

## **BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY**

## D. Pharm Part I Examination 2018 - 19

Programme- Diploma in Pharmacy
Course Name -Health Education & Community Pharmacy
Course Code -1.6T

(D. Pharm first year final)

Tim	e allotte	d:3 Hours	
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a. B.C.G

c. OPV

Full Marks: 80

[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)  $20 \times 1 = 20$ 1. Choose the correct alternative from the following (i) Which of the following is a water soluble vitamin? a. Vitamin D b. Vitamin E c. Vitamin C d. Vitamin A A harmful substance produced in the body by an infecting micro-organism is: (ii) a. Vectors b. Fomites c. Endotoxin d. Toxin Fat soluble vitamins are: (iii) a. Vitamin A, D, E, K b. Vitamin C, B12 c. Vitamin B, Fluorine d. Vitamin B6, Iodine (iv) The causative agent for Filariasis is: a. Wucheresia bancrofti b. Plasmodium falciparum d. Clostridium tetani c. Salmonella typhi (v) The entry and development of an infectious agent in the body is called: a. Infectious disease b. Infestation c. Infectious agent d. Infection (vi) Fats are solids at: a. 60°C b. 100°C c. 20°C d. 40°C (vii) Which is not a live attenuated vaccine?

b. Measles

d. Pertusis

(viii)	Gonorrhoea can be treated easily	bv:			
(,,,,,	a. Penicillin	b. Tetracycline			
	c. Erythromycin	d. Cotrimoxazole			
(ix)	HIV is a:				
		b. RNA virus			
	a. DNA virus	b. RNA virus			
	c. Paramyxo virus	d. Retro virus			
(x)	Antitoxin serum provide:				
	a. Active immunity	b. Passive immunity	6		
	c. Resistance	d. All of the above			
(xi)	All of the following are contagious diseases expect:				
	a. AIDS	b. Polio			
	c. Trachoma	d. Leprosy			
(xii)	Chlorohexidine is used as:				
	a. Disinfectant	b. Bacteriostatic			
	c. Antiseptic	d. none of the above	3		
(xiii)	Which one of these is used for the treatment of AIDS?				
	a. Chloramphericol	b. Rifampin			
	c. Tetracycline	d. Amantadine			
(xiv)	An example of non-communicable	disease is:			
	a. Cancer	b. Syphilis			
	c. Gonorrhoea	d. Tuberculosis			
(xv)	D.P.T is immunizing agent for:				
	a. Polio	b. Typhoid			
	c. Diphtheria	d. Cholera			
(xvi)	The constituent of a viral enzyme c	arbonic anhydrase is:			
	a. Manganese	b. Calcium			
	c. Zinc	d. Iodine			
(xvii)	Deficiency of vitamin D leads to:				
	a. Rickets	b. Night blindness			
	c. Obesity	d. Diabetes			
(xviii)	Ancylostoma infection is:				
	a. Air borne	b. Food borne			
	c. Water borne	d. None of the above	e		
(xix)	The proper IUCD is:				
	a. Condom	b. Copper T			
	c. Foam tablet	d. Cream			
(xx)	ATS is used for:				
	a. Plague	b. Tetanus			
	c. Diphtheria	d. Leprosy			

## Group - B

		(Short Answer Type Questions) 8 x5	= 40
Ans	wer a	any eight from the following	
2.		at is vitamin? Classify vitamins in detail. Write sources of vitamin C.	1+3+1
3.		ine Mental health. What is the natural history of disease?	1+4
4.		at is culture media? Describe the cellular structure of a bacterium with gram.	2+3
5.	Des	scribe the role of water-soluble vitamins in our body.	5
6.	Def	ine non-communicable disease. Write a short note on hypertension.	1+4
7.	Def	ine blindness. Write causes, prevention and control of blindness.	1+4
8.	Exp	plain life cycle of mosquitoes.	5
9.		at are the pathogenic and non-pathogenic microorganisms? Write the sification of microorganisms.	2+3
10		cuss causes, symptoms, mode of transmission, prevention and control atment of the following disease: Tuberculosis or AIDS.	, 5
11.		fine Vaccines? Explain various forms of vaccine?	2+3
		Group - C	
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		(Long Answer Type Questions) 2x 10	= 20
Ans	ver a	ny two from the following	
12.	(a)	Write down the objective of family planning. Mention the adverse effect of oral pills.	f 2+2
	(b)	Classify family planning methods with examples?	6
13.	(a)	What is immunity?	3
	(b)	What is hospital-acquired infection?.	3
	(c)	How to prevent and control hospital-acquired infections?	5
14.		cribe the procedure of acid fast staining. What is hardness of water? te sources and deficiency diseases of vitamin B1 and B12.	4+2+4