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BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2024-2025

Programme – M.Optomerty-2024

Course Name – Epidemiology and Public Health

Course Code - MOP20108

(Semester II)

Full Marks : 60

Time : 2:30 Hours

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 15=15

1. Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (i) Which ancient civilization is credited with some of the earliest public health measures, including sanitation and drainage systems?
 - a) Greek
 - b) Roman
 - c) Egyptian
 - d) Indus Valley
- (ii) Which pandemic led to the establishment of the first quarantine measures in Europe?
 - a) Plague
 - b) Spanish Flu
 - c) Cholera
 - d) Smallpox
- (iii) _____ means to to intervene before a disease appears.
 - a) Tertiary prevention
 - b) Secondary Prevention
 - c) Former prevention
 - d) Primary prevention
- (iv) Super-speciality hospitals are a part of-
 - a) Primary health service delivery
 - b) Tertiary health service delivery
 - c) Secondary health service delivery
 - d) Centre of Excellence
- (v) What strategy would best help reduce childhood nutritional blindness in developing nations?
 - a) Investing in vitamin A supplementation
 - b) Facilitate more studying, less outdoor activities
 - c) Limiting healthcare access
 - d) Increasing the price of eye care services
- (vi) Why do developing countries bear a higher burden of blindness compared to developed nations?
 - a) Better economic conditions
 - b) Higher levels of education

- c) More advanced technology
d) Limited access to healthcare
- (vii) How does herd immunity contribute to public health?
a) It ensures that only infected individuals receive treatment
b) It protects unvaccinated individuals by reducing disease transmission
c) It prevents people from developing immunity naturally
d) It eliminates the need for vaccinations
- (viii) A government plans to reduce childhood obesity. Which action aligns best with public health principles?
a) Including more games period for students than classes
b) Implementing a school nutrition policy with healthier meals
c) Offering free diet pills to children
d) Banning children from fast-food restaurants
- (ix) Vision less than 6/60 in the better eye with best correction and visual field less than 10 degrees is called _____.
a) Legal blindness
b) Absolute blindness
c) Preventable blindness
d) Economic blindness.
- (x) Which research method involves studying a group over a long period of time?
a) Cross sectional
b) Experimental
c) Longitudinal
d) Observational
- (xi) Which of the following is a vector borne disease?
a) Diabetes
b) Malaria
c) Hypertension
d) Asthma
- (xii) Which of the following is a type of epidemiological study?
a) Case-control study
b) Cohort study
c) Cross-sectional study
d) All of these
- (xiii) What is the term for the study of the distribution and determinants of health-related events, diseases, or health-related characteristics among populations?
a) Epidemiology
b) Biostatistics
c) Environmental health
d) Environmental health
- (xiv) How does increasing life expectancy contribute to a rise in blindness prevalence?
a) Older individuals are more likely to develop age-related eye diseases
b) Young people are more prone to blindness
c) Longer life expectancy improves eye health
d) Older people have stronger immune systems
- (xv) Which of the following is a key component of RAAB?
a) Clinical examination of all participants
b) Household survey of a representative sample
c) Review of medical records
d) Focus group discussions

Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

2. Name two key categories of public health workforce. (3)
3. What type of services are provided at the secondary level of ocular healthcare facility? (3)
4. Name any three causes of Childhood blindness (3)
5. Discuss how to manage the manpower and human resources in community optometry. (3)
6. If a country has a high burden of childhood blindness, which international agency should they collaborate with and why? (3)

OR

Why is the NPCBVI more effective in urban areas than in rural regions? (3)

Group-C
(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 6=30

7. What is the main challenge in the distribution of public health workforce? (5)
8. Briefly explain two main causes of Childhood blindness in India and how public health awareness can be helpful. (5)
9. Discuss the epidemiological triad considering an ocular pathology (5)
10. Write a brief of the history of public health and its milestones. (5)
11. Evaluate the effectiveness of public health interventions in reducing the spread of COVID-19. (5)
12. Discuss a case where Teleoptometry can be illustrated to have advantage. (5)

OR

Contrast between Clinical practice and community practice from optometric perspective. (5)

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