



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2022

Programme – B.Sc.(MLT)-2019/B.Sc.(MLT)-2020/B.Sc.(MRIT)-2020/B.Sc.
(MLT)-2021/B.Sc.(MRIT)-2021

Course Name – National Healthcare Delivery System and Medical Laboratory
Science/National Healthcare Delivery System and Medical Laboratory Science

Course Code - BMLT101/BMRIT101
(Semester I)

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) Endemic disease occurrence is associated with
- | | |
|---|---|
| a) In excess of normal expectancy | b) Usual within a given geographic area |
| c) Affecting exceptionally high proportion of global population | d) both (In excess of normal expectancy) and (Affecting exceptionally high proportion of global population) |
- (ii) Identify the name of the 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) |
- (iii) 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, Which of the following answer is explaining about the statement
- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| a) Experimental | b) Observational |
| c) Clinical trial | d) Case-control |
- (iv) Which of the following is not related to communicable disease:
- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| a) National Leprosy Eradication Programme | b) National AIDS Control Programme |
| c) Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme | d) National Diabetes Control Program |
- (v) Which of the following is related to communicable disease:
- | | |
|--|---|
| a) National Vector Borne Diseases Control Programme | b) National Leprosy Eradication Programme |
| c) National program for prevention and control of deafness | d) National AIDS Control Programme |

- (vi) An infectious disease agent may develop:
- a) No infection
b) Subclinical infection
c) Clinical infection
d) All of these
- (vii) The term Hepato use in order to describe:
- a) Stomach
b) Liver
c) Spleen
d) Kidney
- (viii) Osteoporesis explain about the disease related to:
- a) Bone joint
b) Skull
c) Cardiac Muscle
d) Ear
- (ix) Decide, which is the cause of Malaria
- a) Parasite
b) Bacteria
c) Virus
d) None of these
- (x) Which of the following condition justify the term Hemostatic disorders:
- a) Bleeding abnormalities
b) Clotting abnormalities
c) Serum abnormalities
d) Both (Bleeding abnormalities) and (Clotting abnormalities)
- (xi) Chromatin is a combination of:
- a) Nucleic acid & protein
b) Only nucleic acid
c) Only protein
d) None of these
- (xii) Diabetes can be express 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
- (xiii) Identify which is not a Principle of Ayurveda
- a) Vyau
b) Pitta
c) Kapha
d) Ulcer
- (xiv) Recognize the part of India where Siddha is the ancient treatment
- a) East India
b) West India
c) South India
d) North India
- (xv) What distinguishes primary health care from primary care? identify the correct option
- 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

Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

2. Define the composition of Blood and its function blood. (3)
3. What is the basic principle of AYURVEDA? (3)
4. State the importance of National Health care program. (3)
5. Write few examples of national health programs based on communicable and non-communicable diseases. (3)
6. Define community mobilizer. (3)

OR

Explain the qualities to be a good community mobilizer. (3)

Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 6=30

7. What should be maintained in laboratory in order to confirm Bio-safety in Bio-safety in Histopathology (5)
8. Classify Diagnostic and treatment policy of AYUSH system of medicine (5)
9. Write a note on the three components of the epidemiological triad (5)

10. Write a note on immunization (5)
11. Define Infection explaining the prevention techniques of cross infection in hospital (5)
12. Give an explanation which justify the importance of Bio Medical Waste Management (5)

OR

Summarize various methods of Sterilization (5)
