



## **BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY**

## Term End Examination 2023-2024 Programme - B.Optometry-2021 Course Name – Public Health & Community Optometry Course Code - BOPTOC603 (Semester VI)

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) According to the World Health Organisation (WHO) in 1948, health is defined as:
  - a) Absence of disease only

- b) Presence of physical well-being only
- c) Complete physical, mental, and social well-
- d) Absence of infirmity
- (ii) Select the determinants of health that impact the well-being of individuals and communities.
  - a) Sociological, geographical, psychological
- b) Sociological, biological, behavioral, physical
- c) Economic, educational, political
- d) Biological, environmental, cultural
- (iii) Select from the following why it important to consider all determinants of health when addressing individual or community well-being.
  - a) To prioritize healthcare resources effectively
- b) To achieve comprehensive and quality healthcare •
- c) To reduce healthcare costs
- d) To focus solely on medical interventions
- (iv) Identify from the following which is an example of a behavioral determinant of health
  - a) Genetic predisposition to diseases
- b) Access to clean water and sanitation d) Income level

c) Smoking habits

- (v) Determine one of the primary objectives of the healthcare system.
  - a) Promote luxury living

b) Alleviate pain and suffering

c) Enhance social status

- d) Encourage sedentary lifestyle
- (vi) How can public health discover ways to prevent diseases?
  - a) Providing treatment to affected individuals
  - c) Addressing social, environmental, and behavioral factors
- b) Focusing solely on genetic factors
- d) Conducting research on new pharmaceuticals
- (vii) Recall which of the following is not a social determinant of health?
  - a) Education level

- b) Socioeconomic status
- c) Access to healthcare services
- d) Pollution levels

(Viii)	) Identify what health determinants are related to a		
(ix)	c) Genetic determinant Identify from the following options the common characterized by elevated intraocular pressure res	sulting in optic nerve damage.	
(x)		b) Glaucoma d) Age-related macular degeneration ouse of nutritional blindness?	
(xi)	25.00 TO TO THE TOTAL THE TOTAL TO THE TOTAL	b) Vitamin C deficiency d) Iron deficiency ider of Vitamin A among the following	
(xii)		o) Carrots I) Bananas visual impairments on socioeconomic	
(xiii)		b) Reduced poverty levels l) Enhanced educational opportunities grams.	
(xiv)		o) To diagnose and treat all eye diseases  (i)  To conduct eye surgeries in remote are community eye care programs from	eas
(xv)	a) Vision screening b) Eye surgeries c) Distribution of free eyeglasses d) Providing dental care (xv) Determine which of the following healthcare professionals optometrists frequently collaborate with to tackle public health concerns pertaining to eye care?		
		) Pharmacists l) Podiatrists	
	Group-	В	
			x 5=15
<ol> <li>Identify one feature of a good healthcare system in terms of accessibility.</li> <li>Describe three characteristics of public health efforts.</li> <li>Explain why it is important to integrate various cadres of eyecare into a seamless unit within the district health system.</li> </ol>			(3) (3) (3)
5. St	5. State the main challenges faced in implementing community eye care programs. 6. Differentiate between legal blindness and low vision.  OR		
Ca	an you illustrate two common types of blindness-ca	using eye diseases.	(3)
	Group-	С	
	(Long Answer Type	Questions) 5	x 6=30
F	Predict the challenges associated with funding and resource allocation in eye care programs.		(5)
9. F	Describe the benefits of incorporating teleoptometry into school eye health programmes. How would you classify the importance of primary healthcare in promoting equitable access to essential health services within communities?		
10. E	O. Explain how epidemiology informs public health policies and intervention options.		

- 11. What differentiates service delivery models in urban and rural eye care settings? (5)
- 12. How can task-shifting and task-sharing be planned to solve human resource shortages in eye care? (5)

OR

How can workforce training and development be better designed to meet the needs of eye (5) care programs?

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