - Median of the frequency distribution
  - Percentile rank
  - Mean
15. The variation or dispersion of the distribution of sample means is measured by:
- Standard error
  - Standard deviation
  - Z-score
  - Mean deviation
  - Coefficient of variation

16. For positively skewed data, which of the following is true:
- Mean > Median > Mode
  - Mean > Mode > Median
  - Mode > Median > Mean
  - Median > Mean > Mode
  - Median > Mean > Mode

17. A sample error can be reduced by:
- Increasing the size of the sample
  - Bringing the standard deviation upto 1
  - Making the mean, median and mode equal
  - Taking a small sample
  - Taking a large confidence interval

18. All are measures of dispersion EXCEPT
- Mode
  - Variance
  - Standard deviation
  - Percentile
  - None of them

19. For positively skewed data, a. Mean which of the following is true, by value?
- Mean > Median > Mode
  - Mean Mode > Median
  - Mean > Mode > Median
  - Mode > Median > Mean

20. A large sample standard deviation implies that the sample values are
- Large
  - Small
  - Dispersed
  - Biased
  - Skewed

21. You collect data about type of blood group of 100 people. What type of data you will get
- Nominal
  - Ordinal
  - Interval scale
  - Ratio scale
  - Continuous

22. What type of data is qualitative
- Normal
  - Interval
  - Ratio
  - Numerical
  - Numerical discreet

23. The median of the data 1, 2, 4, 8, 10, 11 is
- 6
  - 8
  - 7
  - 10
  - 9

24. In a standard statistical test, the null hypothesis is often
- Proven correct
  - Suggested by the data
  - Left unspecified
  - A straw hypothesis we hope to reject
  - An alternative hypothesis we hope to prove

25. A stem and leaf diagram shows more detail than a histogram because
- Numerical digits are shown
  - It has more intervals
  - It has longer horizontal axis
  - The data have been seasonally adjusted
  - The data is always age adjusted

26. The mean and median will be equal if the data are
- Rounded off to integers
  - Symmetrical
  - Squared
  - Skewed
  - Divided by the standard deviation

27. A frequency distribution table can be best graphically represented by:
- Bar chart
  - Pie diagram
  - Polygon
  - Pictogram
  - Line diagram

28. In Survey Sampling, inter-observer variation is a type of:
- Sampling error
  - Non sampling error
  - Bias error
  - Conceptual error
  - Line diagram

29. A correlation coefficient (r, usually tend to lie between values of:
- 1.0 to +1.0
  - 0.1 to +0.1
  - 10 to +10
  - +1.0 to +10
  - +0.1 to +1.0

1.A	2.D	3.E	4.A	5.D	6.E
7.A	8.B	9.A	10.A	11.A	12.C
13.B	14.D	15.A	16.A	17.A	18.A
19.A	20.C	21.A	22.A	23.A	24.D
25.A	26.B	27.C	28.B	29.A	

# DEMOGRAPHY

1. Infant mortality rate of Pakistan is:

- a. 30-40 / 1000
- b. 40-50 / 1000
- c. 50-60 / 1000
- d. 60-70 / 1000
- e. 70-80 / 1000

2. In demographic cycle, late expanding stage indicates\_

- a. High birth and high death rate
- b. Decreasing birth rate and decreasing death rate
- c. Low death rate and stationary birth rate
- d. Low birth rate and high death rate
- e. High birth rate and low death rate

3. For a given population, Age specific mortality graph takes a U turn due to:

- a. Higher risk of dying in early years of life
- b. Higher risk of dying in adolescent life
- c. Occurs as natural process
- d. Higher risk of dying in adult life
- e. Depicts yearly population aging process

4. In demographic cycle, late expanding stage indicates

- a. High birth rate and high death rate
- b. Decreasing birth rate and decreasing death rate
- c. Decreasing death rate and stationary birth rate
- d. Low birth rate and low death rate
- e. Low birth rate and high death rate

5. In a country A total births are equal to total deaths per annum. The vital Index of the country will be

- a. 0.5      b. 1.0      c. 1.5
- d. 2.5      e. None of these

6. If the annual growth rate of country X is 1.5% then approximately the population doubling time

- a. 47 years approximately
- b. 29 years approximately
- c. 65 years approximately
- d. 38 years approximately
- e. 56 years approximately

7. The most important cause of high infant mortality is:

- a. Combined infection and malnutrition
- b. Low birth weight
- c. Eclampsia in mother
- d. Birth asphyxia
- e. Prematurity

8. Average number of daughters a newborn girl will bear during her lifetime assuming fixed age specific fertility and mortality rates is:

- a. Gross reproduction rate
- b. Net reproduction rate
- c. Total fertility rate.
- d. Total marital fertility rate
- e. Gross fertility rate

9. Numerator for calculating child death rate is number of deaths occurring in children aged

- a. 1-4 years
- b. 1-3 years
- c. 0-4 years
- d. 0-1 year
- e. 1-5 years

10. The average number of children a woman would have if she were to pass through her reproductive years bearing children at the same rate as the women now in each age group is called

- a. General fertility rate
- b. Total fertility rate
- c. Gross reproductive rate
- d. Net reproductive rate
- e. Age specific fertility rate

11. When input of a program measured in terms of men, material, money, machines and methods matches the output, the programme is said to have

- a. Equity
- b. Effectiveness
- c. Efficiency
- d. Appropriate technology
- e. Efficacy

12. In how many years a country will double its population with an annual population growth rate of 2.5%?

- a. 35 years      b. 30 years
- c. 28 years      d. 25 years
- e. 20 years

13. In how many years a country will double its population with an annual population growth rate of

- a. 5 years      b. 30 years      c. 28 years
- d. 25 years      e. 20 years

14. Broad base of population pyramid shows

- a. High fertility rate
- b. Low dependency ratio
- c. High life expectancy
- d. High out migration
- e. High contraceptive prevalence rate

15. In city with a midyear population of 1 Lakh (100,000). there were 2500 live births during a year. During same year, 5 females died due to postpartum hemorrhage, 1 due to toxemia of pregnancy, 1 due

to electrocution, 2 due to abortion and 2 died due to obstructed labor. MMR per 100,000 live births for this city during the same year is

- a. 400      b. 440      c. 350
- d. 300      e. None of them

16. If population is growing at the rate of 3% per year, it will double in

- a. 70 years      b. 66 years      c. 34.5 years
- d. 23.3 years      e. 18 years

17. Crude death rate means

- a. Number of deaths per 10% population in a given year
- b. Number of deaths per 10% population in a given year
- c. Number of deaths per 100 population in a given year
- d. Number of deaths per 1000 population in a given year
- e. Number of deaths per 10,000 population in a given year

18. Infant mortality is effected by all of following factors, EXCEPT:

- a. Mental education
- b. Area of residence
- c. Birth interval
- d. Govt. health expenditure
- e. Poor hygiene

1.D	2.B	3.D	4.B	5.B	6.A
7.A	8.B	9.A	10.B	11.C	12.C
13.C	14.A	15.A	16.D	17.D	18.D

# ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND DISASTER

## I. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND DISASTER

1. A high biological oxygen demand indicates that:

- a. Water has high level of microbial pollution
- b. Water has low level of microbial pollution
- c. Water has no microbial pollution
- d. Water has high level of chemical pollution
- e. Water has low level of physical contamination

2. Percentage of BOD that can be removed from biological waste by activated sludge process is:

- a. <20%
- b. 30 - 40 %
- c. 50 - 60%
- d. 75 - 85 %
- e. 90 - 100%

3. Complex biodegradable and non-degradable waste show bioaccumulation because they are:

- a. Soluble in water
- b. Soluble in fats
- c. Soluble in alcohol
- d. Soluble in body fluids
- e. Soluble in blood

4. The sum of HOCL and OCL in water is called:

- a. Biological oxygen demand
- b. Chemical oxygen demand
- c. Chlorine demand of water
- d. Free residual chlorine
- e. Break point chlorine

5. Fluoridation of water leads to

- a. Disinfection
- b. Preventing dental fluorosis
- c. Helps in calcium absorption
- d. Dental caries prevention
- e. Helps in phosphate absorption

6. Soling Index is used for monitoring

- a. Water logging
- b. Humus
- c. Water pollution
- d. Air pollution
- e. Noise

7. Amoebic cysts in water can be destroyed by the process of

- a. Boiling
- b. Filtration
- c. Super chlorination
- d. Chloramine treatment
- e. Breakpoint chlorination

8. The most cheap and complete method of disposal of refuse is:

- a. Open dumping
- b. Dumping and filling
- c. Controlled tipping
- d. Composting
- e. Incineration

9. The vital layer of slow sand filter is also known as:

- a. Biological layer
- b. Sand bed layer
- c. Superficial layer
- d. All of these
- e. None of these

10. The minimum distance between the site for trench burial of excreta and a human habitation should be:

- a. 300 meters
- b. 600 meters
- c. 1000 meters
- d. 1500 meters
- e. 2000 meters

11. The maximum distance at which a drinking water facility should be present within the population it serves is:

- a. 40 - 50 km
- b. 30 - 40 km
- c. 20 - 30 km
- d. 05 - 10 km
- e. Less than 2 km

12. Which of the following is more sensitive indicator of environmental iodine deficiency?

- a. Prevalence of goiter
- b. Urinary iodine excretion
- c. Serum T4 and TSH levels
- d. Prevalence of neonatal hypothyroidism
- e. Low sale of iodized salt

13. The property of green house gases which causes global warming is that it

- a. Allows waves of long wavelength to pass through it
- b. Allows waves of medium wavelength to pass through it
- c. Allows waves of small wavelength to pass through it
- d. Does not allow waves to pass through it
- e. Allows only partial passage of waves

14. The importance of fluoridation of water is that it

- a. Cause disinfection of water
- b. Prevents dental fluorosis
- c. Prevents dental caries
- d. Helps in absorption of calcium and phosphate in the body
- e. Helps to maintain electrolyte balance in the body

15. Acceptable noise level is

- a. 50 - 60 dB
- b. 40 - 50 dB
- c. 20 - 30 dB
- d. 10 - 20 dB
- e. 70 - 85 Db

16. In a remote area of the country a gastroenteritis epidemic broke out. A community shallow well was suspected to be the cause. The doctor incharge of BHU had no other facility to check the quality of water except physical examination of water. Which one of the following is a physical parameter that would indicate water pollution?

- a. CO<sub>2</sub>
- b. NO<sub>3</sub>
- c. Biological oxygen demand
- d. Turbidity
- e. Chemical oxygen demand

17. The leakage of hazardous material from a composting site into sub soil water can be prevented by

- a. Burning the waste in the dump
- b. Lining the walls of the pit with an impervious material
- c. Pouring a chemical into it
- d. Covering it with soil and lime
- e. Making it 300 feet away from a water body

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- b. Prevents dental fluorosis
- c. Prevents dental caries
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# HEALTH AND DISEASE

1. Pelvic Inflammatory Disease is an absolute contraindications for:

- a. IUCD
- b. Tubak Ligatlon
- c. Condoms
- d. Oral Contraceptive pills
- e. Injectable Contraceptive

2. The most Important factors in the rehabilitation of drug addicts is:

- a. Allaying anxiety and depression
- b. Separation from antisocial Peers
- c. Creating jobs for them
- d. Imparting health and religious education
- e. Treating in rehabilitation centers

3. Maximum permitted working hours per week per worker under factories Act is:

- a. 44
- b. 48
- c. 56
- d. 60
- e. 90

4. According to WHO Indicators of 'Health for all's the minimum GNP allocated for health should be :

- a. 2%
- b. 3%
- c. 4%
- d. 5%
- e. 10%

5. The maximum radius in which a BHU should be present within the population it serves is;

- a. 30-40%
- b. 20-30 %
- c. 40-50%
- d. 05-10 km
- e. Less than 2 km

6. Sustainable development goals and Targets are to be achieved by;

- a. 2020
- b. 2025
- c. 2030
- d. 2040
- e. 2050

7. Physical Quality of Life Index is combination of:

- a. IMR & Life expectancy & Literacy Rate
- b. IMR & Life expectancy & GDP
- c. IMR & Life Expectancy & Dependency Ratio
- d. Growth rate & Life expectancy & Dependency Ratio
- e. IMR & Life expectancy and growth Rate

8. All are principles of health education except;

- a. Credibility
- b. Reinforcement
- c. Trail
- d. Motivation
- e. Learning By Doing

9. All of the following are recommend medicine for a school clinic except:

- a. Proton Pump Inhibitors
- b. Ear ache drops
- c. Eye drops
- d. Toothache Solution
- e. Vitamin Tablets

10. In an internationally accepted color code system 1f TRIAGE red color Indicates:

- a. For Dead
- b. Or Ambulatory Patients
- c. For medium Priority Patients
- d. Hugh Priority/Transfer Patients
- e. For Relaxation of Death

11. BMI can be calculated with the help of

- a. Height and weight
- b. Age and weight
- c. Height and weight
- d. Mid upper arm circumference and height and weight
- e. Waist circumference

TMM SUPER 6 FOR KMU 4TH YEAR MBBS

12. Following is a feature of natural history of chronic disease:

- a. Abrupt
- b. Multifunctional causation
- c. Short Latent Period
- d. Known agent
- e. None

13. All are included in criteria to eradicate a disease except;

- a. Absence of long term human carrier state
- b. There must be no sub clinical cases of
- c. The disease must be easily diagnosable by Doctors
- d. Availability of a potent, health stable, easily administrated vaccine
- e. There should be no animal reservoir

14. Uptake and conversion of organic matter into inorganic by the microorganisms in water is a:

- a. Physical Action
- b. Chemical Action
- c. Biological Action
- d. Oligodynamic action
- e. Mechanical Action

15. Presumptive Coliform test presumes the presence in water of:

- a. E. Coli
- b. Salmonella
- c. Shighella
- d. Vibrio
- e. Rita Virus

16. Primordial Prevention In canvers is achieved by:

- a. Control of blood Pressure
- b. Preserving Traditional Life style
- c. Screening Of high risk proteins
- d. Routine Screening
- e. Prophylactic Medication

17. The goal of 'health for all by 2000' failed due to :

- a. Lack of resources
- b. Lack of trained health personnel
- c. Lack of govt Commitment
- d. Lack of International Support
- e. Lack of Community Support

18. The process of enabling people to have a health promotional behavior is

- a. Health protection
- b. Health education
- c. Health promotion
- d. Health counseling
- e. Health intervention

19. An LHV in a BHU was demonstrating the method of making oral rehydration solution before a mother whose child was suffering from diarrhoea. This method of health education is known as:

- a. Lecture
- b. Learning by doing
- c. Symposium
- d. Role Play
- e. Group Discussion

20. When disease agent is permitted to persist in the community at a level where it ceases to be a public health problem, the term is called:

- a. Disease control
- b. Disease elimination
- c. Disease eradication
- d. Disease prevention
- e. Disease surveillance

21. The gap in time between the onset of the primary case and the secondary case is called:

- a. Serial Interval
- b. Incubation period
- c. Latent period
- d. Generation time.
- e. Communicable period

22. When a programme produces its desired outcome it is said to have

- a. Equity
- b. Effectiveness
- c. Efficiency
- d. Appropriate technology
- e. Efficacy

**HEALTH AND DISEASE**

23. A medical facility situated in the smallest administrative unit of government (Union Council) with an average catchment population of 5000-10000

- a. Rural Health Center (RHC).
- b. Basic Health Unit (BHU).
- c. Tehsil headquarter hospital
- d. DHQ hospital
- e. Teaching hospital

24. Informed consent is important because

- a. It enables the participants to understand vital information on the proposed trial
- b. It provides the participants with all the information regarding remote risks
- c. It enables the investigator to recruit participants of this choice
- d. It promotes clinical research
- e. Not observing it is, punishable under law

25. "Equity" in health care is closely related to which principle of bioethics?

- a. Justice
- b. Beneficence
- c. Autonomy
- d. Non-maleficence
- e. Paternalism

26. Any governmental intervention, direct or indirect, designed to alter human behavior is called:

- a. Motivation
- b. Regulatory approach
- c. Counseling
- d. Service approach
- e. Persuasion

27. The process of enabling people to increase control over, and to improve health is called

- a. Health protection
- b. Health education
- c. Health promotion
- d. Health counseling
- e. Health intervention

28. Informed consent is important because

- a. It enables the participants to understand vital information on the proposed trial
- b. It provides the participants with all the information regarding remote risks
- c. It enables the investigator to recruit participants of his choice
- d. It promotes clinical research
- e. Not observing it is, punishable under law

29. According to PHC, a global indicator, every country's minimum health expenditure must be more than

- a. 1%
- b. 5%
- c. 10%
- d. 15%
- e. 17%

30. According to the PHC global indicator, health services must be available at \_\_\_\_\_ minutes walk

- a. 20
- b. 30
- c. 40
- d. 50
- e. 60

31. MDGs health related targets (3, 4 & 5) have to be achieved by:

- a. 2010
- b. 2015
- c. 2030
- d. 2035
- e. 2050

32. Regarding the concept of health, "Health" is not mainly an issue of doctors, social workers and hospitals; it is an issue of social justice, which means the health of an individual depends on multiple social workers and hospital environmental factors etc. This phenomenon is termed as

- a. Biomedical concept
- b. Ecological concept
- c. Holistic concept
- d. New philosophy of health
- e. Psycho-social concept

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33. The declaration of Helsinki is a document of: a. The American Medical Association  
b. International Labor Organization  
c. The World Health Organization  
d. The World Medical Association  
e. The Federal Drug Administration

34. A good indicator of the availability, utilization and effectiveness of healthcare services in a country is

- a. Disability adjusted life years (DALYs).
- b. Hospital bed occupancy rate
- c. Infant mortality rate
- d. Maternal mortality rate
- e. Disease specific mortality

35. Primary health care (PHC) can be defined as the essential health care based on

- a. Practical methods
- b. Scientifically sound technologies
- c. Socially acceptable methods and technologies
- d. Community participation
- e. All of them

1.A	2.D	3.B	4.D	5.E	6.C
7.A	8.C	9.A	10.D	11.C	12.B
13.C	14.C	15.A	16.B	17.C	18.C
19.D	20.A	21.A	22.B	23.B	24.A
25.A	26.B	27.C	28.A	29.B	30.A
31.B	32.C	33.D	34.C	35.E	--

# NUTRITION AND MCH

## 1. NUTRITION

1. Which one of the following has the highest vitamin A content:

- a. Fibrous fruits
- b. Coconut oil
- c. Egg
- d. Milk
- e. Dark green leafy vegetables

2. Major source of fluorine to man is:

- a. Water
- b. Cheese
- c. Milk
- d. Green Leafy Vegetables
- e. Coffee

3. Most heat labile vitamin is:

- a. Vitamin A
- b. Vitamin B
- c. Vitamin C
- d. Vitamin D
- e. Vitamin E

4. Wasting is more pronounced in \_\_\_\_.

- a. Marasmus
- b. Kwashiorkor
- c. Rickets
- d. Scurvy
- e. Xerophthalmia

5. Vitamin B and C are \_\_\_\_ Soluble.

- a. Fat
- b. Acid
- c. Base
- d. Water
- e. Alkali

6. For an adult Young working man the daily requirement of protein/Kg body Weight is:

- a. 1 gm
- b. 1.5 gm
- c. 2 gm
- d. 2.5 gm
- e. 3 gm

7. Which type of protein is used as the reference protein for assessing the quality of proteins

- a. Vegetable Proteins
- b. Animal Proteins
- c. Cereal Proteins
- d. Egg Proteins
- e. None

8. Total daily iron loss in an adult is:

- a. 1 mg
- b. 2 mg
- c. 5 mg
- d. 10 mg
- e. 17 mg

9. For an adult young working man the daily requirement of protein/Kg body weight is

- a. 1 gm
- b. 1.5 gm
- c. 2 gm
- d. 2.5 gm
- e. 3 gm

10. Rice is a good source of :

- a. Vitamin A
- b. Vitamin D
- c. Iron
- d. Vitamin B
- e. Vitamin C

11. The first clinical sign of vitamin A deficiency is:

- a. Nightblindness
- b. Conjunctival xerosis
- c. Bitot's spots
- d. Corneal xerosis
- e. Keratomalacia

12. Non- nutritional substances added intentionally to foods, generally in small quantity to improve its appearance, flavour, texture or storage properties is called:

- a. Food adulteration
- b. Food additives
- c. Food fortification
- d. Food standards
- e. Food contamination

13. Total dependence on which cereal cause pellagra

- a. Rice
- b. Wheat
- c. Maize
- d. Ragi
- e. Corn flour

TMM SUPP...

14. An LHM in a BHU was demonstrating the method of making oral rehydration solution before a mother whose child was suffering from diarrhea. This method of health education is known as:

- a. Lecture
- b. Learning by doing
- c. Symposium
- d. Role play
- e. Group discussion

15. By milling of rice which of the following is lost

- a. Vitamin A
- b. Vitamin B
- c. Vitamin C
- d. Vitamin D
- e. Vitamin E

16. Indigestible component of carbohydrate with no nutritive value is:

- a. Starch
- b. Cellulose
- c. Galactose
- d. Insulin
- e. Pectin

17. Major reason for wide spread iron deficiency in adults is

- a. Hookworm infestation
- b. Inadequate intake
- c. Poor bioavailability of dietary iron
- d. Malaria infestation
- e. Diarrhea

18. Fluorination of water is an example of

- a. Food adulteration
- b. Food inspection
- c. Food fortification
- d. Food intoxication
- e. Food preservation

19. The most widely used method for the pasteurization of milk is:

- a. Holder method
- b. Ultra high temperature method
- c. High temperature and short time method
- d. Low temperature and long time
- e. Boiler method

20. Major reason for wide spread iron deficiency is

- a. Hookworm infestation
- b. Inadequate intake
- c. Poor availability of dietary iron
- d. Intestinal disease
- e. G.I.T surgeries

21. The major reason for wide spread iron deficiency in adults is

- a. Hookworm infestation
- b. Inadequate intake
- c. Poor bioavailability of dietary iron
- d. Malaria infestation
- e. Diarrheas

22. The lactose content of human milk is

- a. Higher than in cow/goat milk
- b. Equal to cow milk
- c. Lesser than in cow milk
- d. Equal to in goat milk
- e. Lesser than in goat milk

23. Biomagnifications and bioaccumulation is a property shown by

- a. Simple biodegradable waste
- b. Fat soluble complex biodegradable and non degradable waste
- c. Water soluble complex biodegradable and non degradable waste
- d. Organic waste
- e. Inorganic waste

24. All are fat soluble vitamins except

- a. Vit A
- b. Vit D
- c. Vit E
- e. Vit C
- d. Vit K

25. Which one of the following has the highest Vitamin A Content

- a. Dark green leafy vegetables
- b. Mango
- c. Coconut Oil
- d. Egg
- e. Milk

**2. MCH**

1. The following are indicators for identifying 'at risk' babies except:
  - a. Twins
  - b. Weigh between 70-80% of th references
  - c. Deaths of more then two siblings during the first two years of life
  - d. Widow
  - e. Single parent
2. In growth monitoring & Promotion the weight of the child is measured periodically at:
  - a. After two months during first year
  - b. Weekly internal During First year
  - c. Monthly Internal During First Year
  - d. Fortnightly
  - e. None of them
3. % age of children receiving immunization is a type of
  - a. Health care delivery indicator
  - b. Health service utilization indicator
  - c. Socioeconomic indicator
  - d. Health policy indicator
  - e. Quality of life Indicator
4. In maternal mortality rate, denominator is
  - a. 1000 live births
  - b. 1000 births
  - c. 10000 pregnancies
  - d. 1000 population
  - e. 1000 deliveries
5. Small for date bables are prevented by:
  - a. Genetic counseling
  - b. Bed rest
  - c. Nutritional supplement
  - d. Immunization
  - e. Exercise
6. Which of the following constitutes "high risk" pregnancy
  - a. Elderly primigravida
  - b. Elderly grand multipara
  - c. Prolonged pregnancy (14 days after EDD).
  - d. Previous history of C-section
  - e. All of them

7. Which of the following is NOT included in the infant mortality:
  - a. Neonatal deaths
  - b. Early neonatal deaths
  - c. Post neonatal deaths
  - d. Still births
  - e. Children dying soon after birth
8. Late maternal death is the death of a woman from direct or indirect obstetric causes, more than 42 days but less than:
  - a. 1 year
  - b. 2 years
  - c. 3 years
  - d. 5 years
  - e. 6 months
9. Daily calorie intake in the 1st trimester of pregnancy should be
  - a. 1000-1500cal
  - b. 1500-2000 cal
  - c. 2000-2500 cal
  - d. 2500-3000 cal
  - e. 3000-3500 cal
10. Stunting is
  - a. Low height for weight
  - b. Low height for age
  - c. High B.M.I
  - d. Low weight for high
  - e. Low weight for age
11. According to PHC, global indicator, family planning coverage should be more than
  - a. 50%
  - b. 60%
  - c. 70%
  - d. 80%
  - e. 90%
12. According to PHC, global indicator, maximum MI should be less than
  - a. 40 Per 1000
  - b. 50 per 1000
  - c. 60 per 1000
  - d. 70 per 1000
  - e. 80 per 1000

13. Which one of the following is not included in the four pillars of safe motherhood?
  - a. Antenatal care delivery
  - b. Clean
  - c. Essential obstetric care
  - d. Family planning
  - e. Female literacy
14. Low birth weight baby is one whose weight is below
  - a. 2kg
  - b. 1.5kg
  - c. 2.5kg
  - d. 3kg
  - e. 1kg
15. All of the following are associated with increased risk of maternal mortality except
  - a. High parity
  - b. Early age of marriage
  - c. Age < 20 years
  - d. Age > 30 years
  - e. Short birth interval

**1. NUTRITION**

1.E	2.A	3.B	4.A	5.D
6.A	7.D	8.A	9.B	10.D
11.A	12.B	13.C	14.B	15.B
16.B	17.C	18.C	19.C	20.C
21.C	22.A	23.B	24.E	25.A

**2. MCH**

1.B	2.C	3.B	4.A	5.C
6.E	7.D	8.A	9.D	10.B
11.B	12.B	13.E	14.C	15.D



# REPRODUCTION

1. Use of Intra Uterine Devices are most accepted method of contraception because;

- They increase phagocytosis Of sperm
- Makes the uterine unsuitable for sperms
- Reduces fertilization capacity of sperm
- Affects sperm movement
- None of thm

2. The most sensitive Indicator of obsteric and paediatric care Is:

- Still Birth
- Post Neonatal Mortality Rate
- Perinatal mortality rate
- Under 5 Mortality Rate
- Early Neonatal Mortality Rate

3. All are true about barrier methods except;

- Absence of side effects as compared to IUD
- Protects from sexually Transmitted disease
- Increased risk of pelvic Inflammatory Disease
- Some Protection from risk of cervical Cancer
- Cost effective

4. A pregnant lady in first trimester of pregnancy developed mild fever and rash and recovered after few days uneventfully. She gave birth to a baby with heart anomalies, congenital Cataract and defences. The Likely disease She suffered from was :

- Rubella
- Measles
- Chicken pox
- Drug reaction
- Typhoid

5. Which Millennium development goals ( MDGs. are related wig Child and Maternal health;

- MDG 1 And MDG 3
- MDG 4 and MDG 5
- MDG 3 AND MDG 5
- MDG 2 and MDG 4
- None of them

6. Use of PAP smear examination in the detection of cervical Cancer in women Is:

- Primary Level Prevention
- Secondary Level Prevention
- Tertiary Level Prevention
- Not related to the Prevention
- Health Promotion

7. Which of the following not related in the Infant Mortality:

- Neonatal Deaths
- Early Neonatal Deaths
- Post Neonatal Deaths
- Still Births
- Children Dying Soon after Birth.

8. What Is the most suitable hormonal contraceptive for the post partum lactating mother;

- Combined oral pill
- Norethisterone enantate (NET-EN.
- DMPA (depot mederoxyprogessterone acetate.
- Norplant
- Third generation IUD

9. Sterile male technique Is an example of

- Environmental control of vectors
- Mechanical control of vectors
- Chemical control of vectors
- Biological control of vectors
- Genetic control of vectors

10. The most sensitive Indicator of obstetric and paediatric care Is

- Still birth
- Post neonatal mortality rate
- Perinatal mortality rate
- Under 5 mortality rate
- Early neonatal mortality rate

11. What Is the most suitable hormonal contraceptive for the post partum lactating mother

- Combined oral pill
- Norethisterone enantate(NET-EN.
- DMPA (depot mederoxyprogesterone acetate.
- Norplant
- Third generation IU

12. The average number of children a woman would have if she were to pass through her reproductive year bearing children at the same rate as the women now in each age group is called

- General fertility rate
- Total fertility rate
- Gross reproductive rate
- Net reproductive rate
- Age specific fertility rate

13. Use of PAP smear examination in the detection of cervical cancer in women Is

- Primary level prevention
- Secondary level prevention
- Tertiary level prevention
- Not related to the prevention
- Health promotion

1.B	2.C	3.C	4.A	5.B
6.B	7.D	8.C	9.E	10.C
11.C	12.B	13.B		