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TEE/BMLT101/2019/2021 - 22



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BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2021 - 22

Programme – Bachelor of Science in Medical Lab Technology

Course Name – National Healthcare Delivery System and Medical Laboratory Science

Course Code - BMLT101
(Semester I)

Time : 1 Hr.15 Min.

Full Marks : 60

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 60=60

Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (1) What distinguishes primary health care from primary care
 - a) Works within a multidisciplinary framework
 - b) Provision of interventions specific to the health need
 - c) A focus on primary, secondary and tertiary intervention
 - d) Planning and operation of services is centralized
- (2) Comprehensive primary health care is characterized by activities that work to change:
 - a) Social and political determinants of illness
 - b) Economic and educational well-being
 - c) Health status in communities, regions or cities
 - d) All of these
- (3) Primary prevention is concerned with:
 - a) Preventing disease or illness occurring
 - b) Delaying the progress of an existing disease or illness
 - c) Maintaining current health status
 - d) Treatment of existing disease or illness
- (4) Which approach to health is the most concerned with the social causes of disease, injustice and inequity?
 - a) Biomedical
 - b) Behavioural
 - c) Ecological
 - d) New public Health
- (5) A person working as a health educator uses an approach that views health as related to
 - a) Pathological processes
 - b) Behavioural change
 - c) Health screening
 - d) Minimising complications
- (6) Allocation of health resources to one geographic area or group is an example of
 - a) Health inequity
 - b) Health equity

- c) Health inequality
d) Health justice
- (7) Collective efforts by a group to increase their control over health determinants is known as
a) Community control
b) Public policy
c) Community action
d) Health activism
- (8) Which WHO meeting leads to the health care providers to health care consumers and communities?
a) First International Health Promotion Conference
b) Australian Better Health Commission
c) Alma Ata
d) Health for All by the Year 2000
- (9) The first International Conference on Health Promotion, meeting was held at
a) Mexico
b) Ottawa
c) Geneva
d) Africa
- (10) The headquarter of WHO is
a) Geneva
b) Europe
c) Ireland
d) United Nation
- (11) Alma-Ata conference was held on
a) 6-12 sep,1986
b) 5-12 june,1978
c) 6-12 sep,1978
d) 8-12 sep,1978
- (12) PRA in community participation is:
a) Participatory Rural Appraisal
b) Participatory Rare Appraisal
c) Participatory Rural Appearance
d) Principle Rural Appraisal
- (13) PRA tools include:
a) Village Mapping
b) Transect walk
c) Venn Diagram
d) All of these
- (14) Trends affecting health care
a) Demographic trend
b) Health workforce trend
c) Technology trend
d) All of these
- (15) Which of the following is not for the communicable disease:
a) National Leprosy Eradication Programme
b) National AIDS Control Programme
c) Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme
d) National Diabetes Control Program
- (16) World no Tobacco day is
a) 30th May
b) 12th May
c) 31th May
d) 31th June
- (17) In Histopathology 'Histos' defines
a) Tissues
b) Disease
c) Diseased tissue
d) Pathology
- (18) Biopsy deals with
a) Dead body tissues
b) Living body organism
c) Diseased tissue from living organism
d) Living tissues
- (19) Embedding step requires:
a) Paraffin wax
b) Molten wax
c) Silicon oil
d) Silica gel

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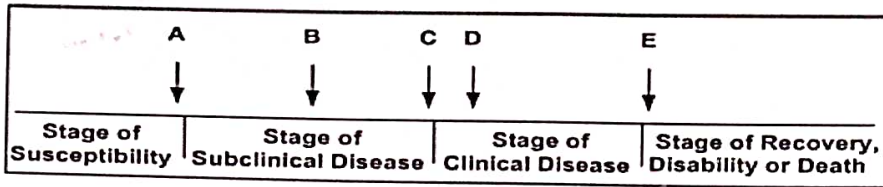
- (20) Tissue sample sectioning is carried out using:
a) Ultrasonicator
b) Microtome
c) Cryo-microtome
d) Microscope
- (21) Hematoxyline stain is used for:
a) Cytoplasm staining
b) Nuclear staining
c) Mitochondria staining
d) Cell membrane staining
- (22) Cell is counted using:
a) Hemoglobinometer
b) Hemocytometer
c) Cell sorter
d) Sphigmomanometer
- (23) Westergren method is used for :
a) WBC count
b) ESR estimation
c) Platelet count
d) RBC count
- (24) The basic Principle of Ayurveda includes all except:
a) Vyau
b) Pitta
c) Kapha
d) Ulcer
- (25) Surgery in AYUSH is called as:
a) Sallya
b) Dhatri
c) Kaya Chikitsa
d) Bath
- (26) Bacteria in Ayurveda is called as:
a) Krimi
b) Fungus
c) Virus
d) Parasite
- (27) Father of Homeopathy was
a) Hahneman
b) Pastuer
c) Robert Cox
d) Charak
- (28) Unani is the ancient treatment of
a) Muslim Community
b) Chritian
c) Punjab
d) Jain
- (29) Epidemiologists define disease occurrence in terms of:
a) Agent
b) Host
c) Environment
d) All of these
- (30) Virulence is the:
a) Ability to cause clinical disease
b) Ability to cause severe disease
c) The ability to evoke an immune response
d) All of these
- (31) An epitope is
a) An antigen
b) A subunit of an antigen that binds with specific immune receptors
c) Usually causes autoimmune disease
d) The envelope of a virus
- (32) The most common cause of diarrhea globally is
a) E. coli
b) Compylobacter
c) Rotavirus
d) V. cholerae
- (33) The animal linked to Ebola virus is the:
a) Bat
b) Rabbit
c) Guinea pig
d) Pigs

- (34) Carcinogens are substances causing
- a) Cancer
 - b) Genetic disease
 - c) Lung disease
 - d) Liver disease
- (35) The natural history of a disease describes the course of the disease in an individual starting from
- a) Moment of exposure to outcome
 - b) Moment of subclinical disease to outcome
 - c) Moment of clinical disease to outcome
 - d) All of these
- (36) Cohort study design flows from
- a) Outcome to exposure
 - b) Exposure to outcome
 - c) Exposure to no clinical symptom development
 - d) None of these
- (37) Odds ratio measures
- a) The strength of association of risk factor to outcome
 - b) Rate of exposure of suspected factor among cases and controls
 - c) Incidence rate among exposed and non-exposed
 - d) None of these
- (38) Lymphoma related to:
- a) Liver
 - b) Kidney
 - c) Heart
 - d) Lymphocyte
- (39) Leukemias is type of cancer associated with:
- a) Lymphatic system
 - b) Gland
 - c) Bone
 - d) Blood
- (40) Allergic reaction are frequently associated with increase in :
- a) Lymphocytes
 - b) Eosinophil
 - c) Monocytes
 - d) Neutrophil
- (41) Chromatin is composed of:
- a) Nucleic acid & protein
 - b) Only nucleic acid
 - c) Only protein
 - d) None of these
- (42) Diabetes is defined best as
- a) A metabolic disease characterized by low blood sugar
 - b) A metabolic disease characterized by high blood sugar
 - c) A family of blood infections
 - d) None of these
- (43) Insulin is a natural hormone secreted by which organ or gland?
- a) Kidney
 - b) Liver
 - c) Pancreas
 - d) Spleen
- (44) Fermentation of bread is carried out using
- a) Bacteria
 - b) Virus
 - c) Yeast
 - d) Fungi
- (45) Lactobacillus is
- a) Gram negative bacteria
 - b) Gram positive bacteria
 - c) Virus
 - d) None of these
- (46) Osteoporosis is a disease related to:
- a) Bone joint
 - b) Skull
 - c) Cardiac Muscle
 - d) Ear

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- (47) The term Hepato is related to :
- a) Stomach
 - b) Liver
 - c) Spleen
 - d) Kidney
- (48) Colon cancer is affects
- a) Small intestine
 - b) Large intestine
 - c) Liver
 - d) Spleen
- (49) PPE is the acronym of
- a) Personal protective equipment
 - b) Person preparing estimate
 - c) Protective and proliferative estimate
 - d) None of these
- (50) Full form of MERS-CoV
- a) Middle East Respiratory Syndrome
 - b) Minute End Respiratory Syndrome
 - c) Middle East Reproduction Syndrome
 - d) None of these
- (51) Plagia means
- a) Paralysis
 - b) Pain
 - c) Swelling
 - d) Phobia
- (52) In medical terminology Path(o) means
- a) Diseases
 - b) Suffering
 - c) Sweating
 - d) Tissue
- (53) Angio related to
- a) Blood vessel
 - b) Blood lymph node
 - c) Blood cell
 - d) Bone cell
- (54) Autopsy deals with
- a) Diseased tissue from dead body
 - b) Diseased tissue from living body
 - c) All type tissue
 - d) None of these
- (55) In Yoga, physical posture is known as:
- a) Dhyan
 - b) Pranayama
 - c) Dharna
 - d) Asana
- (56) National Nutritional Programs
- a) Midday Meal Programme
 - b) National Nutritional Anemia Prophylaxis Programme
 - c) Only Midday Meal Programme
 - d) Both (Midday Meal Programme) and (National Nutritional Anemia Prophylaxis Programme)
- (57) In glucose vial two most common anticoagulant is:
- a) Sodium fluoride
 - b) Potassium oxalate
 - c) None of these
 - d) Both of these
- (58) Hemostatic disorders deals with:
- a) Bleeding abnormalities
 - b) Clotting abnormalities
 - c) Serum abnormalities
 - d) Both (Bleeding abnormalities) and (Clotting abnormalities)
- (59) Folic acid therapy can cause sickle cell anemia:
- a) True
 - b) False
 - c) Only True
 - d) Only False
- (60) Identify the appropriate letter from the time line in the following figure representing th

e natural history of disease.



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- a) A to E
- c) C to E

- b) A to D
- d) C to D