Online Examinations (Even Sem/Part-I/Part-II Examinations 2020 - 2021

Course Name - Principles of Epidemiology Course Code - BBAHMC403

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8.

Mark only one oval.
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B.SC.(CS)
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BBA(HM)
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LLB
B.SC(IT)-AI
B.SC.(MSJ)
Bachelor of Physiotherapy
B.SC.(AM)
Dip.CSE
Dip.ECE
<u>DIP.EE</u>
DIPCE

9.

DIP.ME
PGDHM
MBA
M.SC.(BT)
M.TECH(CSE)
LLM
M.A.(JMC)
M.A.(ENG)
M.SC.(MATH)
M.SC.(MB)
M.SC.(MSJ)
M.SC.(AM)
M.SC.CS)
M.SC.(ANCS)
M.SC.(MM)
B.A.(Eng)
Answer all the questions. Each question carry one mark.
. 1. The disease that has been eradicated till date is
Mark only one oval.
Chickenpox
Polio myelitis
Smallpox
Measles

10.	2. The Web of causation of disease was postulated by
	Mark only one oval.
	Pattenkofer of Munich
	MacMohan and Pugh
	Louis Pasteur
	Sir Edward Jenner.
11.	3. BCG is a:
	Mark only one oval.
	Live viral vaccine
	Dead viral vaccine
	Live attenuated bacterial vaccine
	Dead bacterial vaccine
12.	4. Prevalence means
	Mark only one oval.
	New cases
	Old cases
	Existing cases
	None of these.

13.	5. In pre-pathogenesis phase, we find:
	Mark only one oval.
	the disease agent has not yet entered the body of the host
	the disease has entered the body of the host
	both the disease agent has not yet entered the body of the host and the disease agent has not yet entered the body of the host
	none of these
14.	6. The most sensitive vaccine among the following is:
	Mark only one oval.
	BCG
	Tetanus toxoid
	Live oral polio vaccine
	□ DPT
15.	7. Infectivity of a biological agent means its:
	Mark only one oval.
	ability to invade or enter a host
	ability of the host to stimulate the host to produce antibodies
	ability to cause disease
	ability to damage the tissue cells of the host and even cause death

10.	8. Influenza is a zoonotic disease that can be conveyed to may by:
	Mark only one oval.
	Pigeon
	Pigs
	Snails
	All of these
17.	9. A contagious disease is one that is transmitted through:
	Mark only one oval.
	Clothes
	Surgical instruments
	Contact
	Fomites
18.	10. Rehabilitation refers to:
	Mark only one oval.
	restoration of capacity to earn a livelihood
	restoration of social relationships
	restoration of function
	all of these

19.	11. Epidemiology can be defined as the study of:
	Mark only one oval.
	the etiology of disease in human
	the frequency of causes of death in human
	the determinants of frequency of disease in human
	all of these
20.	12. The relation between prevalence (P) and incidence (I) is:
	Mark only one oval.
	P = ID
	D = P/I
	P = I*D
	All of these
21.	13. The name of the microfilarial agent that causes Filaria is:
	Mark only one oval.
	Wuchereria bancrofti
	Plasmodium vivax
	Thermoactinomycetes sachhari
	Micropolysporo faeni

22.	14. A method for identifying the missing cases is known as:
	Mark only one oval.
	active surveillance
	passive surveillance
	sentinel survellance
	none of these
23.	15. The time interval between invasion of an infectious agent and appearance of first sign of disease is called:
	Mark only one oval.
	Latent period
	Communicable period
	Incubation period
	None of these
24.	16. The occurrence of a group of illness of similar nature at a rate above the expected number is called:
	Mark only one oval.
	Epidemic
	Endemic
	Pandemic
	Hyperendemic

Z 5.	17. Which of the following diseases do not spread by droplet infection?
	Mark only one oval.
	Cholera
	Common cold
	Diphtheria
	Whooping cough
26.	18. Quarantine is:
	Mark only one oval.
	limitation of movement of sick person and animals
	limitation of movement of well persons and animals
	limitation of movement of diseased persons
	none of these
27.	19. Infant is:
	Mark only one oval.
	less than one year of age
	less than two years of age
	less than three years of age
	none of these

	28.	20. Who is considered as father of Epidemiology?
		Mark only one oval.
		John Snow
		S. Celsus
		Pasteur
		Francastorious
	29.	21. The epidemiological triad consists of all except:
		Mark only one oval.
		Agent
		Host
		Environment
		Endemic disease
,	30.	22. All are true about cohort study except:
		Mark only one oval.
		inexpensive and quick
		prospective study
		yields incidence rates
		reserved for formulated hypothesis

31.	23. Conort study is an example of:
	Mark only one oval.
	Ecological studies
	Descriptive studies
	Analytical studies
	Clinical trial studies
32.	24. Relative risk is ratio between:
	Mark only one oval.
	incidence of disease among exposed and nonexposed
	incidence of disease among exposed minus incidence of disease rate among non- exposed and incidence rate among exposed
	none of these
	All of these
33.	25. Enzootic is an:
00.	
	Mark only one oval.
	Epidemic occurring in animals
	Epidemic occurring in man
	Epidemic occurring in animals and men
	None of these

34.	26. In the definition of epidemiology, "distribution" refers to:
	Mark only one oval.
	who
	when
	where
	All of these
35.	27. In the definition of epidemiology, "determinants" generally excludes:
	Mark only one oval.
	Agents
	Causes
	Control measures
	Risk factor
36.	28. Epidemiology, as defined in this lesson, will not include which of the following activities?
	Mark only one oval.
	Describing the demographic characteristics of persons with acute aflatoxin poisoning in District A
	Prescribing an antibiotic to treat a patient with community-acquired methicillin- resistant Staphylococcus aureus infection
	Comparing the family history, amount of exercise, and eating habits of those with and without newly diagnosed diabetes
	Recommending that a restaurant be closed after implicating it as the source of a hepatitis A outbreak

37.	29. MDT stands for:
	Mark only one oval.
	Measles, Diphtheria and Tetanus Mumps, Diphtheria and Tetanus Multiple Drug Therapy
	Minimum Does Treatment
38.	30. In India "Universal Immunization Program" was launched in the year:
	Mark only one oval.
	<u> </u>
	1980
	1985
	1990
39.	31. In DPT vaccine P stands for:
	Mark only one oval.
	Polio Pertussis Chicken Pox Plague

40.	32. Which one is not a live vaccine ?
	Mark only one oval.
	BCG
	Diphtheria
	Chicken Pox
	Measles
41.	33. The time during which an infectious agent may be transmitted from an infected person to another is called:
	Mark only one oval.
	Incubation period
	Latent period
	Communicable period
	Generation time
42.	34. Incubation period of Influenza is:
	Mark only one oval.
	2 - 3 days
	4 - 5 days
	1 - 4 days
	None of these

43.	35. Deficiency of Vitamin B complex causes:
	Mark only one oval.
	Dermatitis
	Pellagra
	Rickets
	Scurvy
44.	36. In hypermetropia, distinct image of the object forms:
	Mark only one oval.
	Behind the retina
	In front of retina
	No image is formed
	Depends upon the age of the person
45.	37. Which food has maximum biological value for proteins?
	Mark only one oval.
	Soyabean
	Egg
	Meat
	Fish

46.	38. The following is not a source of vitamin:
	Mark only one oval.
	Milk Amla (Gooseberry)
	Lemon
	Green chilli
47.	39. The most serious problem facing global health now and in the future is:
	Mark only one oval.
	Nutrition
	Water
	Oil
	Smoking
48.	40. The leading cause of poor health globally is:
	Mark only one oval.
	Poverty
	Smoking
	Sanitation
	Cardiovascular disease

49.	41. The leading infectious disease killer globally in 2001 was:
	Mark only one oval.
	Respiratory diseases
	HIV/AIDS
	Diarrheal diseases
	Tuberculosis
50.	42. Globally, the gap between have's and have not's over the last 50 years has:
50.	
	Mark only one oval.
	Decreased
	Increased
	Remained about the same
	None of these
51.	43. Which of the following is/are related to over-nutrition?
	Mark only one oval.
	Obesity
	Type 2 diabetes
	Cardiovascular diseases
	All of above

52.	44. Which of the following deficiencies are best addressed with animal source foods?
	Mark only one oval.
	Iron
	Vitamin A
	Zinc
	All of the above
53.	45. Which of the following is/are true about childhood obesity?
	Mark only one oval.
	Type II diabetes, one result of obesity, is now seen in children
	Prevalence studies of obesity indicate that it is more prevalent in Africa than in South America
	The prevalence has been increasing in many Western nations but not in poor, developing countries
	both Type II diabetes, one result of obesity, is now seen in children and Prevalence studies of obesity indicate that it is more prevalent in Africa than in South America
54.	46. The epidemiologic transition means:
	Mark only one oval.
	The elimination of infectious diseases and the increase in chronic diseases as the major problem in developing countries
	The continuing problem of infectious diseases plus the rapid increase in chronic diseases in developing countries
	The development of epidemiology as a major discipline in developing countries None of these
	None of these

ეე .	47. The major mode of HIV transmission globally is:
	Mark only one oval.
	Male-to-male sex
	Male-female sex
	Unsafe blood and plasma procedures
	All the above
56.	48. Which of the following confers the greatest risk of acquiring HIV infection?
	Mark only one oval.
	Being the receptive partner in anal intercourse
	Being the insertive partner in anal intercourse
	Being the female in heterosexual intercourse
	Being the receptive partner in oral-genital intercourse
57.	49. Which of the following is/are the effect of social discrimination on health?
	Mark only one oval.
	Socioeconomic disadvantages
	Environmental exposures
	Accumulation of stressors over lifespan
	All of above

58.	50. The primary objective of immunization programs is to:
	Mark only one oval.
	Prevent infection Prevent disease Prevent further transmission of the disease agent None of these
59.	51. Environmental factors that influence health include which of the following processes?
	Mark only one oval.
	Chemical Biological Psycho-social All of the above
60.	52. Surveillance can be used to determine:
	Mark only one oval.
	The prevalence of human diseases
	The prevalence of zoonotic diseases
	Food safety All of the above

61.	53. Which of the following is/are important for successful disease surveillance?
	Mark only one oval.
	Timely analysis Adequate resources (e.g. staff, labs, etc.) Cultural sensitivity All of the above
62.	54. Disease reporting systems can be categorized into two main types:
	Mark only one oval.
	Cohort and cross-sectional
	Passive and active
	Anonymous and mandatory
	None of the above
63.	55. Control of which of the following diseases was achieved primarily by the innovative use of epidemiologic strategies? Mark only one oval.
	Measles
	Mumps
	Chicken pox
	Smallpox

64.	56. Breast cancer screening is an example of:
	Mark only one oval.
	Primary prevention
	Secondary prevention
	Tertiary prevention
	Quaternary prevention
65.	57. Which of the following study determine prevalence of diseases?
	Mark only one oval.
	Longitudinal study
	Case control study
	Cohort study
	Cross sectional study
66	EQ Apparding to Alma Ata plaments of DUC are:
66.	58. According to Alma-Ata, elements of PHC are:
	Mark only one oval.
	eight
	three
	six
	five

67.	59. Who is the father of medical sociology?
	Mark only one oval.
	Macintyre
	Hippocrates
	john snow
	none
68.	60. Burden of disease is measured by:
	Mark only one oval.
	Disability Adjusted life years (DALY)
	Physical Quality of life years (PQLY)
	Health Adjusted Life Years (HALE)
	All of the above

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