



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2020 - 21

Programme – Bachelor of Science in Medical Lab Technology

Course Name – National Healthcare Delivery System and Medical Laboratory Science

Course Code - BMLT101

Semester / Year - Semester I

Time allotted : 75 Minutes

Full Marks : 60

[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 60=60

1. (Answer any Sixty)

(i) 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 |

(ii) 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 |

(iii) 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 |

(iv) Primary health care focuses on:

- | | |
|--|--|
| a) Providing early diagnosis and treatment | b) Performing health surveillance measures |
| c) Exploring the relationship between | d) Reducing inequity and improving effects |

determinants of health

of disadvantage

(v) 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

(vi) Primary health care is usually practiced in:

- a) Community health services and NGOs
- b) Community and acute care clinics
- c) Aboriginal health services and NGOs
- d) Health education units

(vii) 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

(viii) 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

(ix) 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

(x) 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

(xi) PRA tools include:

- a) Village Mapping
- b) Transect walk
- c) Venn Diagram
- d) All of these

(xii) 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

(xiii) When preparing a tissue for Histopathology and light microscopy, which method precedes clearing the specimen with an organic solvent?

- a) Fixation
- b) Clearing
- c) Dehydration
- d) Embedding

(xiv) Embedding step requires:

- a) Paraffin wax
- b) Molten wax
- c) Silicon oil
- d) Silica gel

(xv) The excretory function of liver can be evaluated using a dye:

- a) Aminotransferase
- b) Alkaline phosphatase
- c) Galactose
- d) Bromosulphthalein(BSP)

(xvi) Bilirubin is not excreted in urine in:

- a) Obstructive Jaundice
- b) Hemolytic Jaundice
- c) Hepatic Jaundice
- d) All of these

(xvii) Serum Separating vial is generally used for:

- a) Liver function test
- b) Urea assay
- c) Electrolyte assay
- d) All of these

(xviii) The blood for Erythrocyte sedimentation Rate (ESR) is stored in

- a) Serum separating vial
- b) EDTA vial
- c) Clot activated vial
- d) Clotted vial

(xix) Heparin is used as:

- a) Anticoagulating agent
- b) Blood thicker agent
- c) Antioxidant
- d) Clot activator

(xx) For prothrombin time estimation the citrate : blood ration is

- a) 0.04375
- b) 0.04513888888888889
- c) 0.04791666666666667
- d) 0.04583333333333333

(xxi) Diabetes is screened by the measurement of :

- a) Insulin
- b) Glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c)
- c) Serum albumin
- d) Globulin

(xxii) The basic Principle of Ayurveda includes all except:

- a) Vyau
- b) Pitta
- c) Kapha
- d) Ulcer

(xxiii) Bacteria in Ayurveda is called as:

- a) Krimi
- b) Fungus
- c) Virus
- d) Parasite

(xxiv) Father of Homeopathy was

- a) Hahneman
- b) Pastuer
- c) Robert Cox
- d) Charak

(xxv) An infectious disease agent may cause:

- a) No infection
- b) Subclinical infection

c) Clinical infection

d) All of these

(xxvi) The incubation period is the interval between:

a) The time of infection and death

b) Appearance of clinical symptoms and death

c) The time of infection and appearance of clinical symptoms

d) Time of infection and appearance of antibodies

(xxvii) 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

(xxviii) Pathogenicity refers to

a) Proportion of exposed persons

b) Proportion of infected persons who develop subclinical disease

c) Proportion of infected persons who develop clinical disease

d) All of these

(xxix) Cohort study design flows from

a) Outcome to exposure

b) Exposure to outcome

c) Exposure to no clinical symptom development

d) None of these

(xxx) Melanoma related to:

a) Kidney

b) Skin

c) Liver

d) Spleen

(xxxi) The primary source of blood cell is:

a) Bone marrow

b) Spleen

c) Liver

d) Lymph nodes

(xxxii) Which aminoacid is responsible for Hartnuup's disease:

- a) Glycine
- b) Alanine
- c) Tryptophan
- d) Histidin

(xxxiii) Lactobacillus is

- a) Gram negative bacteria
- b) Gram positive bacteria
- c) Virus
- d) None of these

(xxxiv) Pulse Polio Program is started on:

- a) 1998
- b) 1995
- c) 1992
- d) 2002

(xxxv) BCG Vaccination Program:

- a) 1951
- b) 1956
- c) 1959
- d) 1954

(xxxvi) Tonsilectomy means

- a) Removal of tonsil gland
- b) Removal of thyroid gland
- c) Medication of tonsilitis
- d) None of these

(xxxvii) Plane at right angle to the long axis of the body is called

- a) Saggital
- b) Coronal
- c) Transverse
- d) Oblique

(xxxviii) Cranial means

- a) Towards the head
- b) Towards the back
- c) Towards the tail
- d) Towards the front

(xxxix) The first bone to start ossifying

- a) Mandible
- b) Femur

c) Clavicle

d) humerus

(xl) In the definition of epidemiology, “distribution” refers to:

a) Who

b) When

c) Where

d) Why

(xli) A propagated epidemic is usually the result of what type of exposure?

a) Person-to-person

b) Point source

c) Continuous common source

d) Intermittent common source

(xlii) A reservoir of an infectious agent can be:

a) An asymptomatic human

b) The environment

c) National Nutritional Programs

d) Programs for AYUSH

(xliii) The Suffix ‘itis’ means

a) Inflammation

b) Internalization

c) Integration

d) All of these

(xliv) Pyrexia in anatomy means:

a) Cough

b) Fever

c) Influenza

d) Inflammation

(xlv) Cervical is related to

a) Head

b) Neck

c) Shoulder

d) All of these

(xlvi) The term Hepato is related to :

a) Stomach

b) Liver

c) Spleen

d) Kidney

(xlvii) Euthanasia refers to:

- a) Painless killing of a patient suffering from an incurable and painful disease
- b) Suicide
- c) Forceful killing
- d) None of these

(xlviii) Cold chain refers to

- a) Chain of infection of common cold
- b) Logistic system for vaccines
- c) Chain of rod shaped bacteria
- d) None of these

(xlix) A study in which children are randomly assigned to receive either a newly formulated vaccine or the currently available vaccine, and are followed to monitor for side effects and effectiveness of each vaccine, is an example of which type of study?

- a) Experimental
- b) Observational
- c) Clinical trial
- d) Case-control

(l) Rhino is related to:

- a) Ear
- b) Head
- c) Nose
- d) Limb

(li) PPE is the acronym of

- a) Personal protective equipment
- b) Person preparing estimate
- c) Protective and proliferative estimate
- d) None of these

(lii) Full form of MERS-CoV

- a) Middle East Respiratory Syndrome
- b) Minute End Respiratory Syndrome
- c) Middle East Reproduction Syndrome
- d) None of these

(liii) Plagia means

- a) Paralysis
- b) Pain
- c) Swelling
- d) Phobia

(liv) Autopsy deals with

- a) Diseased tissue from dead body
- c) All type tissue

- b) Diseased tissue from living body
- d) None of these

(lv) In Bronchoscope, 'scope' means

- a) Examining or Viewing
- c) Bronchial tubes replacement

- b) Surgical procedure
- d) All of these

(lvi) Second principle of Homoeopathy:

- a) Principle Dose
- c) Minimum Dose

- b) Single Medicine
- d) All of these

(lvii) National Nutritional Programs

- a) Midday Meal Programme
- c) Only Midday Meal Programme

- b) National Nutritional Anemia Prophylaxis Programme
- d) Both (Midday Meal Programme) and (National Nutritional Anemia Prophylaxis Programme)

(lviii) In glucose vial two most common anticoagulant is:

- a) Sodium fluoride
- c) None of these

- b) Potassium oxalate
- d) Both of these

(lix) Hemostatic disorders deals with:

- a) Bleeding abnormalities
- c) Serum abnormalities

- b) Clotting abnormalities
- d) Both (Bleeding abnormalities) and (Clotting abnormalities)

(lx) Hydroxyurea

- a) Decreases nitric acid
- c) Inhibits DNA synthesis

- b) Increases neutrophil and monocytes
- d) Both (Decreases nitric acid) and

(Increases neutrophil and monocytes)